# FVERYWOMAN'S WORLD



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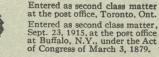
"Have you a little Fairy in your home?"

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EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD

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Vol. VII. No. 4

## EDITORIAL

APRIL, 1917

## HOW WE CAN SAFEGUARD THE HOME

#### By EMILY F. MURPHY (Janey Canuck)

Police Magistrate of City of Edmonton and Judge of Juvenile Court



ESPITE the fact that we in Canada are heirs to the Statutory Laws of Great Britain, and have added to or amended

Britain, and have added to or amended these to suit both our general and par-ticular requirements, there are still some laws which require alteration and others which should be called into existence. This is particularly true of the enactments which safeguard, or should safeguard, the home. While the majority of these are wise and well-considered, they still leave much to be desired. But, after all, in law as in life, the struggles are not so much be-tween the good and the bad, as between the good and the better. While there is nothing new in life or in law, nevertheless, people change, conditions change, and civilizations change. The framing of a Chil-dren's Protection Act, a Liquor Law, or one governing assault, may affect or require other laws, so that the chain with all its links is endless. It is not desirable that we in Canada should

chain with all its links is endless. It is not desirable that we in Canada should needlessly multiply laws, thus working out an injustice to some classes and burdening all. That country is best governed which is least governed. The environment of our people should be such that it is natural to do the right thing rather than the wrong. The recognition of this influence of environ-ment upon conduct drew from Shakespeare the observation, "How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done!" If we see to it that the law governing prohibition be observed, we prevent, to a very appreciable extent, the drugging of young girls, which is the chiefest weapons of that scoundrelly person of misshapen spirit known as the white-slaver. We also prevent the despolation of intoxicated men, an evil art in which certain quick-fingered, low-moraled women do greatly excel, and of other offences it boots us not to mention.

#### Better Protection for Indian Women

A Canadian law which is in need of urgent consider-

Better Protection for Indian Women A Canadian law which is in need of urgent consider-ation is that whereby it is a less offence to violate the sanctity of an Indian's home, tent, or wigwam, in which "an unenfranchised Indian woman" is an inmate, than it is to so violate the white man's home. In the case of the Indian, the fine may range any-where from ten to one hundred dollars, or six months' imprisonment, whereas the keeper of a house in which white women are inmates may range from three months to one year and, on third and subsequent convictions, to two years. This slack principled and highly discreditable clause relating to the Indian girl who has taken up the white woman's burden of "civilization," would seem to have been made for that class of pliant principled person commonly known as "gents." Every day it remains in our Code, it is a discredit to our sense of justice and to our morals. The Indian's wife and daughter require better treatment at our hands, especially in view of the fact that in all Canadian, history, there is no reported case of an Indian having violated a white woman. This fact becomes the more astonishing when one considers that through all the ungentle conditions prevailing in the hinterlands of British North America, or in that part of it formerly known as Rupert's Land, the Indians have convoyed our women over innumerable leagues as their sole escorts, and have loyally and respectfully cared for them during the absence from home of their husbands and fathers. Incidentally, this clause would seem to indicate that the Government places a higher rating on the morals of the enfranchised woman than on the unenfranchised, but the why and reason we cannot see. Indeed, the word "unenfranchised" in clause 200 of the Code becomes the jest or jolt of the whole compilation, when one remembers that the Federal Government has steadily refused to grant the Franchise to any race of women, whether they be

Government has steadily refused to grant the Franchise to any race of women, whether they be white or red. It is obvious to the most ordinary capacity that the word was long ago inserted to insinuate that the Indian woman was made of in-ferior stuff—a kind of "human being of the second order"—and as a puny-hearted excuse for a glaring injustice. It should be necessary but to mention this open and notorious wrong to bring about its correction, and we are solidly persuaded this will be the way of it.

#### Protecting the Girl Who Works

A second enactment vitally necessary for the preservation of the home is one which will raise the age of consent from sixteen years to eighteen. This is an essential law because of the large number of girls under eighteen who are obliged to work in offices, stores, and factories, thus exposing them to the improper advances of certain reprobate persons essed of fine manners and great cunning,

possessed of fine manners and great cunning. The girl may be flighty, or what we may describe as "a handful;" she may be no less reserved than she should; but, contrariwise, she is only a child with a girl-child's superb ignorance of deceitful and wicked ways. If these children could be protected until they have reached an age of responsibility, we should do more to prevent prostitution than we can do in any other way. There should always be present in our minds the fact that the vast majority of women who live by vice, or by what they define as "hustling," have been drawn or forced into the trade before the age of eighteen. Wisely has it been said that the age of consent in every nation marks the level of national morality.

#### Gathering in the Diseased

A third enactment required in Canada, and required immediately, is the establishment of a National Board of Health with authority to segregate all persons suffering from venereal diseases. No apology is needed for mentioning this subject, in that the life or death of the nation hangs on its acceptance or rejection. Our anothy and layness in respect to or rejection. Our apathy and laxness in respect to this will be incomprehensible to our descendants. We need a new Moses and a new Pentateuch to inculcate into our Canadian people the principles of race conservation and race amendment.

In writing on this subject, the late Mr. Arnold White has said, "If the ancient Greek, modern Hebrew, and Japanese ideal of parental responsibility for the health of the offspring is desirable, it follows logically that no man should be invested with the right to profit by the degeneration or death of women and children."

It is argued by legislators in defence of their It is argued by legislators in defence of their inaction that the men of our country will not tolerate registration of this infection. From this it would appear that their attitude is similar to that of Naa-man, the Syrian, Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Army and Prime Minister of State, who suffered from two diseases—pride and leprosy—and who wanted to be dealt with as a great warrior, and not as a leper. It must also be remembered that while the disease

It must also be remembered that, while the disease has heretofore carried a moral stigma, this stigma should no longer exist, since innumerable innocent persons of both sexes and of all ages have become sufferers. We need to reform our opinions as well as our laws in this respect, and in protecting our homes from this virus, there is no occasion for any-thing approaching publicity or placards. We should do things differently in Canada.

#### Punishment for the Unfaithful

It is chiefly to prevent the rapidly increasing murders arising out of unfaithfulness to the Marriage Contract, or arising out of jealousy, that we require in this Dominion a fourth enactment whereby the commission of adultery may become an offence under the Criminal Code.

The Marriage Contract has the distinction of being the only contract the incidents of which are fixed by law, and yet, incomprehensible though it be, the only one breach of which carries with it no penalty other than the possibility of an action for divorce. As this action must be taken in the Senate of Canada in five out of our nine provinces, its attendant costs make it prohibitive except to the wealthy in these five provinces.

This is all the more remarkable when one con-siders that marriage, as a contract, takes precedent over all other contracts, even to the extent of changing

the status of the parties agreeing thereto, and this being so, its breach should be attended by fitting punishments. This was the rule, until compara-tively recent times, through all ages and in all countries. This most notable omission from our Criminal Code is probably due to the severity of the penalties which formerly attended a breach of the Marriage Contract. In the mitigating of these punitive clauses we have swing to the opnosite extreme by abolishing all enactments except that nebulous ordinance known as "the unwritten law" the law whereby society recognizes the right of a dis-honoured and despoiled man to create and operate a law for the protection of his family—or, in a word, to license himself as his own prosecutor, judge, jury, and executioner. Just why this law should remain unwritten is a mystery.

It is true that this unwritten law is not formally It is true that this unwritten law is not formally recognized, and is usually presented to the jury by the counsel for the accused as "self-defence," or in some other pleasing guise which serves the purpose equally well. Unfortunately, too, in redressing his wrongs, the dishonoured man has recourse to no other weapons than the pistol and the pickaxe. If he kills with anything less drastic, society will not tolerate it. The more refined and equally certain method of poison has been entirely ruled out of court. It is to prevent the comprise of these arimses of

It is to prevent the commission of these crimes of It is to prevent the commission of these crimes of the pistol and pickaxe that we require the enactment of a law under which action may be taken against the guilty parties and by which the safety and continuance of the home may be ensured. In the Province of Alberta, despite its sparse population, thirteen murders, or attempted murders, have occurred since January, 1914, by reason of unfaith-fulness and jealousy.

#### The State Protects Itself

In the older Provinces of Canada, when a man brings a mistress into the home with his wife, the wife may secure some measure of redress under the law governing trespass, because of her dower in the home, but in the newer and western provinces, no such procedure is available.

This offence was considered so serious under the Justinian Code, that it was the only one for which a wife could obtain a divorce. It is plain that this provision was "man-made," divorce being exactly what the husband wanted under the circumstances.

It may be urged that the bringing of a mistress into the home is not a very general offence, but, for The the time is not a very general offence, put, for that matter, the same argument applies to vitriol throwing, sacrilege, or incitement to mutiny. It is, however, more general than is popularly supposed. All of us know cases. In one instance which occurred recently in Alberta, the wife shot the intruder, for which offence she was condemned to be hanged. In another the wife lock her reason and man arguments which offence she was condemned to be hanged. In another, the wife lost her reason and was committed to the Provincial Asylum, while the intruder settled down comfortably in her place; indeed this highly un-virtuous husband so far forgot the existence of his wife as to take an oath that the intruder was his wife and, as such, entitled to half of his military pay and all of his patriotic allowance. It may interest the curiously inclined to know that, while the penalty meted out to him by the law was an adequate one, it was administered under a clause governing perjury and not one governing adultery, for, while a man may cruelly wrong his wife and his home without any fear of punishment, the State steps home without any fear of punishment, the State steps in where its own rights are assailed.

While the Criminal Code cannot reasonably be expected to make geographical distinction in dis-pensing the punishment of murder which has arisen out of unfaithfulness, yet the fact that no legal procedure was available for relief should in some way be taken into consideration. If, however, the Federal Government were to strike at the root of the matter by making adultery a criminal offence in all the Provinces of Canada, this provision would in-dubitably prove a safety valve, or temporary break-water, for the passions of aggrieved or jealousy-ing defined and the passion of aggrieved or jealousyjarred persons.

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Dripping skies and sopping wet underfoot ---time for Neolin protection.

No excuse for wet-foot colds now that Neolin is here. Neolin soles make waterproof quality a sole standard---and add a comfort standard---a wear standard, and a modern appearance standard of their own.

Neolin soles will often double shoe-wear for you. Neolin is replacing leather for man wear, woman wear, child wear.

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And children are slush-tramping to school dry-footed because of Neolin. They play the Neolin way now, without scratching floors or furniture, without pound or sound.

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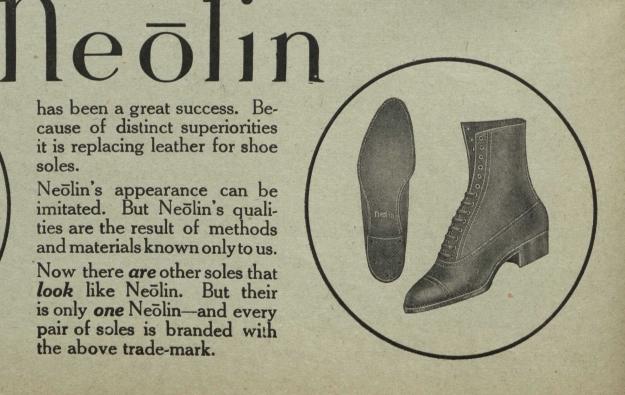
Neolin that holds shoe shape and shoe looks.

Your shoe dealer will give you Neolin on new shoes. Your shoe repairer will put them on your present shoes.

has been a great success. Because of distinct superiorities it is replacing leather for shoe soles.

Neolin's appearance can be imitated. But Neolin's qualities are the result of methods and materials known only to us.

Now there are other soles that look like Neolin. But their is only one Neolin-and every pair of soles is branded with the above trade-mark.



To be sure of the genuine Neolin — mark that mark; stamp it on your memory. Ask for Neolin with the accent on the "O"-Neolin-the trade symbol for a quality product of

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada Limited





#### SHALL THERE BE THE QUESTION OF THE WIDER DIVORCE LAWS? MONTH

The WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT of CANADA

The Affirmative

## Why We Must Have Wider **Divorce** Laws

By KATHLEEN ELIZABETH STEACY Author, and Authority on Social Service Problems

T is impossible to consider, intelligently and adequately, the procedure under which divorce may be obtained unless we understand the conditions under which marriage may be contracted. Were all unions happy, and between persons fit and fitted for marriage

and suited to each other, there would be no reason for a Court of Divorce, no cause for separation. cause for separation. Marriage is the nucleus of the family; the child is the product of the home; the home is the foundation of the nation; what, then, does the State do to ensure desirable marriages and to prevent those that are productive of evil? What does the State do for the welfare of the child—the child who is born without volition of his own? What does the State do to protect the integrity of the home, without which the State itself could not exist?

#### Marriage: Its Conditions

The Legal Age of Marriage : A valid marriage cannot be contracted by a man under the age of fourteen, or by a woman under the age of twelve years— anless to prevent illegitimacy—in any province except Ontario, where the age is fourteen, and in Manitoba, where each must be sixteen. Insanity: Insanity bars mar-

riage on the ground that without reason there can be no consent.

riage on the ground that without reason there can be no consent. Mere weakness of understanding is not sufficient. The insanity must exist at the time. A valid marriage may be entered into in a lucid interval, provided the person has not previously been found a lunatic by commission. Drunkenness: Drunkenness at the time of the marriage may or may not render it void, depending on the intervention

marriage may or may not render it void, depending on the circumstances. Relationship: Marriages are forbidden between certain degrees of sanguinity and affinity, but mar-riages contracted within these prohibited degrees are not void, as in the case of a bigamous marriage, but only voidable. A man may not marry his grandmother, but *if he does*, the marriage is valid until it is set aside, thereby rendering children illegitimate who may have been born in lawful wedlock. Disease: Marriage may be consummated though one have a communicable and incurable disease, the presence of which was not known to the other; and the person thus marrying is not subject to any

presence of which was not known to the other; and the person thus marrying is not subject to any penalty at law. Banns: Marriage must be by banns or license. Banns must be pub-lished before or after the Sunday service from the pulpit in the pastoral charge where one of the parties has resided for at least fifteen days immed-iately preceding said publication. License: ions: Name, age, resi-

Name Address .....

City .. County .....

City ...

County

BAI

County .....

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#### Miss Kathleen Elizabeth Steacy

Affidavit must be taken to these ten questions: Name, age, resi-dence at time of marriage, place of birth, condition of life (married, single, widow, or widower), occupation, religion, name of father, maiden name of mother, intended place of marriage. Should subsequent events prove that any of these facts has been misrepre-sented and sworn to falsely, the party is open to prosecution for perjury. (Note: From license issued by the rovince of Ontario.) Thus the State safeguards marriage: protects the child against unfit parents: ensures the integrity of the home. And having laid down laws that are utterly inadequate—that give a child of twelve the status of a man: that permit a valid marriage to be contracted during a lucid interval with no thought of or care for the years of insanity that may follow: that place drunkenness on an intelligent level with sobriety: that make marriages within the prolibited degrees voidable, but not void: that legalize the spread of incurable and loathesome disease: that make a fifteen days' residence of one sufficient guarantee of the past of both—then the responsibility of the State ceases, provided the couple thus united do not become a public nuisance, charge, scandal, or menace. Should they become a public nuisance, the State arrests them for disturbing the peace, for assault and battery. Should they become a public charge, the State sends them to a home or to jail. Should they become a public scandal, society and public opinion force them to boil their differences down to the dimensions of their own four walls—and their own hearts. Should they become a public menace through violence or known Should they become a public menace through violence or known disease, the State sends one to jail, the other to the hospital. The State protects itself. But release or redress for the man or woman who is the sinned against rather than the sinner? NO!

The State is not responsible for the birth of children born of imma-ture parents: of children born feeble-minded: of children born with a craving for drink: of children born diseased: of children born in wedlock, but rendered illegitimate. The State is not concerned whether the man and woman be physically fit and free from disease, nor if the man be able and willing to provide and maintain a home.

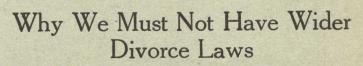
But the State does provide hospitals, refuges, homes, reformatories, juvenile courts, asylums, jails, where a *philanthropic* effort is made to correct and care for the child of ill assorted, unhappy, immoral and unholy marriages.

The Church endeavours to do what the State neglects, and in the "I require and charge you both as ye will answer at the dreadful Day of Judgment—if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony, ye do now confess For ..... so many as are coupled (Continued on page 26.)



#### THE OBJECT OF THIS PAGE

Is plainly to give the women of Canada a voice in the solv-ing of great National Prob-lems. Below are three ballots. Read the two sides of the debate, then mark your bal-lot, expressing whether or not you want wider divorce laws in Canada, and have any other women members of your household, or neighbors, sign the other two. Send them to



The Negative

#### By REV. A. WYLIE MAHON, B.D. Author of "Canadian Hymns and Hymn Writers," "Bible Characters in Canadian Literature," etc.

ANADA imports many things from the United States—Billy Sunday, for example, when we wish to give a prohibition campaign a sensa-tional boost—but there is nothing under heaven which that great country can send us which we need less than the unsavoury divorce laws of some of the American States, which make it easy for a man to get rid of a wife who is growing old, or who burns his toast, or neglects his buttons; and which make it easy for a wife, who has met some man whom she thinks she likes better than her husband, to be freed from this embarrassing impedi-ment to a new matrimonial venture. These divorce-made-easy laws of the United States are a byword and a hissing amongst the nations of the earth, something which the most respectable and enlightened people of the American Republic cannot refer to without blushing for shame. No one can know much about life without learning something of the cruel hardships endured by men and women who are unequally yoked together. The world has never ceased to pity John Wesley for his unfortunate marriage. His wife was a virago who darkened thirty years of his life by her fits of violent passion, during which she more than once tore the hair from his head. In cases like this the hardship is great, but like many of the other afflictions of life, there is no honourable way out except by patient endurance and loving endeavour to bring about a better condition of

Toronto, Ont. life, there is no honourable way out except by patient endurance and loving endeavour to bring about a better condition of things. It is through much tribulation that those attains that slope through darkness up to God. Many of the sorest troubles of life have to be en-darged in this way. When a son or a daughter goes array, what a tragedy of we is enacted in the home; or when a son or a daughter, who is striving to make good in the world, is handicapped by a dis-homest or dissolute father or mother, does any one propose that the parents should put away their unworthy children, or that the children should put away their unworthy parents? No law can destroy the natural relation of parent and child. The rela-tion of husband and wife is something even more intimate than this, for the best of all books teaches us hat a man shall leave father and mother and cleave— literally, be glued—to his wife. No law can undo and relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the relationship of this kind any more than it can undo the strained the strain

Divorce is Selfish

The plea sometimes made, that our divorce laws should be wide and free enough to give relief in cases of hard-ship, is at root an altogether selfish one. The man in suing for divorce is making his own happings the

divorce is making his own happiness the *Rev. A. Wylie Mahon, B.D.* paramount thing, as if happiness were the chief end of man, without taking into consideration the shame and disgrace of publishing to the world the sad inner history of the home, without taking into consideration the cruel wrong inflicted upon wife and children, and friends and relatives, and the injury done to society. There is something abhorrently selfish about this whole business.

upon wife and children, and riends and relatives, and the injury done to society. There is something abhorrently selfish about this whole business. There is no better illustration of this in the literature of the world than that contained in Ibsen's "Doll's House," where a mother takes it into her head that her own life is suffering through the home re-lationships, although the home relationships are of the most com-fortable kind. She concludes that in order to save her soul--the only thing in the world she can think of that is worth doing—she must forsake her home, and leave her husband and children to shift for themselves as best they can. Her husband pleads with her to think about the scandalous gossip of the world, and the pathos of a ruined home; but she pays no heed, for she claims that her duty to herself is paramount. Everybody else may go to Hades if she can only succeed in saving her own soul. This repulsive spirit, which takes no thought for any one but self, which is willing to ruin homes and break hearts and degrade society and injure the state, is the one which seeks to widen our divorce laws and make it possible for those who are discontented with their marriage relationship to cut adrift.

#### Temporary Estrangement No Ground for Divorce

The ideal condition of married life is no doubt-"Two souls with but a single thought,

Two hearts that beat as one;

Two nearts that beat as one; two persons loving the same indestructible ideals, and finding in each other the embodiment of these ideals; but these happy con-ditions cannot always be realized in this imperfect world of ours. The husband and the wife may differ in taste and temperament, which will in the natural course of things lead sometimes to family jars, to occasional friction and misunderstandings. For aught that we can hear from tale or history the course of true love never that we can hear from tale or history, the course of true love never did run smooth; and it would be the greatest calamity that could befall our country to make it easy for those who are temporarily estranged, who feel for the time being that they have ceased to love each other, to dissolve the sacred tie which binds them together. The very fact that in many cases in the United States, where divorce is made easy, divorced parties marry again, shows how unwise it is to make it possible for a (Continued on page 20.)





The Women's Parliament of Canada, 62 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

BALLOT Mark A In Dallot A

I am in Favor of Divorce Courts.

I am Opposed to Divorce Courts.

I am in Favor of wider grounds for Divorce.

I am Opposed to wider grounds for Divorce.

(Voters must be 21 years or over)

BALLOT Mark X in Ballot in square indicating your vote

I am in Favor of wider grounds for Divorce.

I am Opposed to wider grounds for Divorce.

(Voters must be 21 years or over)

I am in Favor of wider grounds for Divorce.

I am Opposed to wider grounds for Divorce.

(Voters must be 21 years or over)

I am in Favor of Divorce Courts.

I am Opposed to Divorce Courts

Name .....

Address .....

City.

LOT Mark X in Ballot in square indicating your vote

I am in Favor of Divorce Courts.

I am Opposed to Divorce Courts.

Name ..... Address .....

Mark X in Ballot in square



# Get your mirror to tell you what your friends will not

O to your mirror and try to see your skin as others see it. Take your mirror to a window or a strong light, get close to it and really study your skin! Find out just what is keeping your complexion from being attractive.

Once you have done this, and have found out exactly what is the matter with your skin, you have taken the first step toward actually changing your skin and making it more attractive.

For whatever condition you find, it can be changed! Conspicuous nose pores, oily skin and shiny nose, a blemished skin, blackheads or a sallow, colorless complexion-you can begin at once to change any of these.

## Don't say, "It's useless to try to change the skin itself"

It changes every day in spite of you! As old skin dies, new skin forms to take its place. This new skin will be just what you make it, and will make or mar your entire complexion accordingly.

By giving this new skin proper external treatment you can make your complexion just what you would love to have it. Or-by neglecting to give the new skin proper care as it forms every day you can keep your skin in its present condition and forfeit the charm of "A skin you love to touch."

Which will you do? Will you begin at once to bring to your skin the charm you have longed for? Then start to-night one of the famous Woodbury skin treatments. Three of them are given on this page. Many others are given in the booklet illustrated below. You will be sure to find among these one suited between the sure to find among these one suited to the needs of your skin. Use it persistently, and your complexion cannot help taking on, gradually but surely, the greater clearness, freshness, and charm of "A skin you love to touch."

#### Is one of these treatment yours?

If one of the three treatments given here is suited to the needs of your skin, you can begin at once-tonight-to bring to your complexion the charm you have longed for. Ask for Woodbury's today wherever you buy your toilet things—at your druggist's or toilet counter. A  $_{25c}$  cake is sufficient for a month or six weeks of any of these three treatments. Get a cake today and begin your treatment tonight. For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast.



#### So dingy with blackheads!

Blackheads are a confession of the use of the wrong method of cleansing for that type of skin which is sub-ject to this disfiguring trouble. The following Wood-bury treatment will keep such a skin free from black-

heads. Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is red-dened. Then with a rough washcloth work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear, hot water, then with cold— the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice. Always dry the skin carefully.

## So oily and shiny-especially my nose!

First cleanse your skin thoroughly by washing it in your usual way with Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water. Wipe off the surplus moisture, but leave the skin slightly damp. Now work up a heavy warm water lather of Woodbury's in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion of the finger tips. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

#### So sluggish and colorless!

Dip your washcloth in very warm water and hold it to your face. Now take the cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, dip it in warm water and rub the cake itself over your skin. Leave the slight coating of soap on for a few minutes until the skin feels drawn and dry. Then dampen the skin and rub the soap in gently with an upward and outward motion. Rinse the face thoroughly, first in tepid water, then in cold. Whenever possible, rub the face briskly with a piece of ice. Always dry carefully.

#### Send 4c now for book of famous skin treatments

One of these Woodbury treatments is suited to the needs of your skin. We have space to give just three of them on this page, but you can get them all, together with valuable facts about the skin and its needs which few people know, in a miniature edition of the large Wood-bury Book, "A Skin You Love to Touch." For 4c. we will send you this miniature edition and a cake of woodbury's Facial Soap large enough for a week of any of these famous skin treatments. For 10c. we will send the miniature book and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Powder! Write to-day! Address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 2604 Sherbrooke St., Perth, Ont.

# Jean Blewell's Own Page



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH re-marked some time after his union with Consuelo :

"The Englishwoman is clever, but not energetically so ; but no sooner does the American woman find her-Marriage does the American woman hnd her-self in the possession of an original idea than she proceeds to throw precedent upon the rubbish heap and houseclean the whole world by way of getting a clear space in which she may work said idea to death. Activity is the breath of life to her."

her

The American man stands ready to agree with the unamiable duke, concerning the activity of the American women. But if the idea be worth while,

unamiable duke, concerning the activity of the American women. But if the idea be worth while, we see no reason why she should not clear space enough to try it out, even if a few precedents have to go to the garret or the rubbish heap. So "Good Luck !" to the Illinois Woman's Congress for pre-senting a brand new idea to the State Legislature— an Automatic Marriage Bill. "This has been a man's world long enough," declares The Woman's Congress. "It is time the woman and the child had a chance." The much discussed bill provides that the birth of a child will operate automatically to marry the father and mother of said child. The Woman's Guild, a less progressive body than The Woman's Gongress, will present an alternative measure modelled on the Norwegian Act, which gives a child born out of wedlock its father's name and a share in his possessions. This Act provides support for mother and child, but does not enforce marriage. The world is surely growing better. Where, we ask, could we have found a score of years ago a whole congress of women big enough to turn their back on unjust conventions and here an encouct congress of women big enough to turn their back on unjust conventions and brave enough to storm the highest hall of justice in the state in behalf of the woman betrayed and of little nameless children who cannot speak for themselves?

Men have been wont to say that no one is so merciless toward the erring sister as the good woman, but they cannot say it now. We are learning that virtue means more than chastity; it means doing good as well as being good.



ONE OF OUR YOUNG WOMEN WHO, fired with patriotic zeal, was among the first to turn her back upon a hred with patriotic zeal, was among the first to turn her back upon a sheltered life of ease and take her place among the army of toilers, paid a fine tribute to the working man the other day. A relative was expostulating with her. "That terrible factory is spoiling your beauty and poise, leaving its dust in your fine ladyhood," began the relative. "Coarse work coarsens ; you needn't tell me that it doesn't. Look at your hands—a charwoman's hands. Dear ! dear ! In your soft raiment you were the most feminine girl of my acquaintance, but now—" A severe shake of the head completed the sentence. "My femininity is in myself, not in my clothes," returned the girl. "It is as much mine in the factory as in the ballroom." "The air of leisure peculiar to a gentlewoman is no longer yours," sighed the woman. "I'm glad of it," laughed the girl. "It would be a drawback in the factory. If I hadn't doffed it with my finery, I'd never have won promotion as I've done."

with my innery, I'd never have won promotion as I've done." "Another thing, I believe you are due at the factory at seven o'clock," exclaimed the other in agitation. "Don't you realize the risk you run, especially on dark winter mornings? After you leave the car, you have to traverse three blocks possessing a none too savory reputation, and this before the sun is up!" "But not before the hardy son of toil is up." said

before the sun is up !" "But not before the hardy son of toil is up," said the girl, and though she laughed, there was a thrill in her voice, "and on his way to work. His name is legion, and he's so dependable, swinging along beside you, behind and in front of you, that you couldn't, if you tried, feel afraid of either dark or danger. 'Knights of Labour,' I call the men with dinner pails or without them, the men who go out every day to earn a living for their wives and bairns, and with whom the protection of all women is an instinct to be whom the protection of all women is an instinct to be obeyed rather than a duty to be done. He has a

strong arm and a bold heart, has my knight of labour, and with him about, this little scrap of a working woman isn't afraid of those three blocks. She knows she's as safe as though in church. Any one who meddled with her would have to settle with

him. "Now have a cup of tea, dear, and cease worrying

about me." "'Knights of Labour,'" mused the other, reach-ing out her hand for the cup. "It's an order, a fraternal society, isn't it ?" The girl smiled. "The Knights of Labour I mean are an asset, the richest asset perhaps that this, or any country, can call its own," she said softly—"the man in overalls."

LOOKING THROUGH MY GRAND MOTHER'S recipe books, I came upon an item pencilled in a clerkly hand

at the top of the page which ushered in a new month : "April, the housecleaning time."

Now, they may have been cleaner and cleverer than the modern woman aims to be, those fine housekeepers of

**Ideasing** and cleverer than the modern woman aims to be, those fine housekeepers of a generation or so ago, but were they happier ? Somehow one can't help feeling glad that the institution known familiarly as "the spring housecleaning" is not the formidable thing it was in the days of heavy carpets, elaborate curtains, upholstery, crowded whatnots, feather beds, piece-work quilts, and crocheted tidies everywhere. The window cleaning alone took a lot of time, since getting the window shorn of all its frills was like getting a woman out of a fussy ball gown. The accumulated dust of a twelvemonth had to be shaken from the carpets, after that upstairs, downstairs and in my lady's chamber smelled to heaven of soapsuds, turpentine, and varnish. Nice, big, homy abodes, and we loved to be in them—on a visit—but not when housecleaning was in operation ! The modern house, with its bare modern furnishing and decorating, has robbed housecleaning of its terrors. Hardwood floors are a boon, up-to-date beds and mattresses a blessing. The step-ladder men wash and shine our windows while we are out planning a garden ; the vacuum cleaner makes short work of the rugs ; and so it goes. No "April, the month of housecleaning," for us. When she comes, this April, with the violet seeds in her hair, when she comes singing, whether we hear her or not, comes singing : "God's garden is this old-young world, And L the fickle vacant.

'God's garden is this old-young world,

And I, the fickle vagrant; I am the gardener He sends To make it fair and fragrant,"

we can just sit and listen and look the while the we can just sit and listen and look the while the young rain washes the last stain of winter's covering from the lily-of-the-valley leaf, or the sun coaxes the crocus bud into flower. And isn't life vivid now? There is a thrill in everything, even in old, tired-out hearts. One is gladder in April or sadder in April than in any other month. It is the poignancy of the springtime of the springtime.



Engaged

Spring

House-

cleaning

THE WISE MOTHER has her little cry The WISE MOTHER has her little cry all to herself, if she has it at all. To her son she is what she has ever been, the one "always-to-be-de-pended-on" person in a changing world. Her glow of gladness is second only to his own. "But if she have no such glow?" you ask. "Shall she play the hypo-crite?"

Engaged you ask. "Shall she play the hypo-crite ?" We women, especially if we are a little jealous, are terribly afraid of being hypocrites, aren't we? We like to speak out—and hurt. If the mother does not love her boy well enough to put his happiness so far ahead of her own that she glows because he does, then she needs to sit down with her memories, precious memories, his arrival on that far off day of youth memories—his arrival on that far-off day of youth and sweetness, his first step, the absurd jargon he talked sitting on her knee, his first lesson, the dear queerness of his appearance when his curls were shorn, and so on down the years—stay with him until he disc until she dies.

"I've lost my son," says the pessimistic mother, and weeps. "I've a new daughter," says the optim-istic mother, and smiles to find herself so fortunate.



NOT TERRIBLE THINGS like the feuds

The Family Feud Nor TERRIBLE THINGS like the feuds of the south, with singing bullets and sudden death, but the kind which goes to determine whether the home atmosphere shall be sunny or clouded. There are persons who think that atmosphere does not matter, that so long as the day's work is done, the lightness or heaviness of the hearts of those who do it does not count. As well contend that April's breath means nothing to crocus and to hyacinth, that the breath of summer does not give the wild strawberries their fragrance and their sweetness. Oh, yes, atmosphere means much in a garden, but more in a home. The little feuds, the continually recurring jars, keep a cloudy sky and an east wind. It is so easy to be cross, or blue, or to take offence. Hardly a woman of us but can find an east wind. It is so easy to be cross, or blue, or to take offence. Hardly a woman of us but can find a grievance if we look for it. It may be a little, no-account one, but it will grow and grow. Nothing will cure it but neglect. Think of it, and it increases in size; forget it, and it dwindles to nothingness. Family feuds are small things, but bitter. There is the one between the husband who wants to stay home and the wife who wants to go out. Some of us have had the discomfort of being treated to the wife's reflections: reflections :

"Oh, no, he never considers me ! If any other "On, no, he never considers me? If any other woman were to ask a favour, he would grant it off hand, but I'm only his wife. I don't count," etc. One is not surprised that the girl of that house is a crosspatch, and the boy subject to sulky fits. It's in the air. And it's all wrong. The little ills of life can only bother us so much as we allow them to.

"Has some one hurt you with a word of spite, Stirred your hot anger? Do not answer ye

The winds that malice makes are light, friend, light; To-day we writhe, to-morrow we forget.



A PAMPHLET ISSUED by our Bureau of Municipal Research makes good reading, especially that portion deal-ing with the school work and the home work of the nurses. Sanita-tion, ventilation, and like subjects may be dry, but taken in connection with the bright girls and boys who fill our schoolrooms, they are in-tensely interesting.

fill our schoolrooms, they are in-tensely interesting. We desire the children to have pure air and whole-some surroundings. They should have these, and if by any reason they are denied them, we desire to know why. We have made education compulsory. Not a freckle-faced boy on the street under fourteen but has to go to school, whether he wants to or not; not a bright-eyed girl but must do the same. Since this is so, we must in justice to all concerned have said school a healthy spot. Fresh air is cheap ; so is good water; and with the nurses to teach and enforce cleanliness and hygiene, the children stand a fair chance of doing themselves credit. We have the word of Miss Paul, Supervisor of School Nurses, that the work of her staff in the home,

We have the word of Miss Paul, Supervisor of School Nurses, that the work of her staff in the home, as well as in the school, is a success. "Parents are co-operating," she says, "in a way that must be productive of much good. To go into our classrooms now is like going into a flower garden—bless their bright faces !—though only a few years ago these children came to school dirty and diseased. Great attention is being paid to the eradication of flat chests, adenoids, poor nutrition, crossed eyes and other defects. The teeth receive special care." The concluding item is borne out by an incident in the country village schoolhouse we happened to visit of late. The pretty teacher, concluding her little talk on how to care for the teeth, expressed the hope that no single pupil would forget or neglect to

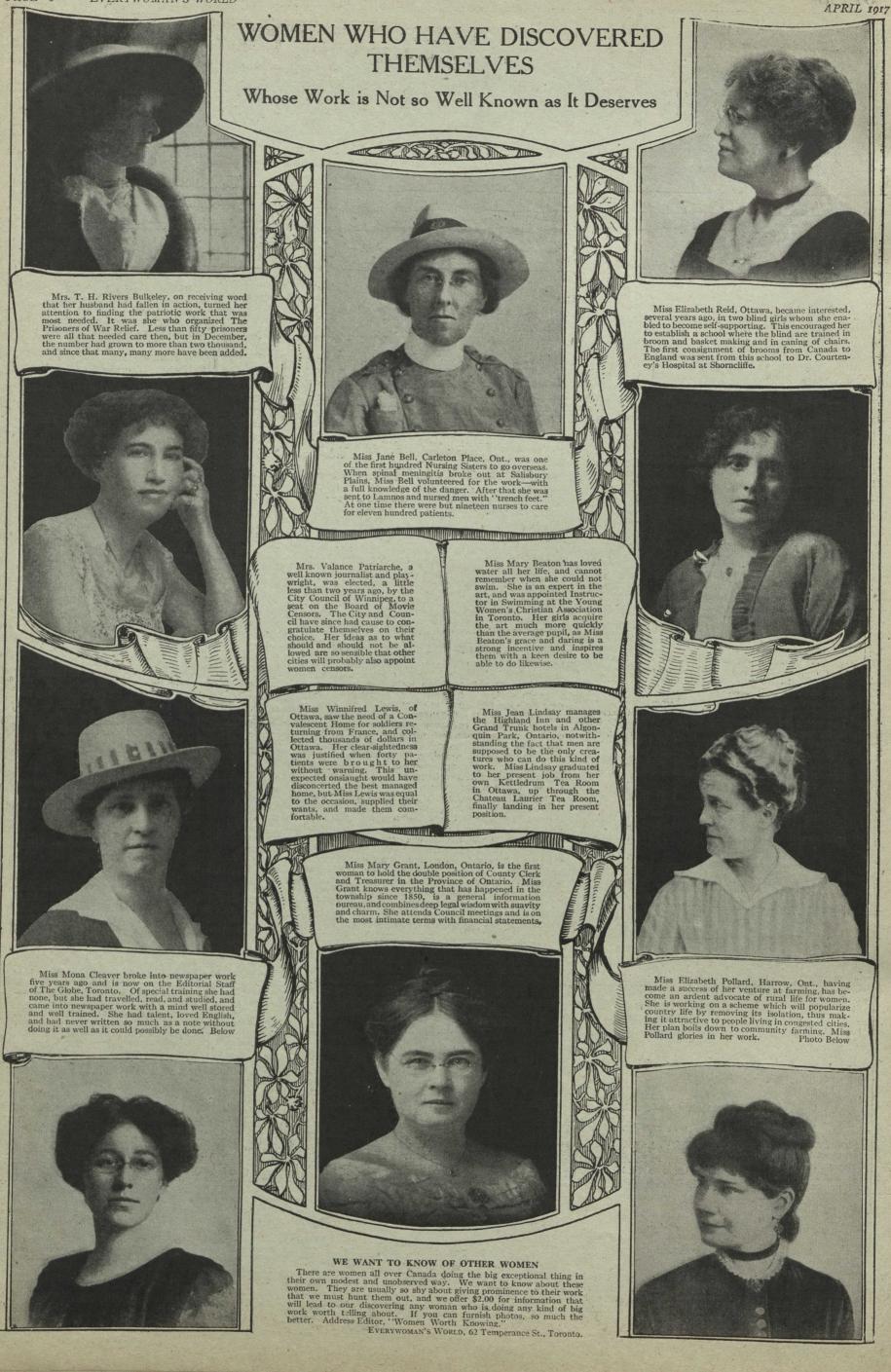
hope that no single pupil would forget or neglect to follow her instructions to the letter. "Who will be most benefited ?" she demanded,

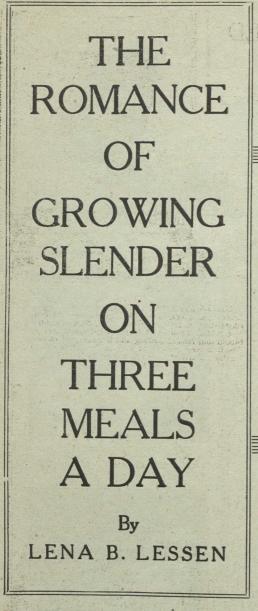
and was going on to explain that virtue would be its own reward, when the meekest lad of the lot broke in with :

in with : "Please, teacher, I know; it's Mr. Mears, the druggist. He won't have even a second-hand tooth brush left in the store. Ma says,"—here came a choking splutter, caused by his sister putting her plump hand over his mouth—"maybe you and him has gone partners, teacher !" Do you wonder that we joined in teacher's mitth ?

Do you wonder that we joined in teacher's mirth?









He had taken my hands in his and gently raised them and as gently kissed them both-and a moment later I was passing out of the bank as Cora Neville passed in.

ATTY!" That time I

That had been my nickname from the time I was so high—and broad and thick

and round. I got it at school, from the first day; and it stuck, of course, like the fat. Dad never called me it, nor did Mother. But the boys did; and when they had "a show" in the shed, they persuaded me, in honeyed bribes, into playing the role of "Bella, the Beautiful Fat Girl;" not because I was really beautiful, but because I had the rolls, you see. It didn't take much persuasion, for I wasn't in my teens then, and I was awfully fond of sweets. And how I could eat!

I could eat! At fifteen I had reached my full height, five feet five; and I weighed over one hundred and fifty pounds. And at eighteen I scaled ten pounds better—or worse. It wasn't any consolation to me to learn from Tom Moore that Lord Byron weighed two hundred in his early teens, when he was scribbling calf love lyrics. At eighteen I wasn't so predisposed to athletic activity as I had been a few years earlier. But there was one thing I liked to do: swim. That is, I liked to splash around in the river. Perhaps that kept my increasing weight down a little. But the more I splashed around, the more I wanted to eat. Bathing won't reduce weight. But if I did take off a pound or two in the river, it gave me such an appetite off a pound or two in the river, it gave me such an appetite that it made me take on about four pounds at the table.

Still, it wasn't until I was twenty-two and Love came into my life that I fully realized that I was simply a sorrowful sight. It was on a red-hot afternoon, and I was, as usual, in

the river, keeping cool. I had floated over from our beach to the other shore, when I heard a scream, then a chorus of shrieks. I lurched about, like a porpoise; though a porpoise is really graceful, I suppose.

There was a commotion on the beach, less than two hundred yards away, and some of the girls were screaming, "Bella!" My name, you may remember. And in a glance I saw what the trouble was. Midway between them and me, in the centre of the river, where it was thirty feet deep, a man appeared to be drowning.

drowning.



I got away somehow, conscious of a ripple of laughter from that bunch of would-be fashion plates, with Cora Neville as the core of it.

Not a girl—there wasn't a man in sight that I could see— on the beach was making any effort to come to the rescue. They were standing stock still or running around, seemingly paralyzed or peripatetic with fright. I took all that in at another glance.

I had never tried to swim fast before.

Now I ploughed through the water, churning it up, and using alternately all the strokes I knew—breast, trudgeon, crawl—first one side, then the other. And in thirty strokes it seemed to me that I was done.

The man who was drowning went down again; and as I closed my eyes and plunged crazily forward, I prayed that it wasn't for the third time.

My prayer was answered, for he came up when I was within a dozen staggering strokes of him. I didn't know how I was going to make them, for my arms seemed powerhow I was going to make them, for my arms seemed power-less, and my head was swimming, too. But I did get to him in what seemed to me, and no doubt to him, an eternity; and he, too, was just all in. I did not think I could get to him, nor have strength to save him if I did. He hadn't uttered a sound, that I had heard; but the sight of his white face and appealing eyes, as he flung out his arms, sent a thrill of desperate new strength through me. He didn't try to clutch me, as drowning people do. And as I reached him I rolled over—floundered, I suppose —upon my back, and caught him by his head of lovely thick black hair. And I drew him up on his back and held him with his head on my breast, as it rose and fell. For I was wind-blown and muscle-done, and all my strength seemed utterly gone. But my heart wasn't beating wildly with fear any more; for I knew that I could float and that I had him safe.

I had him safe. Some of the girls had come out of their infantile condi-tion of mental paralysis, and had pushed out in a skiff. They pulled him into it, presently, and rowed ashore; and when, a few minutes later, I waded in, he seemed to be all right.

be all right. Ie was the new manager of our town's leading bank. I had heard of his arrival, but hadn't seen him before. He had come down to the river after banking hours for a plunge, and had gone in by himself at the bridge. He was just an ordinary swimmer, very much out of practice. There isn't an exercise on earth that will tire one so quickly as swimming, or sooner beat your wind, if you are unused to it. And a late lunch, and doubtless a touch of the sun—it was a hundred and ten in the sun that day—had come pretty near to putting him out althat day-had come pretty near to putting him out altogether.

He seemed curiously annoyed about it, as he sat in the sand with a circle of girls, of which he was the hub, if not the hubby, like the hero in a comic opera, and Cora Neville holding a striped parasol over him with an expression of much concern.

Then suddenly, as I hit the beach like a cargo from the munition works, and started leg-and-wing-weary for the boathouse to dress, he scrambled up and strode across the sand, just a little unsteadily, and caught up to me. I had to stop, of course; and he began to thank me, in such a nice, low voice.

nice, low voice. He seemed to be about thirty, or under, though with just a touch of gray over the temples in that black hair that I had held. He was several inches taller than I, and nicely built; but, without prejudice, I thought he was too slender. He didn't look awfully strong. But his lean face was strong, and good. And he was good-looking and clean cut. His eyes were dark gray; and perhaps it was because they had such a direct, yet decent, earnest,

honest glance, and because he had such an unembarrassed, easy, and yet differential manner, and such a man's voice, that I was suddenly filled with a consuming desire to run away. All at once I realized what I must look like to him, and to all those smirking girls, as I stood there alone with him.

And perhaps, too, it was because Cora Neville was posing her slender shape, in her new, striped, right-up-to-date bathing suit, and twirling her parasol over her fine shoulder.

I knew I was the heroine, and that, burlesquer as I was, I had made that bunch of spineless dolls on the beach look like a gross of wax figures in a dressmaker's window in midsummer. But as a natatorial Grace Darling there was much too much of me. I might be nothing worse than a porpoise in the river, but on land I was a whale.

I felt my face burning, and the sun hadn't a thing to do with it; and as I looked down, and pulled like a back country milkmaid at my bathing skirt, I suddenly remem-bered a movie comedy seaside film, with a very fat girl in it.

it. I got away, somehow, conscious of a ripple of laughter from that bunch of would-be fashion plates, with Cora Neville as the core of it and beat it, heavy-footed and heavier-hearted, to the boathouse; hating myself all through the performance of dressing; and knowing that Cora's red lips were smiling, smiling, as her cyes followed my colossal retreat; for I had a hunch what that looked like. I had had a view of myself in two mirrors once. The fat cirll like. I had ... The fat girl!

It had seemed a long, long way from where I left him standing on the beach to the boathouse. And it seemed a long way home.

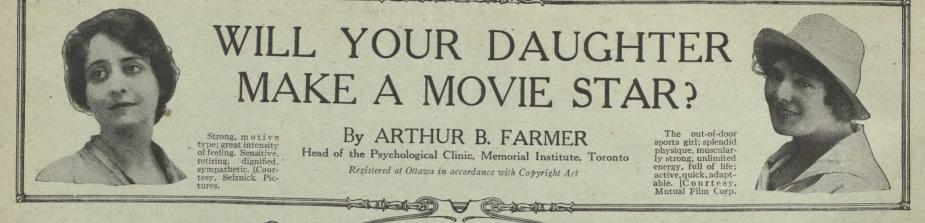
hadn't been in the house two minutes before one of our newspapers—we have three, semi-weeklies, in Harris-ton— called me up on the 'phone for "particulars" and my "picture"! I hung that Mister Man up in a hurry. Just a bit later one of "the boys" of one of the other papers had the cheek to come to the house to "interview" me. He got his interview; but they never printed what I said.

H E came up to our house that evening, after tea, clean-shaven, black-haired, clear-eyed, in white serge, to thank me again. And he was so clean-cut and slen-der that I—I hated him. Somebody has said, somewhere, that hate is nearer to a great love than a mild affection. He didn't look thin in his immaculate clothes and linen, as he had looked in his swimming suit.

tion his name when I introduced you to I forgot to mention him. Garry Miles.

him. Garry Miles. He sat on the verandah and talked; such a wonderfully magnetic voice. It was plain to me that Dad and Mother liked him right away. You simply couldn't help liking him. That was Cora's trouble, too. And it was going to be the trouble with all the girls in town very soon

soon. The Nevilles' place and ours adjoin, and our lawns are one, as it were, with just a low hedge between, and gaps in it. And presently, of course, Cora strolled over, in that innocent, casual way of her's. All in white, too; in a daringly short skirt, showing her slim silk-stockinged ankles and slender feet, with the light of the westering late-setting sun, going down a blazing red, shining in her fluffy golden hair. She was over-powdered, of course, and with that everlasting little black patch that she affects, to direct attention to her well-moulded chin; looking, indeed, what men consider very (Continued on page 23.)



WENTY years ago the moving picture was practically un-known, and the growth which

picture was practically un-known, and the growth which this form of entertainment has achieved is nothing short of phenomenal. The Dominion Government figures show this: The Dominion of Canada receives six hundred thousand dollars in duty paid on films alone, which comeinto thecountry yearly, and two hundred thousand dollars annually in censorship fees. In addition to this, a license of fifty dollars is imposed by most cities on each moving picture house within its limits, which brings the amount of taxes paid by this one amuse-ment up to nearly one million dollars a year. All the films shown in Canada up to the present have been produced elsewhere, but the first Canadian studio is about to be opened in Trenton, Ont., and will, in a few months, be producing moving pictures; other Canadian studios will soon follow. The Movies, like every new thing, have met with a varied welcome, and have come through many vicissitudes—they have had to combat prejudice, distrust, and suspicion from without, and from within the readjust-ments necessary to any new and

from without, and from within the readjust-ments necessary to any new and untried enterprise.

enterprise. Without doubt, those who opposed the development of the Moving Picture busi-ness had some reason for their prejudice and distrust. It was claimed that they would lower the artistic standard of the public; that their influence would be de-moralizing; that a good, clean, wholesome entertainment could not be given for such a low price; and that many would form the habit of spending their evenings at the pic-ture shows when they should be engaged in a more profitable occupation, in study, or in some outdoor recreation.

In a more profitable occupation, in study, or in a more profitable occupation, in study, or in some outdoor recreation. In the early days the worst of these predic-tions were in a fair way of fulfilment, but the companies who put on films that it did not pay, and that the right-minded public would not spend their time or their dollars for that kind of show. Censor-ship followed, which increased the Govern-ment's revenue and protected the nation's morals. And the steady improvement which has been and is being made in the class of films presented is a matter for sincere con-gratulation—an improvement so great that there are but few films shown to-day which the most particular and fastidious could condemn or would hesitate to attend.

#### A Phenomenal Growth

A Phenomenal Growth The development of the Moving Picture has been wonderful, and its possibilities are unlimited. From the one-reel funny film with no object but a laugh, to the film of many reels which takes you all around the world as it is to-day and as it has been though all the ages, is a far cry; and it is also a far cry from a laugh to a liberal education—and that is exactly what the best ins are—a liberal education. The Moving Picture apparatus is being installed in Young Men's Christian Asso-ciations; it is being sent out from town to village, from village to hamlet by the government with its reels of clean amuse-ment and of broad-minded instruction; it is being introduced into schools, bringing tayle and culture and knowledge right to be children—travel and culture and know-ledge which could not be obtained otherwise but by the expenditure of much time and but by the expenditure of much time and

It is being used by the Ontario Govern-ment to show the Provincial Plowing Matches, fruit growing, orchard cultivation, the prize winners in the International Stock Show, and the work done in school farms and gardens from the distribution of the seed to the fall School Fair.

The Toronto Technical School is using films of great educational value—one series illustrates the construction of an automobile and requires an hour and a half to show; another is a forest travelogue. It is the intention of the Board to secure films illustrating different occupations so that the student may gain a clear knowledge of the work and conditions of work in various industries, and thus be in a better position to make an intelligent choice of occupation.

The Ontario Government intends using Moving Pictures in the instruction of It was Charles Wesley who set sacred words to popular tunes, saying that it was not right - that the devil should have all the good music; and were Charles Wesley here to-day, he would endorse the action of the school and of the church, holding that it is not right that the devil should have a monopoly of the use of new inventions. The devil, in these days as in those, loses no smallest opportunity of embellishing his service with pleasure and entertainment. The Movies can compete with objectionable entertain-ment as well as with lectures and prayer meetings. meetings.

Many a citizen who spent his evenings at the hotel bar now takes his family to the Movies; many a boy, who spent *his* evenings loafing at the corner, now views a wonderful loafing at the corner, now views a wonderful panorama of ancient and modern history; many a girl, who spent *ker* evenings loitering on the streets, now sits in an orderly, well-lighted hall and learns something of the beauty of flowers, and the practical carving of a fowl; many a mother, who spent *her* evenings in the sloppy gown she had worn all day, now hurries through "the dishes" and finds recreation for body and new life for mind in watching a favourite Movie Star; many a boy and girl from poor homes learns something of the culture and refine-ment of manners of the well-to-do.

#### As a Vocation

THE Moving Picture business is so new that it has scarcely been considered seriously as a possible vocation, and yet its attractions are so great that every girl who attends a Moving Picture Show thinks that she would like to be a Movie Actress, and that given the amount in the move that she would like to be a Movie Actress, and that, given the opportunity, she might become a Star. The reasons are obvious: the Movie Actress is the centre of admiration and holds the attention of thousands; she appears to enjoy her work, and that work looks so easy! And then there are the salar-ies—who can fail to be impressed with the salaries some of these Stars are reported as receiving!

salaries some of these Stars are reported as receiving! What are the essentials of success? If you visit the Moving Picture Theatre, you find actors and actresses, tall and short, fat, medium, and thin, fair and dark, beauti-ful and homely. It would seem at first blush that almost any kind of person stands a chance of making a hit with the public, if the opportunity were given to go before the camera.

It is popularly supposed that the qualifica-tions needed on the Movie Stage are the same three that make for success on the regular It is popularly supposed that the qualifica-tions needed on the Movie Stage are the same as those that make for success on the regular or legitimate stage, but this is very far from being the case. On the legitimate stage great emphasis is laid on the ability to as-sume different characters. A great actor is he who successfully played Hamlet last night, can present Macbeth to-night, and por-tray King Lear, Shylotc, Richard III, Romeo, or Julius Caesar to-morrow night, impersonating each character so completely that the audience is not reminded that the actor is the same. But in the Movies, while there is a demand for those who can play different parts, you will notice that the Stars are always themselves. You recognize little Mary Pickford in a moment, regardless of the play or of her part ir it. A company producing pays for the camera is called on to produce only one finished per-formance, and not any number, running from a one-night engagement to forty or fifty weeks; therefore, they cannot afford to give the time necessary to many rehearsals without which it is impossible for any actress to take a part forcign to her own nature, and for the members of any company to learn to

to take a part foreign to her own nature, and for the members of any company to learn to act together so as to present a harmonious and pleasing whole. Most of the scenes in and pleasing whole. Most of the scenes in the Movies are photographed after but one or two rehearsals, and for this reason the actors and actresses must be perfectly adapted to the parts they are to play—so adapted that they merely have to be them-selves, as otherwise their acting would be stilted and unnatural.

A greater number of women succeed in ne Movies than men, for the simple reason the that the average production requires two actresses to one actor.

#### Qualifications Required

ASKED several prominent men in the Moving Picture business what they con-sidered the most important qualifications sidered necessary to success in this form of acting, and without exception, their answers were the same: the ability to photograph well; the gift of naturalness; the charm of personality. The ability to (Continued on page 41.)





The dominating, determined, masterful pe. Practical, capable, selfish ambition, ins her way regardless of others. [Courtesy, Mutual Film Corp. Wins her





Deep, philosophical type, full of life energy; far deeper than appears on the surface; conscientious, self-reliant. Charac-ter and burlesque parts. [Courtesy, Vogue.



The sweet, sincere type, with feelings slowly roused, but strong; strength and energy, affection and trust. [Courtesy, Universal Films.



The strong, serious type, well adapted to tragedy and heavy parts. Self-reliant, but only moderately ambitious. [Courtesy, Selznick Pictures.



Serious, thoughtful, artistic, musical; con-science and sense of duty. An artist in the selection, designing, and wearing of clothes. [Courtesy, Mutual Film Corp.



Well balanced, good at playing character rts. Strong affections; aggressive type aggressive type of affection, sometimes not reciprocated. [Courtesy, Mutual Film Corp.



Ingénue type; sweet innocence; rapid change of feeling and expression; trustful; strong affections. [Courtesy, Mutual Film Corp.

## THE MAGPIE'S NEST

#### New Readers Begin Here:

New Keaders Degin Fiere: DREAMY, and living much in the dreams she fash-ioned from the old romances she read, Hope Field-ing, at twelve, lived in a world unreal, but real to her. To her father's lonely ranch in Alberta came three strangers talking of the railroad which was coming 1 rough; and one of these, Conroy Edgerton, who had a daughter about Hope's age, sent her a box of chocolates. When the railroad did come, Mr. Fielding, who was a path-maker, not a money-maker, moved back farther north. Hope was ambitious and needed money to pay her way through the Normal School. She went to the city and engaged as housemaid in a hotel where Evan Hardy— one of the men—was boarding. Here Conroy Edgerton came.

came.

CHAPTER III.

D place. She stood behind the screen which sheltered the kitchen door, yawning delicate-ly, for it was not yet seven o'clock, and watch-ing for the early comers to the dining-room. They, too, yawned and rubbed their eyes, and looked disconsolate and lonely in the big room, seated before desert-like expanses of more or less white linen. Agnes swayed to and fro along the cocoa matting lane between the two rows of tables, moving with the grace of a Greek girl bearing an amphora upon her shoulder instead of a lacquered tin tray. Agnes was slender and black-eyed, with cheek bones of a betraying promin-ence; she had a certain gra-ciousness of manner that dis-armed even the hardlest com mercial traveller; and the early ones sought her tables. Hope drew her behind the screen a moment. moment.

moment. "If a big man in a grey suit comes in—and a white waistcoat — will you please let me take his order?" she asked confidentially. Agnes was in haste, and nodded a "yes," not stopping to reason why. Immediately the big man came in, pink-faced and fresh and yawnless, and sat man came in, pink-faced and fresh and yawnless, and sat at one of Hope's own tables, in a retired corner near one of the long windows. His waistcoat shamed the linen desert, and the early sunlight glittered on a dia-mond in his tie.

sunlight glittered on a diamond in his tie.
"Beefsteak — porkshops — hamaneggs — teaorcoffee?" Hope murmured timidly over his shoulder. There were other words on her tongue, but she waited to see if any gleam of recognition lighted his eye. It did not. She retreated, and returned with such viands as he designated. The other early ones were leaving; there is always a lull between the very early and the chronically late. Hope sat in the window and watched him attack his beefsteak, drawing the white muslin curtains about her, and looking out from between them like a little nun from her white coif. He was quite aware of it, and waited until the door had closed on the last of the other breakfasters. Then, seeing him about to speak, she forestalled him.
"Thank you for the chocolates," she murmured gently.
"The what?" he asked, slightly surprised and giving the beefsteak a moment's truce.
"The chocolates." Hope spoke very firmly, despite her unconquerable blushes. She still blushed and stuttered when she most wished to preserve a calm and matter of fact demeanour. "I got them. I wanted to write, but there was no address. It's four years ago, but I remember."

but there was no address. It's four years ago, but I re-

"Four years ago?" He looked properly apologetic. "You stopped at our house, on Whitewater Creek, with two other men. I wasn't very big then." "I should say," remarked Edgerton, resuscitating the memory with difficulty, "that you aren't very big now. You—why, yes ! I do remember you. And what are you doing here?"

"I brought your breakfast," she reminded him. "You did—," he looked at it in confirmation. "But—

"I'm working here. Usually I'm upstairs. The other waitress is sick this morning. I have to work, you know." "Do you?" He seemed genuinely interested. "Do you like it here?" tell me all about it.

### By ISABEL PATERSON

Illustrated by MARY ESSEX

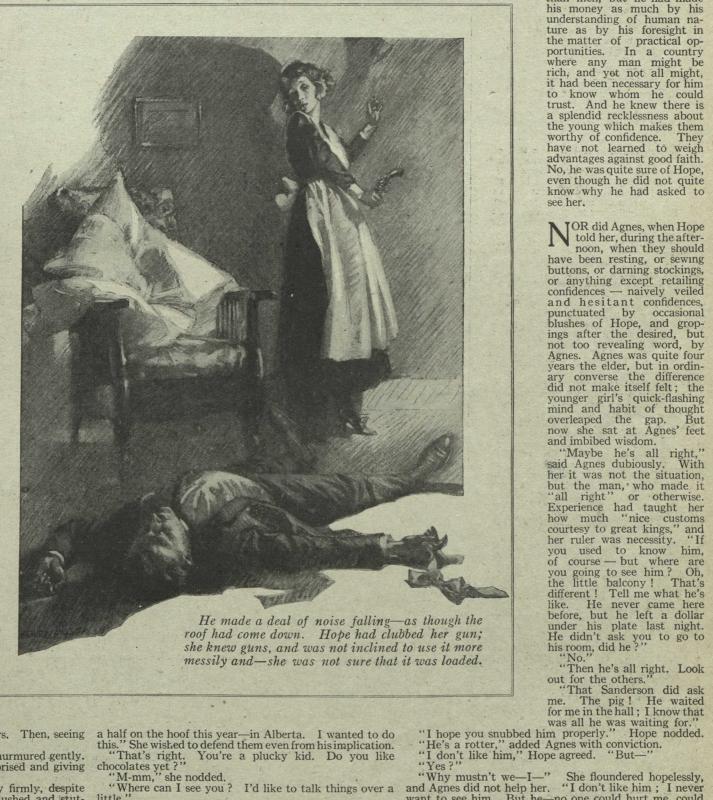
"It isn't so bad. Of course I'm not going to stay

forever." "Where are you going from here?" Hope was quite ready to chatter, when she had so good an audience. "To Normal School. I had to earn the money to go. "To Normal School. I had to earn the money to go. I want to teach drawing. I finished High School last year; I stayed with my sister Nell. But there isn't any Normal School there, so I had to earn money to pay my board "

board." "Where are your parents?" He was thinking of his own daughter. "Are they still at Whitewater?" "No-when the railroad came they moved—away North. The range was gone. And beef is only three and

upstairs ; the third floor, off the hall. No one goes there. No one could see me, after dinner. If you like—" "All right. At eight o'clock." "Eight-thirty," she offered. silver and glass, after dinner." She made a face at the tack

"Just as you say." He drew out a thin gold watch and consulted it. "I guess my car will be waiting, I must go —good heavens, I forget your name." Hope Fielding.



she knew guns, and was not inclined to use it more messily and—she was not sure that it was loaded.

a half on the hoof this year—in Alberta. I wanted to do this." She wished to defend them even from his implication. "That's right. You're a plucky kid. Do you like chocolates yet?" "M-mm," she nodded. "Where can I see you? I'd like to talk things over a little"

little.

CHE reflected. Where could she see any one, except here D in the public dining-room! Evan was an exception. He was "only Evan." So Agnes said, and Agnes was always right. Agnes was twenty-two and had much understanding of men. Hope meant to extract that fund of information some time, but hitherto embarrassment had overcome her on approaching the topic. She could only

ask guidance on specific occasions. "Do you want to see me? Why?" She became a living interrogation mark, her eyes pointing it.

He laughed, the laugh she remembered. "Heavens, child, I won't hurt you. Maybe I can help you. You don't look suited to this." His glance comprehended the dining-room, passed through its walls, encompassed the hotel, included the town contemptuously. "Well—," she considered. "There's a little balcony,

—good heavens, I forget your name."
"Hope Fielding."
"To-night, then, Miss Fielding," he said courteously.
She reflected that most of the men who came to the hotel would have instantly and unceremoniously used her first name. He went out, his face stiffening into a mask at the last moment, as Agnes re-entered. The significance of it was lost on her. With him it was not quite instinctive, for he had a genial soul, but second nature. He had gained large possessions, and instead of their bringing him ease withal, he must be perpetually on the defensive to keep them. It was indiscreet, he knew, to have made the appointment at all, for he feared women possibly more than men, but he had made his money as much by his understanding of human nature as by his foresight in the matter of practical opportunities. In a country where any man might be rich, and yet not all might, it had been necessary for him to "know whom he could trust. And he knew there is a splendid recklessness about the young which makes them worthy of confidence. They have not learned to weigh advantages against good faith. No, he was quite sure of Hope, advantages against good faith. No, he was quite sure of Hope, even though he did not quite know, why he had asked to see her.

"Why mustn't we—I—" She floundered hopelessly, and Agnes did not help her. "I don't like him; I never want to see him. But he—no one could hurt me, could they? It's all the same to me—isn't it to you? I mean

anywhere, any time. Why can't we go where we please? Why can't they—leave us alone?" "Men are different," said Agnes shortly. "Don't you know?"

know ?

No." "I guess they're crazy," Agnes pursued, with a judicial air. "Didn't you ever see one—go off his head?" She spoke in the detached manner of an entomologist discussing the habits of some rare and curious bug, at first, but Hope noticed a little shudder run over her as she finished, and her lip curled back in distaste.

Agnes was a Roman Catholic, and devout, if human. Perhaps that explained, in part. The rest her surround-"No," said Hope again, rather breathless and em-barrassed. Once before Agnes (Continued on page 47)

# MY CAREER

## By MARGARET ANGLIN

(Fifth Instalment)

HOW WE PRODUCED "THE GREAT DIVIDE"



HE question occasionally is asked if I have any yet unrealized desire in stage. Without hesitation and in all sincerity, I can answer that question in the affirmative. Frank-ly, I might admit to more than one desire. Yet there is one which continually and persistently has importuned its recognition. That desire is to be able regularly to go to bed early-very early; in the vernacular of the, in this respect, more fortunate ruralist, to "go to bed with the chickens."

more fortunate ruralist, to "go to bed with the chickens." And when I say "the desire to," the expres-sion is used with a strict valuation of what it implies. For it is only at exceptional and far-between times that my "desire to" is realized. On the infrequent occasions when by happy chance I am favoured with the opportunity to retire before twelve o'clock, midnight, I feel that almost, if not quite, I have attained to my heart's desire. For midnight as a retiring hour is "early, very early" for me. When working in the theatre, the actor is indeed fortunate who regularly can retire before one or two o'clock in the morning. This applies in especial to playing tours "on the road," when the hours for seep are so uncertain and variable that one must be satisfied with what desultory sleep may be had; also, whenever and wherever. More frequently I am asked if I have any mobiles. I have. Who has not? It seems to ne that people would indeed be out of touch with life if they did not entertain some sort of hobby, always providing, of course, that it is wholesome and that it is a possession and not an obsession. Really, our lives are more or less made up of hobbies, most of which, fortunately, and up of hobbies, most of which, fortunately, effort, or practice. Also, just as one has a favourite perfume, a

are constructive, whether they be thought, effort, or practice. Also, just as one has a favourite perfume, a favourite song, or flower, or beverage, or what-not, so one usually has a favourite hobby. My favourite, or at least the one I most enjoy, is that of talking about Canada and its people. However, I always find it quite difficult to confine myself to any definite and distinctive expression in regard to any one special section of the Dominion or of any one particular class or type of its people. It seems that I no sooner finish talking about the advantages of living in Toronto, than I want to talk about the great future in store for the country around Winnipeg; if I have proclaimed the delights of St. John, I immedi-ately have a desire to dwell upon the picturesque life around about Victoria and Vancouver; if I have told of the wonderful resources of the and of Regina and Edmonton, it seems a natur-al instinct for me to want to outdo Jack and the Bean Stalk, to don the legendary Seven League Boots and straightway to find myself in quain old Peterborough, where I arrived "on tour" at 6.30 one cold, snowy morning in the heart of a most glorious Canadian winter, and where, to my pleased surprise, I found the great, luxuri-ous sleigh of an acquaintance awaiting my arrival. The footman, whose face was not disto my pleased surprise, I found the great, luxuri-ous sleigh of an acquaintance awaiting my arrival. The footman, whose face was not dis-cernable through its veil of frost and snow, with the confidence of a sure recognition, stepped forward and said, "Miss Anglin, Mrs. Blank presents her compliments and requests that you stay with her to-day." Fatigued after a tiresome night journey and feeling the need of a restful sleep which I did not get, the prospect of home comforts, as com-pared with hotel service, appealed to me as an alluring oasis in a bleak white world of snow and ice, and you may be assured that I accepted,

alluring oasis in a bleak white world of snow and ice, and you may be assured that I accepted, quite joyfully. Merrily we bundled into the sleigh, my sec-retary and maids, bags and baggage. The whiplash cracked, the horses reared in sheer delight to be away, and we were off at a breath-taking clip, plowing through the great feathery smother of snow and flying frost, which quickly so covered us that we must have appeared to the passers-by as a right jolly party of fairy Kris Kringles out for a joy ride.

WE were all thoroughly inspirited with the exhilarating ride, when finally the big sleigh stopped under the spacious *porte-cochere* and the hospitable portals of the mansion were thrown wide to receive us. The first cheery sight that greeted us through the open door-way was a bright blazing fire burning in a great hearth; welcome sufficient in itself to our chilled and snow-covered company.

Near the warmth of the big fireplace, waiting Near the warmth of the big inreplace, waiting in readiness for our inner comfort, a large table was spread with the most tempting of foods. I can yet see the gleaming silver laid upon the snowy napery, surrounded by the most exquisite service of delicate china and glistening cut glass, which caught the kaleido-scepic flare of the flames and reflected scintillat-ing rays as brilliant as the sparkle of diamonds and whice and rubies.

I never shall forget how gratefully inviting was the appearance of that supremely immacu-late table, to say nothing of the savory foods, the great platter of eggs and toast, the crisp bacon and nut-brown chops, the syrupy rich preserves, the delicious jams, the tempting array of luscious fresh fruit and the juicy baked apples with cream, which adorned it. But greatest, and possibly just then the most welcome treat of all, was the most wonderful pot of tea I ever drank in my life. And so it usually has been given me to enjoy an experience of hospitality and friendliness in all my tours through Canada. All 'round the world the fame of the "Southern hospitality"

by some college professor at Edmonton; or it may be born in the mind of a driver or a miner as he plods through the white wastes of the Yukon; or it may be framed from the stressful experiences of an intrepid Royal Canadian North West Mounted Police; or it may be evolved by some imaginative trapper following the long, silent trails through Hudson Bay region; or it may be conceived in the brain of a Canadian Pacific brakesman giving rein to his day-dreams as he lazes in the sun atop a freight car while his train swings leisurely about in the

This photo was taken while I was playing "The Great Divide," the manuscript of which so impressed me that from the time I received it one evening until late the following morn-ing, I studied, dissected, and an-alyzed the play, line by line, and word by word. [Photo by Aime Dupont

of the American States below the "Mason and Dixon" line is a phrase to conjure with, and many and marvellous are the stories told of the open-heartedness and unselfish liberality of the Southern host and hostess. Yet I doubt if the justly famed generosity of the Southern States surpasses, if it quite equals, the spontaneous spirit of hospitality so artlessly manifested by the true Canadian. the true Canadian.

Since my connection with the notable success of the production of "The Great Divide," I of en have been asked from what source I ex-pect the next great play to come. I long have entertained an answer to this question, and I have a sort of innate conviction that I am justified in my conclusion.

In short, then, I believe that some time, somehow, from somewhere in the fertile reaches of the great Northwest of Canada, a tremendous play will come to honour the stage, and to grasp and hold the public with its convincing picture of modern, red-blooded life. This great play, which I so confidently expect to be produced in an early future, may be written

sublime ruggedness of the mountain passes or drifts through the sun-kissed valleys of the Cariboo country; or it may be that it will be developed with the expanding intellect of a creative-minded plowboy as he drives along in the furrows on the broad plains of Saskatche-wan

wan. But from whomever it may come, or wherever he may be located, or whatever his vocation or his experiences in life, the play eventually will come, and it will come from that section, and it will be a powerful, virile play, full of the essence and the spirit of vigorous, forceful life— because it will come from a new, a quickening, and a wonderful world. and a wonderful world.

BEFORE writing further of my experiences in appreciation of my present staff of stage assistants, to whose intelligent co-operation and splendid support I feel personally indebted. One of the most important factors which go to make for success in the theatre is the organiza-tion or an organization of canable qualified tion, an organization of capable, qualified,

loyal executive forces efficiently working in harmony to one end and purpose. And I can congratulate myself that I now am so unusually fortunate in having a staff of extraordinarily able and experienced lieutenants. I desire particularly to emphasize my high appre-ciation of my stage manager, Mr. Ralph George Kemmet, and my stage director, Mr. Howard Lindsay, each having been with me for the past four years. four years.

I can say without reservation and without scope of the past of the

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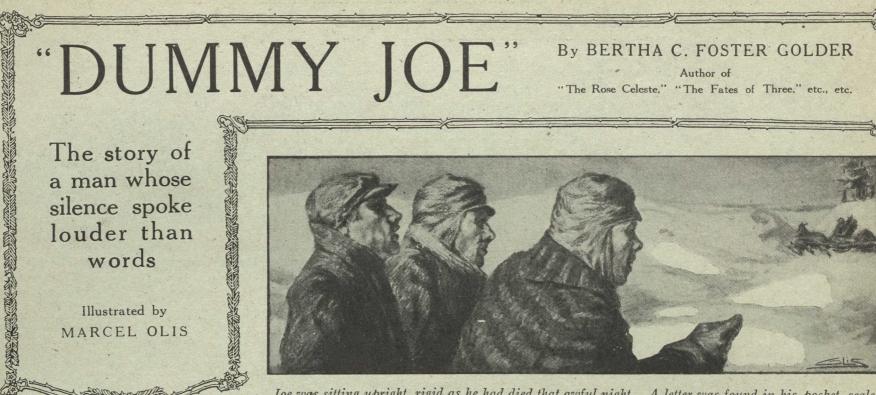
pair of steam riveters competing for a prize in a test of speed. The very luck of it! I had come early to be alone in putting a few finishing touches on some of my work, and with good reason to expect quiet in the absence of the carpenters. And here were a possible half-dozen of the noisy arti-sans working at high pressure—or at least it seemed to me there must be so many as that, or more.

sans working at high pressure—or at least it seemed to me there must be so many as that, or more. With the intention of learning when they and quiet be assured, I walked down the aisle of the unlit theatre, up to the stage and in the direc-tion of the deafening din, which quite naturally was greatly accentuated by the very hollowness of the big building. As I came on the stage, I could localize the sound as emanating from behind a mass of piled up stage property and scenery in the wings. I walked to where I could get a view of what was going on, and then I dis-covered, not the half-dozen carpenters I quite expected to see plying their trade with feverish expedition, but instead the vision of my dapper young stage manager. But upon this particular occasion I must neat, nor even altogether good to look upon. His coat and vest had been fluog aside, his shed slipped its moorings, an end of his collar was disheveled, his checks the ripe, rich red of a gliestening rivulets a sweltering flood of perspira-tion. In appearance at least he was a subject more

In appearance at least he was a subject more fit for a padded cell than for a drawing-room scene *de luxe*. He rather resembled a low-comedy movie actor after passing through a slap-stick explosion scene, or a twentieth cen-tury Daniel after an all with cassion in the lion's tury Daniel after an all-night session in the lion's den

For the moment I was too astonished to speak, and he was too intent upon his work to speak, and he was too intent upon his work to notice my approach. With a hammer in one hand, his mouth full of nails and a do-or-die expression in his eye, he clapped another board upon a big frame, now taking shape as a capa-cious vault, and thereupon pounced on the un-offending structure and began to drive nails into it with the vehement abandon of a cyclone and the unerring precision of a machine. Although I had no idea what he was about, yet I could not but admire the surpassing energy with which he went about it.

yet I could not but admire the surpassing with which he went about it. But whatever it was, the din was setting my nerves on edge. I stepped near where he stood and said, rather petulantly, I fear: "Well, Mr. Kemmet, can't you (*Continued on page 45*)



Joe was sitting upright, rigid as he had died that awful night. A letter was found in his pocket, sealed and stamped, and with the address partly written: "Miss Amy ------" Had he changed his mind, or-

UMMY JOE" was the mail carrier. His mail route was from Lloydminster, across the Saskatchewan river, to the Saskatchewan river, to Scentgrass Lake, and was the longest and loneliest in Saskatchewan. The route was as the man and the man as the route, both were notorious for their silence; hence Joe's sobriquet : "Dummy Joe." Who was he? From whence did he come?

come ?

who was he? From whence did he come? One day the job of mail carrier was empty, and the old postmaster of the Scentgrass postoffice, who had grown too sciatic for the long, wearisome trip himself, was searching his mind as to where to get a driver, when Joe blew in. There was not a thing in Joe's appear-ance to recommend him for the job; on the other hand, there were all the ob-trusive marks of the tender-foot to discredit him under the suspicious and disdainful scrutiny of the rough pioneer postmaster, who scratched his gray head long and laboriously with the well-bitten end of his stump of a pen and scowled dubiously at the smart eastern toggery of the applicant. The one and only thing that restrained a blunt negative was the claim of the young man that he was the claim of the young man that he was well used to horses, which claim he proved to the letter. So they let him take the job, rather than gave it to him.

the job, rather than gave it to him. From the first he was strangely reserved and taciturn. He evaded questions, evaded them politely in a quiet, peculiar way that gave no offence to the question-er. The postmistress, a well known busy-body in everybody's affairs in the settle-ment and an adept in the art of "worm-ing" into the business of others, failed to elicit a gleam of information from him in spite of her many and determined attacks. He was as close as a Chinaman. Matters had stood thus for two years. Joe Smith was his name ; he had had some experience with horses ; he neither sent nor received any mail ; he was always even-tempered ; his habits were regular ; he was punctuality itself, for he was always on the dot to face the trail, no matter what weather was outside. His gaunt figure, generally clothed in a here in linged coat had here mentions

what weather was outside. His gaunt figure, generally clothed in a sheepskin lined coat, had become familiar and a recognized unit in the order of things at the stopping places, and he had accepted and had become accustomed to his name, "Dummy Joe," so accustomed, in fact, that he had ceased to smile in his quiet way when so addressed. His horses were the only creatures for which he appeared to have any definite interest. They were his first and last care; no matter how late, or tired, or hungry he might be, they received the same consider-ation. The nags responded to his at-tentions. From two ragged, ill-matched cayuses, he produced quite an enviable tentions. From two ragged, ill-matched cayuses, he produced quite an enviable team; tough, long-winded, good-goers and fresh to the finish on the long, hard trail.

CO Joe was left alone with his job; S only the women, their curiosity un-satisfied, remained, as it were, lying in ambush to surprise him at some moment

into talking. Since the New Year, the cold had increased and the storms had become unusually severe. Joe had had some trying journeys this winter, but had come through with the mail all right and with

hardly a comment upon the tremendous difficulties he had had to overcome. It was the bitterest day in the bitter month of February, and he sat in the warm kitchen of the postoffice waiting for the bags which the postmaster was now sealing. He was meditating upon the grim fight he would soon be called upon to wage against the stiff blizzard that awaited him outside. The soft, noiseless, chilling current from the re-morseless north was now lifting and drifting the powdery snow and packing it into a hundred barricades across the trail. The track would soon be obliter-ated, but the thought brought no sense It into a hundred particales across the trail. The track would soon be obliter-ated, but the thought brought no sense of fear; his steady nags, even without his hand to guide them, knew every inch of the trail. Yes, he would again make it all right, if the nags could face the storm storm

storm. The postmistress was making bread and cookies, her busy stout arms dusted with flour. She glanced at Joe, as he sat twirling his hat in his hands and gazing at the glowing ashpan of the stove. "You'll have a bad trip, this one, Joe," she said in her sharp, but not unkindly,

way. "Yes, ma'am," he answered in his usual short way. "I guess this is the worst winter you've put in yet ?" "Yes, ma'am." "Where you come: from it ain't so

"Where you come from it ain't so

bad ?" "No." He shook his head and twirled his hat a trifle quicker. "Ever been in British Columbia, eh, Joe ?" "No, ma'am." Un looked toward the inner room,

No, ma am. He looked toward the inner room, where the back of the postmaster was visible stooping over the mailbags. An uneasy light came into Joe's eye; his mood **to**-night did not assist him to so easily turn her questions aside. He longed to be gone.

"I guess the winters down east ain't near as bad as here ?" she continued with

near as bad as here?" she continued with obstinate persistency. "I guess not," Joe answered very measuredly and slowly. The postmis-tress saw clearly he was evading her attack; she grew a little vexed and felt she would have liked to literally shake his secret from him. She again glanced at him as he sat and twirled his hat, with his eyes on the back of the postmaster. She was tempted to give him what she felt, a hard dig.

Joe looked around at her in his peculiar way and uttered a mere monosyllable in

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reply: "So !" He immediately got up and went into the room where the post-master was working at the bags. "All fixed, Joe ! I should persuade you to stay over. The storm's a bad one already, and it's getting worse. Maybe you'd better stay over ?" Joe shook his head. "No, no, we'll get through—somehow."

through—somehow." He shouldered the bags and passed out

The shouldered the bags and passed out into the storm. They knew it was useless to try and detain him, but it was not without mis-givings they watched him into the sleigh and saw him wrap himself in his rugs and drive off into the blizzard.

Two weeks later a search party found Joe. He was sitting upright, rigid as he had died, frozen to death in his sleigh only five miles from the post. The horses, unable to face the storm, had turned from the trail, and on the lee side of a small bluff the three had perished together during that awful night. In the pocket of Joe's overcoat they found his pocket-book; it contained two letters, one sealed and stamped, but the address on this was only commenced :

address on this was only commenced : "Miss Amy —," as though the writer had been either interrupted while writing had been either interrupted while writing or had changed his mind and refrained from completing it. The latter supposi-tion seemed justified by reason of the soiled and aged appearance of the enve-lope. The second letter was stamped and fully addressed, but not sealed. It was addressed to Mrs. M. Moorehouse, then the name of a small town near Toronto, Ontario. They read the con-tents of the letter; it was addressed to his mother: his mother :

"My dear Mother :

"I am alive and well. To-night some-thing urges me to break this long and cruel silence and to write you, dear Mother, the only one I felt never entirely believed the odious charge they brought grainst me a charge beyond my power believed the odious charge they brought against me, a charge beyond my power to disprove. My father—Heaven knows how I always respected him and you !— my Amy, my wife that was to be, my very nearest friends, too, all, all believed me criminal; but you, I know, in spite of all appearances, felt your son was not a thief. See how I hang even on such a consolation in my banishment ! I do not know to this day who stole that money from my care, nor where it went. Who-ever did this deed, I have borne his crime and his punishment. God forgive him, and his punishment. God forgive him, for he truly needs forgiveness ! I have overcome the bitterness I carried away in my heart; I have lived honestly and soberly. I have saved \$200 at the most monotonous, spirit-wearing occupation a

man can be condemned to. It has done me good ; it has curbed my pride, but not broken my spirit. I have two fast, true friends, my horses. "The winter might be a little shorter, the sun might be a little brighter, and the world appear a little less gray, if I were sure my mother did really believe in her Ever loving son, GEOFF."

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O<sup>N</sup> a glorious mild evening in the June following a powerful motor car lurched over that rough trail. It reached the little out-of-the-way settle-ment and pulled up at the postoffice. There were two occupants besides the driver, a fashionably dressed gentleman and an ex-tremely pale lady, whose face and demean-or indicated suppressed neuroingness and or indicated suppressed nervousness or or indicated suppressed nervousness or anxiety; her fair hair contrasting strongly with the entire black in which she was dressed. The man quietly and briefly desired to be directed to the cemetery. The way was pointed out by the post-master and a small weed-encumbered place which was enclosed within a rude, disjointed paling fence. It was situated on a knoll between two straggling poplar bluffs. Within that place lay all that remained of that which was mortal of the unfortunate and abused mail carrier. unfortunate and abused mail carrier.

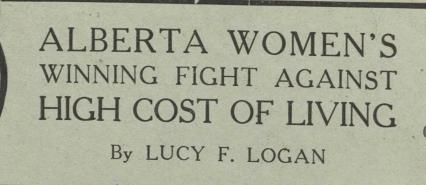
The car proceeded at a slow pace toward the place and stopped at the fence. The gentleman alighted and assisted the lady from the car. He would have accompanied her (*Continued on page 36*)

## WILL MY BOY BE A MINISTER?

T is the hope of nearly every mother that her son will turn out to be a minister, knowing that if he has clerical tendencies, he must naturally be devout. However, many a boy who tried to be something else

and failed would have made a good minister. Find out if your boy is fitted for a ministerial life. Read Professor Farmer's remarkable article in the May issue.

a hard dig. "Any one can see you've not been used to this kind of life. Your people are well fixed, I'll bet !"





IGH Cost of Living has grown fat and formidable, but the women of Alberta attacked the problem with all the weapons at their com-mand—and commandeered extra weapons when needed. No success can be attained with-

No success can be attained with out the get-together spirit, and knowing this, the women of Al-berta formed themselves into organizations covering the central parts of the Province. Most of these organizations had other important objects, but they all bent their best efforts to the fighting of the common foe—High Cost of Living Living.

Before the War many were too proud to econo-mize, too proud and too foolish to save, but in these days of world-wide stress, with brave Belgium and famished Serbia crying for food, we have been drawn into a closer sisterhood, that we may work together for the good of all and the prosperity of the country.

#### What the Women of Calgary Did

In 1913 the Women's Local Council appointed The Home Economics Committee to look into the reason of the High Cost of Living in Calgary. They found a most shocking state of affairs. The housewives were paying purse-wrecking prices for fruit from the United States, while carloads of British Columbia fruit stood rotting on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks; and farmers, failing to find a sale for their produce in the Calgary retail stores, filled coolies with tons of potatoes, and dumped carrots into the Bow River; a wholesale market would have eventually brought these fruits and vegetables to the dining table. In 1913 the Women's Local Council appointed

to the dining table. The committee saw that one of the first needs was a public market. They knew that the City of Calgary had built a market two years before, but that it had entirely failed to be of, any use owing to its inconvenient situation, and for want of calgaritient

but that it had entriely tailed to be of any use owing to its inconvenient situation, and for want of advertising. To tackle this problem when the city had failed seemed a waste of good energy, but in the dictionary of these capable women, the word "impossible" had been omitted. A public meeting was called in June, 1013, and these facts were placed before it. Several things happened. It was decided to dissolve the Home Economics Committee, and to form an organization entirely separate and distinct from the Women's Local Council. The Consumers' League of Calgary thus came into being, with Mrs. Newhall, whose energy and attractive personality made her invaluable, as President, Mrs. Hutton as first vice, and Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, now Judge of the Juvenile Court, as second vice president, and with a membership of seventy, which has since grown to about one thousand.

#### Relics of Cow Town Days

Many of the by-laws relating to the market were found to be relics of the Cow Town period, and with the co-operation of the Mayor and Town Councils these were rescinded or amended. Next the League sent Mrs. William Gale and Mrs. W. N. Davison as delegates to the Legis-lature urging an amendment to the city charter, which would permit the city to sell on commis-sion. They presented a strong case for The League, and though the discussion was long, the clause was passed.

League, and though the discussion was long, the clause was passed. The success of the market was considered of first importance and one of the greatest factors in the reduction of household expenses. The city market had, in two years, achieved the name and fame of failure, but failure is not a word associated with the women of Alberta, and despite the inconvenient situation, they heart their energies to making it a success. bent their energies to making it a success. Organized efforts were made to bring the pro-

ducer and the consumer together. Nearly five hundred letters were sent to the Farmers' Unions and Women's Institutes, asking searching and awakening questions. A carload of vege-tables and fruits from British Columbia was brought into Calgary and sold by the League at the market with profit, and at much lower prices than were asked by the retailer. Later, at the market the immense productiveness of Alberta's own soil in the raising of vegetables and small fruits was abundantly proven. Every effort was made to encourage the Calgary Every effort was made to encourage the Calgary housewives to acquire the market habit and to popularize the market basket — that outward and visible sign of an inward and practical economy. From June to September, the re-venue jumped three thousand dollars. In November, throngs of housekeepers attended because of the lower prices of meat, and the market being well heated, it was patronized all winter.

all winter. Tish was another item to which these ener-getic women turned their attention. They brought it in by the ton from Slave Lake and stood in the markets and sold it themselves, and those who bought that fish for the first time came back for more, having learned that but few fish are its equal and none its superior. Reduction in the price of coal and flour followed—accomplished by the same hearty co-operation, the shoulder-to-shoulder campaign of these public-spirited women, who sank party differences and cheerfully gave time, money, and energy to the work of bettering conditions and reducing the cost of necessities.

#### The Five-Cent Piece

In the West copper coinage was practically unknown, the five-cent piece being the smallest coin; and thrifty Easterners, expecting smaller change, were superciliously referred to as being from the "Cent Belt." A petition signed by the allied societies of the Local Council of Women was sent to the Board of Trade, asking for copper coinage. The Board of Trade replied that the retailers said the time was not ripe. But the women of Calgary are resourceful, and im-ported a supply of coppers from the East, and in four months were using them at the market. Shortly after the "Morning Albertan" came down to one cent, the Hudson Bay Company store capitulated, and every one had to follow suit—the women had scored another success and the use of copper coinage was established.

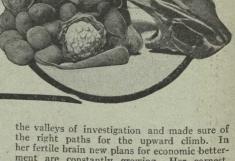
Then they looked into the standardization of Canadian weights and measures, made experi-ments with seed potatoes, investigated the price of ice, gave their searching attention to the cleanliness and sanitary condition of bake-shops, dairies, meat-shops, laundries, and were and work that in any way touched the health of the home and the housekeeper's pocket. It was some job! But they did it, these in-domitable women of the western city of Cal-gary. Then they looked into the standardization

#### Edmonton Follows

Edmonton Follows The Edmonton Consumers' League was formed two years ago to investigate the High Cost of Living and to counteract it by every experimate means; to study and to teach the principles of co-operation in connection with Home Economics; to watch, influence, and pro-tode civic legislation that would foster home production and home buying. The first president was Mrs. A. N. Mouat, who has the gift of doing all that comes to her end graciously, charmingly, and well. Her enthusiasm carried The League through many a hard place in its difficult pioneer days, and now a first vice-president, her interest is still keen. Mrs. A. F. Ewing, the second vice-president, is one of the representative women of the city, and is known for her well chosen word and kind ed whenever and wherever the occasion offers. Mrs. R. G. Russell, the present efficient pre-sident, young, enthusiastic, is wise with the wis-dom of those who are eager to learn—none of the eights of knowledge for her until she hastravelled



Whenever women co-operate in their efforts to reduce the High Cost of Living, their activities resolve into a monster fight against the forces of greed, graft, and corruption that are responsible for the abnormal price of food.



the valleys of investigation and made sure of the right paths for the upward climb. In her fertile brain new plans for economic better-ment are constantly growing. Her earnest, practical talks at The League meetings are full of the spirit of co-operation. She urges most strongly, in the struggle for economy in the home and the betterment of conditions, the assistance of every home-loving, home-protecting woman in the city—that they serve as wheels, not brakes, on the car of progress. She emphasizes the point that the mission of The Consumer's League is to bring the consumers and dealers together on a basis of fair play. "We wish the dealers to realize that the members of The Consumers' League are women who know what they want, intend to get it, and know where they do get it. Their intelli-gent discontent of abuses will right things for at concerned," is Mrs. R. G. Russell's ultimatum to the dealers.

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#### The Buy-at-Home Movement

The Buy-at-Home Movement "The Consumers' League aims to encourage home industry, to help Alberta producers to build up a prosperous foundation for our Pro-vince, and to make Edmonton able to support its people by encouraging every branch of agri-cultural and industrial activity that is within our midst or may come to our city. Our idea is to use, whenever possible, Edmonton-made goods, and to deal with Edmonton business con-cerns where prices and quality warrant. We heartily endorse the Buy-at-Home Movement," declared Mrs. Russell, in outlining the plans of the League.

of the League. The League strongly urges the use of Edmon-ton flour and the buying of bread made from the home flour. Not only are the older manufac-turers encouraged, but the new ones also investigated. Recently a committee of The League visited a new candy factory and found conditions so excellent that appetite grew, and their approval was speedily gained. Sending away for goods, when as good or better can be bought at home, does not appeal to the sense of fair play of the League. Distance may lend enchantment to the bargain, but it is *lent*, not given—the enchantment may prove difficult to hold, when the packages are opened. Be-sides, High Cost of Living is encouraged by the reckless sending away (*Continued on page 54*)

### By MABEL BURKHOLDER

#### Illustrated By HOWARD EDWARDS

"My lover is a man of grave responsibilities," Enid reminded herself, with a twinge of remorse; "and I have shown myself a triffer. I have vexed him, when I should have been a source of inspiration. I fear it is the vulgar trait of a newly-rich person to be so supersensitive about money, and to think every one wishes to snatch it away." Shadows fell, velvet-piled, until the corner in which the girl crouched was shrouded in purple and black. Out on the hearth-rug played a streak of firelight, a ray of which travelled across the room, and reddened the rows of dry-as-

travelled across the room, and reddened the rows of dry-as-dust books, with which her late relative had furnished his library.

Presently the creak of an opening door smote the silence, and Enid knew that some one was entering from the street. The thought flashing over her that this must be her lover returning in contrite mood, she crouched in her place, willing to have him search for her. The intruder glided into the room almost without noise,

The intruder glided into the room almost without noise, and stood in the glow of the grate long enough to dis-illusion Enid about the return of her lover. Seeing a candle on the mantel, he lighted it and set it back in its place, seeming hesitant of flooding the room with the glare of electricity. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier, and many things about him spoke of hard duty on fiercely contested fields. He walked with a bad limp, and the corresponding shoulder hung low, but these seemed minor defects which passed unnoticed because of a more repulsively apparent deformity. His eyes were uneven! The left cheek-bone was sunk an inch out of place, and the sightless left eye protruded from its socket with a most uncanny effect. "Ah, God's mercy!" came from Enid's lips, but without sound. "What a wound was that!"

Sound. What a wound was that: She did not cry out—it was never her way when excited— but sat incapable for the moment of speech or action, held spell-bound by the gaze of those uneven eyes, which searched her corner but saw her not. Why should she

**T** WO days later, and the girl still lay in her bed in a darkened upstairs room. Her indisposition was supposed to have been coincident with the appearance of the intruder in the library, but the exact relation was unprobed, even by the servants.

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD

The mother sat beside her, scarcely less pale and ill. This had been their position for the greater part of the two days, long intervals of silence brooding over the room, broken only by the visits of Dr. Jackson-Kay, who came and went through the house managing everything and everybody.

everybody. "Are you sure the man is safely guarded at St. Marks?" the question came from the girl's bloodless lips, after Dr. Jackson-Kay had quitted the house for the afternoon. Mrs. Morton's eyes rested haggardly on the walls of the famous Hospital and Refuge for Unfortunates, which was outlined darkly in the fading light. "Quite safe, child. I tell you he is mad—mad! Did not Dr. Jackson-Kay convince everybody of that fact?" "Ah. James! Without him I should have died!"

Ah, James! Without him I should have died!" "Ah, James! Without him I should have died!" "He was so firm, so controlled in speech and manner," continued the mother, still speaking of her prospective son-in-law. "But for him we might have failed in our attempt to get the man put away safely in St. Mark's. When the house-doctor wavered, James insisted that the— ugh!—the creature was insane; and his knowledge of medicine, as well as his high position in the church, carried weight."

medicine, as well as its high possess weight." "Will the—*the man* die?" Enid shuddered as she spoke. Up to date neither mother nor daughter had spoken the soldier's name, though both knew it. With one he was "the creature," with the other, "the man." "They say," answered the mother, almost inaudibly, "that he does not improve," and an unconscious sigh of relief broke from her lips. The lines of worry and hard work were just beginning to disappear, under the kinder treatment she had re-ceived from the world

ceived from the world since her daughter in-herited money. But two days ago they had returned—a criss-cross around eyes and mouth—while in her gaze had slept day and night the glitter of a serpent roused and preparing to

PAGE 13

strike.

and preparing to strike. "Enid," she said, "there is no doubt about his being your cousin." "No, Mother," murmured the girl. "I have a hundred proofs of it." "Tell me." "His speech and man nerisms, his resemblance to his dead mother's pic-ture, his familiarity with this house—" "Which was for-merly his home, and which by every right should be his this day!" shrieked the girl, smothering her face in the pillow. Mrs. Morton hur-riedly closed the win-dow facing Bishop's Court. "Hush! Do you

-the old ones would have recognized him. But then he is so different. His own different. His own dead mother would pass him in the street.

ld-famous missionary institution. Must become a world-famous missionary institution. Nor need finances any longer trouble the ecclesiastical brain, since one-half of my grandfather's wealth was bequeathed to promote the missionary enterprises of the church, and the other half passes into the Bishop's control on the day I give myself a bride to the man whom he has calcated for me." selected for me.

Then lower sank the girl's head, until her attitude suggested a new phase, humility—shame, perhaps. The peaceful scene beyond the window had cooled her mood, and helped her see a certain pettishness in her outburst. The sunset streak faded from behind the Cathedral, The sunset streak laded from behind the Cathedral, causing the wine-red of its windows to die away into black-ness, and above the chimneys of Bishop's Court stood a single, solemn star. Lamps were lighted within the build-ing, and her fancy pictured the venerable old man coun-selling his son in the faith, and initiating him into the deep rites and mysteries of his holy office.

fear? This w both pity and curiosity before fear. Enid knew that by bending forward she could touch a button which would send a call for help pealing through the house, especially summoning her mother, who was her adviser in all things. Therefore, safely from her corner she continued to gaze with the most unwavering fascination she had ever given to any object in all her life.

It might have been ten minutes thus, during which interval the fellow removed his cap and unbuckled his belt, when suddenly he startled his silent observer by the sickly, sepulchral tones of his voice: "God! But it's a blessed thing to be at home again!"

Then Enid's fingers found and pressed the button which would summon her mother. The same instant the light of the study lamp flashed its soft aureola in a wide circle. Enid faced the intruder, her finger pointing, lips forming but one word: "Trapped!"

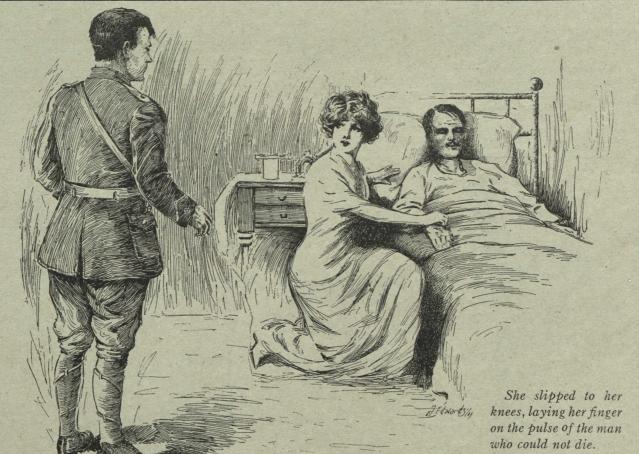
I tell you we are quite safe. Do you note how Dr. Jackson-Kay accepts our theory that the creature is nothing but an intruder? He speaks of him as a derelict of the War. And the Doctor is very keen—if he does not see—well, the rest of the world—faugh!" "But I cannot keep the fortune of that luckless mortal."

"But I cannot keep the fortune of that luckless mortal!" groaned the girl. "I am strong and need it less than he. And his grandfather intended it for him. If he had his

And his grandiather intended it for him. If he had his reason, he could hunt up the papers and demand his own." "Of course we must be very good to him," crooned the mother. "We must see that he has the best of everything —the very best. You see how it is, Enid. He could never control money—we must think and spend for him. My daughter, all the doctors agree that he cannot live very long. Why should we raise a commotion about him? Time will settle all."

"Tell me about my grandfather's household at the time they lived here," demanded the (*Continued on page 37.*)

AFtwarts/4 who could not die.



NID MORTON stood alone in the library of her town house, face to face with the disagreeable truth that she had indulged in her first quarrel with her fiancé after a betrothal of but two with her fiancé after a betrothal of but two days. She was so genuinely angry that the passion thrilled and throbbed in her veins like fever; and the slender third finger of her left hand was blood-red, as though it blushed at

the wearing of his ring. The doctor so soon assumes command!" she stamped,

the wearing of his ring. "The doctor so soon assumes command!" she stamped, her little French heels clicking on the bricks of the fire-place, "so soon tells me what I shall do and not do with my money! I hate him—Oh, no, no! Heavens, what a speech! I'm ashamed to admit that I'm so angry, I don't know what I am saying!" Gloomily poking up the fire, the girl confronted herself with the question whether there could really be a spark of that genuine old-fashioned thing called love in Dr. Jackson-Kay's attitude toward her. That he was immense-ly proud of her accomplishments, and liked to be seen in her company, she knew. That he fondled and petted her in his idle hours, she admitted, with a quickening pulse of anger. But the deep mainsprings of the man's actions she seemed to touch not at all; while that his hand was out for her half-million of money, he sometimes al-lowed to become painfully apparent. Further heart-searching forced Enid to the realization that her love for him was scarcely more unsophisticated—she was certainly proud of the young cleric whose exceptional ability, lordly appearance, and eloquent tongue made him the cyno-sure of all eyes, whether on the street or in the pulpit. In winning his attention, she had seized the prize many coveted, and had gained a short, fierce triumph which—she admitted sadly—she had mistaken for happiness; and she wondered how long it would be before she learned to despise this good-looking egotist who angled so unblush-ingly for the fortune which her grandfather's death had flung into her lap. —Sinking down on a couch in the shadows

flung into her lap. Sinking down on a couch in the shadows at the end of the library, Enid gazed absently out of the window, moodily noting how the tall ctone chimneys of stone chimneys of Bishop's Court stood out against the mellow summer sky. This residence of the Bishop, which was just beyond her hedge, a stone's throw away, was the temporary home of Dr. Jackson - Kay, godson of the pious and venerable church-man. Church profamous, hoary build-ings; to the left St. Mark's Refuge St. Mark's Refuge for Unfortunates, to the right the Sunday School Hall, and, do-minating all, the old, gray Cathedral, nusty-dark with ivy not yet clothed in the full green of summer. "Dr. Jackson-Kay, acting under theguid-ance of his adviser, the Bishop, drapes all

the Bishop, drapes all his ambitions in the robes of the church!" robes of the church!" mused Enid, bitterly, still restlessly angry. "It is the darling a m bition of the Bishop's life to es-tablish a school of a certain order in Bur-mah and he now mah, and he now finds that his protégé will make an im-posing head for what



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APRIL 1017

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR THE WOMAN

A Page for the Canadian Woman Who Wants to Help the Empire Win The War

#### Your Health for National Service



N August, 1914, Canada had practically no army. But Canada had men who quickly responded to the country's call. These men were not only untrained and unskilled in war, but they were not up to their own physical standard. They were far below the standard of health to which each one could attain; and

health to which each one could attain; and did attain. What the Nation did with these men, each man, woman, and child should do. War's efficiency requires the best in health from the soldier; the Nation's efficiency requires the best in health from each citizen; the individual's efficiency requires the best in health from himself. During the twenty-seven months follow.

health from himself. During the twenty-seven months follow-ing the outbreak of the War, 17,350 persons died throughout Canada from typhoid fever and tuberculosis; during the same period 15,766 men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces died. As a nation we lamented these 15,766, but it was a pricee that hed to be paid. As a nation we did not lare ant those 17,350 deaths, which might have been pre-vented. vented.

vented. Talk to your School Nurse; to your Health Officer. Write to the Department of Agri-culture at Ottawa, and to the Department of your own Province for bulletins, leaflets, and pamphlets on health. If your library does not contain books on health and disease, see that they are bought. If you have not a library, agitate at once until you get one. *Get in training*.

#### Do You Know the Laws?

In five Provinces women have the vote, and it is but a question of time until Equal Suffrage will be a fact throughout the entire Dominion. What do you know about Cana-dian politics? What do you know of the men who are making the laws? How can on the the start of the start of

#### The Paper Scheme

Paper is scarce. Newspapers are cutting down the number of pages; magazines are forced to raise their prices; shops are skimp-

forced to raise their prices; shops are skimp-ing on wrapping paper. It is a National Service to save all scraps of paper, all old books, papers, and magazines. Write to E. C. Grant, Esq., 22 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, who is the Honorary Mana-ger of the Paper Scheme, which is now a big business carried on by the Laurentian Chap-ter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, where thrift—and cash pay-ments for waste paper—go hand in hand. Mr. Grant will tell you how to co-operate with the main committee, and how to organ-ize a Paper Scheme for yourselves.

#### To-morrow's Citizens

Right thinking is necessary to right liv-ing. You cannot live right if you do not think right. And if you really think right, you cannot help living up to it!

The Canadian citizen of to-morrow de-pends very largely on the beliefs of the Canadian mother of to-day. Books that will help you are "The Century of the Child," by Ellen Key; "How to Know Your Child," by Miriam Finn Scott. These should be

by Miliam Finn Control of the Arrowski for the State of S to the point.

"I am superior to my child," was once the parent's cry, but now we know that if our children are not better than we ourselves, we have failed in our duty.

Each generation must be a step forward.

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#### Beat Germany in Your Own Back Yard

Long, long years before the War, Germany recognized the important part food would play in the War when it came, and the German people were taught thrift in food and in food production. Land, no matter how small the space, was not allowed to go to waste; land, no matter how poor, was fertilized and cultivated; the people, no matter how uneducated, were taught to understand soil cultivation and crop rotation. After thirty-two months of war, we are but beginning to wake up to the meaning of thrift, to a realization of the vast quanti-ties of food that are wasted every day, to an understanding of what can be done with even a patch of ground four feet square. The French and English momen have

The French and English women have proved that there is no form of agricultural work that a woman cannot do, and find health and pleasure in it.

health and pleasure in it. The Federal Government is doing all it can to distribute information on farming and gardening, and has numbers of helpful bulle-tins, leaflets, and pamphlets which are free. Write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The Provincial Governments are

The War is costing Canada, in round numbers, one million dollars a day. Part of this huge amount is made up from the war taxes,

bers, one million dollars a day. Part of this huge amount is made up from the war taxes, which we pay every time we buy a postage stamp, a patent medicine, a railroad or steamboat ticket, etc., and in the increased price of many articles. But all the revenue received from these sources is not sufficient to entirely meet the heavy expense of the War. Therefore the Government has had to borrow money. The first War Loan was issued in December, 1915; the second in October, 1916; the third on the twelfth of March, 1917. All these Loans bear interest at 5 per cent. and are for amounts from \$ocoo up. In addition to these, the Government issues War Savings Certificates which may be bought at any time and at any post office or bank for \$21.50, \$43.00, and\$bc.00, maturing in three years at \$25.00,\$50.00, and \$100.00. These War SavingsCertificates are for those who can investonly small amounts.only small amounts. The huge amount needed to carry on the

## What a Dry Canada Would Mean

Men! More Men!! And again, More Men!!! is the need of the country. More Workers and yet More Workers is the de-mand of the Government. Increased efficiency and production is the call from pulpit and press

and press. And yet we permit the manufacture, use, and sale of intoxicating liquors. Medical authorities agree that the habit-ual use of stimulants—even in small quan-tities—reduces the efficiency of the user by about fifteen per cent. Before Prohibition was passed in any of the Provinces, Canada had, at the lowest calculation, at least one

million such "users," and about one hundred million such "users," and about one hundred and fifty thousand persons were, at the same time, employed in distilleries, breweries, etc.; in bars, hotels, restaurants, clubs, and in other occupations involved in the making, selling, and distribution of alcoholic drink; and as extra policemen jailers, wardens selling, and distribution of alconone drink, and as extra policemen, jailers, wardens, hospital and asylum attendants, shippers, porters, expressmen, and in many other oc-cupations which are by-products of the liquor

traine. Prohibition in some of the Provinces has freed a part of this great army, and Dominion Prohibition would free the rest. Then we

## The Object of This Page

THE tide of National Service is sweeping the Empire from the centre of its throbbing heart in London to its farthest bounds in the islands of the sea; and we, in this broad and wide, prosperous and resourceful Dominion are not behind in our wish to accomplish, in our desire to "do our bit." Woman is serving the Empire well—in recruiting, in caring for the soldier, in giving of her best. But in these great works, which are most imperative, others The Government is now being the last

equally important have been neglected. The Government is now bringing these less imperative, but equally important, subjects before our notice, and in our National Service Page we shall, each month, give you practical information on definite ways and means by which you may "do your bit" and help to win the War. The Government stands back of us with its accurate and reliable information, its pamphlets, publications, statistics—free for the asking—and its demands for your hearty co-operation.

your hearty co-operation. Write for information on economic subjects to Kathleen K. Bowker, Every-WOMAN'S WORLD, 62 Temperance Street, Toronto.

Edited by KATHLEEN K. BOWKER

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From the view-point of the Prohibitionist, it is an unjust law, for while protecting the poor man, it allows the rich man to drink himself to death in his own home if he wants to do so to do so.

Liquor may be made in A, but not sold there. So it is shipped to B. The people in A may then order it and have it shipped back again.

back again. From the view-point of the express com-panies, this is a very good law. But from the view-point of any one who believes that National Service means necessary work— and necessary work only—it is an atrocious and ridiculous law. How can women help to have this law adjusted? Every women and for the partition

adjusted? Every woman who favours Prohibition knows what she is willing to do, and what she can do, in her own home to support it. I heard of one woman who smashed a whole case of brandy that her husband had im-ported from Montreal. I dare say that he had the next case delivered at his office. The woman who is bert upon Prohibition

ported from Montreal. I dare say that he had the next case delivered at his office. The woman who is bent upon Prohibition need not drink anything alcoholic herself, nor need she offer it to guests. And every woman knows how much legislation she can enact at home! She can also interview or write to the representative of her district, and go on record in favour of Prohibition. Tree discussion in the woman's clubs upon this subject can be crystallized into resolutions in favour of Prohibition—in the wet areas— and an adjustment of the law—in the dry areas. Copies of these resolutions should be sent to the Provincial and Dominion Members of Parliament for the districts where they are passed, and should also be published in the local press. Make your opinion public if you want to make public opinion.

#### Careful Consuming

It is possible to eat much and yet be underfed. It is not the amount we eat, but the amount we digest and assimilate, that furnishes nourishment. And food to be digested and assimilated must be in the cor-rect proportion and proper combination. The body needs: protein to build and repair tissue; fat and carbohydrates to give heat and energy; mineral water and ash to aid digestion and build bone; water, which helps all other foods in their work. In serving fats, do not serve rich desserts. In serving pork, use acid fruits. Beets. cabbage, and cauliflower may be used with potatoes. Milk should not be used at the same meal as meats, nor butter when fats are served.

the same meal as meats, nor butter when fats are served. By studying food and food values, you can greatly increase your health and greatly decrease your food bills. Bulletin No. 245 on "Food Values," by R. Harcourt, may be had free from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the Department of Agriculture, Ontario.

## Cheese Instead of Meat

Do you know that there is as much nour-ishment in a pound of cheese as in a pound

The price of all meats has gone up, and up, until the thrifty housewife must needs look for a substitute or let her family suffer. Cheese is one of the best of these. Cream look for a substitute or let her family suffer. Cheese is one of the best of these. Cream cheese, as most of us know it, is a yellow substance bought in pots, but this same cream cheese can be easily and successfully made at home. The Dominion Experi-mental Farm turns out large quantities, but cannot supply (Continued on page 53)

Dur Own Back Yard
August Own Back Yard
Adoing the same, and are preparing bulletins, leaflets, and pamphlets dealing with the bearticular soils and needs of each Province. Write the Department of Agriculture of our Province.
"Yegetable Gardening" and "Potato Growing in Alberta" are both excellent, and may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Alberta. "Gardening on a City Lot," sent out by the Department of Agriculture, British Columbia, is splendid for the beginner in the city. "Vegetable Growing," which gives diagrams and pictures, is particularly helpful and may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Ontario. "The Home Garden," and "A Patriotic Gardening Competition." are both issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. "Crop Rotation and Soil Cultivation," from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Bulletin No. 223, osoils and fertilizers, from the Department of Agriculture. Ontario, both give helpful information to the beginner.
Te also advertisements of seedsmen in the issue of Everywoman's Workd. The Fifteen-Cent Investment

War must be supplied either by us or bor-rowed from other countries. If we must borrow from other countries, the heavy in-terest must be paid out of Canada; if we supply it ourselves, the interest is paid to ourselves and remains in Canada. If every man, woman, and child saves and invests fifteen cents a day, we can supply the money needed to carry on the War ourselves and keep the interest money in Canada. A Penny Savings Bank is a good begin-ning for a real savings account in a real bank. All banks will open accounts for one dollar and upwards, on which interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent. Banking may be done by mail just as easily as in person.

person. Marry your money to a bank account and watch the family interest grow! Make the fifteen-cent investment a real live business proposition and invest your savings in that huge enterprise—THE DOMINION OF CANADA. Become a shareholder and take an interest in the company.



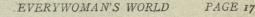
14794

No. 14794.—Design of beading and pattern of bag given. This four-piece bag, attractive as well as simple, may be made of black chiffon velvet, silk, or satin, worked in steel, jet, or coloured beads, with tassel to match beads, and a silk cord or ribbon for draw-string. The design may also be used for dress, trimmings. Material for bag required, ½ yard 36-inch material, with 1¼ yards 1-inch ribbon or silk cord. Pattern, 15 cents.

No. 14795.—An attractive bag in six sections made of black chiffon velvet, silk, or satin. Any colour beads may be used, but the cut steel beads worked on the black chiffon velvet is very effective. Material for bag required, ½ yard 32-inch material and 1¼ yards 1-inch ribbon, or silk cord. Pattern, 15 cents.

No. 14796.—Beading design and pattern of a one-piece bag given. This bag may be made in black or coloured stripe silks or chiffon velvets and may be worked in steel, jet, or coloured beads. The bag requires  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 27-inch material, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 27-inch lining and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yards 1-inch ribbon. Pat-tern, 15 cents.

14795







4PRIL 1917

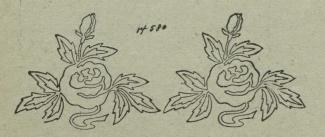
No. 14288.—Six transfer motifs are given. No. 9514.—Set of five bags. Pattern, 15 cents.



No. 14620.—Chinese design, 17 motifs in pat-tern,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 inches. Price 15 cents. No. 9514.—Set of bags with 5 distinct designs in pattern. Material for bag required, ½ yard 30-inch or wider material, with 1¼ yards silk cord or ribbon. Pattern, 15 cents.



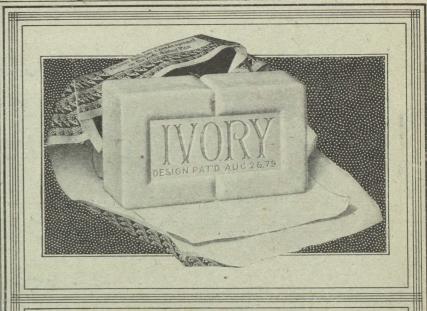
No. 14107.—Simple design for a sewing bag-19½ inches in diameter. This may be stamped on linen or silk. Pattern, 15 cents.



No. 14580. — Conventional rose motifs, suitable for bags, 6 motifs in the pattern, each 6 by 71/2 inches wide. Pattern, 15 cents.

14796

Patterns of bags shown above mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents, and the Home Embroidery Book for 20 cents. When ordering, be sure to state clearly your name, address, and number of pattern wanted. Address, Pattern Department, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, 62 Temperance Street, Toronto, Ont.



## Does your face smart and burn after the toilet?

O not think that you have to stand this discomfort simply because your skin is unusually tender.

No matter how delicate your skin may be, it will not be irritated if you will use soap that does not contain uncombined alkali and other harsh ingredients.

Ivory Soap is made of the choicest oils and is manufactured so skillfully and so carefully that no free alkali remains in the finished product. It is pure soap of the highest grade-nothing else.

Millions of people have used Ivory Soap for many years because they never have known it to irritate the skin in the slightest degree. No skin-not even a newborn baby's—is harmed by Ivory Soap. Any skin feels grateful for its use.

IVORY SOAP

5 CENTS

JVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

99 <sup>44</sup> % PURE

Made in the Procter & Gamble factories at Hamilton, Canada







Spring Designs for 1917. "Viyella" is especially adapted for children's and infants' wear.

"Viyella" can be obtained at all leading retail stores.

Look for the name on the selvage every 21/2 yards.

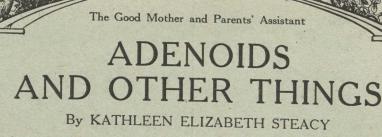
## **Avoid Substitutes**

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Ideally Suited to Fail Fashions and lends grace with absolute comfort at all times. Our patented methods of construction, and the character of materials used, make it equally desirable for street, dancing, evening or sport wear, and make unnecessary the use of corset laces. Made in short and long lengths, white and pink. Retails from \$2.00 to \$7.00. If your local dealer cannot supply you, write for illustrated free booklet. Do not accept a sub-stitute garment. EISMAN & CO.; Sole Licensees for Canada Toronto



A CARDENS

NER CHERRY

DENOIDS are little growths in the passage from the nose to the throat. They resemble small bunches of grapes, and if they develop sufficiently to fill the air passage, the child suffers from lack of a proper supply of air entering the lungs.

This condition is very common among children and is one which is generally neglected, since the growths come gradually and do not call for the attention of the doctor. But the re-

for the attention of the doctor. But the re-sults are far reaching and serious. In young babies the signs are an inability to nurse properly and noisy mouth breathing; in older children the symptoms are more numer-ous and include a persistent discharge from the nose and colds in the head, which make it neces-sary for the child to breathe through the mouth. One of the too frequent results is deafness, at first slight, then, as the disease progresses, more pronounced.

pronounced. The general health is impaired; the child becomes anæmic, as a result of the insufficient amount of air supplied to the lungs. This anæmic condition, coupled with his deafness, makes him appear inattentive, dull, and uninteresting. He does badly at school and is considered stupid, and, in extreme cases, mentally deficient. mentally deficient.

The remedy is a simple operation by the doc-transformer of the second second second second second which requires that the child be kept in bed for a day and in the house for a week. The best age at which to remove these growths in the house for a week. The best age at which to remove these growths in the house for a week. The best age at which to remove these growths in the house for a week. The best age at which to remove these growths in the house for a week. The best age at which to remove these growths in the house for a week. The best age at which to remove these growths in older children as soon as their presence is shown. The best time is spring or early sum-ent the best time is spring or early sum-tion during the warm weather. The child breathes through the nose, his expres-sion brightens, he becomes alert, attentive, the deafness decreases or disappears entirely, and his general health improves.

#### A Creeping Pen

To the busy mother who must do her own work and care for baby at the same time, a creeping pen is almost invaluable. She knows where he is, that he is safe, and that he

knows where he is, that he is safe, and that he cannot fall and injure himself. She goes about her work with a mind free from anxiety, and without an ear strained and an eye on the watch for possible mishap. But the benefits are not all to the mother— the baby shares. He is not dumped down on a mat, where he catches cold from the draught which is always strong on the floor; he is not deposited in the middle of the bed, and told to "sit still and don't fall off;" he is not obliged to creep along the floor, gathering pins and splin-ters in his progress; and he does not have to learn to walk by clinging to his mother's skirt as she passes about from table to sink, from sink to range. to range.

to range. Father can easily make a creeping pen irr a few spare evenings, and the cost is small. It should be square, with each side about four feet long and eighteen inches high. If it is hinged at three corners and latched at the fourth, it can be folded together and carried from room to room and laid aside when not in use. It is better to make it of spindles and a rail like a stair rail so that haby may have something to

It is better to make it of spindles and a rail like a stair rail, so that baby may have something to hold to when he tries to stand and to walk. It is better, too, if raised a few inches by a flooring of thin, light boards, as this prevents dangerous draughts. This flooring should be hooked to the rail on all four sides to keep it steady and in place, and should be covered with something soft; a cork mat is the cleanest and best, but a blanket or rug will answer. When the pen is used in the yard, the floor may be of clean white sand, which is splendid for the baby to play in. Few things give such keen joy to children as a pile of clean white sand. In summer a lath should be placed upright at each corner and mosquito netting carefully

In summer a lath should be placed upright at each corner and mosquito netting carefully stretched over the top and sides as a protection against flies, mosquitoes, and insects. If two strong posts are placed in the ground at opposite corners, a small hammock may be swung be-tween, and Baby can take his nap out in the pure, fresh air in comfort and safety. If Father will add casters to the four corners, the pen can be moved around with ease, and the floor rug and lawn are saved wear. A tennis net may be used instead of the rail and spindles, and makes the pen much lighter in weight.

and makes the pen much lighter in weight.

#### Toys

BABIES want co put everything into their mouths-it is the way they test things and learn.

Toys should be chosen with this fact in mind. Toys should be chosen with this fact in mind, and none should be bought that cannot be used in this way. They must be washable, if they are to be clean, and they should not be painted or have paper pasted on. Sharp points and corners hurt, and are dangerous to mouth, eyes, and skin. Hairy and woolly toys are un-safe, since both hair and wool may be pulled off and put into the mouth. Objects that are small enough to be swallowed—toys or any other thing—should not be allowed within Baby's reach. Toys with loose parts, as bells and tas-sels, are objectionable. Simple toys are best, and left to follow his own inclinations, Baby will be quite happy with a handful of clothes pins or a string of empty spools.

Too many toys distract his attention instead of amusing him, and expensive toys are a need-

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#### Flies

THE day of the fly is at hand. If we forget that he is about due, he will not. If we neglect to prepare for him, he will not. His preparations are made, and he is ready to do all in his power—and that is a very great deal— to help in keeping up the high rate of infant meriality. mortality.

One of these days the first fly will crawl out of the manure pile, the garbage can, or the hole in the chimney in the attic, where he has kept comfortable all winter.

in the chimney in the attic, where he has kept confortable all winter.
The fly isn't much, and by himself cannot do a very large amount of harm—one baby's life, or maybe two—but when he is multiplied by his uncles, his cousins, his aunts, and his numerous progeny, he counts up to a considerable number. Prevention is the only safe course with the fly—is for a considerable number. He will not stay where every one and everything is clean. He hates cleanliness as the devil is said to hate by water. And wherever and whenever wous ea fly, you may be absolutley sure that there is some dirt or filth somewhere near.
The fly is sociable; he loves people and he is for that? He is also generous and loves to share. He is not content to feed and enjoy his to the butter, the bread, the baby's fluffy head when we come to but the kiddles to bed—we count one less when we talk of "when the children grow up."
The Carden Variety of Child

## The Garden Variety of Child

The Garden Variety of Child CHILDREN love to play in the earth and, whether you will or not, they will dig and delve every chance they get. They also love to watch things grow and will pull up flowers to see what is happening down in the brown earth. Add to these facts a third that is being pressed home to us by the Government, by thrift, by necessity—that of raising vegetables. The incentive for this is three-fold—patitotic enthusiasms, which are strong; economic reasons, which are urgent; health development and maintenance, which are vital. The combination required for a garden is to child—a plot of ground, a spade, some seeds; a child, some play-work, health. The farm has the advantage over the city more, in that there is plenty of waste land that may be turned to profitable use; but in the amount of gardening done, city children lead. The farmer hasn't time to "bother with such work," the farmer's wife fails to see the necessity of "green stuff," and neither recognize the health-giving possibilities and the advantage of an

of "green stuff," and neither recognize the health-giving possibilities and the advantage of sys-tematic work to the child.

Celety is good for the nerves; raw cappage aids the kidneys; onions and lettuce induce sleep: dandelion is a liver tonic—we might go on through the whole list of vegetables and find one a specific. each

each one a specific. Children are active, restless little creatures if they are well, and if right and good and profit-able occupation and recreation be not furnished, then they are obliged to supply their own occu-pation and recreation as best they may, and this usually results in mischief or worse. It is so easy to kindle and keep bright a child's interest and enthusiasm, and it takes so little to win him to do the right thing and to walk in the right way.

the right way. Get a book or two on vegetables and garden-Get a book or two on vegetables and gardening and help him understand it, then spade up a small plot of ground, and you have supplied him with safe and healthful amusement and recreation for all summer.



APRIL 1917









## Uncle Peter's Monthly Letter

A

My DEAR BUNNIES, I have been thinking that after all it is perhaps a lot of trouble for some of you little Bunnies to write a letter, and perhaps that is the reason why you, my little Bunny who is now reading this letter, have not yet joined the Bunny Club. So, after this, I am going to make it very easy indeed for you and for all your little friends to ioin. join

join. After this, all that a new Bunny will have to do is to send in his name, age and address, with the application fee of five cents, and he will be made a mem-ber of the Bunny Club and have his badge sent to him. So just write on a piece of paper as I have shown below, and send it in as quickly as you can, and have your little friends do the same.

#### BUNNY CLUB APPLICATION

Name.....Age....

Address..... Application fee of five cents enclosed.

Look on page 51 and see the names of the Bunnies who won the February prizes. Are you all trying to win a prize in Uncle Peter's competitions? I hope you are.

Your affectionate Bunny- Zocle,

## Unele peter.

#### Competition

Look at this little picture. This man has been fishing. What did he catch? There is nothing on his line. See what you can do for him! Draw this little picture over again as well as you can, a little bigger, and show what he has caught on his hook. There is nothing there now. Put something there! It



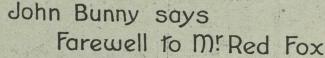
need not be a fish; people sometimes pull very funny things out of the water. For the best picture, according to age, a prize of Two Dollars will be given, and for the six next best pictures six other selected prizes. See what you can do, Bunnies. All pictures and letters must reach me not later than May 20th. Don't forget to write your name, address and age on the back of each one, and address it to Uncle Peter, 62 Temperance Street, Toronto.

The Golden Rhyme Bunnies, Bunnies, are you thankful For the things of everyday— For the Sun that lights the world up So that we may work and play? For our homes and for our parents? For the Summer flowers so gay? Bunnies, we must all be thankful For the things of everyday.

John Bunny makes a tunnel to the pipe

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Listen, Bunnies, young and old, While I a striking tale unfold, A tale that will this lesson teach— That we should never overreach !

OHN," said Mrs. Bunny one evening, looking up from the pages of Everybunnies' World, "I am really anxious about the little Bunnies since Mr. Red Fox has been round

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a hurry to start neiping nim to get out again. The came over to the pipe, and looked in. "I can't possibly reach you, John," said Mr. Fox. "Pile some stones by the side of the pipe, and stand on them," said John. "That's a good idea," said Mr. Fox. It was a lot of work carrying those stones over and balancing them by the pipe, but Mr. Fox didn't mind, for he had visions of rabbit pie in his head all the time to keep him cheered up. Mr. Owl began to see the joke, and he simply had to laugh. However, Mr. Fox was far too busy to take any notice of hum, and he kept on working, piling one stone on the top of another, until he had quite a nice heap. But as this was the first time in his life Mr. Fox had tried to build a wall, he made a mistake in putting the little stones at the bottom and the big ones on the top. It was more trouble to do it that way, and besides; it was not nearly so safe. But it's hard to do a thing right the first time you try it, isn't it? It was hot work, and after awhile Mr. Fox sat down to rest for a minute.

"Don't go away and leave me, Mr. Fox," called John from the pipe. "It was very kind of you to stop to help me, especially when you were going home to your dinner." "Don't mention it, John," said Mr. Fox. "I'm glad to do it."



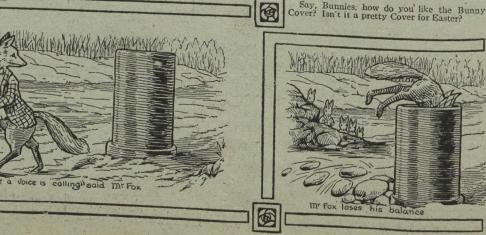
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Uncle Peter.

6

6



#### APRIL 1917

#### THE ROMANCE OF GROWING SLENDER ON THREE MEALS A DAY

(Continued from page 7)

fetching and fascinating, I suppose, when they are too young or too old' to see through all the make-up

I had put on my black crepe de chine, and the skirt wasn't short for two reasons that would have been obvious and that you couldn't have told apart if you had seen them. And to lessen that obviousness to the eye, I always wore black stockings.

"It was a very well sustained effort," said Mother, referring to the "rescue," "from all I've heard." She didn't care very much for Cora

"Bella seemed to sustain Mr. Miles without apparent effort," cooed Cora, smiling, and roll-ing her blue eyes from Mr. Miles to me. She got a chuckle out of Dad for that. He never could see through Cora. "If there had been any apparent effort on shore, perhaps I shouldn't have had to make any," I retorted, unsmiling. Mr. Garry Miles turned his grave eyes on me. He really was awfully serious looking.

Mr. Garry Miles turned his grave eyes on me. He really was awfully serious looking. "I owe you my life, Miss Harris," he said with unaffected gravity. "I only hope I shall live long enough in Harriston to be able to prove my gratitude. You were simply splendid. You kept so cool about it." "No cooler than you did," I said, rather dis-agreeably. I saw Mother look with mild re-proach. "And, anyway, that's what I went into the river for." "Well, you demonstrated that large bodies

into the river for." "Well, you demonstrated that large bodies don't always move slowly, didn't you, Bella?" purred Cora again, looking for more trouble. "Some small minds demonstrated pretty well that they couldn't move at all ashore," I hit back. Demon-strafed is what Cora and I were *Hinking*. Cora smoothed her white skirt, and said nothing, not having another shaft in her quiver. And presently I excused myself, and went indoors and to my room.

DIDN'T see him to speak to again that even-ing; and after awhile Cora, of course, took him in tow over the lawns to the Neville mansion. From my bow bedroom window I saw them, both tall and slender, and in white, and quite romantic in the waxing light of a three-quarter moon And Lawn him laws for I was stitting

from my bow bedroom window I saw them, both tall and slender, and in white, and quite romantic in the waxing light of a three-quarter moon. And I saw him leave, for I was sitting at my window sill, glum and sullen and depressed; Cora going down with him to the gate at the hedge, where they stood for a long time, Cora's laughter floating up to me. It was long past eleven, for I pulled down the blinds and switched on the light and looked at my wrist watch. Somehow—and it wasn't because the night was warm—I didn't sleep much that long night, and yet it was one of the shortest by the calendar in the year. And when I did sleep in snatches, I dreamed dreadfully. I was always in the water, and he was drowning, and I had him by his black hair, and his face was so white, and his eyes staring. I woke up twice, gasping and shuddering. And I was glad to be up and dressed very early, soon after the sun had risen. Lying there, in the loneliness of my room, in the waking hours, watching the shadows of leaves moving lazily across my muslim window curtains and the wall—lying there, wide-eyed and sullen, I had done a lot of thinking, along certain lines. And those lines were Cora's— and my own; that is, the lines I didn't have. I was the only one up so early, and had the outhouse where the scales were, to myself, and there I deliberately weighed. One hundred and eighty pounds, before breakfast, and at five a.m., when a body is said to be lighter than at any other hour of the day. Twenty-two years old, snatched suddenly by the chance of another girl's scream into an atmosphere of Romance, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds—the weight of a heavyweight prize-fighter—and forty pounds more than I should weigh to look like twenty-two. It was fherce! It was worse! And I wanted to be a heavyweight prize-fighter and say it.

more than I should weigh to took it. two. It was fierce! It was worse! And I wanted to be a heavyweight prize-fighter and say it. What chance in the world had I against Cora Neville, except in the ring or the water; and fat chance I had of coaxing her into either! I couldn't remember that Cora had ever got that imported strined bathing suit of hers, or her imported striped bathing suit of hers, or her make-up, even damp. The striped parasol she had held over Garry Miles had been bought to match.

I slammed the one hundred and fifty pound weights back on top of the scales, ran the pointer with a vicious slam down to the zero end of the wretched beam that had shown me to be thirty whetched beam that had shown me to be thirdy pounds over weights, and tramped out of the shed, banging the door, and back to my room, where I sat, elbows on my dressing-table, my chins in my hands, glowering in my oval mirror at the perfectly round image reflected there. Such arms! Fifteen inches, upper, if a fraction of one. And somewhere back of all that chin and cheek and neck was my face. And somewhere cheek and neck was my face. And somewhere back of all that lumbering mountain of bust and hips and arms and legs, was I, myself, my figure, my divine shape.

MOTHER had always called me "pretty:" but I could see, now, how partial she was; because I knew now that there was no-ting "pretty" in *fat*. Twas so "down" that I felt I had no appetite, any breakfast. But when breakfast time came, i was so famished that I ate a bigger breakfast han ever, and about everything that—I knew har ever, and about everything that—I knew ther—I should not have eaten. A bowl of breakfast food\_starchy food, you see—with no end of sugar and cream, all *fat*. And a sumon steak, with fresh rolls, and coffee-with lots of sugar and cream, of course; and sheed bananas and (*Continued on page 32*)

and considerable saving in cost realized by reducing the number of eggs and using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following recipes are given as practical illustrations:

#### WHITE LAYER CAKE

1/2 cup shortening 1 cup granulated sugar 2/2 cup water 2 cups flour 3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder whites of 2 eggs 1 teaspoon extract

The old method called for 3 eggs

The old method called for 3 eggs DIRECTIONS:--Cream shortening and sugar together until very light; add water slowly almost drop by drop and beat constantly; add flavoring and stir in the flour and baking powder which have been sifted together twice; fold in the whites of eggs which have been beaten until stiff and dry, pour into two greased layer tins and bake in moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes. Put together with any filling or icing.

## EVERYDAY CAKE

1 cup sugar 14 cup shortening 1 egg 24 cup milk or water 134 cups flour 142 teaspoon salt 3 teaspoon salt 3 teaspoon extract 114 cups flour 125 teaspoon extract 126 teaspoon extract 127 teaspoon extract

The old method called for 3 eggs DIRECTIONS:—Cream shortening; add sugar, flavoring and egg well beaten. Sift dry ingredients, add al-ternately with the milk to the first mixture. Bake in loaf, layers or pat-ty pans. May also be used for cot-tage pudding.

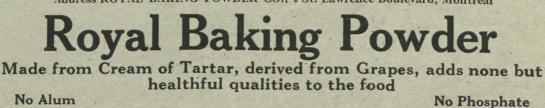
Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients sent free on request Address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 4 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal



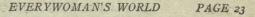
134 cups corn meal 1/4 cup flour

- 3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar (if desired)
- 2 tablespoons shortening 11/2 cups sweet milk.

The old method called for 2 eggs DIRECTIONS: Sift the dry ingredfents into bowl; add milk and melted shortening, beat well, and pour into well-greased pan or muffin tin and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.









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Every Grain, Pure Cane.

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## "Royal Acadia Sugar"

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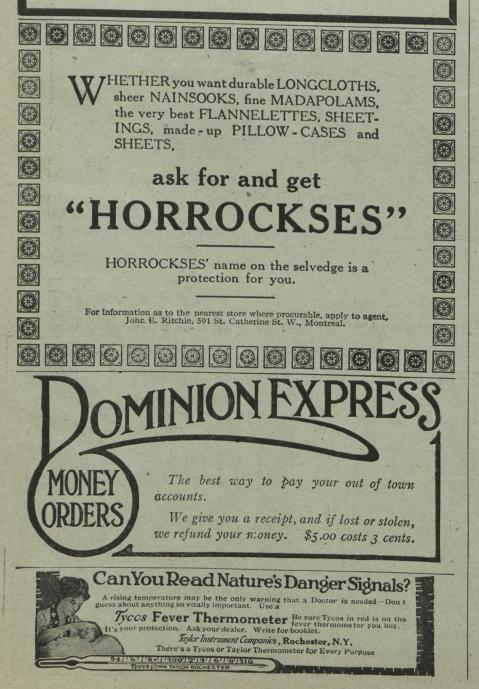
Refined in fine, medium and coarse granulations, also cut loaf and the popular "Tea Blocks" in conven-, ient shape giving more to the pound with less waste.

The ACADIA SUGARS, in the bright yellow and dark yellow grades are the best for cooking.

ROYAL ACADIA SUGAR is put up in barrels, half-barrels, 100 pound, 20 pound and 10 pound bags, 5 pound and 2 pound packages.

Sold by all the best dealers

THE ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited Halifax, Canada



## The second second The Girl Who Is Engaged MEN LIKE DOMESTIC WOMEN BUT THAT IS A SELFISH LIKING By ELIZABETH BURTON

THERE is an old-fashioned bit of poetry in Longfellow's works, which says in happy comparison:

"As unto the bow the cord is, So unto the man is woman."

We must admit the economic changes which have taken place during the last generation, and the increasing self-reliance of woman. Yet the old ideals remain, and the girl of to-day, in thinking of marriage, looks upon her future husband as one who will protect her from the strenuous struggle with the world. A business woman who has been married for some years said recently, regarding her house work: "I believe it is harder work in some ways than the old office routine.' Working for a family is very different from working for a firm." There is no doubt about the Eternal Feminine We must admit the economic changes which

There is no doubt about the Eternal Feminine preference for home-making—granting that woman's partner in the work of home-making is worth while. This instinct for domestic affairs is to be found in most women, and men rightly value its importance.

"A man always likes to see a woman what he calls 'domestic,'" said a lively girl not long ago. "But that is purely selfish on his part. He wants to make sure that his dinner will be well cooked."

none daring to suggest an individual view? Such a household, we admit, is not often seen in Canada; 'but even in our Land of the Ever-so-Canada; 'but even in our Land of the Ever-so-free, the tyrant type is occasionally encoun-tered, and it is largely woman's fault that he exercises such unpleasant control. When he was a small boy, he probably had an adoring mother, who indulged his every fancy and made him believe that the world was waiting to do him homage. He grew up with the idea that, either as son or husband, he could do no wrong, picked out a meek and worshipsing maiden for either as son or husband, he could do no wrong, picked out a meek and worshipping maiden for his wife, and made her more or less unhappy ever after. Sometimes a daughter inherits this gentleman's imperious temper, and then are seen the most exhilarating domestic situations. He is a person to be shunned, this domestic tyrant, and other people long to tell him their honest opinions concerning his home and fire-side policy. The feminine supplement his wife is obliged to play is the last part to be desired by any self-respecting woman.

APRIL 1917

## Harmony is the Essence of Happiness

WHEN we try to define beauty or happiness or any quality or condition, we find our-selves in all manner of perplexities, and not even



masculine appreciation of woman's domesticity is not all selfishness. It is as healthy and normal as woman's admiration for

domesticity is not all selfishness. It is as harden ormal as woman's admiration for man's strength and daring. A man knows, without having to reason about it, that the home-loving woman is the real strength of the bound of the ioy-riding type. The something more than a feminine supplement, wome home that a feminine supplement, who constantly quotes her husband on every block of the woman say: "But I want for home constantly quotes her husband on every which is not easy to explain or define the something more than a feminine supplement, who constantly quotes her husband on every which is conclusive, even when the discussion turns on freless cookers or vacuum cleaners." This what is involved in being a feminine worker the protesting lady considers that if heing generally merely an echo of masculine worker that most of the women who so glibly remark. "Well, my husband says," or "A bolm told me," are really expressing their own weithen the supposed masculine authority. Pre-haps the husbands, innocent men, would be with a supposed masculine authority. The haps the husbands, innocent men, would be with a supposed in the knew how often they are dragged in to add dignity to feminine de-bate.

#### Becky Sharpe, of Immortal Fame

THERE is an old-time novel, "Vanity Fair," THERE is an old-time novel, "Vanity Fair," an immortal book, which contains two sharply contrasted feminine characters, Becky Sharpe and Amelia Sedley. Thackeray, the author, seems to prefer Amelia, but Becky is usually the choice of the reader. Amelia is insipid in the highest degree and so lacking in self-reliance that she becomes at times a deadly bore. Becky is the eternal adventuress, viva-cious, amusing, utterly dishonourable, and even cruel. Amelia invariably adopts the door-mat attitude toward man and succeeds in being a very tiresome while to that gallant young officer, George Osborne, whose career is cut short at Waterloo. It may be doubted whether Amelia, good and gentle though she be, exerts a really waterioo. It may be doubted whether Amelia, good and gentle though she be, exerts a really healthful influence on those around her. She is so abjectly unselfish that she spoils those asso-ciated with her. Becky, on the other hand, is undeniably a vampire. Every man is her natural prey, and she uses every device for making her fortune out of those who are so unlucky as to be her friends. She is the evil genius in many a life, yet is so merry and spark-ling withal, that it is sometimes difficult to credit her cruelty. Now we believe that it is quite possible for a girl to be the happy medium between Amelia and Becky, to be neither a door-mat nor a vampire, but a good comrade, as well as a sweetheart.

door-mat for a vampire, but a good comrade, as well as a sweetheart. Have you ever visited a home in which the head of the household is a thoroughly spoiled man, dominating every one so thoroughly that the dinner table presents a rather cowed circle, where *paterfamilias* holds forth on all subjects,

a dictionary is sufficient to rescue us from our difficulties. Once upon a time I heard a wise man say that congruity was the essence of either beauty or happiness. At the time, the remark was not very impressive, but it has often re-curred to memory and has been more forcible as the years have shown how painful the in-congruous may be. Of all things to be desired in a home, peacefulness is one of the chief; and this is to be attained only where there is harmony. harmony.

and this is to be attained only where there is harmony. The woman who is on the defensive against becoming a feminine supplement is surely not in love with the man to whom she is engaged. Such an attitude is scarcely compatible with the sympathy and mutual helpfulness which should exist between those who are about to make a home together. The girl who goes about openly declaring that she is not going to be a "household drudge" is making a mistake in marrying with this idea foremost. "I'm not going to be a slave to any man." declared a merry-eyed girl the other day, raising her dainty chin high above her collar of red fox fur. Does any rational man want a slave for a wife, or wish to see the woman he loves anything but happy and comfortable? Perhaps the girl in question had seen an unhappy home, where woman had a subservient place. But such homes are rare in this country and this century, and one cannot but feel that the woman who enters upon marriage in the attitude of one who defies anything resembling an extra task or unexpected burden is not likely to emerge suc-cessfully from the encounter with the problems of Double Blessedness. "The threadhare tale of the husband who said, "What did you do with the last quarter I gave

The threadbare tale of the husband who said,

Double Blessedness. The threadbare tale of the husband who said, "What did you do with the last quarter I gave you?" in response to a wifely request for funds, may be all too true. But we refuse to believe that he is typical of Canadian husbands, and the woman of to-day knows that such a man is, happily, of a vanishing order. The woman who takes a sympathetic interest in her husband's work," and yet attempts no untimely interference, is more of a true help-meet than she who prides herself on knowing nothing whatever of his affairs. There are some matters in which woman's part must be supplementary, but that does not mean that it is unnecessary or trivial. She has her own great sphere of home-making, in which man's part, however well it be played, cannot equal hers in magnitude.

Why should we talk of "supplements" at all, when the work of each should be the complement of the other? The woman who is so anxious not to have her individuality submerged had not to have her individuality submerged had better remain single until she meets a man for whom she cares to such an extent that no thought of being a slave or a supplement ever enters her mind. There is no such condition as absolute independence, and the girl who is determined to give little of either love or service will find herself starved in soul and small in mind. Giving enriches the nature which bestows, and where there is the right spirit, there is neither fear nor servitude. Being a wife is something greater than any supple-mentary consideration which the ultra-feminist may imagine.



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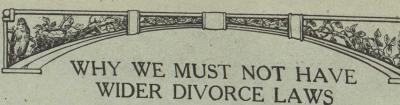
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(Continued from page 3)

temporary estrangement to break up a home, when at heart the parties are true to each other. Keays, in a powerfully written story, "He that Eateth Bread with Me," gives a "He that Eateth Bread with Me," gives a strikingly suggestive illustration of this kind. A husband who is dissatisfied in some way with his marriage relationship falls in love with another woman, and divorces his wife, who, true to her marriage vows, suffers long and is kind. She realizes that it is the divorce-made-easy laws which undermine the moral nature of men and blind them to the sin of what they are doing. Finally the man grows of what they are doing. Finally the man grows weary of his second wife and seeks again the hand and heart of the woman whom he has so cruel-ly wronged, but whom he has come to look upon the they are done of the the

ly wronged, but whom he has come to look upon as the good angel of his life. The way to redeem the home from strife and bitterness, and save society from the scandal of divorce, is for the wronged one to suffer long and be kind. John Wesley believed that God over-ruled his prolonged sorrow for his good, in making him more faithful to the great work which had been divinely given him to do. "Can angels' wings in these deep waters grow? A spirit voice replied, 'From bearing right Our sorest burdens, comes fresh strength To rise again, demand the light, And quit the sunless depths for upper air.'"

#### Tempted to Marry in Haste

Tempted to Marry in Haste In making divorce easy, young people es-pecially are tempted to enter upon the marriage relationship in a reckless and foolish way. They marry in haste, knowing that if the ven-ture should prove unsatisfactory, they will not repent any longer at leisure than is necessary to set the divorce machinery in motion. It is true that some will enter thoughtlessly and recklessly, lightly and wantonly, into these solemn obligations, whatever the divorce laws of the country may be. Their conception of marriage is that the only essentials are "the man, the maid, the money, and the minister," Some in every land will act in such a way as to make the world believe that all marriages are not made in heaven; but the tendency of easy divorce laws is greatly to increase the number of unhappy marriages, as Dr. Peabody has shown by reference to the conditions of things in some parts of the United States.

by reference to the conditions of things in some parts of the United States. The stricter laws, such as we have in Canada, are educative. They lead those contemplating matrimony to realize that marriage is a sacred thing which is binding upon the soul while life lasts; that marriage is not a mere contract, but a vital union, ordained of God, which man has no power to dissolve; that the words "husband" and "wife" are amongst the most sacred and endearing terms in human sreech.

#### Divorce Courts Spread the Evil

This is a question in which the nation is This is a question in which the nation is deeply interested. Christian marriage and the stability of the family are essential to the very existence and well-being of a country. This makes it necessary for the state to safeguard the home in every way. Canadians are proud of the way the Dominion Parliament has re-jected every proposal which seemed in any way to make divorce easy in this land. Several times efforts have been made to remove from Parliament the power of granting divorces, and to lodge that power in divorce courts, as is the

ing. What! Turn back when the feast is spread, the old life ended? "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder" can only be said—without sacrilege—of those marriages where there is "no just cause or impediment," when, "forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her (or him) so long as ye both shall live," where love—pure, great, bright, and holy as Heaven itself—is the sure foundation, and marriage the outcome of a grand passion; only then is their union as "God's Word doth allow," only then is "their Matrimony lawful;" please note: lawful, not legal.

With marriages built on these sure, lawful, holy foundations, divorce has nothing whatso-

But marriages entered into with any other

But marriages entered into with any other prompting or foundation is but a purely human contract, and "neither is their Matrimony lawful." With these divorce has to do. We insult God when we attribute to Him the making, and the blessing, of marriages of con-venience, of the feeble-minded, the vicious, the brutal, the unclean, the diseased, the drunkard, the fallen—be they man or woman. But—

ase in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Gdward Island, and British Columbia, where fedward Island, and British Columbia, where the very fact that the divorce courts of these provinces had granted a much larger number of provinces had granted a much larger number of the very fact that the divorce courts of the sparations in proportion to the population the ratia ment had done, influenced the latter in a facilities for obtaining divorce and these bills. Any legislation which are repugnant to the moral sense of our Can and Islaw makers. "These shocking divorce and best beloved of American writers on this biblect has described the situation in the United tates, where the courts make divorce easy.

## Our Own Canadian Home

Canada is a country of homes where the children have not been depraved by the divorce laws from knowing their fathers or mothers. Some one has said that no one but a Scotchman could have written "The Cotter's Saturday Night," because nowhere but in Scotland is home life so sacred a thing. There are portions of Canada which the writer knows well, where a Canadian Burns might find inspiration to write a beautiful poem on the happy home conditions, Canadian Burns might find inspiration to write a beautiful poem on the happy home conditions, where almost every house is a Bethel, where life is touched with a heavenly spirit which makes it happy and helpful, where any thought of di-vorce, cherished in the heart, would be looked upon as the unpardonable sin.

#### The Bible and Divorce

I he Bible and Divorce For those who acknowledge the supreme authority of the Bible in this matter, who hook upon Jesus as the divine author and interpreter of all that is best in our social and religious ideals, this question of making it easy to get divorce in Canada is quickly settled. When the Pharisees came to Jesus asking, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" he replied: "Have ye not read that he that made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said. 'For this is shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh!' Whom, therefore, God hath joined together let not man put asunder." Jesus told the Pharisees that day that nothing but marital infidelity could separate man and

wife. The great Teacher saw the terrible evils that resulted from the great freedom of divorce in his day, which was granted because a man thought that he had ceased to love his wife, or had seen some one whom he liked better, or even because his wife cooked his dinner badly. Jesus taught the sacred character and binding force of marriage ties—that divorce was con-trary to nature, for marriage was divinely asso-ciated with the very constitution of human life —that it was contrary to the-law of God, who interpreted the human relationship in language not easily misunderstood.

interpreted the human relationship in language not easily misunderstood. Our Canadian laws of divorce are to-day in harmony with this divine teaching, and any effort to make it easier to obtain divorce is an effort to dishonour God's law, and substitute for it certain devices of man, to loosen the bonds of society, to lower the ideals of life, to ruin the home, and degrade the nation. From all such we pray most fervently, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

## WHY WE MUST HAVE WIDER DIVORCE LAWS

(Continued from page 3) together otherwise than God's Word doth allow are not joined together by God; neither is their Matrimony lawful," brings the awful solemnity and great responsibilities of marriage before the hearts and minds of the bride and groom. But it is too late for this heart search-ing. What! Turn back when the feast is spread, the old life ended?

## Divorce : Its Procedure

Divorce : Its Procedure Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Status Columbia, each have a Court of Divorce, and the procedure is the same as that of any other suit—lawyers must be engaged and paid, witnesses secured and paid. The cost is from one to two hundred dollars. If the case be thrown out, it cannot be brought up again— just as with other law suits. In British Colums ia, the charge is adultery only. New Bruns-tad impotence, and marriage within prohibited degrees. To these Nova Scotia adds crulety. Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the North-West Territories must apply the other of marriage. A deposit of two hundred oblars must be made, and if neither party have and certain expenses are omitted. The cost is from one to two thousand dollars. If the Bill be thrown out, it may be introduced at the oust session with all the expenses to more among

from one to two thousand dollars. If the Bill be thrown out, it may be introduced at the next session with all the expenses to pay again. The laws of a nation should be for all—not for the few; yet in five Provinces of this Canada of ours, where we proudly claim a democracy and hold that the people rule through the strength of the Government, where we say that no class has rights that are denied to the masses; yet right here, withour vaunted liberty and equality, an Act of Parliament annulling a marriage is only for the moneyed classes—the masses must abide by their mistakes or be masses must abide by their mistakes or be classed as paupers. More, the law dealing with a condition of life hich affects the (Continued on page 30)

which affects the



APRIL 1917

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The inadequacy and laxity of the marriage laws are not remedied by the insufficiency and rigidity of the procedure attending divorce and

ever to do.

But-

#### APRIL 1917

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Edited jointly by Pierrot and Pierrette, chaperoned by Madame Etiquette

## April Showers

April Showers RRANGE a program suggesting Jupiter Pluvius. For instance, pass around cards and pencils and see who can, in three minutes, write down the most words sug-gesting rain or damp, etc. Then pass to each a slip on which you have written a term re-wet weather and have each in turn rise tomime his word, which the others en-

lating tomime his word, which the others en-

anc tomime his word, which the others en-deavour to guess. For this Shower Party use as a table centre-piece a child's tiny umbrella, the handle tied with a big bow of ribbon and the hollow filled with joke packages, if early in the month; if later, the packages should contain funny gifts. For the corner stone of your decorations for an April Fool Party, get from the shop a jester figure in crepe paper filled with gifts or jokes; or make at home a big fool's cap in several colours to hold the same things. From this centre decoration ribbons in motley colours should hang out, and with these the bag is finally destroyed. Tie the chairs to the table legs underneath, and have other funny pranks in honour of the day. honour of the day.

#### April Fool Supper

This for an April Fool Supper. Use menu cards which are decorated with the date in gold paint. The lines below each viand represent its true nature and are, of course, omitted in preparing the menu for the party.

MENU Ham Sandwiches Ham Sandwickes and butter without any Hot Coffee—Whipped Cream (Tea, Cocoa or Milk) Bananas (Bread ham)

Bananas (Banana skins filled with a dainty salad) Fool's Caps (Cones of ice cream made with three colours) Novelty Cakes (Oblongs of soft toast iced with cake-icing in white, chocolate, and strawberry.) Sugar Plums (Salted Peanuts)

#### Etiquette of Conversation

A gentleman will not make a statement unless he is absolutely convinced of its truth. He is attentive to any person who may be speaking to him, and is equally ready to speak or to listen as the case may require. He never descends to flattery, although he will not without

not withhold a deserved compliment. If he has travelled, he does not introduce that information into his conversation at every

opportunity.

opportunity. He does not help out, or forestall, the slow speaker, but in conversing with foreigners, who do not understand our language perfectly, and at times are unable to find the right word, polite-ly assists them by suggesting it. He converses with a foreigner in his own lan-guage; if not competent to do so, he apologises and begs permission to speak English. He does not try to use fine language, long words, or high sounding phrases. He does not boast of birth, money, or friends. The initial of a person's name, as "Mr. H.," should never be used to designate him. Long stories should be avoided.

The initial of a person's name, as "Mr. H., should never be used to designate him. Long stories should be avoided. One's country or customs should be defended without hesitation, but also without anger or undue warmth. Scandal is the least excusable of all conver-sational vulgarities. When a grammatical or verbal error is com-mitted by persons with whom one is conversing, it is not to be corrected. Words and phrases that have a double mean-ing are to be avoided. Politics, religion, and all topics especially interesting to gentlemen, such as the turf, the exchange, or farm, should be excluded from general conversation when ladies are present. Long arguments in general company, no matter how entertaining to the disputants, are to the last degree tiresome. Anecdotes should be very sparsely intro-duced unless they are short, witty, and appro-priate. Proverbs should he as carefully used as puns;

Proverbs should be as carefully used as puns; and a pun should never be perpetrated unless it rises to the rank of witticism. It is always silly to try to be witty.

It is not polite to interrupt a person when conversing

Refrain from the use of satire, even if you are master of the art. It is permissible only as a guard against impertinence, or for the purpose of checking personalities or troublesome intrusions. Under no circumstances whatever should it be used merely for amusement's sake, to produce an effect, or in order to show off one's wit wit

It is extremely ill-bred to whisper in company. A gentleman looks, but never stares, at those with whom he converses.

The name of any person, present or absent, to whom reference is made, should be given if possible.

Place should always be given to one's elders Death is not a proper subject for conversation with a delicate person, or shipwreck with a seacaptain's wife, or deformities before a de-formed person, or failures in the presence of a bankrupt; for, as Heine says, "God has given us speech in order that we may say pleasant things to our friends." We should let it be the object of our conversation to please, and in order to do it we should not converse on sub-jects that might prove distasteful to any person present.

#### The Link Boys

present.

Place two persons on their knees, opposite to each other; each is to kneel on one knee, with the other leg in the air. Give to one of them a



lighted candle, requesting him to light that of the other person. This is exceedingly difficult to do, both being poised in equilibrium on one knee, and liable to tumble at the slightest disarrangement of position.

#### The Visible Invisible

The VISIBLE Invisible Tell one of the company that you will place a candle in such a manner that every person in the room, except himself, shall see it; yet you will not blindfold him, not in any way restrain his person, or offer the least impediment to his examining or geing to any part of the room he pleases. This trick is accomplished by placing the candle upon the person's head; but it cannot be performed if a looking-glass is in the room, as that will enable him to turn the laugh against you. you.

## Conundrums—And the Answers, Too

Answers, 100 Why is a man who never bets as bad as a gambler? Because he is no better (bettor). Why is the root of the tongue like a dejected man? Because it is down in the mouth. What is that which we often return but never borrow? Thanks. Why should an owl be offended at your call-ing him a pheasant? Because you would be making game of him. What is that which has neither flesh nor bone, yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove. Why can you never expect a fisherman to be generous? Because his business makes him sell fish.

#### Millinery

fish.

Just before going in to table Mine Hostess Just before going in to table Mine Hostess might call upon her guests to view and admire "her new Easter bonnet." The girls partic-ularly will be eager to see the millinery, and even the young men will not be wholly dis-interested. One of the pretty flower-covered hat-boxes is produced (or an ordinary one can be covered with wall-paper for the purpose) and is opened in full view of all. Wrapper after wrapper is removed—as the longer curiosity



remains unsatisfied, the stronger it will grow-until a package of dunce caps is finally untied. until a package of dunce caps is finally untied. The bundle must contain one for each of the company. Have each cap in tissue paper of a different shade, or colour and trim each distinc-tively. Thus, one would have a paper flower, one silver or gold stripes down the seams, one silver bells, and one big Pierrot dots of black. Each dons his cap before passing into the dining-room. Another plan would be to have the trimming on one of the men's caps match that on some girl's headgear, thus indicating supper partners. supper partners.

#### Nonsense Games

<text>

which he declares should attract any one inter-ested in a Zoological Garden. Of course, the idea is to make the different picture subjects so far forget the gravity de-manded by their position as to laugh or smile; if they can be trapped into doing this, they must court forfaits

must pay forfeits. Another funny stunt which once stirred up a lot of fun at a nonsense party was a wooden goose race. Two of the funny art nouveau geese race. Two of the funny art nouveau geose which move on wheels, wagging their heads and clapping their bills, were secured from a toy store and two players at a time pushed these over



prearranged course with canes. The players who won in the first race matched each other in second contests, and the two who finally won received the toy geese as prizes. Many elderly and middle-aged folk are as fond

Many elderly and middle-aged tok are as fond as the young people of entertaining on the jolly date of April First, but the plan of the festivity should be different for those who do not enjoy scampering about. For an afternoon affair there may be a question game arranged in novel fashion. Give to each woman, as she comes in, a paper folly cap in gay colours, on each of which is written a question relating to folly as, for instance: folly, as, for instance: "Who said of whom that he never said a fool-

ish thing and never did a wise one?" Have each question numbered, and when all

Have each question numbered, and when all the guests are on the scene, see how many can write correctly most answers to the April foolish queries. Award a nonsense book of some sort as a prize. A card party may be arranged, too, with very attractive details to suit the April First idea. Whatever the game, whist, five hundred, or any other favourite, the tables may be decorated unpropriately for the day. Above each one sup-

appropriately for the day. Above cach one sus-pend a fool's cap in a certain colour and give each pend a tool's cap in a certain colour and give each lady as she comes in a folly stick in the same colour as the decorations of one of the tables. By matching the folly stick, or jester's baton, with the colour of some table, the places to begin the game are found. Score is kept by tiny gilt bells which are attached to the ribbon

of the baton as they are won by the player. The prizes which are distributed to all of the winning colours after the progression (for all play to win points for the colour drawn, not for themselves) can be taken from the suspended fool's cap, from which ribbons hang to be used in breaking them apart when the game is at an end.

#### He Was Rich

A young lady, who was in love with a young man of whom her father did not approve because of his seeming lack of worldly goods, resorted to a very subtle artifice to win her father over and

obtain his consent to the marriage. She sent for her lover, and taking him into a room adjoining that in which her father was seated, said to the young aspirant for her hand:

seated, said to the young aspirant for her hand: "John, have you any property at all?" "No," replied John. "Well, then," said the girl, "would you allow any one to cut off your nose if you were offered twenty thousand dollars for it?" "Not for all the world," protested John. "'Tis well," said the girl, as she sought the presence of her austere parent. "Father," she said, "I have satisfied myself as to John's circumstances. He has, indeed, no ready money; but he has a jewel for which, to my certain knowledge, he has refused twenty thousand dollars."

thousand dollars." . This induced the old gentleman to give his consent to the marriage.

#### Amusing Trick You Can Easily Perform

You begin by declaring that if any one will write something on a piece of paper, you will undertake to say what there is on it. Should any one take you, tell him, when he has written something on a piece of paper, to roll it up small, and hold the paper straight up in his hand; and, after making him hold it up a number of different ways, say "Bow, place the paper on the floor in the middle of the room, and in order that I may not have a chance of lifting it up in the least, place both your feet upon it; I will the least, place both your feet upon it; I will then proceed to take up a candle, a stick, or anything else you please, and inform you at once what is on the paper." After going through all what is on the paper." After going through all sorts of manœuvres, to mislead the spectators and keep aliye their curiosity, you finally turn to the gentleman who is standing with both feet on the paper, remarking, "I have undertaken to state what was upon that piece of paper. You are upon it." With many a hearty laugh, you will be declared the winner of the bet.

#### Something to Recite

A burden of responsibility has been placed on Canada, and especially on the great wheat producing Province of Saskatchewan. It is necessary to crop every possible acre, and it is the duty of Members of the Legislature to see that labour is not lacking for the land.—R. B.Bennett. Bennett.

THE MAN BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

There's the man who does the fighting, and who does it mighty well,
There's the man who's right behind him, making guns, and shot, and shell.
But there's some one else behind them both, who helps to fight the Hun;
He's the man behind the man behind the man behind the gun.

He doesn't wear a uniform, nor march out with the boys, He seldom sees a factory with all its deafening

noise. His work is done in silence, yet 'tis work that

must be done, y the man behind the man behind the man By behind the gun.

He feeds the hungry soldier and the man who makes the shell; The value of his labour Father Time alone

can tell. He works from dawn till twilight in the broiling

summer sun, Does the man behind the man behind the man behind the gun.

He starts out in the springtime and for days and weeks he plows; His labours are unceasing, raising hogs, and

sheep and cows. And while others get the benefit, there's really

not much fun, For the man behind the man behind the man behind the gun.

Let us cheer the boys now fighting, for their country and their King; When they come back home, let's cheer them till

we make the welkin ring; But when shouting cheers for others, could we not hand out just one To the man behind the man behind the man behind the gun?

ROBERT J. DEVINE.

#### Larks for April First

The way to make your First of April party a great success is not to have it especially elaborate or expensive, but crammed full of surprises and jolly quips and sells.

and jolly quips and sells. It would be funny to invite the convives for something quite different than the actual pro-gram. For instance, invite everybody "to meet Cousin Jack," or "Aunt Miranda," from Tor-onto, Ont., a relative not in existance. Let this fact be discovered upon the arrival of the guests or during the software the arrival of the guests or during the early part of the evening, at least when it is borne in upon all by the fact that the honoree does not put in an appearance, and that his or her name is never mentioned by the hostess, queries as to the probable cause of absence only evoking evasive laughter on her

## Keep up the **Food Supply** and Help Make Victory Sure

AM assured that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of our cause—with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began." HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

UR soldiers must be fed; the people at home must be fed. And-in spite of Germany's murderous campaign to cut off the Allies' Food supply, by sinking every ship on the High Seas-an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France must be maintained.

## This is National Service-Not to the Farmer only-But to YOU-to everybody-This appeal is directed

WE must unite as a Nation to SERVE -to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old-all can help in the Nation's Army of Production.

EVERY pound of FOOD raised, helps reduce the cost of living and adds to the Food Supply for Overseas.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write: INFORMATION BUREAU Department of Agriculture **OTTAWA** 

PLANT a garden—small or large. Utilize your own back yard. Cultivate the vacant lots. Make them all yield food.

JOMEN of towns can find no better or more important outlet for their energies than in cultivating a vegetable

Be patriotic in act as well as in thought.

Use every means available --Overlook nothing.

Dominion Department of Agriculture OTTAWA, CANADA. HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.



R. L. FAIRBAIRN General Passenger Agent 68 King St. East Toronto, Ont.

**Removes Grease Spots** without injury to color or fabric **Cleans White Kid Gloves** and they are ready for immediate wear

(Cannot Burn or Explode)

For Safety's Sake - Demand

**Cleaning** Flu

CLEANS—Lace, Wool, Cashmere, Cotton, Linen, Velour, Felt, Muslin, Velvet, Lawn, Damask, Cambric, Madras, Organdie, Net, Lisle, Suède, Flannel, Serge, Gauze, Chiffon and other materials.

Satin Slippers Waists Skirts Petticoats Petticoats Belts Feathers Dresses Parasols Wraps Opera Capes Ribbons Coats, Cloaks Hats Fancy Vests	Neckties Coat Collars Trusers Fobs Shirts Furniture Covers Curtains Portières Tapestry Diac Records Rugs Conch Covers Carpets Piano Keys Turo Writers	Cloth Uppers Eye Classes Jewelry Caarfs Lambrequins Furs Blankets Okicoats Veils Micrors Hosiery Lingerie Jabots Aonobelle
Fancy Vests	Type Writers	Apparel'

Carbona Cleaning Fluid is guaranteed to clean better than dangerous benzine, naphtha and gasoline.

It does not contain any inflammable or explosive substance.

Every householder who wishes to protect the lives of the family should insist upon its use.

It has stood the test of more than fifteen years and is sold the world over.

Be an advocate of fire prevention and insist upon its use in the home, factory and workshop.

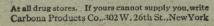
Its use is evidence that you have taken precaution against loss of life and property.

Your whole appearance is marred by a single grease spot on your clothes.

It is removed in an instant.

A bottle of Carbona Cleaning Fluid in the house makes it easy - buy a bottle now.

15c., 25c., 50c., \$1 Size Bottles



APRIL 1917



		-	-/		Nº4
LIGHT_FOU Touring Roadster Country C	-	- \$930 - \$910 - \$1050	LIGHT SIX Touring Roadster Coupe Sedan		- \$1380 - \$1360 - \$1940 - \$2220
BIG FOUR Touring Roadster Coupe Sedan		- \$1190 - \$1170 - \$1750 - \$2030	WILLYS-KNI Four Tourin Four Coupe Four Sedan Four Limou Eight Tourin	sine -	- \$1800 - \$2310 - \$2730 - \$2730 - \$2730

TRADE MARK

All prices f. o. b. Toronto Subject to change without notice Every indication points to a demand very much in excess of the possible supply of automobiles this year.

#### We are prepared.

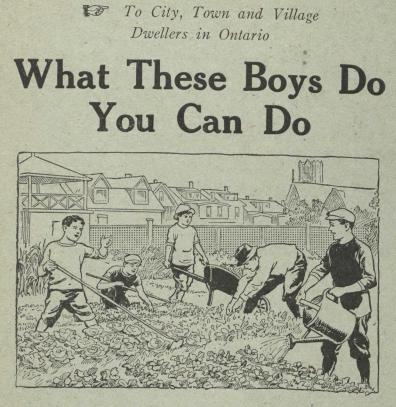
This year we apply the economies of vast production for the first time to a *comprehen*sive line of automobiles-an end toward which we have been working for eight years.

## -two minds with but a single thought

- Light Fours, Big Fours, Light Sixes and Willys-Knights, including the marvellous Willys-Knight Eight, are built and sold with There is now an Overland or Willys-Knight for every class of buyer. Every one of these beautiful cars is a better car—better in
- -one executive organization,
- -one factory management, -one purchasing department,
- -one sales force,
- -one group of dealers.

Willys-Overland, Limited Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada

- cars is a better car-better in appearance, in performance and in riding comfort.
- One of them is the car of your dream under the evening lamp.
- See these cars now. Get a car yourself this spring.



CEVERAL hundred dollars' worth of vegetables was the splendid contribution of the Broadview Y.M.C.A. boys of Toronto towards increase of food production last season.

There exists a world shortage of food. Hundreds of thousands of Canadian soldiers are now consumers instead of producers. So you see that every bit of help in growing extra food supplies is of colossal importance. Every home should have a vegetable garden.

Every dollar's worth of vegetables you grow saves money otherwise spent for vegetables, or gives you vegetables you would not otherwise have, and thus helps to lower the "high cost of living." Growing vegetables saves the labour of others whose effort is urgently needed for other vital work. Boys, girls, grown-ups-every one should help. Let the slogan for 1917 be

## "A Vegetable Garden For Every Home"

Who doesn't enjoy nice, fresh, juicy vegetables on the table every day! Isn't it well worth every one's while to grow veg-etables this spring? Decide now. Boys and girls, ask your parents for the use of the ground and their help. They will gladly give you both. Grown-ups should plan now to have a garden.

Horticultural societies, lodges, school boards, etc., are in-vited to encourage vegetable growing by every one. Parents and guardians are requested to give boys and girls their co-operation.

It is suggested that organizations arrange for addresses on vegetable growing by local expert gardeners. If these are not available, the Department will endeavour to send a speaker. It is urgently requested that applications for speakers be made promptly, as the demand for them will be great and the supply of available experts is limited.

The Department of Agriculture suggests stimulating interest by forming organizations to offer prizes for best vegetable gardens. Every possible assistance will be given any organization encouraging vegetable production on vacant lots,

You do not need to be an expert. Scarcely any plot of ground is too small. Just write a letter to the Ontario Department of Agriculture (address below) and you will receive literature telling all about vegetable growing, how to prepare the ground and cultivate the crop; also a plan showing suitable vegetables to grow, best varieties for Ontario, and their arrangement in the garden. These will be sent free on request. Attend the meetings in your community.

Write for Poultry Bulletin—The high prices for eggs make a flock of ultry well worth while. They are not expensive to keep. In the average poultry well worth while. They are not expensive to keep. In home the waste from the table is sufficient. Write for bulletin.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign" Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

**Ontario Department of Agriculture** W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

**Parliament Buildings** 

Toronto

## WHY WE MUST HAVE WIDER DIVORCE LAWS

(Continued from page 26)

<section-header><text><text><text>

## Just Causes for Divorce

Just Causes for Divorce Adultery: No one denies the right of man or woman to obtain divorce for adultery. Non-Support: The home is sacred; its in-tegrity should be protected, but if the man be have and will not work, what right has he to the shelter secured by the hours his wife spends over the washtub? What right has he to the food her abour buys? What right has he to the pennies Tommy earns selling papers? What can the woman do? She can't separate from him—he shelter and food for the children, and, therefore, of jail supported by his wife and in jail supported by the State?

of jail supported by his wife and in jail supported by the State? But the lazy man is not a product of the very por alone. In many a middle-class family Pa sits round, smokes, and reads the paper all day, supported by his children. But if Pa knew that divorce lurked in ambush, he would speedily change his comfortable slippers for a pair of good stout boots and hie him to an office stool or a plow. In this case, the State should be the plaintiff and divorce Pa from his soft snap, marrying him to some form of production besides cannot afford to support drones. Habitual Drunkenness: This should be suffi-cient cause for divorce; but with the Dominion-wide Prohibition which we shall soon have, this cause will disappear. But the State should see to it that the importation of liquor is an indict-able offence.

able offence. Insanity, and Venereal Disease : There can be no question as to the justice and righteousness of granting divorce for these two conditions. What right has the State to either sanction or permit the birth of feeble-minded and diseased children? It is surely a blot on civilization to allow any child to be handicapped before birth. Healthy, clean parentage is his right, righteous demand.

<text><text><text><text>

## The State Loses

The other factor The nation's greatest asset is the child: That has been said over and over again, and we are beginning to realize it. But the child who fills the hospitals, the asylums, the reformatories, the jails, is not an asset, but a liability—a heavy liability and responsibility. The nation's greatest asset is not the child. The nation's greatest asset is the *healthy*, *happy child*; and medical testimony bears me out when

The nation's greatest asset is not the child, the nation's greatest asset is the *keal/ky*, *kappy kid;* and medical testimony beam eout when a second the father beam any whom she abhors or feasible to regards in any other light than that of lows appy, normal parents, whose marriage has its condition in love-pure, clean, wholesome lows appy, normal parents, whose marriage has its condition in love-pure, clean, wholesome lows appy, and of normal, health, and the is not well born if he is be born or more parents, whether those parents be rich is moral sense blunted, even though he be born or wealth and luxury. Prenatal influences are astrong factor in determining the child's dis the rest. If the be brought up in a home whose the is normal invective are the rule, how can be learn-by precept (*Continued on page 53*)

#### Carter's Tested Seeds, Inc. beg to announce

that their 1917 Garden Catalogue, with colored illustra-tions, is now ready.

WRITE FOR COPY

133 King Street East TORONTO

## Stand by the Government

in campaign for more vegetables. To accomplish best results you must keep the right condition in the soil so as to provide the var-ious plant foods required. Even if you are already securing big crops you can get even better re-sults and make more money by using Harab-Davies Fertilizers.

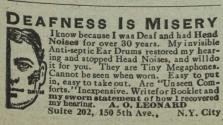
These natural fertilizers stimulate the plant without impoverish-ing the soil. They nourish both land and crop. Every ingredient has proven fertilizer value.

Write for bulletins and booklet, which tell you the right grade of fertilizer to use for various crops on different types of soil. We will promptly mail them to you free of charge.

Ontario Fertilizers, Ltd. 20 Harris Road, West Toronto, Ont.







## Living Her Education

One Mother's Idea of It

Two women, hostess and guest, were sitting by an old-fashioned fireside in an old-fashioned country home. They looked like old-fashioned women—the kind that has never really

gone out of fashion. "You really intend to send Mary to college?" the latter inquired with an in-

college?" the latter inquired with an in-terest that bristled with opposition. "Mary is going to college." was the reply, with an emphasis on "going" that was lost on the listener. "Your only daughter—how can you spare her?" The little

spare her?" The little woman settled herself more comfortably in her chair and replied as if she were arguing with herself only, "Spare her? What should I say about sparing her? Her life is hers—not mine—and is now in the making." "Oh! she is to be a teacher, I suppose." "No, I don't know that she is." "And yet you think it necessary to send her to college?" "Absolutely." "Because Mary wants to go." A light shone in the elder woman's eyes. She thought she understood. "Oh! of course—there are other professions open

course-there are other professions open

She thought she understood. Only of course—there are other professions open to women now." Then the mother of Mary sat up straight and knew she must face the questions of her friend. With eyes fixed on the dancing flames, she opened her lips, and, as she had worked out the problem for herself, she worked it out now with her friend. "Be-cause Mary will grow up to be a woman and somewhere, somehow will have to live her life—just for this reason, if for no other, she will go to college. Whether her life is passed in the home or away from it, in the city or in the woods, in following a profes-sion or in bringing up children, I want it to be as useful and as happy as possible. Going through college is the same as going through life—the responsibility of getting good out of it rests with the boy or girl. Mary will have her chance—she can do with it as she likes. Four years of wonder-ful opportunities are before her."

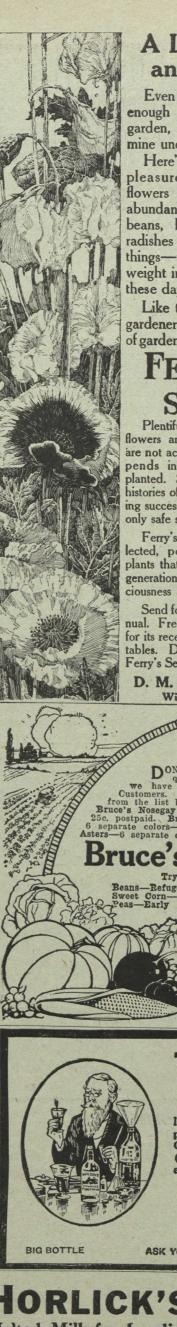
"SHE is too young," the hcstess still op-posed; "the students are all too young to appreciate the good things that are offered them."

Dosed; the students are in conversional procession of the second students of the second

mental training, unless the latter include two things." "What?" was the abrupt inquiry. "Simply outlook and uplook. These are the best things that I hope my child will take away from college. The great teachers who should be in colleges and who are in some, who have given their lives to some special field of study, because of what they are and what they have done, will impart unconsciously to a young per-son something more valuable than they can ever teach consciously. If for nothing else than for just this influence in a young person's life, I would willingly meet the expense of sending Mary to college." "Then your last words won't be 'Study hard'?"

hard'?" "My last words will be, 'Live-live it "My last words will be, "Live—five it all into your life—whatever you may find there.' The 'study hard' will take care of itself. I ask only that Mary may gain a genuine love for study and books that will go with her through life; that somebody will show her the signboards that point to knowledge and induce her to follow them

go with her through life; that somebody will show her the signboards that point to knowledge and induce her to follow them with joy, not for four years, but for ever afterward." "You ask a great deal." "Yes, but I think I shall get it." The mother laughed. "You speak of sending Mary to college. She goes to college —I don't send her. From her baby days she has had no other thought than to go. It has been as much a part of her future as growing up has been. We are so used to the thought of her going, that 'sparing' the girl"—the mother's voice trembled—"has had no weight in our de-cisions. Mary has talked 'college' since she could talk. All her dolls went to col-lege, and all the stories and books on col-lege life have been read by her. She has her 'college box.' It is filling fast now. Last year she saved her money and made a flying trip to several of the colleges that the was considering. (Continued on bage 50) a flying trip to several of the colleges that she was considering. (Continued on page 50)



#### EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD

## **A Little Plot** and Plenty

Even if you have only enough space for a small garden, you have a gold mine under your feet.

Here's health a-plenty, pleasure for the taking, flowers in profusion, an abundance of fresh peas, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, radishes and other garden things-almost worth their weight in nickels and dimes these days of high prices.

Like thousands of other gardeners, you can be surer of garden success by planting

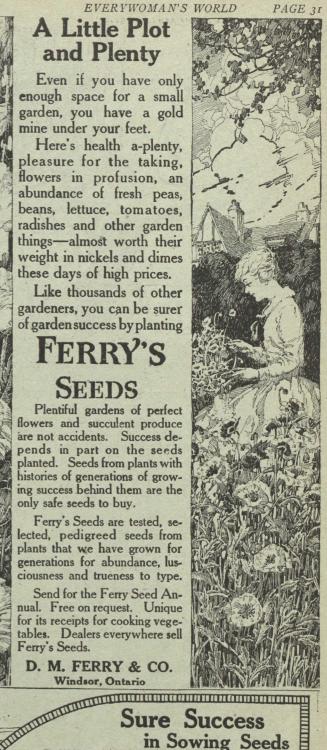
## FERRY'S SEEDS

Plentiful gardens of perfect flowers and succulent produce are not accidents. Success depends in part on the seeds planted. Seeds from plants with histories of generations of growing success behind them are the only safe seeds to buy.

Ferry's Seeds are tested, selected, pedigreed seeds from plants that we have grown for generations for abundance, lusciousness and trueness to type.

Send for the Ferry Seed Annual. Free on request. Unique for its receipts for cooking vegetables. Dealers everywhere sell Ferry's Seeds.

D. M. FERRY & CO.





A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water.

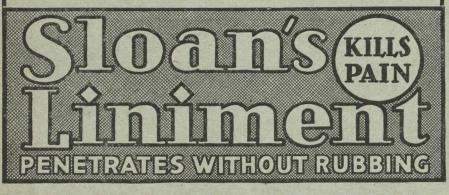




And indeed Sloan's Liniment is in nearly every home, in nearly every medicine chest, because it stops the pains and aches. Grandmother knows how it helps her rheumatism; it goes right to the spot. Father knows how quickly it relieves that wrenched muscle or sprain that is so painful, and the young-sters know how bruises and bumps that hurt "sumpin fierce" are soon soothed by Sloan's Liniment.

No clumsy bandages or mussy plasters. Sloan's Liniment quickly penetrates without rubbing, and does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

Be sure to have it handy. Your druggist has a bottle ready for you, 25c. 50c, or \$1.00.







#### THE ROMANCE OF GROWING SLENDER ON THREE MEALS A DAY

(Continued from page 23)

more cream. Dear me! I hung the good-night It didn't do me any good, either, to remember that Cupid, little arch ambassador of Romance, was a fat little over-fed-looking fellow, full of dimples and creases.

was a fat httle over-led-looking fellow, full of dimples and creases. And later in the day he sent me—Garry Miles, I mean—a beautiful big basket of imported fruit—pears and peaches and apricots and plums. I didn't know what they meant— dietetically—then. If I had known, I should have been furious, I suppose. As it was, I was mad, and gave the fruit to Mother. It had been *chocolates* for Cora, I hadn't any doubt, as I lay in a hammock and watched Cora, in a new mauve frock, with hat and shoes to match, and a lacy parasol, go down their walk to town. She met Garry-Miles there, coming out of the bank, and they had ice cream together, and went for a row on the river. I wondered that he wasn't afraid to take another chance with Cora. I heard all about it from the other girls, who were ripping.

He 'phoned the next day to ask if he might

He 'phoned the next day to ask if he might come up that evening; but I said I had a fierce hadache and was going to bed early; and I wasn't at all nice on the 'phohe. But I wasn't going to take his charity. Owing his life to me didn't put me under any obligation to do that. I had another rotten night, and was up in the middle of it; and hunted up a tape measure— a five-foot one—out of mother's sewing machine drawer, and took all my measurements—that is, all that I could take—properly. And they were quite enough; to say nothing of what I saw they stood for, in that hateful mirror. I won't tell you what my waist was, because I hadn't any. I wrote the figures all down; and five how little—Cora Neville went around the waist, per Garry Miles' arm, and whether her calf was any less than my arm. was any less than my arm. . . .

"I'VE a letter from your Aunt Jessie," Mother another thundering 'starchy" meal, of course—and courses. Aunt Jessie Fairweather is Mother's oldest sister, and my favourite aunt, just as I am her favourite niece. She has no children of her own. I take their place—all of them. them

children of her own. I take their place—all of them. "She wants to know, among other things," Mother went on, handing the letter to me, "if her 'little girl' will not pay her a visit soon." In spite of my bulk belieing the adjective, Aunt Jessie, through pure affection, always re-ferred to me as her "little girl." The Fairweather farm is a beautiful place, near Farmington, a hundred miles west of Harriston. I did some rapid thinking. I had had an "idea" for the past day or two, vague, unformed, but not altogether visionary. Now, suddenly, through Aunt Jessie's suggestion of a "visit," the idea took clearer shape. I put on a hat and went down to our public library, which is next door to our leading bank. I caught a glimpse of its new manager, over his desk in his "private" office. But I got more than a glimpse of Cora in the library, where she was posing in the Poet's Corner. She saw me, and strolled over, languidly, and was curious, with her little scarlet smile, to know what particular *love story* I was after now. But I wasn't going to let *her* know what I *was* after, if I didn't want the whole town to know. So I stuck around, and looked in the magazines, and when she was gone at last—into the bank, I supposed—I didn't need the book I had come I stuck around, and looked in the magazines, and when she was gone at last—into the bank, I supposed—I didn't need the book I had come to ask for, because I had accidentally found just what I wanted in a magazine. But I asked little Minnie Pilson, who is sanctimonious and anamic and wears thick glasses, over the counter what Cora had taken out, and Minnie said tragically: ""The Kiss of the Sireen, and other Pomes of Passion,' by Looloo Ragstail. My, they're *awful*, Bella! I wouldn't read them if I were her!"

her!" I went to the nearest bookstore, on the other side of the bank—our only real one—and got a copy of the magazine I had been reading in the library. It was the June issue; and I took the only two they had left, so that I could cut the pages I wanted out, with the pictures, and pin them on the wall if I wanted to. And then I *hurried* back—to the hammock. I read my article through, and through again, by luncheon; and at the table Dad wanted to know what had become of my appetite. I didn't tell him, because it was there all right. He had brought home our local papers, hot

tell him, because it was there all right. He had brought home our local papers, hot off the press. Each of them had a write-up of the "rescue;" and, worst of all, one of them had a woodcut of me, made from a photo or tintype of long ago, stolen from some photo-grapher. Luckily, thanks to the poor paper on which the "Harriston News" is printed, the cut came out very badly—very well for me— and it was hard to tell where the figure in it ended and where the background began, if I had left room where the background began, if I had left room for any "background" at all. But it made me think of our annual Sunday School Moonlight Excursion on the river, when there is never any moon at all.

moon at all. But in one of the other two papers was a cut of Garry Miles; and by some printer's accident— the "devil's" luck, I suppose— it was pretty good, and like him, too. They had kodaked him in the street or bank. I kept that paper, and clipped the cut out later

in the street of bank. I kept that paper, and clipped the cut out later. "And the Humane Society is going to present you with a medal," said Dad, proudly. "Mrs. Price, the President, got all the particulars—" "From whom?" I flared. "From Miles." (Continued on page 34)

(Continued on page 34)



born and up till he was one month old was healthy, then he began to fail, nothing would agree with stomach or bowels. We did everything pos-sible. but he kept getting worse, till at last we were advised to try Virol. He was then  $8\frac{1}{2}$  months old and only weighed 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., we could scarcely handle him. In 10 days we saw a vast improvement, and in 3 months he sat up alone. He is now 18 months old, has 12 teeth, weighs 32 lbs., and never has been sick for one hour since we gave him Virol. I am sure we owe little Jack's life to Virol only. Mrs. H. S. HUTT,

MRS. H. S. HUTT, 396, Chapel Street, Ottawa.

Virol increases the power of resistance to the germs of disease and replaces wasted tissue, it is therefore a valuable food in Measles, Whooping-cough, In-fantile Diarrhœa, Influenza, etc.



PAGE 33

THE men who spent years of their lives in earnest endeavour to make an ideal range, saw success beyond all thought crown their efforts. The Lighter Day range was an achievement. As such it won all womankind.

BUT this success only spurred these range engineers to greater effort. Two years they have toiled to improve the Lighter Day range. Countless designs, patterns, models, have been made, only to be discarded for better ideas. This costly experiment, this search for improvement, was undertaken to give our sales force and dealers in every town the highest type of coal range that can be produced.

## Clad in blue and white this NEW Lighter Day Coal Range

THE Lighter Day gave to women a handyheight oven for baking with coal. That was two years ago.

In the days before coal, stoves had high ovens.

But when coal came for cooking, and for forty years after, range-makers could not make a coal range with an oven at handy-height.

For forty years women toiled at bend-over ovens. Fine cooking ranges they had, good in many ways — well-built, and durable but BACK-BREAKERS every one of them. A day's baking was a hard day's work. The stooping, stooping, stooping, made baking day a day of aching backs. It was not coal alone that went into these old style ranges. Health, strength, and youth were the fuel consumed.

#### Science Turned to Kitchen Reform

Clare Bros.' engineers solved the baffling problems of heating a handy-height oven with coal. The Lighter Day was invented. A lighter day dawned in thousands of Canadian kitchens.

The Lighter Day was a marvel range. Engineering skill never did more for womankind.

To Canada's women this Canadian invention seemed perfect. They have written it in letters, thousands of them. But Clare Bros.' engineers studied, criticized, improved. There followed two years of constant experiment, countless tests. Thousands of dollars were spent on new designs, new inventions, and finally new patterns.

#### To-day a New Lighter Day Appears

If the old Lighter Day was a marvel range, see now what science has created. The aim was to lighten labour, to lessen fuel costs. Every dollar spent, every month of experimenting, is more than repaid by the labour and money saving improvements now added to the Lighter Day Range.

#### Cut the Cost of Fuel

To hold heat in the oven. To avoid waste. That was a problem never solved. Lighter Day engineers have invented an entirely new way to avoid loss of heat. Coal never was known to produce heat at such low cost. The oven is ready for baking a few minutes after the fire is started. The fire is under perfect control, holding the oven temperature steady for hours. Lighter Day construction will upset all old ideas of range building. It will save money in thousands of Canadian homes.

#### Not an Inch of Surface Requires Blacklead

The new Lighter Day is clad in blue and white porcelain enamel. Specially toughened enamel had to be produced. To make a range that would reach the very pinnacle of range beauty, one that would require no blacklead, new processes of enamelling had to be found. The cooking top is polished brighter than steel. Other cast parts are japanned. A damp cloth will clean any part of this wonderful range.

#### **Greater Cooking Capacity**

The cooking top is made wider and deeper. There is room at the back for kettles or sauce-

pans that require only moderate heat. The oven has been moved back to leave a shelf. Now one may draw out dishes for basting or testing. The warming closet is directly heated. It serves as a second oven for baking pies while the roast is cooking in the oven. In addition to the four outside pot-holes, there are holes in both the oven and warming closet. Turnips, cabbage or other strong vegetables may be shut in while being cooked.

The large hot water reservoir is of porcelain enamel.

#### No Steel Parts Exposed to Rust or Intense Heat

To make a range that would be almost everlasting called for big changes in construction. No steel range ever made could resist the wearing action of heat and rust. The flues rusted out or burned out. The Lighter Day is built with flues of porcelain enamel absolutely proof against corrosion.

All parts exposed to severe heat or corrosion fumes, both inside and out, are either of cast iron or porcelain enamel. The New Lighter Day will outlast many ordinary steel ranges.

The fire-box is lined at the back with four ordinary fire-bricks, such as are used in smelting furnaces. If they should become broken, they may be replaced anywhere for a few cents. It is not necessary to send to the factory for these linings.

#### Many Sizes and Styles

The New Lighter Day has the oven at either the right or left side. Ovens are made 18 or 20 inches wide. Pot-holes 7, 8, or 9 inches.

#### Clear Illustrations of the New Lighter Day Free

If your local range dealer does not sell the Lighter Day range, write for a handsome folder showing every labour-saving feature of this marvel range. We are prepared to send these illustrations free to every woman in Canada. Every woman should see for herself what we have done to lighten her kitchen work. Mention this paper and your copy will go to you promptly.

new LIGHTER DAY range

CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED, PRESTON WINNIPEG



#### THE ROMANCE OF GROWING SLENDER ON THREE MEALS A DAY (Continued from page 32)

"Rubbish! He was almost unconscious!" "Well, perhaps he got them from Cora," said Dad, winking. "Anyway, she—Mrs. Price—is making a report. The presentation will take place in the Town Hall, with the Band." "Will it?" I said. "Cat! I won't take it! Won't be there! They can give it to Cora—for saving her bathing suit. I'm going to Fair-weather Farm to-day; and I don't want a soul but you two to know!"

but you two to know!"
ILEFT Dad and Mother staring after me, and then at each other. And an hour later I went down town and sent a wire to Aunt Jessie, the down town and sent a wire to Aunt Jessie, and then at each other. And an hour later I went down town and sent a wire to Aunt Jessie, the down town and sent a wire to Aunt Jessie, and the at each other. And an hour later I went at the exceeded set of the down town and sent a wire to the set of the down town and sent a wire to Aunt Jessie, and the at each other. And an hour later I went at each other at each other and set of the down town and sent a wire to Aunt Jessie, and the work of the bank, just before closing time, and drew out some money.
The I went into the bank, just before closing time, and drew out some money.
The up at once and the down the me is chair in his private office, and I saw him get up at once and sonce quickly out. He came to where I was standing before the paying teller's cage and spoke my name and held out a hand as I turned. "How's the headache?" he inquired, gently.
"Quite gone, I hope?"
He was so nice, I felt silly right away, and cross, and disagreeable, as I folded up the nice, new, crisp bills the young teller had passed out to me, and put them in my bag. I muttered something about being "sorry" I hadn't been feeling fit on the previous evening, and moved to pass out. But he stood, somehow, without being obtrusive, in the way.
"Then let me come up *Uhis* evening!" he said, with such seeming eagerness that I was conscious of a queer little quickening at my heat.

"Then let me come up *his* evening!" he said, with such seeming eagerness that I was conscious of a queer little quickening at my heart. "Yes, *do* come this evening," I said. "Dad and Mother will be very glad to see you." "And you-won't?" "I won't be there." "I see," he said, slowly. I looked up, and met his steady gaze. He wasn't smiling at all. "You see," I said, twisting the handle of my bag, and hating and yet hugging the little devil in me, "I-I'm going away--"" "Away?" he echoed, but without raising his voice. I wondered if it was always low, like that. "For long?"

"I don't know," I said, with a little shake of the head, and wondered again if my own voice sounded as "funny" to him as it did to me. "It depends." "Yes?"

"I'm going on a sort of visit." "May I ask-far?"

"May I ask—far?" "Oh, not so very." I answered flippantly— if a girl of twenty-two and weighing one hun-dred and eighty pounds may be said to be flippant. "But far enough to be 'far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife'—in Harriston." He smiled faintly. I wondered if he had read my mind.

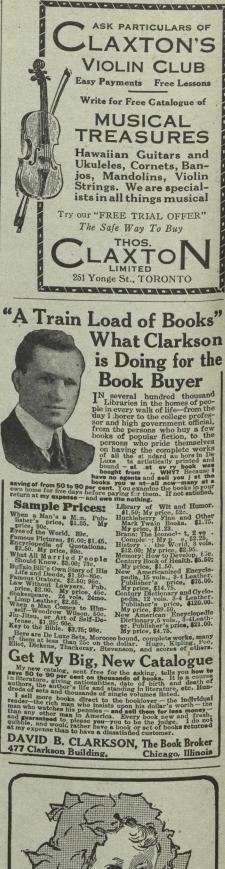
madding crowd s ignoble strife — in Harriston." He smiled faintly. I wondered if he had read my mind.
"Not," he said, "for all summer?" "Perhaps. It depends."
He looked steadily at me again, and I looked back at him a little defiantly, till I found myself flushing, and my gaze fell. Then he turned his head and stared into the street as I looked up again. His profile looked awfully fine and clean-cut against the golden light; and somehow, suddenly, I felt that little devil of disagreeable-ness clamouring again. No nice man of twenty-eight or so, when there were scores of Cora Nevilles in the world willing to wait on him, could care for a clumsy, fat girl; and what right had he to be flirting with me, if that was what it was, turning away and gazing into the street with that look, as though he had. got bad news and as though he cared whether I ever came back or not! I started to walk away — I wondered afterwards if I really intended to, without another word—and he turned to me again. "When do you go?" he asked quieth. We

I wondered afterwards if I really intended to, without another word—and he turned to me again.
"When do you go?" he asked quietly. We had reached the entrance door—one of those revolving things where you come in in a section and need all the good humour you can muster if you are in a bad one, if you are going to get out without killing somebody.
"This afternoon," I said, crisply.
"I had wanted to have quite a little talk with you," he said. "About—" Unconsciously, it seemed, his glance for the fraction of a moment I was flushing again, and my heart was suddenly hot with rage. Then, abruptly, before I could turn, he held out both hands.
"Good-bye! A good time, and safe home!" he said, smiling. I had never seen him smile like that before, nor known what nice white teeth he had. And then, before I knew it, he had taken my hands in his and gently raised them and as gently kissed them both; and a moment later I was passing out of the baak, as Cora Neville passed in. We saw each other through the revolving glass, and she did not smile or bow.

Perhaps you know how it feels, coming out of the movies, where you have been absorbed for an hour or so in a love story in the film, into the bright afternoon sunshine of the street. As though in a dream, or just awaking from one, confused, I walked along the bright, hot boule confused, I walked along the bright, hot boule-vard, looking at my hands and feeling still the pressure of his and the touch of his lips. "Oh, how dared he? How dared he?" I whispered to myself. And yet—

THE long ride to Farmington came to an end sooner than I had thought it might. Dream-ing, of course. But I had gone through my magazine article twice, with a fierce determina-tion and almost knew it by heart now. Big "Uncle" Jim Fairweather met me, driving bis finest mair of "Continued on them to be

his finest pair of (Conlinued on page 50)



APRIL 1917



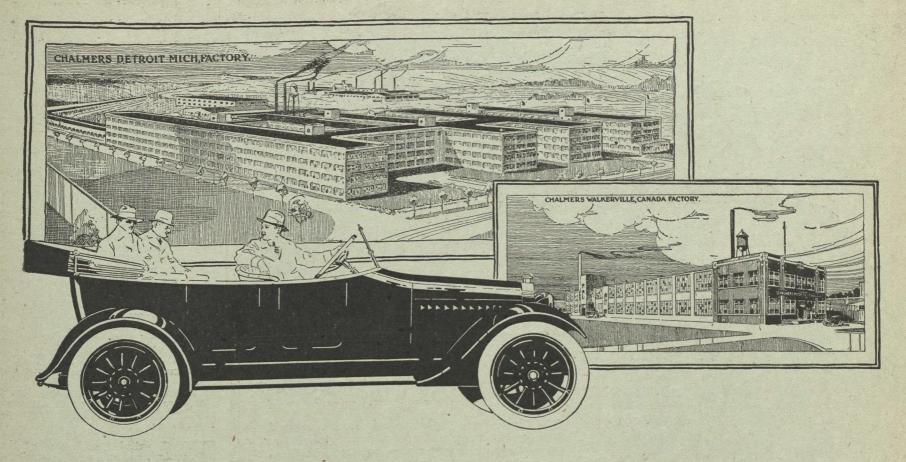
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# Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution

Success drives to business in a Chalmers. For,

Chalmers is a symbol of success that attracts successful men.

Chalmers is a car, a man, an INSTITU-TION.

The world knows this institution.

All men know this mounting Chalmers success to be the living product of an ideal. They know the man who had the energy, the will, the integrity, the honesty of purpose, AND the capacity to turn his ideals into reality.

Among business men, as among owners of cars, Chalmers is a name vibrant with action.

Where employers of labor study "Welfare" plans, Chalmers methods are adopted. Factories are built in every land—like the Chalmers factory. Wherever efficiency is the topic—Chalmers is the example familiar to all. In sales conventions, men are inspired by the sound business philosophy of Chalmers.

The Chalmers success is broader than motordom. It stands a beacon among the world's great industries. It is to be expected that business men should drive cars from the Chalmers institution. Courage attracts. The pursuit of the Ideal is a magnet for leaders of men.

Other men with ideals, men of action, names to conjure with in the motor industry joined with Chalmers in carrying on his work.

Now to say of a man, "He is a Chalmers man" marks him for a big man.

Skilled workmen came to Chalmers keen to produce the ideal car. The Chalmers ideal placed them in surroundings that breed a healthy ambition to excel.

The factory, planted in what was then the sunlit prairies of Michigan, grew a monster plant, with floor space a million feet. Around it was built a city peopled by master car builders and their folks—30,000 or more.

Ever growing, ever succeeding, this giant industry rose a pattern for all industries, a landmark in motordom. The very bricks are alive with the power impulse of the Chamlers ideal.

Far afield this force is felt.

In every city local success joins hands with Chalmers success. Big men in every territory represent Chalmers. Men with the good sense to serve well their customers, are linked to the Chalmers organization. The Chalmers spirit of service to the public reaches out through these men.

#### NOW, CHALMERS CREATES A CAN-ADIAN FACTORY

The institution bridges the boundary. The Canadian Chalmers is made in Canada. Chalmers owners in Canada are served by a Canadian organization.

The Canadian factory is cast in the Chalmers mold. It is one with the Chalmers Institution.

Chalmers in Canada—Chalmers in Detroit one institution—one ideal. There lives in both the high purpose that conceived, created and maintains the Chalmers organization.

In Canada the custom grows to speak with pride of "my Chalmers."

Here, as throughout the world, Chalmers, stands a name to be envied. Not only among motorists, not only among business leaders, but in the entire field of industrial activity.

Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution.

Chalmers 6-30 5-passenger - - - \$1625. " 6-30 7-passenger - - - 1775. " Cabriolet - - - - - 1995. " Sedan - - - - - 2555.

THE CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Walkerville, Ontario



"DUMMY JOE" (Continued from page 11)

(Continued from page 11)
(Continued from page 11)
into the enclosure, but she stayed him with a slight gesture and placed one of her gloved hands upon the lapel of his coat in a gentle, pleading manner, speaking in a low voice charged with emotion:
— "No, Henry. I must be alone. Stay in the car. Drive a little way off. You have been very considerate—and good—and patient with me. Please allow me to go—to the end—alone."
— He looked at her in a disturbed way, drooped his head, hesitated for a few seconds; then getting into the car, motioned the driver on. The car stopped at the edge of one of the bluffs in sight of the burying ground. The pale lady had turned into the sad enclosure. Almost immediately a ridge of more recently turned earth met her eye. She hastened to it expectantly and read the scrawled lettering done with an indelible pencil upon the rough wooden slab that stood at one end of the mound: "Ceoff. Moorehouse Died Feb. 19th, 1913"
and a little lower down was added, as though on an afterthought: "Dummy Joe Our Dandy Mail Carrier Safe in the Arms of Jesus".
The crudeness and the paltriness of the rough wooden slab that stood at one to the memory of the dead emonument vanished; only the reverence those rough stranger hands had done to the memory of the dead emained. She saw and felt the whole inwardness of it.

inwardness of it. TEARS welled from her eyes; she choked, and in spite of a restraining effort, sank sobbing on her knees beside the low mound of earth. Presently she ceased weeping so violent-ly and gazed with agonized and pain-marked face upon the little heap of earth before her. 'She began, almost mechan-ically, to pluck away the weeds that already had begun to root there. A wild rose had stemmed vigorously near the name board. She plucked at it; it up, and the tiny sharp thorns pierced her gloved fingers. The pain roused her. She started and began speaking slowly and softly, as low and softly as a loving mother does over the cot of a wilful beloved child asleep, with a dim unex-plainable trust that her plea will penetrate his dreams and draw his soul nearer hers. "Geoff! Oh, Geoff! You withheld it? Eighteen months! It would have saved you—saved me. Too late, all too late now! Your heartache was eased by your sense of guiltlessness, but we have nothing—nothing to ease ours -mine."

your sense of guiltlessness, but we have nothing—nothing—nothing to ease ours —mine." The man in the car was now standing up, looking nervously in her direction. "God alone knows how to punišh ! The crime—the crime is ours. He has punished us all. Did you say it was your pride that kept you from posting it, pride that kept you from posting it, pride that withheld yours—to punish me for my unfaithfulness. I doubted you, I who loved you so and who should have believed you beyond all others. I knew —I felt I should, but—oh! Geoff, Geoff, I was weak; I faltered ! I killed you ! I did this to you; what have I done to myself ? Forgive me—pity me. Yes, yes, the crime is mine; I must atone!" The man had left the car and was waking toward the enclosure. "Can you—will you forgive, dear Geoff?" She held out her hands appeal-ingly to the little heap of brown earth before her. Her eyes were fixed on some-thing, a something that had arisen be-tween her and it. The fear and pain passed from her face; she rose to her feet and with out-stretched hands, palms turned down as though they were greeting and clasping another's, she leaned her face eagerly forward and her breathing came faster. An expression finer than joy settled on her face, and her lips stirred, although no words came forth. Her eyes half closed, as though she were immersed in extasy. The man from the car entered the en-closure. The woman's fixed artitime

in ecstasy. The man from the car entered the en-closure. The woman's fixed attitude sent the blood into his face and away from-it again. He hastened to her, but before he had reached her, she, after a gentle, ar-dent motion of the hands, a motion as one might make at a long leave-taking, let them fall, and her eyes again drooped towards the mound.

towards the mound. The little yellow petals of a small wild flower was the only touch of colour on that sad ridge. She stooped, and with a motion of reverence, gently touched it, then rose and turned silently toward the man. The serene look on her tear-stained face astonished him, as she, with-out a word, took his arm and went from out a word, took his arm and went from

that wild place. And the little brown mound was left to the prairie flowers, the grasses, and the

# THE TEST OF TESTS

The illustration on this page is from an actual photograph of Signor Ciccolini actually singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of his voice, thus adding to the already over-whelming proof that the New Edison Re-Creates whelming proof that the New Edison Re-Creates the voice or instrumental performance of any and all artists with such literal fidelity, that the original cannot be distin-guished from the Re-Creation. Marie Rappold, Margaret Matzenauer, Anna Case, Giovanni Zonatello, Jacques Urlus, Arthur Middleton, Otto Goritz and Thomas Chalmers are among the other great artists who in a similar way have proved the infallibility of this wonderful new invention.

# The NEW

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is conceded by the music critics of more than three hundred of America's principal newspapers to be incomparably supe-rior to all other devices for the reproduction of sound. This remarkable new musical invention brings into your home a literally true presentation of the art of the world's great musical artists. After you have heard the New Edison you could scarcely be contented with a talking machine. In your locality there is a merchant licensed by Mr. Edison to demonstrate this new instrument. You will not be importuned to buy.

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Please do not ask an Edison dealer to sell you Edison Re-Creations if you intend to attempt to play them on any other instrument than the New Edison. No other instrument can bring out the true mu-sical quality of Edison Re-Creations. Furthermore, injury to the records is likely to result if you attempt to play them on an ordinary phonograph or talking machine.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., Dept. 7584 Orange, N. J.

CICCOLINI, the Italian Genor, a great favorite of Milan and Paris, who has just completed a triumphant tour of America. Signor Ciccolini has already achieved a brilliant career, and seems destined to win the highest laurels in the world of opera.

Edit

1-1

# Wall Paper and Its Effect on the Nerves

Have you ever felt rested after sitting in a certain room for an hour? There must be a reason—a cause before an effect. Study yourself for a cause for nerves, if you insist you have them, and ask yourself these questions: What is your favorite color—the color that fills you with delight? Do you have tints of your favorite color in your rooms?

One woman always loved blue in her dress and flowers, yet she had red paper in her rooms. No wonder she had "nerves," for there are many people who are affected as much by color as there are those affected by sound. Who loves the screaming of the noon

Who loves the screaming of the noon whistle, unless it is the lazy lad who is hungry? So it is with discordant tones in your home. It is a well known fact that on the walls of insane hospitals red is never used. No matter what the style is in paper, go and choose the tint that rests you. Have your home made harmonious with light, soft tints, and see how much more cheerful the whole family will be family will be.

Long ago, in looking at a house with a view of renting it, a woman happened to sit in a room papered in soft "old blue." She lingered there, feeling relief from a nervous headache. Later, when she had lived in the house for some months and found that the soft, deep, restful tones of the paper in that room always rested her so, she, as well as the other members of the family, agreed that the old blue of that room was a cure for nerves, hers at least

Think of trying to sleep in a room hung with flaming red poppies, when there should be soft, pale tints without figures, white if possible, where one spends so many hours. "Nerves" are largely the result of discord and lack of proper har-mony disc when a nervous attack when

mony, else why a nervous attack when things go wrong? Banish ugly things from your home; use only simple furnishings that make your home restful, and when you are uncomfortable in a room, begin studying that room. Begin with the paper. Do your eyes follow the pattern or the figure? If so, have it taken off and choose a paper that rests your eyes and thus soothes your nerves. It will pay you many times over, far more than the cost of the paper, even if it be an expensive one, for anything that conserves or restores health is cheap, no matter what it costs.

So with pictures which irritate or are hard for you to see. Banish them and choose simple prints to replace the family

"nightmares" that should be "skied" in the attic.

in the attic. A very wealthy man, and a lover of good pictures at that, once said that the best furnished house he had ever been in was a home where one picture hung in the drawing-room. Naturally he was asked what the subject of the picture was, and he answered, "An open window, looking out over the sun-kissed fields." A great speaker once said: "I visited the home of a bride who had married for love. Of course, they were poor, and after a Of course, they were poor, and after a while the girl longed for some of the fine pictures in her wealthy father's home. The little bride lived in the suburbs, and as L looked on every side, the as I looked on every side, the beauty of the scene impressed me. I called her at-tention to the pictures of the Great Master who fashioned the world, and with complaint and whimperings she answered,

"Yes, it is pretty." That girl was simply shutting her eyes to the greatest beauties of the whole world, and unconsciously injuring herself world, and unconsciously injuring herself and her thought by preferring the artifi-cial to the natural. A right thinking person will not do this, and every one should begin comforting the nerves of herself and her entire family by showing harmony in every room of the home.

PAGE 37



# GENUINE HAS TRADE MARK ON THE PACKAGE To make a good cup of Cocoa Begin Right! CHOOSE

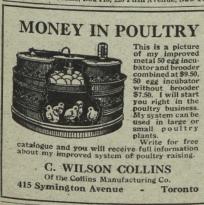
Prepare it carefully, following the directions on the package, and you will find that every member of the family will thoroughly enjoy this delicious and wholesome beverage. Its healthfulness is assured by its purity and high quality.

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THE MAN COULD NOT DIE WHO

#### (Continued from page 13)

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me my soul!" A MONTH later Enid did not view it in the Insame light. She had grown accustomed to luxurious living and wondered how she could exist on less money than she now controlled. It was so wonderful to see the lines of care fall from her mother's face! Yes, she was per-suaded that she loved her money for the good she was accomplishing with it. Never a scheme was suggested by the Bishop or his brilliant godson, that she did not aid by the opening of her purse. She was in and out of Bishop's Court frequently now, almost as a daughter to the holy man, who was growing very feeble. And when not there, she was in the church, aranging the flowers, touching the yellow keys of the grand old organ, praying, preparing her-self to play well the part of a missionary's wife. Oh, she was a holy woman in those dayst Those who saw her praying called her "the bride of the church." How could they know the blackness that dwelt in her soul, threatening to engulf her faith? Metal Scherner and there the cloud rested on her, she learned her true feeling for her lover,

the blackness that dwert in her solit, thickeening to engulf her faith? During that time, when the cloud rested on her, she learned her true feeling for her lover, that he was dearce to her than life, that she would rather lose her soul than give him up! She did not feel that he loved her any better than at first, but he was outwardly true to her, and she would hold him—ves, by her money she would hold him, even though by her love she could not. It seemed to her that she would die if forced to give up her fortune just then, for she felt certain that her lover would not marry her in her poverty. He was graver, sterner than before, and at times she scarcely dared approach him; yet patient, tender withal, and she often teased her brain for an explanation of the change in him.

she often teased her brain for an explanation of-the change in him. The derelict in St. Mark's Hospital lived still, like a thing which should, but could not die. Would he live on and on? Perhaps his room was bare and cheerless. She had not been there to see. Had he had the best of everything—the very best? Not a cent of his own money had passed to him to make his lot more tolerable. The girl lived in hourly dread that he would improve sufficiently to demand his rights. How much longer must the poor mind wander on in uncertain gloom? How much longer before they knew whether he would live or die?

On a certain day numerous boxes and parcels or On a certain day numerous boxes and parcels arrived at the Morton house from the fashion-able stores of the city, and around her room, on bed and chairs, lay Enid's wedding finery, in clouds of net and veiling, and billows of fine linen and lace. Her haggard eyed triumph drew hare the secret would never see the light for near. Her secret would never see the light-for the derelict of St. Mark's was weaker that day.

Enid had promised her lover that she would opear in the church in the early morning of her wedding-day in her bridal robes. Woman-like, she called it a rehearsal, that no mistake nike, she caned it a rehearsal, that no histake might be made when the great building was thronged with spectators. Man-like, he craved to see her alone in all her beauty. The Bishop, with tottering steps, would come to bless them, and it would be a solemn hour, almost more sacred than the public ceremony which would follow later.

She was dressed when the sun rose. The bell

in the church tower called the soul to sunrise prayer, as she went alone to her trysting place performs the Communion Table and the great stained windows. The great Cathedral was dimly dark, the Calvary's Christ of the east window staggering under a blood-red cross. The bride of the church came swiftly in alone. She did not expect her lover just yet; she needed to find complete composure before meeting him. This was the day on which she would sell her soul for love of him.

NO, not alone! Behind the altar the white head of the Bishop showed. He was in prayer under the shadow of the great mute organ. With a sigh, the girl dropped to her knees, and when the old man had finished his devotions, he descended to her and laid his blue-veined hand on her head in blessing. A door opened from the dim hellmen and a

he descended to her and laid his blue-veined hand on her head in blessing. A door opened from the dim hallway, and a man entered dressed in the uniform of an orderly from St. Mark's. The Bishop raised his head and his hand, waiting. The man stood at a respectful distance until summoned to draw near. Something in the girl's soul screamed—this was not her iover, but a mes-senger from the derelict who could not die! She took the written sheet he handed her and crushed it in her hand. Of a surety she knew that the words it contained would change her life. She put up her hand as though to ward off something that was about to fall on her. When they had waited half an hour, word was brought that Dr. Jackson-Kay was unavoidably detained—could be present in a short time. Enid scarcely heard the messenger through. Turning a cold face to the Bishop, she said: "There will be no rehearsal! I must go!" And to herself she said: "He will never see me as his bride!" Deep in the seclusion of her bridal-littered room, she read and re-read the message, which she had felt from the first would topple over her castle built on sand foundations: "Dear Madam:" A famous brain and nerve specialist, visiting

she had feit from the first would topple over her castle built on sand foundations: "Dear Madam: A famous brain and nerve specialist, visiting K, Mark's to-day, gives it as his opinion that the returned soldier who was brought here from your house could be permanently restored to health by undergoing a delicate and unusual operation on the head. To attempt this, of course, involves the outlay of considerable money, and we feel that we must have the con-sent of the only friends he appears to have in this country. As the sick man frequently speaks of you, and it has seemed to us that he may have known you formerly, we have judged the proposition might interest you. Kindly communicate with the authorities of st. Mark's at an early hour, as the visit of the pecialist is limited to a day or two. Wars, etc.,

specialist is limited to a day or two. Yours, etc., HOUSE-DOCTOR, St. Mark's." "Restored to permanent health!" Enid wrung her cold hands. She felt that she had always known that some such feat of surgery would save the derelict who could not die. The thing must be done! If it were not done—she—Enid Morton—his cousin—would be a murderess!

done-she-Enid Morton-his cousin-would be a murderess! With fingers that seemed paralyzed, she began to remove the white robes, tearing off the orna-ments. Throwing them down in a room piled with costly finery, she arrayed herself in a plain brown dress, a simple relic of her days of poverty; and bare-headed, she passed under the chill shadow of the Cathedral, across the yard of Bishop's Court, finally pushing open the massive door of St. Mark's Hospital for Un-fortunates. fortunates.

Without wasting words, the house-doctor led her to the bed of the derelict who could not

die. He was, perhaps, as repulsive as ever, but she, did not shrink from him now. Through the emaciated features she seemed to see only the soul of a hero, who had given his life for her, and for his country. She fell on her knees, her lips against his unresponsive hand. "They will db it?" she asked the doctor. "At once—with your permission." She nodded.

THEN she was left alone, and when she raised her eyes again, it was to see Dr. Jackson-Kay standing beside the bed. But her senses almost refused to accept him, for his clerical habiliments were taid aside—replaced by a suit of *khakit* "Why?" she murmured, weakly. "Why—" "Enid," he whispered, lifting her in his arms. "I wish you to look at me—closely. Tell me wen khow who larm the target the sense the

"I wish you to look at me—closely. Tell me you know who I am. Is it possible it has not entered your head the part I have been playing in this wretched business?" A look of blank bewilderment was her only

Then-something like light broke over reply.

her. "Enid, open your eyes. Look at me! Ah, you see it now-the dim resemblance! Yes, I am the elder brother—who lost the inheritance through a quarrel! I am he who ran away, because I was afraid to go to the War! Do you hate me? I. who, as soon as I saw that the for tune was to go to you, wooed you that I might get it again without effort or danger! What! Do you hate me now? I, who knew the moment I saw this sufferer, that he was my brother. pronounced him insane, and placed him here-

great God! Do you hate me now?" The girls eyes were closed, but close to his ear her lips faltered: (Continued on page 44)



Bring Out the Hidden Beauty Beneath the soiled, discolored, faded or aged com-plexion is one fair to look upon. Mercelized Wax grad-ually, gently absorbs the devitalized surface skin, re-vealing the young, fresh, beautiful skin underneath. Used by refined women who prefer complexions of naturalness. Have you tried it? Mercolized Wax in one out out, with tions for use, sold by all dru

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD PAGE 38

החווווה



Would you own a house fit to live in only in the Summer? Would you keep a horse that went lame every Winter? Would you retain an employee who annually insisted on a several months' vacation? Why, then, be satisfied with roads that every year

go off duty for months at a stretch?

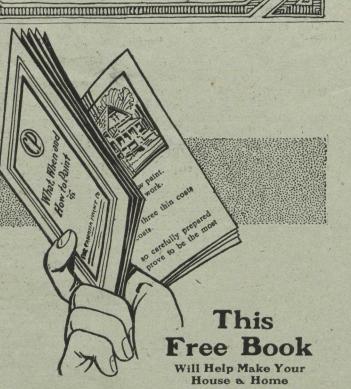
That is exactly what the old-style road does. The first big Winter storm turns it from a comparatively useful, smiling road into a sullen, rebellious one. It remains "on strike" until the sun is strong enough to dry up its muddy quagmires. How different with

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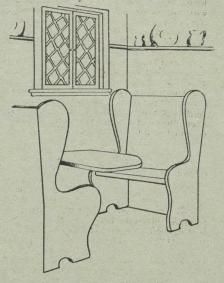
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'Homestead Red' is made especially for Outbuildings and a survey of the state of the survey of t

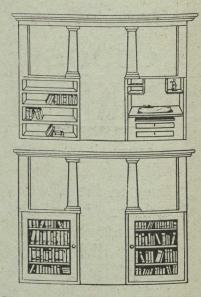
**IDEAS FOR THE** HOME LITTLE CONVENIENCES THAT

ADD GREATLY TO COMFORT

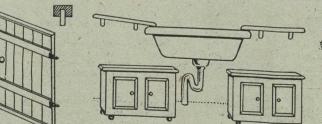
By GORDON C. KEITH



A convenient arrangement for the end of the verandah in summer, where lunch and after-noon tea may be served. Built in the corner of the kitchen, it is just the place for the busy mother to give the children their breakfast when they are hurried getting ready for school, and it saves her many steps to and from the dining-room. The seats may be hinged and enclosed underneath, making a handy receptacle for rubbers and boots.



This shows the opening between the living-and the dining-room from the living-room side. The spaces underneath the columns may be treated in either of these two ways. The lower diagram shows two book cases with glass doors. The upper diagram gives book shelves on one side and a very convenient desk at the other. This desk must have an extension board drawing out from underneath the top, else one cannot sit before it comfortably.

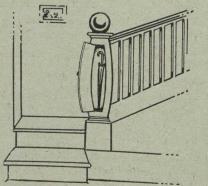




By fitting the cupboard and pantry door with rabbet jambs, the housewife is never troubled with doors that sag and pull a-way from their hinges.

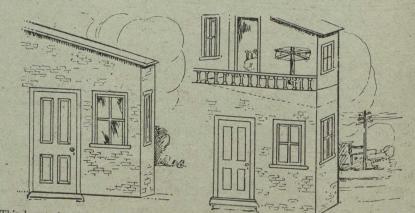
In these days of open, sanitary plumbing, the old pot cupboard under the sink is missed. But these two cupboards are easily made and more than compensate for its loss. They can be wheeled over to the range or into the pantry and save many steps.

This step with a hinged lid enables the children to reach the hooks themselves, and the box can be used for rubbers, boots, and skates.



By making the front panel of the newel post into a door by hanging it on invisible hinges, the space inside may be used as an umbrella stand; place a heavy tin or iron pan in the bot-tom so that the water will not soak into the

This wood box is built partly in the kitchen and partly in the wood shed, and does away with the necessity of filling the kitchen up with wood. It takes up less space than the old ordinary wood box, and the lids save the scat-tering of much dust.



This lean-to has had its roof brought up to the level and on one half is built a sleeping porch with a roof, but open at the side. The other half has a circular clothes line on which sheets, blankets, and clothing may be aired. By making this clothes line high enough to clear the head, a table may be built around the pole and the room furnished for use during the day.



# POULTRY

## Making Hens Pay in the Garden or Back Lot.

By N. C. CAMPBELL, B.S.A.

# IGH cost of living and patriotic duty in the matter of producing all possible supplies of foodstuffs in this time of war are stimulating an interest such as

we have never known before in saving waste of food and in making the most of back yards for

gardens, also for poultry. Hens can be kept in the back yard even in very limited space, at a profit. And without annoyance to the neighbours, too! That is, if you keep them and their coops and runs clean and you do not keep any roosters. You can get along without the roosters, so far as eggs are concerned, though, of course, if fertile eggs for hatching are desired, you must have a male bird. bird

I'll go right into detail this month and deal with back yard or garden poultry keeping.

#### Protein Garden Crops

A<sup>S</sup> I think of a garden, I am reminded of the greater food value of certain crops that we may grow therein. I refer to the legumes, such as peas and beans. These have a high per centage of protein, or blood-making and flesh-building ingredients, such as are gotten from most or blive the per section proteins.

<text><text><text><text>

#### 25 to 30 Hens

FOR the ordinary small back yard in city or town, I would not advise attempting to keep more than 25 or 30 mature hens; in fact, from 20 to 25 will be a good, fair average, and they will consume any waste from the table, peelings and scraps from the kitchen, and not be in any way expensive to feed. On larger lots in small towns or in villages, or on the farm, certainly a fock of 100 or more, up to, say, 250, hens can be kept to advantage. There is a system somewhat famous in the

There is a system somewhat famous in the United States—with some, also infamous— whereby 100 or more hens can be kept on a very small city lot. It is a matter of keeping from six to eight birds in a comparatively small packing case, allowing them no outside run. Just how this proposition is managed success-fully. I am not fully advised, but I know that it is condemned by many leading poultry experts.

#### Low Cost Equipment

ONE big point to always keep in mind in handling poultry is to keep down to a mini-mum the capital investment in equipment. Expensive houses are not necessary. Warm houses are not necessary, even in this cold climate. A cheaply constructed building that is free from draughts, a building which is dry and free from any smell of hens—which implies good ventilation—is all that is necessary. Such a building may be constructed quite

Such a building may be constructed quite easily out of two piano boxes. Place the piano boxes in the position of back to back, making one room, and one has enough lumber from the two boxes to complete the building and have some left over, after floors and doors are provided for. Such a house will shelter very comfortably from 15 to 20 hens, providing they are given an outside run and the house is cleaned often. I would prefer to have two such houses, made

outside run and the house is cleaned often. I would prefer to have two such houses, made from four piano boxes, for an ordinary back yard, and house, say, 15 hens in each. The kind of stock to keep is of vital import-ance. I believe thoroughly in keeping the best of good stock, stock which is bred to lay as well as being general utility stock—good for the table also. Any of the Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons and the Rhode Island Reds come under this class. Many people prefer the lighter weight or Mediterranean breeds—say the Leg-horns or Minorcas. horns or Minorcas.

#### Keep One Favorite Breed

I PERSONALLY prefer to have only one breed and keep them all uniform and of high quali-ty. But, if two breeds are preferred, I would suggest having one utility breed and, say, Leg-horns or Minorcas. It is just possible that with two breeds one might be sure of having fresh eggs over a more extended season through-out the year, since individuals of the one breed might be laying while the others are off on a "holiday." 'holiday

"holday." As Professor Elford has well put it in his "Seasonable Hints on Poultry," March, April, May, and June mean more directly to the poul-try plant than any other four months in the year, since in these months the breeders are mated, chicks hatched, and to a large extent is deter-mined the number of chicks that live, and hence the number of layers for next winter.

#### Start With Baby Chicks

WITH baby Chicks WITH poultry so very high in price, I would not recommend that a person starting in should buy mature hens at this time of year; I would prefer to start in with a batch of baby chicks, which may be bought satisfactorily through advertisements. Baby chicks can be shipped great distances and will live from three to five days without any food or attention. Perhaps you may be fortunate, a little later on in the season, in being able to buy, or get a loan of, a few setting hens, or, if you are going in for chickens on a larger scale, you will, of course, want an incubator—there are several good ones on the market. on the market.

on the market. If you are hatching eggs from your own flock of hens, I would caution you to select eggs for hatching from healthy birds only. A vigorous cockerel and yearling hens are best. In light breeds, mate one male to 20 females, and in the heavier breeds, one male to 15 females. I always select for breeding the one-year-old hens that have made the best egg records as pullets. I mate them with a cockerel that comes from a high production layer.

#### When to Hatch

LIKE to get some chickens hatched out early in April, but unless there is some accommoda-tion for brooding chicks in cold weather, it is better to set the eggs so that the largest hatches come out from the middle to the end of April

factors constructed on the second sec

## Free Information "O.H.M.S."

Free Information O.H.M.S. If less than roo chicks are required, the natural methods of incubation may be just as good as the artificial. If more chicks or earlier and more wiform chicks are wanted, better try an incu-bator. For complete information on this sub-ject, write to Professor F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for circular on Incubating and Brooding. I would also suggest that you write for information on suitable houses and for information on how to build suitable, inexpen-sive coops in which to brood and raise the chickens. (Mark your envelope "O.H.M.S.," and it will go post free.

#### Simple Rules for Feeding

#### Chicks in the Garden

REFERRING again to the vegetable garden, may I point out that it makes a fine place for the chicks to run and scratch and get the exercise and grit, the green things and the in-sects on which they will thrive so well. The chicks usually do more good than harm to the garden, though, of course, the mother hen had better be confined to her coop, else she will get things into trouble by scratching and digging too deeply. too deeply.

One great big additional thing, which may be counted on as an asset, or a reward from keep-ing chicks in the back yard, is the interest and ing chicks in the back yard, is the interest and real pleasure which a person, so inclined, will get in looking after chickens from watching them grow and develop. There is a fascination about poultry to an enthusiastic poultry keeper that cannot well be described. It is remarkably surprising how much enthusiasm one can work up over a few chickens in the back yard can work up over a few chickens in the back yard.



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stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks



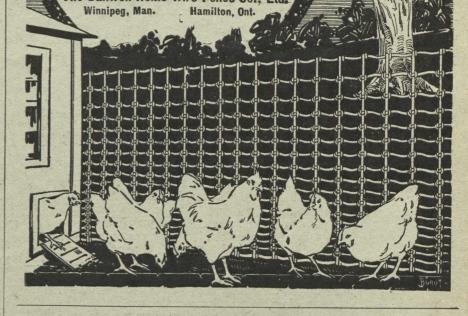
hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, few posts are required.

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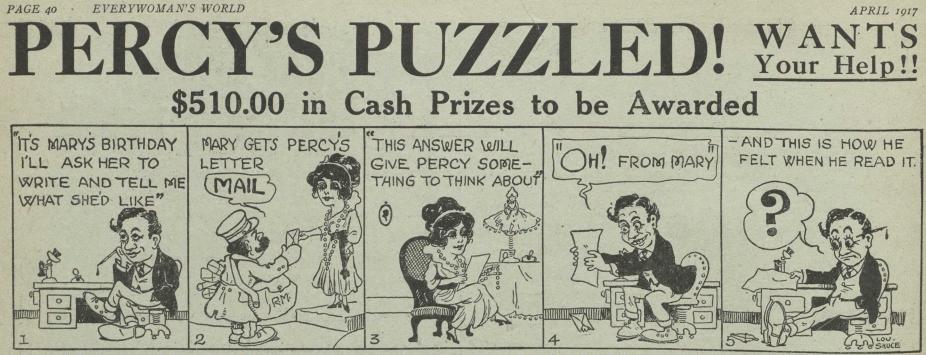
for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc., are handsome. Also lawn borders, flower bed guards, trellises, etc.

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ARY'S letter is surely a puzzler. She has so mixed up the letters in the names of the things she would like Percy to give her for her birthday gift that they spell something different entirely. Sometimes she has even made two or three words out of one name, as in number nine, which is undoubtedly "Diamond Ring."

Each of the names in Mary's letter represents a present that any girl would like to receive for her birthday. You know one of them; now try to solve the remaining nine puzzle names, and when you do, re-write Mary's letter (just in your own hand) substituting the correct names for those appearing above, and send your solution to us. In this interesting contest we will award

# \$510.00 in Cash Prizes

1st Prize	\$150.00
2nd "	75.00
3rd "	50.00
4th prize\$35.00 Cash	16th prize\$5.00 Cash
5th " 25.00 "	17th " 3.00 "
6th " 20.00 "	18th " 3.00 "
7th " 15.00 "	19th " 3.00 "
8th " 10.00 "	20th " 3.00 "
9th " 10.00 "	21st " 3.00 "
10th " 10.00 "	22nd " 2.00 "
11011 10.00	23rd " 2.00 "
12th 5.00	24th " 2.00 "
13111 3.00	
14(11 5.00	43th 4.00
15th " 5.00 "	26th " 2.00 "

#### and Fifty Cash Prizes of \$1.00 Each

#### Percy's Plan Will Help You

"HE first thing Percy did was to walk through the stores and make a list of all the things that would make nice pres-ents for a girl, so that he could compare his list with Mary's and see how many names would fit the puzzling words. He was surprised to find the number of nice things one could get for a girl for very soon his list contained the following: Sewing set, umbrella, manicure set, kid gloves, lace handkerchief, ear-rings, silver thimble, diamond ring, candy, necklace, books, bracelet, slippers, card case, travelling bag, purse, brooch, shawl, toilet set, perfume, set of furs, lace collar, etc., etc. These sug-gested presents may help you. Get a pencil and paper and try!

#### How to Send Your Answers

How to Send Your Answers (An extract from the rules.) Use one side of the paper only in writing out Mary's letter and keep it the same in form as given above, merely substituting your solution of the proper names in place of the jumbled ones. In the lower left hand corner instead of the postscript put your full name (stating Mr., Miss or Mrs.) and your full address. Anything else must be written on a separate sheet of paper. Do not send fancy, drawn or type-written answers. A contestant may send as many as three sets of an-swers to the puzzle, but only one set may win a prize, and not more than one prize will be awarded in any family. Entry to the contest is barred to all employees of this Company and their relatives.

#### No Expense Attached to Entry to This Great Contest

Any One Can Win a Fine Cash Prize All readers of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD are invited to help solve Percy's problem and send their answers to compete for these fine big cash prizes. If does not matter whether you are a subscriber to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and moreover you will not be asked or expected to take the magazine, or to spend a single penny in order to enter and win a fine prize. paper and try! If you are a regular reader of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, you no doubt know the magazine thoroughly and have often discussed it with your friends. If you are not, we will gladly send you free, a sample copy of the latest issue in order that you may know what a live, interesting, up-to-the minute magazine is being published right here in Canada, by Canadians, for Canadians. There is nothing in Canada like EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD for bright, entertaining stories, timely, inter-esting articles, up-to-the minute news of the events of the day, live discussions on topics of vital national importance, and it abounds with beautiful illustrations and departments of interest to every one in the family. More than 130,000 Canadian homes gladly take EVERY-woman's Workto and welcome it every month. It is fast supplanting merican magazines in the favor of Canadians everywhere, and you will like it and agree that it is the biggest, brightest, and most interesting interesting magazine being produced in Canada.

J.S. I have

words so that you can read them

printed the

magazine being produced in Canada. Frankly this great contest is intended to advertise EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and to introduce it to friends and readers in all parts of Can-ada; so read carefully the copy which we send you, show it to the members of your family and discuss it with your friends. To qualify your entry to stand for the judging and awarding of these big cash prizes we will ask you to write and tell us just what you think of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, and to help us further advertise and introduce it by showing your sample copy to only three or four of your friends and neighbors who will appreciate this worth-while Canadian magazine

and want it to come to them every month. You can easily render this simple favor and for it an additional guaranteed Cash Reward will be given to you at once. As soon as your answers are received, we will the big prize list and sample copy of the magazine.

MAGNIFIED COPY OF MARY'S LETTER

Kindly asked me to suggest a

birthday present that I would like I am sending you a little list to think over. If you can puzzle this out in time For my

birthday I would just love to receive any of the Following:-

BALL RUME & BELT CARE.

2. OH C ROB . 6. SCARE CAD.

Sincerely yours Mary.

3. DEVILS KOG. 7. GRANSIRE.

4. SORE STUFF. & C CAN LEEK

9. DO MI DARNING.

. TRAINE MUSEC.

Since you have so.

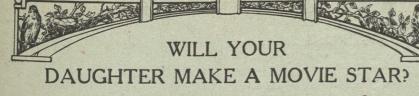
Dear Percy,

How the Prizes Will be Awarded How the Prizes Will be Awarded The judging of the entries will be in the hands of three independent you in due course, and contestants must agree to abide by their deci-sets of answers qualified according to the rules and conditions of the con-sets of answers qualified according to the rules and conditions of the con-sets and the entries to the puzzle, points of merit will be (a) of the entry (handwriting, spelling, punctuation and style all being con-coupled in making the decisions on the awards. All answers must follow proper names as called for above. Answers in any other form will not promptly after which judging will be commenced and the prize awarded. Study Mary's letter and try for the correct solution now. guaranteed and sent at once to every contestant complying with the conditions of the contest. Address your answers to:--

TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE CONTEST EDITOR, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, 62-64 TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

John Brown's Grocery Store Contest A Message from Mr. Lawson work in time to announce the winners in our May number. In order to have as the decisions are made known to us, and Continental Publishing Continentation Publishing Co Continental Publishing Co., Limited



#### (Continued from page 8)

photograph well is not so universal as might be photograph well is not so universal as might be supposed—many of us look far better in life than we do in a photo. This is in part due to our lack of the knack of putting our clothes on right and of wearing them as though they were part of ourselves. Put some girls into a two-hundred-dollar outfit, and it looks like thirty cents, and others can make a five-dollar frock look as though a millionaire had paid for it. The ability to photograph well deends partly

The ability to photograph well depends partly on the form of the face, the control of the features, and the colouring. Some faces are so built that hollows seem inevitably exaggerated. Some persons lack control of the facial muscles, with the result that the camera registers either a facial contortion or no expression at all. Others again have such clear blue or blue-green eyes that in a photograph they always appear to be staring. staring.

staring. The film producers have difficulty in finding those who can act naturally and be themselves— before the camera most people become self-conscious and awkward. Naturalness is the result of proper mental control, proper balance of the mental activities, and the ability to fully concentrate the mind on the one thing in hand. Children are usually natural, giving their whole mind to the thing they are doing. As they grow older, they become more and more the victim of divided attention, and the victim of divided attention cannot be natural on the platform, the stage, or before the camera. A large proportion of those who have suc-ceeded in the Moving Picture began their stage career as children—Mary Pickford and Sadie Weston for instance—and thus they never develop the self-consciousness which debars so many from the Movie Stage. The charm of personality is a very potent factor, not only before the camera, but in real life—it is that which makes a person interesting or the reverse; it might be better to say it is that which makes a person interesting to you or to me. In other words, it is the ability to feel strongly and to express that feeling. Did it The film producers have difficulty in finding

to me. In other words, it is the ability to feel strongly and to express that feeling. Did it ever occur to you how rarely the average person in the ordinary routine of life is aroused to any degree of the life is aroused to any ever occur to you how rarely the average person in the ordinary routine of life is aroused to any degree of really intense feeling? How few know even what it means to feel hunger, much less really strong affection, friendship, enthusiasm, trust, expectation, sympathy, or any of the scores of emotions I might name? The emo-tional life of the average person is colourless. Our whole educational system trains the intellect and neglects the emotions. What constitutes interesting personality? I say again, it is ability to feel strongly and to express that feeling, and the greater the number of emotions a person can feel and express, the more interesting is the personality. But the feelings must be expressed only when the ex-pression is appropriate, and must be always under control. Too intense and too constant expression of feeling will produce insanity, or, at least, a repulsive personality. Our best Movie actresses—one manager said —come from the educated classes. A number of them are university girls, whose education and broader experience enables them to be at home in any surroundings. A keen appreciation of the beautiful, a real feeling for beauty, is necessary to the highest success, for only she who is keenly alive to beauty in art and music, in poetry, in literature, and in nature, can readily express beauty of thought and feeling in face expression, attitude and gesture. The capacity for feeling emotions is related.

thought and feeling in face expression, attitude and gesture. The capacity for feeling emotions is related to the development of the brain in that part of the head which is normally covered by hair, practically all of the brain except the forehead section. The person with an interesting per-sonality will have all this part of the head well developed, and the greater the development of any part, the greater the power to express the corresponding feeling.

#### The Different Parts

STARS are classified according to type, the principal being the Ingenue, the Madonna, and the Vampire.

and the Vampire. The Ingenue is the sweet, innocent type of little girl who at once appeals to the interest and sympathy of the audience, and our own Cana-dian, little Mary Pickford, in a good example. The Madonna or Mother type is more mature, more serious, and more religious. The Vampire type is the unscrupulous woman, usually above medium height, with strong features and dark, expressive eyes that can invite or repel.

medium height, with strong features and dark, expressive eyes that can invite or repel. The ability to express emotions is not all that is needed to succeed on the Movie Stage. Ac-tors and actresses must play a multitude of parts in a year, and each part, each play, must words, the action, remembered. This calls for sood mentality, strong memory, and the power of concentration. The heads of the most con-sistently popular actors and actresses of the Movie world, as well as of the legitimate stage, have large, well balanced, well rounded fore-heads, and fairly large and prominent eyes. Some actresses are especially adapted to the portrayal of sympathy and religious feeling, and with these the head is particularly high back from the forehead. Others best express love of good feeding, of money, and selfish energy; these are the broader built type, with heads wider around the ears. Some do particularly well in love scenes, and their heads are well rounded at the base behind the ears, with a well

developed neck. Love of honour, love of home and friends is the *role* best suited to some, and their heads are well developed at the back just above the level of the ears. A few find their best expression in ambition, and have heads high at the crown. The capacity of feeling alone is, however, not sufficient; it must be expressed; and on the Movie Stage this expression is limited to proce and attitudes of the body. and the to poses and attitudes of the body, and the expression of the face.

Some critics claim that no emotion can be really felt unless it is given expression in gesture or some form of bodily movement, and that those who do not give appropriate expression to their feelings are incapable of doing so because they do not really feel. This is undoubtedly true in part, but it is also true that many persons

true in part, but it is also true that many persons do not give full expression to what they feel simply for lack of training; these have the head well developed but show a want of mobility in the features and of flexibility in the body. Practically all expression of the face is con-fined to movements of the mouth, eyes, and eye-brows, and the degree of facility with which these features express emotion is indicated by the mus-cular development and the muscular control of these parts.

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#### How to Prepare for Success

"How can an ambitious girl prepare for a successful career in the Moving Picture world?" I asked several film managers, and the answer was the same in each case, and it was negative. "Not by any school that professes to teach acting for the films." The directors were unanimous in stating that all such schools are fakes.

Takes. There is no special course of training for suc-cess in the films. But there is much that you can do, and your time in this preparation will be profitably spent, even though you never act

A good education helps in every walk of life, and this is particularly true in the Movies. The better trained your mind, the more readily will you grasp the parts you are called on to

play. Health is a valuable asset, no matter what you do, but it is absolutely indispensable if you are to succeed before the camera. You must look well to your health, develop your

must look well to your health, develop your body, become strong, graceful, symmetrical, cultivate agility, suppleness and grace. Prac-tise deep breathing—it gives better poise and helps you wear your clothes with better effect. Play games, especially active out-of-door games—tennis, golf, swimming, rowing. Learn to play some musical instrument—all knowledge will fit in at some time. Learn indoor games, too—so that if a play calls for you to take a hand at cards, you will know how to handle a deck.

A healthy, graceful, well-developed, well-trained body is of the highest value in the Moving Picture business, and the booking agent

trained body is of the highest value in the Moving Picture business, and the booking agent always wants to know what your athletic abili-ties are and what games you play. Cultivate your personality; teach yourself to feel and to express all the finer feelings in word, in face, in attitude, in gesture. Learn to feel and to express those feelings, but also learn to control your feelings. Welcome every opportunity that makes you feel, even though it be pain and grief. You can learn to express sorrow only through suffering, and sorrow often wins an audience more completely than joy. Have you ever noticed that those whom you most admire for their strong and interesting personality are those who have had many trials-and troubles and misfortunes, those who have suffered most and remained sweet? Broaden and deepen your ability to feel.

suffered most and remained sweet? Broaden and deepen your ability to feel. Learn to really love your friends, to take a de-light in little children and animals, to exult in the hope and expectation of to-morrow, to re-verence all that is holy, to feel awe in the presence of the sublime or terrible, to thrill with rapture before a beautiful sunset, a flower, a snowflake—not in a crude, schoolgirlish way, not by using weak, exaggerated superlatives, but by cultivating real depth (Continued on page 42)





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Machines. I will send my machine on 30 days' free trial. You do not need to pay a penny until you are satisfied this washer will do what I say it will. Write to day for illustrated catalogue. "State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand-Engine Power-Water or Electric Motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet." Address me personally.

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#### WILL YOUR DAUGHTER MAKE A MOVIE STAR (Continued from page 41)

of feeling, which does not require any extrava-gance of language, and in so doing you will develop that rare and priceless quality-person-

ality. You should become familiar with the doings of the film world by reading Moving Picture magazines and the papers of the trade, and you should also be up-to-date in the current events of the world of the world.

of the world. Study clothes. Clothes, how to choose, put them on, and wear them, is an important part of the equipment of every actress. Do all these things, and then, if you have the necessary qualities, if you have inherited the necessary refinement, and if you have the needed determination and period period. determination and persistence, you may some day, become a real film actress, and, perhaps, a Star. If you do all these things and never become a Movie Star, nor even an actress, the time has not been wasted—you will have a trained mind, a healthy body, a good appear-ance, a charming personality, and a multitude of warm friends of warm friends.

With most occupations, there is room at the top, but with the Movies there is not much room anywhere. A comparatively small num-Foom anywhere. A comparatively small num-ber of persons can produce a surprising number of films in a year. A well equipped studio may not employ more than from twenty to thirty-five persons. More persons are engaged in handling and exhibiting films than in producing them. It is not probable that more than one hundred actors and actresses will be employed in Canada in the Movies during the next two years, and probably not five hundred in the next and probably not five hundred in the next five years.

#### How to Get Into the Movies

THE girl who is convinced that she possesses THE girl who is convinced that she possesses the qualifications necessary to success in the Movies is often in the dark as to the best means of securing a footing in the world of the silent drama. Perhaps she has tried the book-ing agencies, but these book only those who have had considerable experience, and the beginner has no chance with them. She must go to the director of one of the studios where moving pictures are made and, if her qualifications im-press him favourably and there is an opening, she may secure temporary employment. at press him favourably and there is an opening, she may secure temporary employment, at two dollars and a half a day. If she proves her ability by readily grasping the requirements of the part assigned her, if she photographs well and naturally, and if she has a personality that pleases the public, she will gradually be given more and more important *roles*, and will, in time, earn from thirty-five to fifty dollars a weak week

Almost all the work is done in the studio, Almost all the work is done in the studio, with perhaps an occasional trip of a day or two out into the country to get special outdoor surroundings. The actress can live quietly in the town where the studio is located, and will find the life comparatively simple, with plenty of work, but full of interest to those who are in love with their art.

#### Find Out For What Your Girl Is Best Fitted

**D**ROFESSOR FARMER requires for a per-PROFESSOR FARMER requires for a per-sonal reading of your girl, four cheap, un-retouched photos, showing her full face, side face, back head, full length; a page from an actual letter written by her on unruled paper and including her signature; the following ques-tions answered according to directions. It is necessary that all these instructions be complied with if you wish a satisfactory reading. This service is for subscribers only.

- 1. Girl's name.
- Age. Weight. 2. 3.
- Height, without shoes. Measure from tip to tip of fingers with 4.
- arms outstretched. 6. Size of head around the base just above
- 6. Size of head around the base just above the ears, the largest circumference, in inches.
  7. Colour of hair; send sample if possible.
  8. Colour of skin.
  9. Does her skin burn? Freckle? Tan?
  10. Colour of eyes.
  11. Is the edge of the iris (coloured part of the eye) darker than the rest?
  12. Is the iris dark or whitish next the pupil?
  13. Are there any spots or peculiar markings
- 13. Are there any spots or peculiar markings in the iris?
- 14. Is her general health good?
  15. Has she good teeth?
  16. Does she have headaches ?
- 17. Indigestion? 18. Colds?
- 19. Fevers?

- 19. Fevers?
  20. Has she had any serious illnesses?
  21. Does she get along well at school?
  22. What is her grade?
  23. Is she considered quick or slow in cl
  24. What subjects does she like best?
  25. What studies does she find meet dif lassesr What studies does she find most difficult? 26. What does she read?
- 27. What are her favourite games?28. Has she any bad habits?
- 29. What do you consider her worst faults? 30. What do you consider her best qualities? 31. Does she resemble her father or mother?
- 32. What does she want to be when she grows up?
- 33. For what do you think she will be best fitted?
- 34. What would you most like her to be?

34. What would you not five her to be. Write your answers to these questions on a separate paper, numbering each answer to cor-respond with the question number. Write your name and address plainly and enclose a three-cent stamp. Address your letter to Professor A. B. Farmer, Psychological Expert, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Toronto.



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APRIL 1917

#### Announcement To Our Friends and Readers

THIS issue of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is the first at the new price, \$1.50 a year. We present it to our readers, confident they will agree with us that the many great additions and improvements in the magazine more than merit the slight increase in its cost, for more has been added to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD than to its price.

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

#### A New Embroidery and Needlework Department

Entirely novel and up-to-date designs for embroidery, crocheting, knitting, and other needlework are shown each month. Patterns are available at nominal cost. This department alone will prove worth the price of a year's subscription to any woman who likes needlework.

#### A New and Bigger Fashion Department

Pages showing the clothes that are new-est and in biggest demand by the well dressed women of Canada are now pub-lished every month—a regular pageant of fashion. Many of the latest designs in good clothes are shown in actual photo-graphs on living models. This keeps you posted and up-to-date and will save you hundreds of dollars a year on clothes.

#### Jean Blewett's Own Page of Happiness

Joy and happiness are radiated through-out Mrs. Blewett's page. She writes each month on many subjects, principally those affecting the peace and contentment of the Canadian home. You'll learn to love Jean Blewett, and her page will bring you joy and sunshine and enlightenment. Thousands already eagerly look for her writings, which now appear exclusively in EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD.

#### The Women's Parliament of Canada

A wonderful feature worth \$5.00 a month to any woman who wants to keep abreast of the times in Canada. This is one of the biggest of EVERYWOMAN's WORLD'S many big, new features. For the first time the opportunity is presented to Canadian women to vote on topics of great national interest, vitally affecting the home. Every woman has a chance to express her own mind by casting her vote. You'd give a great deal to hear the well known speakers who debate for you every month on this page. Don't miss it.

#### Health and Beauty Advice

Health and Beauty Advice Through this great department you will get each month the best advice of a spe-cialist whose fame is world-wide. Women who care about their personal appearance and who know the value of a knowledge that will help them guard their health, will surely appreciate it. The department is edited by Susanna Cocroft, America's noted authority on the health and beauty of women. Though thousands of women travel far for Miss Cocroft's advice and treatments, you will get full advantage of them through EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD. All enquiries will be answered free by per-sonal letter. (Continued on page 44.)

#### W SER VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS McLaughlin reputation, pre-eminently firm and fair, was not won by chance, but is due to the policy established and consistently McLAUGHLIN D-SIX-45 SPECIAL adhered to for forty years in the manufacture of high grade vehicles. With the production of the first McLaughlin motor vehicle the same policy was conscientious-McLAUGHLIN D-SIX-44 ly followed, that of giving the owner the maximum service for the minimum of cost.

McLAUGHLIN D-SIX-63

McLAUGHLIN D-SIX-62

McLAUGHLIN D-FOUR-35

McLAUGHLIN D-FOUR-34

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Percy's Puzzled

Can You Help Him?

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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

> Help him solve the puzzling letter that he received. \$510.00 in Cash Prizes offered for the best solutions. See page 40.

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD



# Isn't It Worth a Dollar to be Sure of a Finish That Lasts?

If you were to paint your own house, you would not consider the paint an unimportant detail. Why, then, slur over the paint question when you give a painter the job? In fact it is all the more important, when a painter is doing your work, to demand his using something better than just "some one's" paint. Demand that your home be painted with

#### **B-H "English"** Paint

Then you will find your house looking as fresh and bright at the Summer's end as it was the day the painting was done. It is B-H "English" Paint that conscientious painters are using—and that house-owners are insisting on—because of its guaranteed formula.

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Teronto, Ont.

#### APRIL 1017 ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR FRIENDS AND READERS

(Continued from page 43)

#### Music

Questions and answers on knotty points in music and valuable information for In music and valuable information for singers and pianists are published every month. A well known musician and teacher is in charge of this important department, and her advice is freely given to our readers. Many dollars' worth of advice and help can be gained through this page page.

#### Home Gardening

An entirely new department that will flowers or the more practical growing of home vegetables—just what you need to help you make a success of that little garden of yours, or to teach you to obtain it, if you have not already done so.

#### Vocational Guidance Bureau

Have you a particular aptitude for doing something? Do you know how to turn talent into money? The main pur-pose of this fine department is to show women how to develop and professionalize their special skill and intuition for doing their special skill and intuition for doing one kind of work well-and where to sell their services.

#### National Service Page for Women

An entirely new innovation of great in-terest and use now. This page will keep you in touch each month with the greatest patriotic service you can render your coun-try. As a woman, it will tell you what to do and how to do it. Such subjects as thrift in the home, money- and time-saving plan, home gardening to help pro-duction, and so forth, will be treated.

In addition to all above, we are now able to publish many more short stories than was ever possible before, and readers will receive during the year at least three complete book-length novels such as sell at \$1.50 each at book stores.

The recipe department has been greatly enlarged and improved. All the other popular departments, features, and the special timely articles for which EVERY-WOMAN'S WORLD has always been famous, will be in greater profusion than ever before. before.

You will like the big, new, improved EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD better and better with each succeeding issue.

#### THE MAN WHO COULD NOT DIE

(Continued from page 37)

"Not yet!" "Ah!"

IE

HITTING

"Ah!" He clasped her crushingly, watching a strange radiance dawn in her face. "I'm so glad! Oh, I'm so glad! I love you more than ever because—" "Why?" he asked wonderingly. "Because—you have sinned, tool" Then he understood the relief, the ecstasy of her face.

"Because—you have sinned, tool" "Because—you have sinned, tool" Then he understood the relief, the ecstasy of her face. "Perhaps this dark experience will not be fruitless if it helps us to understand our love for one another. I swear I kept my secret for fear of your scorn—while you! Did you keep it because you knew I loved your money? Now that all that is stripped away, we love each other still! Enid, if he lives—he shall have the for-tune. He is generous, and there is so much that he will never allow you to suffer the loss of it all And there shall be a wedding this afternoon, as arranged—will there not? You, in something simple—I, in khaki." "The Bishop?" "He will understand. And after that I shall go to my long deferred duty. I go to war now with a double incentive, to wipe out my coward-ice, and to avenge my brother." "Let us go into the church to wait," she whis-pered. "They will come for him soon—and we cannot go far until we know. James, if he dies, we shall never forgive ourselves for not having had it done sconer! It seems to me just like—" "Murder!" he finished, with emphasis." "May God wipe the stain of it from our souls!" At the Communion rail Enid stood again, but oh, the joyousness of spirit which was hers! Beside her stood a man wrapped in his thoughts, who had erred, which is human; but who had repented—which is divine! Only she dreaded to meet the Bishop, the old man whom she had called lily-souled. He had remained alone before the Communion Table, and now he turned, and she knew by the sadness of his face that he had known this thing from the first, and had allowed his to do wind the partice against hope before the Communion Table, and now he turned, and she knew by the sadness of his face that he had known this thing from the first, and had allowed it to flourish, hoping against hope that she would repent before it was too late. Minutes passed that seemed like hours-hours they had thought to fill with happiness and love. The wings of death almost brushed their ears, as that mighty angel hovered over the gloomy building.

gloomy building. At noon the orderly from St. Mark's returned. "What is it?" asked Dr. Jackson-Kay in a whisper. "Does my brother live?" whisper. "Do "He lives!"



PAGE 45



do this some other time? What are you doing, anyway?" "No, Miss Anglin, I fear not," replied Mr. Kemmet, with a certain air of deferential final-ity. "This is one of the things, which, in your interests, cannot be put acide.

ity. "This is one of the things, which, in your interests, cannot be put aside. "You see," he continued, "I just this morn-ing discovered that there was no safety deposit vault available for our use here, and so I am-making this strong box to use in checking the valuables of the supers when they report for duty to-day. The carpenters are gone, and so I had to do the work myself, if it was to be done at all—and the box had to be made. "There is a law in California," he explained, "which provides that if no checking facilities are furnished and any employee's valuables are

"which provides that if no checking facilities are furnished and any employee's valuables are lost, the employer must be responsible for the loss. There were no facilities and it was up to me to provide them. Otherwise some super who never owned a watch could claim that he lost one in the dressing room jumble, and you would have to pay such valuation as he set upon it. We had a case of that kind when I was here with another company some time ago, and a mythical watch had to be paid for. That is just the sort of fellow that I am fixing this box to fool. I can now notify the supers that we are prepared to check their valuables; then if they do not check them, we are not responsible.

then if they do not check them, we are not responsible. "When there are only two or three supers," he concluded, "and I know their names and faces at sight, why then I'll take a chance on using my pockets as a deposit vault for their gew-gaws. But to-day we have more than two hundred newly engaged supers reporting for duty—and I must confess, Miss Anglin, that I am not personally acquainted with all of them." It is quite possible that not another member of the company had given a thought to the even-tualities of this situation. But here was the omniciently-omnipresent Kemmet—being Kem-met, as usual. For which I was most grateful. Further, no matter what manner or kind of

bindless of this situation. But here was the omniciently-omnipresent Kemmet—being Kemmet, as usual. For which I was most grateful. Further, no matter what manner or kind of stage furniture or properties Mr. Kemmet has been asked to procure—whether it be an obsolete Jacobean chair, a toga of Casar's day, an Indian warrior's outift, or a rare tapestry of the time of William the Conquero—if such a perquisite exists, no matter in what nook or cranny of antique shop, museum, private collection, or store house, he will eventually produce it, and, more than that, it will be precisely as specified. In Mr. Kemmet's particular department, for all around insight, resourcefulness and dependability. I have never met his superior, nor, in fact, do I know his equal. And my stage director, Mr. Lindsay, is quite as valuable and indispensable in his sphere. I had scarcely or never suspected him to be possessed of so pragmatical a mind as was developed during this same period. I shall never forget the incident which first called my attention to this characteristic. It occurred at the rehearsal of one of the Greek plays. We had come upon an especially provoking and knotty point in one of the translations. I was racking my brain in a futile attempt to recall just what the sentence was in the original. We could not use the translation because it was not good acting sense. And then, to the utter surplise and anazement of every one upon the stage, Mr. Lindsay stepped forward, a neatly written sheet of aper in his hand, and said:
"Miss Anglin, I have just translated from the original. Greek the entire speech from which the sentence in question was epitomized. I think you may be able to get what you want from that."

that," Happily I did find just precisely what we wanted in his careful and most accurate trans-lation from the original; but not one of us knew until then that Mr. Lindsay could distin-guish Greek from Sanskrit, or even Chinese. What is more to the point, it developed that Mr. Lindsay had learned his Greek—and learned it exceedingly well—not in school, but in the public libraries in whatever cities we chanced to be. It is here that he spends most of his leisure time in reading and study, preparatory to the achievement of a cherished ambition. And one day the play-producing world will become better acquainted with Howard Lindsay.

It was through the good offices of Mr. Donald Robertson, the actor-manager, that I received my introduction to the play which afterward was produced under the title of "The Great Divide." As the manuscript first came to me, it was called "The Sabine Woman," a title which I disliked from the first. It embodied an which was misleading, and the suggestion which it probably would have carried to the public would most likely have been mis-interpreted. interpreted.

The manuscript so impressed me that from The manuscript so impressed me that from the time that I received it one evening until late the following morning, I studied, dissected, and analyzed the play, line by line, and word by word. From the time I gave it the hurried initial reading, I was convinced that it was a great play, bearing as it did not only the essen-tial elements of picturesqueness, but carrying as well a strong, virile theme. For the purpose of demonstrating the strength

For the purpose of demonstrating the strength and possibilities of this play as well as to test my own estimate of its stage value, I decided to give a preliminary or trial performance with my own company where we then were playing in Chicago. It is a singular coincidence that the Chicago. Chicago. It is a singular coincidence that the members of my company then were nearly all English actors, a cast which one quite naturally would not consider as either typically or temperamentally en rapport with a play so radi-cally elemental in its Western atmosphere and

action Yet it is only simple justice to the members of that company to say that in all the time I was with "The Great Divide," I never witnessed so splendid a presentation of the first act as was

was with "The Great Divide," I never witnessed so splendid a presentation of the first act as was given by that original cast at the preliminary performance. I may say, too, that during the first rehearsals for the trail performance, there were but two members of my company beside myself who displayed any enthusiasm or ex-pressed any faith in the play. The author of the play, Professor William Yaughan Moody, of the Chicago University, then was on his way to New York en route for Spain, and at my request, Mr. Robertson wired him to return to Chicago to conclude an agree-ment as to the terms of a contract covering rights and royalties which already had been proposed by Professor Moody's manager. On Professor Moody's arrival in Chicago, he fully and freely consented to all the concessions asked, and readily agreed to his manager's tentative terms. After a statement to this effect had been drawn up, I asked Professor Moody for an option on his play for six weeks, to which he promptly agreed. I then requested him to write me a letter in confirmation of this agreement that I might place it in the hands of my partners in New York as a matter of record. To this also he consented. But the letter did not materialize, and I several times called his attention to the omission, to which invariably he replied that the letter would be forthcoming in due time. in due time.

THE night of the special performance came, and no letter. The tension of the prepara-tions for the production temporarily diverted

tions for the production temporarily diverted my mind from such material things as contracts and agreements. In fact, it was not until the curtain had gone down on the second act that it came to me with startling reality that I was yet without the promised letter of confirmation. Also, that the play, which during two acts had swept the audience with wave upon wave of response and which gave every promise of being a notable success, was not in any tangible way my property after the curtain should go down at the close of the last act of this special per-formance.

formance. It was then that I again, and with an air of marked finality, spoke to Professor Moody about the still undelivered letter. I told him in most unequivocal language that I wanted some evi-dence of record covering a guarantee to my rights in the play. You may fancy my surprise and chagrin when he told me that he had been considering the matter and that he had not yet decided whether or not he would give me the confirmation I wanted. It is not necessary to give the details of the

contirmation I wanted. It is not necessary to give the details of the conversation which followed. Sufficient to say that it was evident from his attitude that he (as the result of some ill-advised influence from outside sources) was sparring for time-the time when the last act should go on, at the close of which any tights which I might have the time when the last act should go on, at the close of which any rights which I might have in the play would revert to him. I had some very different and positive ideas on this point. I felt that I had entered into the agreement with all integrity of intent and purpose, and that I was justly entitled to a measurable con-trol over the future of the play which I had materially aided in successfully producing. Determined to have the necessary paper while yet I was in a position to demand it, I directed my manager to go to Professor Moody and deliver my ultimatum. He returned to say that the author would not yield. I was in desperation, if not indeed quite desperate in the circumstances.

circumstances.

circumstances. The stage was set for the last act, the company awaited only their cue to go on, the *entr'acte* music neared the final notes, the audience grew quiet in anticipation, the electrician stood with his hand upon the switch to cut off. the house lights at the signal for the ourtain. Hurriedly I sent a messenger to Professor Moody to say that I would not finish the last act until I had in my hand his written confirmation, and that I in my hand his written confirmation, and that I had ordered the curtain held until this had been

delivered. Reluctantly fhen he consented, on condition that the agreement be drawn up by a lawyer. Thereupon my staff, including some of the stage hands, rushed out to find a member of the legal professon. At the end of a twenty-minute search, some one found and brought in a lawyer, who, with the entire company standing by, rapidly drafted a contract, which, in its completed form, was promptly signed and duly certified by a line of witnesses. At the conclusion of these formalities the curtain went up-following more than an hour's delay.

conclusion of these formatics the current went up-following more than an hour's delay. Before going to the Metropolis, we presented "The Great Divide" in Washington and Before going to the Metropolis, we presented "The Great Divide" in Washington and Pittsburg. The play was not well received in either city. It was severely disapproved by nearly all the dramatic critics, and there also was considerable editorial censure in the news-papers against the primitive character of the theme. The East apparently was not yet quite prepared to receive such red-blooded "atmosphere." atmosphere.

But none of these things moved me in my abiding faith in its great possibilities, and so almost in the spirit of reckless defiance of consequences, but on the urge of my better judgment, suggested that we open with the play in

New York. On the portentous first night at the Princess (Continued on next page) Theatre we were met (Continued on next page)

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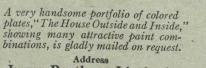
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STATISTICS STATISTICS MY CAREER

(Continued from preceding page)

by an ominous silence. There was no outward sign of response. No physical demonstration came from the crowded house to indicate how the play was being received by the audience, and so we finished the performance with an uncomfortable feeling of uncertainty and mis-givings.

uncomfortable teeling of uncertainty and mis-givings.
The newspapers next morning, however, relieved us of all doubts. In column after column the reviewers taxed the utmost limits of their most forcelul vocabularies to tell the public that "The Great Divide" was the great-est play ever given on the American stage. Their analysis of the theme was unusually com-prehensive, their encomiums were unqualified, their enthusiasm seemed unbounded, and through it all was evidenced the spirit of sin-cerity. I could not help but feel elated that I had had so material a part in presenting this play, which my partners and others had be-lieved doomed to failure.
By noon the next day the throngs about the for several weeks in advance. "The Great Divide" finally had come into its own, as I felt sure it would, and I shall always feel a certain sense of pride in having "discovered" the play.

IT was during the first New York engagement of "The Great Divide" that Mr. Williamson, the Australian theatrical manager, proposed that I make an extended tour of the Colony under his management. Although "The Great Divide" was having a phenomenal and most successful run in New York, yet I never was quite satisfied with my role as Ruth Jordan, for despite the fact that it was picturesque in its elemental qualities and typical of the evolution of primitive American character, yet it somehow seemed to lack certain fundamental attributes that would lend themselves to the progressive growth to which I aspired.

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even to this difficult feat in mechanical acro-batics. Had the road to Siena been one of continuous curves, and if these had been sufficiently sharp to make it a physical impossibility, I think that this chauffeur would have tried to make the journey mostly on two side wheels. As it was, I believe that he succeeded in ac-complishing about every hair-raising feat that he attempted with that car—with the possible exception of making it climb trees and run upside down or sidewise. Out of all the thrilling and marvellous experiences of that strenuous trip, it seems to me now that the most miracu-lous thing of all is that we still were intact and in more or less good shape when we eventually arrive at all.

As a sequel to this awesome ride, I shall As a sequel to this awesome ride, I shall leave you to fancy the chill that crept over me when the authorities at Siena imparted the dis-quieting information that this man, my driver, was quite insane. It still gives me an unpleasant shudder when I think of what that crazy man might have done on that wild swing through the hills and valleys along the scenic west coast of Italy.

of Italy. At the close of my vacation I returned to New York, and we re-opened at Daly's Theatre in "The Great Divide." I already had arranged that on my return from the Australian tour I would put on "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," a play dramatized from a novel by Mrs. Margaret Deland, and to which I had secured the dramatic rights. In order to give this new play a try-out before In order to give this new play a try-out before

sailing for Australia, I temporarily left "The

APRIL 1917

Breeding page)
Great Divide," and "Helena Ritchie" was part of or a short run in Philadelphia, where is a severe every promise of being a marked success taken to the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success as the severe promise of being a marked success the source of the tore of the South Pacific. From Honolulu we proceeded to Fanning Island, one of the Coral Group, on the fifth meridian above the Equator. This is a cable station on the information to Brisbane and another to Auchard. As pertinently illustrating the fact that not as the held by Mr. James O'Neil, I must relate the one of the twenty-five men who practically in marked and the severation island. After talking with me for a marked were presented to the same impression of my voies that held by Mr. James O'Neil, I must relate of the twenty-five men who practically in the first stand. After talking with me for an onment, this man's face took on an expression "Moment, then we hoy you are. I saw you gave the part of Mrs. Wiggs in 'Mrs. Wiggs the Cable pace Patch' when I was back in the cable pace of the twenty' first stand the severe." Vancouver."

As he was quite in error, I politely demurred. "Oh, but I know it was you," he persisted; then in a tone intended to be the sincerest flattery, he added, "You can't fool me. I'd know you anywhere by your hoarse voice!" We went ashore and stayed at an hotel during our twenty-four hours at anchor at the Fiji

We went ashore and stayed at an hotel during our twenty-four hours at anchor at the Fiji Islands, where the terrific heat made any sort of shade most inviting. However, one of my midds ventured forth into the glaring streets of the town upon a private exploring expedition in search of a supply of that cooling luxury, ice cream. We all had a good laugh when she came back to tell us that ice cream was made for sale in the islands only during hot weather. Just imagine! With the thermometer then hovering around 120 degrees F. in the shad? We reached Sydney in Australian mid-winter. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, we were met by Mr. Titheradge, whom I have mentioned as being a member of our company when I was playing in California. The generous and spontaneous hospitality with which we were my experiences with the big-hearted people of my own Canada. After a ten-day rehearsal in a reconstructed version of "The Thief." hy Bernstein, we opened

my experiences with the big-hearted people of my own Canada. After a ten-day rehearsal in a reconstructed version of "The Thief," by Bernstein, we opened in Sydney, when great armfuls of flowers were showered upon me as an evidence of the people's appreciation, which continually was mani-fested throughout our entire tour. I was quite disconcerted, however, when on the following morning Mr. Williamson came to me and expressed the fear that I did not seem to quite grasp the spirit of that-type of acting which the Australians were accustomed. He tried to impress me with the idea that they wanted action, vigorous, impelling, expressive action, and not a restrained, subdued sort of might compare the high-wrought, slap-stick "screen" humour of a Chaplin or a Hovey with the subtle, more compelling stage humour. Mr. Williamson evidently still adhered to the acting methods of years ago, the sort that car-tied the expression of outward and visible emo-tion. He could not seem to recognize the value of the more effective method of repressed emo-tion and expression.

of the more effective method of represen-tion and expression. But I could not be convinced that it would be policy to return to the older method, even before an Australian public as yet unacquainted with the newer technique. I, therefore, finally persuaded him to allow us to go on with "The Thief" just as we had begun. And my theory was later proved correct. After a most success-ful run of five weeks in "The Thief," we put on "Zira," the expressive action in which was more mearly consistent with the views of Mr. William-son; in short, the sort of acting with which the Australian public was familiar.

THE result of this change was that both, public and critics turned down "Zira" as a piece of antiquated melodrama! The modern technique had conclusively proved the more convincing

more convincing. Tollowing this we played in Melbourne, in Following this we played in Melbourne, in Ballarat, and in Victoria, returning for a second engagement of a month in Sydney, at the end of which time the heat became so unbearably suffocating that my vitality was being ex-hausted under the strain of the work. Finally I collapsed during an afternoon performance, and I at once determined to terminate my en-ternal sources. and I at once determined to terminate my en-gagement and return to America for a sorely needed rest, despite Mr. Williamson's persistent and most alluring of the total to four New and most alluring offer for me to tour Zealand.

During the western voyage our ship ran a-ground in the Suez Canal, and I was afforded the opportunity of seeing something of the great Arabian Desert, and to make a visit to Cairo. On my way to London, across the Continent, I visited with Madame Bernhardt in her Paris home. I sailed for New York in May, arriving in ample time to take up the work for the new season, when I was to be my own manager in season, when I was to be my own manager in the production of "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," a play with Ritchie," a play which proved a most encouraging succes

Between that time and the present I scarcely know of any work in the theatre which has been so interesting to me as (Continued on page 57)

PAGE 47



had been as frank as this. "What do you mean

"Oh, well they're horrible. And then Oh, well they're horrible. And then they say you had no right to—to tempt them. You've got to be careful; you've got to be sure before you believe a man. Even then, of course, they're silly, but the decent ones... they're decent, of course," she ended ambigu-ously.

"I don't want to tempt any one," and Hope blushed furiously. "I just want to talk to some one—sometimes."

"Men can't understand that," said Agnes, calmly, shrugging her shoulders. "They act like fools, and then blame us."

"IF I don't try to tempt any one, it's not fair," said Hope. "They can tempt me, till they're blue in the face—I don't mind. They ought to take their chances, too." "What chances?" asked Agnes, with latent humour

humour. "That we won't like them," replied Hope decidedly. There was something in that, Agnes thought, but she had not time to examine decidedly. the proposition critically, having to dress for dinner. Afterward, Hope was quite naturally absent.

<text><text><text> From the little balcony one could see a great

"What did you want to see me for?"
"What did you want to see me for?"
"I thought I might help you," he repeated, thoughtfully.
"How?" For she felt tremendously capable herself, and he perceived that, but she was so very small—and the world looked suddenly terrifying to him. She was adrift in a little cockleshell on the ocean, and he on the deck of a big liner, looking down. How could he throw her a line? Her frail craft would be swamped in the very wash of the big boat.
"I don't know," he said. "But I have an idea—let me think it over." He was beginning to have quite a clear idea, but he never spoke in haste; that was his strength. "Do you want to teach school?"

"Not exactly." Her eyes grew dreamy. "Not exactly." Her eyes grew dreamy. "No, I shall have to—but I want to go all round the world, and look at everything, and do everything, and meet every one, and dance, and ride, and—" She broke off with a laugh. "Have you ever been around the world?" He had been abroad twice, and he told her rather clumsily about France and Egypt—the last because she questioned him eagerly. She was thinking of the tombs of the Pharaohs, and the palm trees, and the Nile, and Cleo-patra's barge, and he was thinking of Shepherd's Hotel, of dust and fleas and tedious guides. "No, I can't say I want to go again. You can't get a decent beefsteak anywhere in the East." East

East." "Oh, oh," she said, almost sorrowfully, "did you go there to look for a beejsteak?" And she laughed and laughed. He could see the point well enough, and joined in; but he knew none the less that beefsteaks are very im-portant. The divergence may not have been entirely spiritual. Hope could indeed have devoured a strawberry ice with enjoyment in the teeth of all the Pharoahs and their tombs. He encouraged her to talk, and the fact that she quoted from books he had never read impressed him extraordinarily, though it was not really him extraordinarily, though it was not really strange, since he never read at all excepting the daily papers. When she shivered, he wrapped her quite tenderly in his light overcoat and held her hand the shiver of the shiver of the shipe the her quite tenderly in his light overcoat and neu-her hands to warm them. She did not mind; she felt suddenly not unlike a baby, which com-mands through its helplessness; there was an involuntary yearning toward her conveyed by his touch. She understood also, dimly, that only her nearness gave her this power over him; through her he touched nature's inexorable decree. So she could sway him because there were vast So she could sway him because there were vast forces, rooted a million centuries deep, behind her; she could have her moment's will of him, hurt him if she chose—and he would be helpless, browned by the senity. He because of his strength and his sanity. He might set in motion the machines of industry, which would crush a thousand like her, and have no compassion. That was the other side of

him. But toward her as an individual he could be only what he was now. If she had been offended with him for a whim, had struck him with her small fists, he could hardly have

oriented with min the set of the could hardly have with her small fists, he could hardly have been angry. So soon had she taken possession of his imagination. That was her hold, and she had secured it in a moment. He had felt it suddenly when she stood at his elbow in the dining-room, at the most prosaic hour of the day, before he even saw her definitely; her small, light feet had crept up and caught him unaware, and her de-mure voice in his ear had announced, not that she was coming, but that she was there, close, inside his guard. Then she had sat down and watched him, from the window, with such an air of security. Decidedly she had taken him by surprise, perhaps on account of the environment, wherein one did not look for such delicate little sprites. If it had been heavy-footed Belle, he would at that moment have been playing billiards and smoking a cigarette very contentedly down-stars.

that moment have been playing binners and smoking a cigarette very contentedly down-stairs. Ther assurance was absolute now. She might have had some timidity before him earlier, when he was a sort of personification of worldly wisdom and temporal success, but a man can-not carry such attributes with him to a stolen meeting with a snip of a girl; they are as im-possible in the circumstances as fireworks. He had to stand before her as a middle-aged and good-natured man in a white waistcoat, some what vainly adorned with diamonds which merely helped to reduce him to her level, or a little below—childish trinkets for such as are pleased with them, not tokens of achievement of a sort. She could not fear him, and he could not make her fear herself. Therefore his offer of help did not present it-flet her seriously. The man of affairs was not present, to her; how then could he help her? But the man himself—yes, she liked him. He was accepted, so far, on his merits. It flattered him, in the depths of his unconscious soul, beyond words—thereafter he was hers; at least, in as much as he was his own. Despite the dark he could see her eyes grow heavy at last; their faces were close over the small round table. She blinked, and her head drooped, but when she would open her eyes again resolutely. they glimmered fitfully, like a cat's. He felt almost afraid, they were so ereie, until she laughed, and the gleam scat-tered. "I am sleepy," she murmured. "Six o'clock—"

o Clock—""" he asked. "T'll tell "To-morrow, again?" he asked. "T'll tell you then what I've been thinking. I'll give you my address, too, so you can always reach me."

you my address, too, so you can always teach me." "All right." She drew herself up, stretching. The soft rustling of her clothing as her young body tautened and relaxed beneath it sounded to him like the strange, provocative whispers that run through spring foliage at dusk. Feeling an utter fool, he still surrendered himself to his folly, and while she was saying, "Here, at the same time!" he bent over quickly and awk-wardly and kissed both her hands. She giggled, put her handkerchief to her mouth, and ran away. Edgerton went down and bought himself a drink, though he was an extremely temperate man. Then, instead of mooning about as he might have a score of years before, he sat down and very resolutely absorbed himself in the details of a new company organization.

organization.

#### CHAPTER IV.

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bored him, rather. It was the pink ribbon on Hope's braid that caught Sanderson's eye first. The sudden flood of electric light released by the electric button under his finger seemed to leap at it. He stood still, smiling unpleasantly. Hope lifted heavy lids to blink at the glare, mur-muring, before she looked: "Oh, Evan, I wanted—" (Continued on page 40)

# HOW A MONTREAL WOMAN SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF CLOTHES

#### By MADELAINE MACLAIN

AST summer a Montreal woman suddenly found herself face to face with the necessity of maintaining herself and three children on half the income that had previously been available for her use. Her husband had joined one of the early husband had joined one of the early formed volunteer regiments and had gone to the Front. The family savings account was not large, and the mother of three realized that in order to pro-vide food and clothing for herself and her children—two girls of seven and ten and a boy of five—on her reduced allowance, she would have to practise greater economies than those to which she had been accustomed.

she had been accustomed. A real problem was the matter of clothes. She had always taken pride in dressing herself and her little ones attractively. But now not only did she have less money to spend, but every article of clothing had increased in price. Unfortunately, this woman had never learned to sew, and this meant she was entirely dependent upon readyshe was entirely dependent upon ready-made clothes or the rather expensive services of a dressmaker.

Then one evening, when the approach of fall was bringing its pressing need of some new dresses for herself and new clothes for the children for school wear, she read in one of the women's magazines of the wonderful work being done by a school of domestic arts and sciences in New York which taught dressmaking and millinery entirely mail. The article told of how hundreds of women with no knowledge of sewing whatever had learned by this new method in their own homes to make stylish clothes and hats for them-selves for half or less what their clothes had previously cost them.

The story seemed almost too good The story seemed almost too good to be true, for she could scarcely believe that the art of dressmaking could be learned entirely by corres-pondence. But she realized that if it could be done satisfactorily, it would solve her own immediate problem. So she wrote to the school and in a few days received a delightfully interesting days received a delightfully interesting book that explained clearly just how the instructions were given and gave a complete description of just what the course would enable her to do. Furthermore, the tuition asked was so reasonable that she saw she could

Name.....

quickly make it up through savings on her own clothes. So she enrolled as a student.

The other day I met this little woman on the street. She was fault-lessly dressed. In fact, her clothes struck me as being quite beyond the means of one in her circumstances. And the two little girls with her were wearing the most charming frocks and wearing the most charming frocks and coats that I have seen this season. Of course I remarked about her clothes—I just had to compliment her —and then she told me all about it, just as L have told me all about it, just as I have told you.

"It is just four months," she said, since I read of the Woman's Institute, "since I read of the Woman's Institute, and to think that in so short a time I could learn to make every article that the children and I are wearing. I have even made most all of Bobbie's clothes. We are all better dressed than we ever could be before, yet I have spent less than half what our clothes cost last season. I think it is really the most wonderful opportunity that has ever come to women.

"And another thing," she said, "it has answered a big question that has been way back in my mind all the time. If anything *should* happen—I can now earn a comfortable living for us all."

The case of this brave little woman The case of this brave little woman interested me so much that I have been making enquiries and find that at the present time no less than three hundred women in all parts of Canada have learned by this new method to make their own clothes—all with a success quite as great as that of my Montreal friend. And so I thought I would tell this story so that every reader of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD might know about it. If you are at all interested about it. If you are at all interested in saving money on your clothes, or in taking up either dressmaking or millinery as a profession, I suggest that you write direct to the Woman's In-stitute of Domestic Arts and Sciences, Dept. 6R, 358 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., telling them whether you are most interested in home or pro-fessional dressmaking or millinger. fessional dressmaking or millinery. You may, if you wish, use this coupon which I have arranged for your con-venience. They will send you a charming, illustrated book telling all about their courses and method of teaching. teaching.

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PAGE 49

# THE MAGPIE'S NEST

#### (Continued from page 47)

Then she sat up, rubbed her eyes, and gave him a stare of instinctive antagonism. She was an-

"helpsne sat up, rubbed her eyes, and gave min a stare of instinctive antagonism. She was an-noyed, not embarrassed. "Good evening," he said, and turned the key in the lock behind him. She did not answer. "Won't I do as well as Hardy?" he asked. "Not for me," replied Hope, with a mixture of impudence and disdain. She meant exactly what she said—no more. "I'm going, anyway." "Stay and talk to me a few minutes." "It's late. Please excuse me." But she could not get to the door; he stood covering it. And as he advanced toward her, he managed to guard it still. "Got you now," he smiled. She regarded him doubtfully, taking his measure, the repulsion she always felt for him growing upon her. An involuntary step backward placed a chair be-tween them. If only Evan would comel But he would not; she had only herself to rely on. That was enough, of course. But it was degrading to her with the store of the store. But he would not; she had only herself to rely on. That was enough, of course. But it was degrading to have to parley with him at all; her impulse was to turn directly from him and quit his presence without again looking at him. What he was saying was not quite clear to her; she was going behind his words, reading his intent, which was not at all clear either, but yet disgusted her. Or it was his eyes which dis-gusted—or his bald shiny head—though he was a young man.

gusted—or his bald shiny head—though he was a young man. No, it was his eyes. That was certain the moment he touched her, put his hand on her shoulder. Impulse moved her instantly; if Jim Sanderson had been a psychologist, it might have interested him to know that the impact of her hand on his cheek was purely the result of a reflex action. But all he knew was that for the blood which flew to his face seemed to colour his vision. The sting of the blow put a sudden edge on what else he felt. He lifted her off her feet, almost, in his grasp,

<text><text><text><text><text>

Well, if he were—but first, she must get out here. She did, turning off the light as she of here stood at the door

F he were, he was properly served. In the very bottom of her heart she felt that—much the same sensation as one has after stepping on a review. noxious insect.

In her room, she scrubbed her face furiously with soap and water. It afforded temporary relief. She took off her torn blouse and threw tener. She took off her torn blouse and three it viciously in a corner, holding it by the tips of her fingers, poking it with her toe. An ineffaceable soilure seemed to be visible on it. She could have lacerated, bitten herself. A faint nausea crept over her. After awhile she grew calmer and sat on the edge of her narrow bed, thinking, turing net to think. A vague bed, thinking, trying not to think. A vague curiosity stirred her. Was he dead? And then her mind began to work freely again, and she

remembered that he had been breathing heavily all the while he lay there. Of course he was not dead! Certainly, she was ridiculous. How had it happened she could have thought him dead, while he was visibly breathing! 'Perhaps because he should have been dead. Her mind annihilated him, refused to admit him to the company of living things. That was it. It was the protest of her own healthy psychology against the monstrousness of his kind. As though summoned by her thoughts, his voice came to her distantly. Her window was open; it gave on the courtyard at the back of the building. His words were not clear, but the voice was unmistakable. Some one was chaff-ing him. She had been sitting there for over half an hour.

T was unbearable, that sound; she shuddered again. Slipping on a wisp of a dressing jacket, she went in search of Agnes, who represent-

<text>

He signed his name, but that, of course, did

He signed his name, but that, or course, the not impress her. No, she would not write. She did not feel inclined to write. What was there to say? Really, she had never been inclined to talk to him; it had only interested her to hear him talk. And now her disgust was a wall between her and masculinity, making communication difficult.

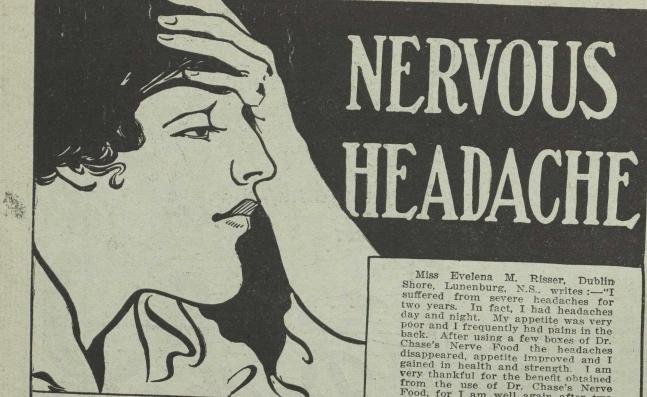
her and masculinity, making communication difficult. There were flowers from him next day. She meant to write, to be polite. But she put it off. She never wrote. The flowers were delightful, they perfumed his memory, in a way, purified it with their innocent incense. But even so, writing struck her as too difficult—more, too profitless. But, as they were roses, she kept the petals and put them in a little muslin bag. The sweetness remained in them. And in a month she did go away. It was sorrowful to leave Agnes. Every one seemed to regret her going. The dry, thin spinster housekeeper, even, gave her a linen handkerchief for a parting gift. The rotund bartender brought glasses of claret lemonade for all the girls, upstairs, Agnes, Belle, Hope and the housekeeper. She kissed Agnes affection-tately at the last, a smooth, powdery, perfumed kiss. She never saw her again. Evan had been reproachful. Why should she never come to see him again? So she did come, and sat and stared at him with meditative, and sat and stared at him with meditative,

and sat and stared at him with meditative, solemn round eyes. And at the last she decided that he was really just what he had always seemed, and absolved him from a great many that he was really just which to the arms armsy seemed, and absolved him from a great many things of which he had never dreamed. And he laughed at her again, and she put her arms about his neck, standing on tiptoe, and kissed him shyly for farewell. "Heaven be good to you," he said. "Look here, child, what did I ever do to you? Was it because I wasn't here the last time? You told me you wouldn't come." She started. "How did you know I was here?" His reminder brought it all back so vividly, with the familiar room to aid memory. He saw her lip curl back from her small teeth, and looked at her shrewdly. "I found your pink ribbon. Look!" He drew it out of his pocket, soiled and crumbled. "What frightened you away?" (Continued on page 51)

frightened you away?" (Continued on page 51)



PAGE 50 EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD



Miss Evelena M. Risser, Dublin Shore, Lunenburg, N.S., writes :---''I suffered from severe headaches for two years. In fact, I had headaches day and night. My appetite was very poor and I frequently had pains in the back. After using a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the headaches disappeared, appetite improved and I gained in health and strength. I am very thankful for the benefit obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for I am well again after two years of misery."

The object of pain seems to be to give warning that something is wrong in the human system. For this reason, when you have a headache, for instance, you should honestly seek for the cause.

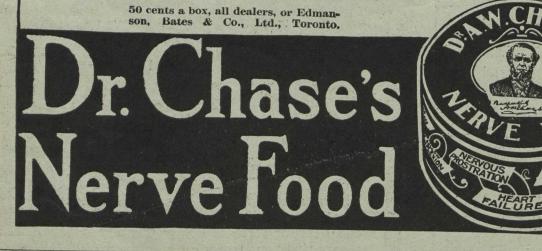
Headache is not a disease in itself, but rather a symptom. If you find other indications that the nervous system is exhausted—if you are restless, nervous, sleepless and irritable-you may rightly suppose that to be the cause of the headache.

The headache warns you that with neglect of the nervous system you later expect nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia, or some form of paralysis. Wisdom suggests the use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system, and thereby remove the cause of the headache, as well as prevent more serious troubles.

The use of headache powders is not only a dangerous practice, but the shock to the system of drugs which are so powerful and poisonous as to immediately stop pain is most harmful. The relief is merely temporary, and with this danger signal removed the disease which caused the headache continues to develop until results are serious. The moral is, when you have headaches or pain of any kind look for the cause and remove it.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is not intended as a mere relief for headache. It cures by supplying the ingredients from which nature rebuilds and revitalizes the wasted nerve cells. Some patience is required for this reconstructive process, but the results are wonderfully satisfying, because they are both thorough and lasting.

If you would be freed from headaches, as was the writer of the letter quoted above, put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test. Working, as it does, hand in hand with Nature, it can no more fail than can other of Nature's laws.



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#### LIVING HER EDUCATION

APRIL 1917

(Continued from page 31)

You plainly see that she goes—we don't send her. For this reason I think I know what the result will be."

"AND the college—have you found it— the one that will do all you expect it to do?" was asked doubtingly. "Mary found it. The final decision was hers. A few days of actual seeing gave her more help than she could get from tons of catalogues. She went, saw, and was captured. You would be amused to know what little straws finally showed currents that she liked or disliked and that set with her toward favour or disfavour. Her choice was not that of the family, but her enthusiasm makes us resigned."

set with her toward favour or disfavour. Her choice was not that of the family, but her enthusiasm makes us resigned." "How could a young girl decide so important a matter?" "How?"—the mother sighed as she thought how far back one had to go to answer such a question. She could only reply briefly, "I suppose be-cause she has made decisions all her life. I must tell you some of the points that we all consider them too trifling to men-tion, but they count. Since Mary must go away from home, why not make the going an education in every possible way? We wanted a new environment. If we could have conveniently sent her to an-other country or across the continent, we should have done so. Mary's eyes have looked out all her life on level stretches of field and beach. Now let there be a change. We would have her live for four years among mountains, forests, gorges, rivers, and lakes—among some, if not all of these. She knows all about small schools and too many petty interests of village life. The elder woman's face beamed ap-proval. "You think you have really

schools and too many petty interests of village life. The elder woman's face beamed ap-proval. "You think you have really found such a college?" "Yes, pretty nearly. When I think of the place, two impressions come instantly to my mind. I see a high, broad campus, looking off on mountains, that rise tier on tier in the purple air; then I hear ringing through the halls the sound of voices, sweet, clear, and girlish." "And they are happy?" "These things count because the mind is unconsciously influenced by surround-ings, and a different environment to that to which Mary has been accustomed will help to broaden her mind and to give hera wider outlook. Many persons are narrow-minded because they have been bounded all their lives by the same kind of places, the same kind of persons, and the same kind of circumstances. "The change in the attitude of the mind is the first factor in education, and nothing changes the attitude of mind like a com-

is the first factor in education, and nothing changes the attitude of mind like a complete change of environment. In entirely new surroundings it is difficult, even for those who are most set in their ways, not to receive new impressions."

#### THE ROMANCE OF GROWING SLENDER ON THREE MEALS A DAY

(Continued from page 34)

thoroughbreds in my honour. For he loves horses too well to care about a motor car. "Shade of Henry the Eighth!" he exclaimed, as I stepped off the train. "How much do you weigh now, Dinner Belle?" "Guess," I said, unsmiling. He put his humourous, tanned face sideways, screwed up an eye, and ran the shrewd glance

of the other over me. I stood stock still, with the expression of a wooden image. "Hm! I should say a hundred and seventy, now"

"Hm! I should say a hundred and secon-now." "You've forgotten. I weighed that last year. Guess again," I said. "No, don't. I weigh now one hundred and eighty pounds." I threw up my chin—or chins—defantly. Perhaps a very fat girl can't look seriously defiant. For he threw back his head and kaughed the big Jim Fairweather laugh from his superior altitude. It started some men on the platform grinning. You know the sort of laugh I mean—the Douglas Fairbanks laugh; it's infectious because it's so downright natural, it's infectious because it's so downright natural, and full of human nature and good health "Got me beat by four pounds, Bella," he chuckled.

"And you'll have me beat," I retorted, "by forty pounds before I go back home to Harris-ton!"

His blue eyes opened wide, more at my tone than my words, no doubt. Then they twinkled, and he put a big brown hand gently on my shoulder shoulder.

"Have you quit home for good, or are you just come to my farm for a visit and ain't going to eat?" he said. "What's wrong with you, Bella?"

"Nothing," I said, with a sweeping inclusive gesture, "except this. Tm forty poinds over-weight; and I've come to Fairweather Farm to get slender on three meals a day!" (To be concluded.)

Sugar

ranulate

bill production of the second of th

MY CAREER (Continued from page 46)

public. Just now, as I conclude this writing, my com-pany has begun a short season in the West with a play which I produced in February, "The Lioness," a dramatization by Mr. Rupert Hughes. Should this play prove the success it promises to be, it will be put on in New York next season

next season. In closing, I must again express my fondness for Shakespearean plays, in which I always have been very successful. They are the best of all plays to play and carry the most grateful of *roles*. Indeed, there is no real security of fame unless it be based upon Shakespearean performances. Also, I consider Oscar Wilde as a great drama-tist, whose plays I have had great pleasure in producing.

tist, whose plays I interesting and the producing. My ambition for the future is to do better, play better than ever, and thus, if possible, secure further fame and credit to Canada. EDITOR'S NOTE: An interesting article on Miss Anglin's home life will be published in the May number of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD.

THE MAGPIE'S NEST

(Continued from page 49)

(Continued from page 40) "Nothing." But she changed colour too palpably. "Jim Sanderson came up that evening," he said slowly. "Were you-here-then?" "He didn't tell you?" "No. And I couldn't very well ask him." She perceived Evan in that. No, of course he would not ask. "He-I say! How did he get that bump on his head? He said he walked into something, in the dark." "Oh, he walked into something," said Hope curtly, "But not in the dark." "Oh, he walked into something," said Hope curtly, "But not in the dark." "Why, you little devil," remarked Evan, rather joyously. "Jove! To think you gave him what he deserved! What'd you use? It looked as though it might have been a paving some?"

stone!" She showed him, and he chuckled inordinately, with an unregenerate plaint that he could not have done it himself. "Oh, he needed it," said Evan.

"D'you think so?" asked Hope. She felt

"D'you think so?" asked Hope. She felt better. Evan was unconsciously exonerating his sex as a whole. A moral fog lifted from her mind. He reassured her, still chuckling. So she went away almost gay again, buoyant, as became her best. Nevertheless, she decided to wait a little, to satisfy herself in her narrow room, if possible, until her judgment ripened. Mere fastidiousness forbade the thought of another such encounter. The next night the train carried her north-

another such encounter. The next night the train carried her north-ward. She felt eager, and wistful, and lonely, and intensely alive and capable of being glad. She had an immense, unfed appetite for life. And she had eyes the colour of cigarette smoke, and a lovely throat; and that was about all. The train rushed on and on, roaring through the dark. It seemed to have an object of its own. Her being aboard it appeared incidental and of no consequence to it. It was something like life.

She wished Evan had been there. He would have been warm, and human, and aware of her.

(To be continued.)

# UNCLE PETER'S CONTESTS

The three Bunnies who won prizes for telling over again the story, "John Bunny Gives Mr. Brown Fox a Christmas Present" were: Joe Holmes, Kirks Ferry, Que., who won a cash prize of Two Dollars; Laura Ganter, Red Rap-ids, N.B., a prize of One Dollar. Prizes for the six best selected application let-ters received from new Bunnies have been sent to: Aileen Anderson, Woodstock, Ont.; Herbie Prasky, Folger, Ont.; Nellie Johnson, Steeves Mt., West Co., N.B.; Lawrence Bennett, 20 Burrows St., Galt, Ont.; Marjorie Stallibrass, Newmarket, Ont.; Eugen Bown, Port Morien, C. B.

Bunnies all should try to win a prize in the C. B.

Competition in this issue. The prize winners in the December competi-tion were: Florence Watson, Staynor, Ont.; Maude Sinclair, St. Albert, Alta.; Doris Gee, Locust Gill, R.R. No. 2, Ont.; Helen Watts, Trenton, Ont.; Audry Emary, R.R. No. 3, Cape Rich, Ont.; Willie West, Pickering, Ont.





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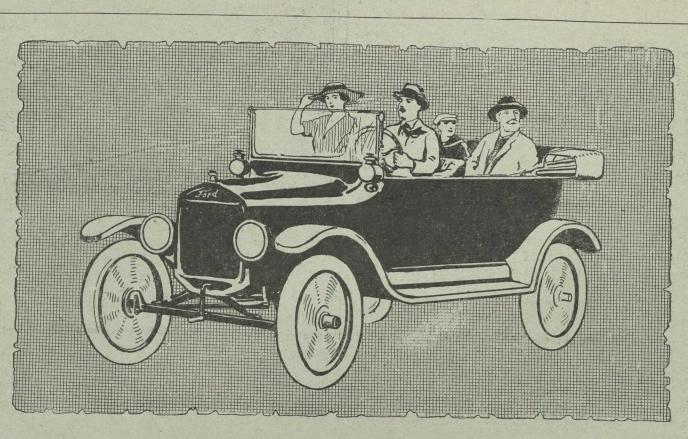
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# The Ford Is Economical

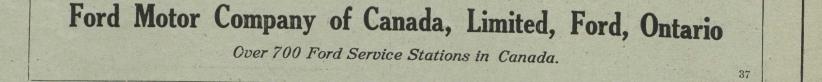
HE average man can easily afford a Ford car. It is the most inexpensive car to drive.

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-De Olde Firme-

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This piano is made in specially selected veneer; contains the Heintzman & Co. patent Agraffe Bridge, very handsome case, continuous music desk. Third pedal, full iron frame, constructed on principle of our grand piano, trichord over-strung scale, Heintzman & Co. double-repeating action. Made in mahogany or fancy walnut. Price -

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Please send per return illustrated catalogue of your own manufacture of pianos with all particulars as to price and terms as ben due particulars as to price and terms as per advertisement in EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, April 1017, At the same time, be good enough to send your list of skightly used pianos at bargain prices.

De Olde Firme-

WHY WE MUST HAVE WIDER DIVORCE LAWS

(Continued from page 30)

and example—those principles which go to the making of a good citizen? Never before has the nation so needed the strong, healthy child; never before has each child been of so much value; never before has the child who fills the asylum, the jail, the hospi-tal, been such a loss—such a pitiable, pitifu-loss, such a waste of strength and love, energy and efficiency. Never before has the need been so great of healthy, wholesome, clean manhood and womanhood; and every time a child is born feeble-minded, diseased, or abnormal, the State loses. State loses.

State loses. The remedy lies with the State; the State represents and obeys the will of the people. In a democratic form of Government the people rule through the strength of the vote. Therefore it rests with you, you mothers and fathers, you young man and old man, you woman with the vote—it rests with you to say if this state of things shall continue; it rests with you to give the law power to free the man or woman now living an immoral, but legal, life: it rests with living an immoral, but legal, life; it rests with you to place within the reach of rich and poor alike the power to dissolve a marriage for just and adequate cause.

Here is the solution of the problem of building up our nation after the ravages of war—Con-serve the home, the child, the family.

How?

How? The Federal Government should sweep away all the present marriage laws and enact a simple, uniform, and adequate law for all Canada. But this, though it were done at once, affords no relief for those already married. Therefore other measures are needed—and drastic. Abolish the Courts of Divorce and ignore the Acts of Parliament; to apply to either carries a stigma with it—they both have a bad name. Lawyers should not be permitted to plead— for or against—in divorce suits. Naturally they desire to win for their client—who pays; and often the case becomes merely a duel of

they desire to win for their chent—who pays; and often the case becomes merely a duel of wit and learning between opposing counsel. Establish a Court of Domestic Adjustment in each Province, composed of men and women, some of whom are medical. Give this Court power to hear all cases between a man and his wife and to grant diverse for serious and some of when all cases between a man and his wife, and to grant divorce for serious and sufficient cause: adultery, desertion, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, non-support, venereal disease, insanity, and incompatability when no reconstruction of the home is possible. In a mixed Court, the man's cause of complaint, the woman's, and *the interest of the child* would be considered. Does Court or Parliament con-sider the child now? The cost of this Court must be borne by each Province; its members should be appointed by and under the control of the Department of Education, and the De-partment should endeavour to educate the child in the school, the youth in the college, the man and woman in the home, in knowledge which will aid them to a better understanding of marriage, a greater appreciation of the home, and a more loyal and patriotic citizenship.

# NATIONAL SERVICE FOR THE WOMEN

(Continued from page 16)

the demand. Cream cheese is readily digested and highly nutritive. Exhibition Circular No. 23, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives clear directions for making cream cheese, both for home use and for marketing.

#### Do You Know the Cause of the Great War?

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

#### Know Your Country

Do you know that Canada has: The largest pulpwood industry; the richest silver deposits; the largest nickel mines, and the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world? Do you know: That the greatest inland fisheries in North America are in the Peace River District? That more than one-half the fresh water area of the world, is composed of Canadian waters? That the Canadian National Park is the largest National Park in America? That the distance from Halifax to Vancouver is farther than the distance from Halifax to is farther than the distance from Halifax to London? That Canada was the first of the Colonies to have a Penny Post?

These—and four thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight other facts—may be found in "Five Thousand Facts About Canada," pub-lished by the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 667 Spadina Ave., Toronto. Price 10 cents.





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# ALBERTA WOMEN'S WINNING FIGHT AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

A CARDENE

STATISTICS ST

#### (Continued from page 12)

of money which should have helped the emof money which should have helped the em-ployed, the wage-earner, and eventually our-selves. The wheels of progress need the oil of common-sense, and the League is to be con-gratulated upon a good supply. Miss Russell, dietarian at the University of Alberta, recently addressed the League on The Domestic Science Problem. The rescue of the maid from mere machine work and the gaining for her of a place in the science of household

for her of a place in the science of household management was strongly urged. Mrs. Hoyt, supervisor of household science in the public schools, gave a practical talk on The School and Economics, describing the work and the strong endeavour to inspire the girls with the highest ideals of home life, combined with common-sense methods.

sense methods. Mrs. Nellie McClung, that winsome woman of wit and grit, gave an awakening address on the Gospel of Thrift, urging thrift not only in time and money, but in strength—women should save their strength by using their brains and concentrating their activities. "And yet, because we live in an electric button age, it is not necessary to save our energy just to turn it not necessary to save our energy just to turn it inward on ourselves and make us fat and lazy."

not necessary to save our energy just to turn it ward on ourselves and make us fat and lazy." This Arthur Murphy, another of our gifted formation writers, better known as Janie chanck, of broad sympathies and tender heart, sever ready to aid the activities of The League. The Civic Club, known over the city for her open-hearted hospitality, and to the little children of poverty as a chum of Santa Claus, is enthus-nastic over the good which is being accomplished by the Civic Club, not only for the beautifying of the city, but for the supplying of food as well last year, The Women's Industrial Association, now the Civic Club, succeeded in pro-viding garden seeds for eighteen hundred a huge success of it, and in addition to the propriate. As Mrs. MacDonald said in her last annual address, "The day has gone by when women boasted they never soiled their hand also is year for the children's gardens, and also for yearing art of the Vacant Lots Carden Club, an eignization of men and women for the cultiva-tion of user and women for the cultiva-tion of user and user the city.

#### The United Farm Women

The United Farm Women THE United Farm Women of Alberta, co-operating with the United Farmers, are making a big struggle against High Cost of Living. The cost of imported food and farm necessities has been considerably reduced by co-operative buying. The women have taken charge of the formation of egg circles, and the encourage-ment of school and home gardens. They urge greater production on the farm, better quality of products, and freer trade. Their aim is to get as closely in touch with the consumer as possible, eliminate waste, and make some sort of square deal between producer and consumer. "We believe," they say, "that in organizing our industry intelligently, we shall contribute very materially to a reduction in the High Cost of Living."

Very materially to a reduction in the High Cost of Living." Miss Read, the first president of the United Farm Women, then called the Auxiliary to the United Farmers, is an English woman, widely read, and cultured, who was identified with Settlement and Institute work for factory girls in the Old Country. The first vice-president, Mrs. Rice-Jones, also English born has with enthusiasm contributed much to the growth of the Association. Mrs. Barrett, the efficient secretary-treasurer, is from the land of the Blue Nose, educated at Truro, in the high and normal schools, in Alberta College, and in the Univer-sity of Service. She is well gifted for the many duties of her position. Blessed with energetic brain and active fingers and a well developed sense of loyalty to her fellow workers, she is typical of the women who accomplish much work in this land of big opportunities and great re-sponsibilities. sponsibilities

sponsibilities. Mrs. Walter Parlby, a woman of wide culture and executive ability, was chosen president at the Convention in 1916. Having lived some years in India, and later in Germany and Switzer-land, she came on a visit to Canada, where Romance met her and she was fortunately per-unded to stay. Her part of Albert suaded to stay. Her part of Alberta was then sparsely settled, and she has watched with great interest the development of railways, towns, and cities. With a knowledge born of experience, and being an enthusiast over the possibilities of the United Farm Association,

possibilities of the United Farm Association, she is the right woman in the right place. Mrs. Spencer, the new vice-president, is, like Mrs. Barrett, from the Province noted for its export of brain. Enthusiastic with the gladness of life, for the lessening of its sorrows, and deeply interested in the wider service of the United Farm Association, she is ready and eager to do her part eager to do her part.

eager to do her part. The earnest members of the United Farm Women are seeing social and economic condi-tions at first hand, and wide opportunities for service have opened for them. Never letting "I dare not" wait upon "I should," they will have a large part in shaping the destiny of the better Alberta which is to be. The women of the cities and towns and the women of the country accession of the service of

women of the country are coming to understand

more fully their need of each other. United by the closest ties, they should pull together that the going may be easier. In Alberta, the Province of vast agricultural areas, the farmer's troubles are everybody's troubles. The enormous diet of bugs and gophers is of deepest interest to the city wife as well as to her sister in the coun-try. Early frost and hail are only occasional assistants to High Cost of Living, but the indus-trious bugs and exceedingly active gephers are always on the job. Would that some brainy experimenting woman could devise some means of making a substantial reduction in their bill of fare!

#### To Encourage Home Production

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#### A Clearing House of Information

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text>

good natured acquiescence of Adam if she sug-gested something good to eat. One cannot but admire the splendid work accomplished in Alberta by the long-headed woman of pieneer days, adapt in making, with indomitable pluck, the best of primitive means, and by those of later times accustomed to the use of "educated lightning bolts." They are of the type of her who said. "I reckon what you have to do you can do." Having earnestly worked

have to do you can do." Having earnestly worked over yesterday's sums, they have faith in the solution of to-morrow's problem. To those disheartened by the many rebuffs in the struggle against High Cost of Living comes their cheery cry: "Try once again; the world is ever new Each day. Your chance? Your chance is you."

# THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER

# RUNNING MY HOME ON A BUSINESS PLAN: Making Out the Budget



AST evening my husband and I tiptoed quietly into the kiddies' tiptoed quietly into the kiddies' bedroom to make sure that the two little folk were covered up warm and the window open. There they lay snuggled up close to each other as pretty and rosy as two little flowers! "Aren't they the sturdy little pair?" whispered Will. "You would never believe what delicate babies they were a year ago to see them to-night, would you, dear? You are a wonderful woman, little one, to do so much with your \$20.00 a week!" My husband put his arms around me as we stood by the children's bed and kissed me as tenderly as ever he had done in the happy months of our engagement.

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#### The Start Of It

The Start Of It A FTER the landlord had gone I sat down again to the contemplation of \$100.00 of debts this time instead of \$60.00 as before. Clearly something had to be done. I had \$10.00 left from my last week's money and Will would give me \$20.00 more the next day. Thirty dollars to pay a hundred dollars' worth of bills! Will's income was fixed. There was no way that we could, either of us, add to it, for the children kept me so busy all day that it was impossible for me to bring in any extra money. The more I kept figuring on how I had spent my money, the more discouraged I became. Where on earth had the money gone to! Everything seemed to be going wrong! Of course I had bought myself a pretty new dress and the children had been ill, off and on, all of which had been expensive. And then, too, Will had been expensive. And then, too, Will and I had been going out a good deal at night to our friends or to a show, and we had lots of little parties, which all mounts up, although each costs so little.

I took the kiddies with me and went over to Mother's.

"Cheer up, dear! What you want to do is to make a business of your housekeeping," said Mother. "Spend just as much thought and time on your house as Will is spending at the office. Can't you be just as systematic, up-to-date, and business-like about your work as he is about his? How much did you say you have a month? Twenty-two-fifty a work for four out of the roughly is roughly say you have a month? Twenty-two-fifty a week for four-and-a-third weeks is roughly \$97.00 a month. Now, we are going to make out a budget for you to work on. You know there is not the least use making budgets after the money is gone. It won't bring it back! Keep your budget before you all the time, and if it does not fit your needs at first, alter it until it does." We first took a scientific budget out of a book that Mother had on housekeeping. It was worked out like this for an income of \$100.00:

\$100.00:

		Cent.
Food	\$30.00	30
Rent	20.00	20
Operating Expenses	10.00	10
Clothes	15.00	15
Higher Life		25

"Your food bills, you say, are very much bigger than they used to be, although you are not living any more extravagantly," Mother began. "Of course they are, dear, for everything has gone up, only you do not realize how much when you pay your bills in one lump sum at the end of the month. Let us work out just what the advance has been on the necessities of life before we decide whether \$30.00 is enough to allow for food."

THIS is how we worked out our list accord-ing to Montreal prices:

- ing to Monticut F			In-
	1917	1914	crease
			Per
			Cent.
Shank, per lb	10	.08	25
Round Steak.	.25	.18	37
Soun Meat (brisket)	.15	.12	20
Stewing lamb12 t	0.20	.05	50
Lamb chops	.35	.25	40
Mutton	.25	. 20	25
Bacon	.32	.24	33
Lard. compound	.22	.18	22
Lard, pure	.25	. 20	25
Sausages, pork	.25	.20	25
Suet	. 20	.15	33
Halibut	.25	.121/2	
Haddock	.12	.10	20
Cod	.15	. 10	50
Herring, each	.05	.03	33
Cabbage, each	.15	.06	50
Onions per 3 lbs	.08	.04	100
Carrots, per doz10	to. 20	.10	50
Potatoes, per 80 ID.		0-	
hag	2.40	.80	200
Tomatoes, per tin20 t	0.25	.10	125
Corn	.13	.10	33
Peas	.13	.10	33
Reans, per. lb.	.15	.05	200 80
Doog	.09	.05	
Butter, per lb., winter	.48	.40	20
Faas per doz. storage.	.48	.40	20
Cheese, per lb., winter	.30	.17	Contraction of the
Milk, per at	. 10	.08	2:
Flour, per Ib	.07	.04	87
Farina, per pkg	.15	.15	na
Polled Oats.	.00	.04	50
Bread, per I 1/2 lb. loan	.10	.08	23
Biscuits, soda	.13	.10	30
Biscuits, fancy	.25	.20	2
Гаріоса	.12	.8	50
Barley	,10	.07	4
Sago	.12	.08	50
Cornflakes	. 10	.10	
Cornstarch	.12	.10	20
Sugar	.09	.05	80
Marmalade	.25	. 20	2
Oranges, per doz	.25	.25	_
[ emons	. 20	.20	80
Tea, per lb	.45	.25	
Coffee	.45	.40	I
the second s			

#### Price Increase 30 Per Cent.

FROM a great many calculations based on our table and my food bills, we figured that foodstuffs had increased on an average 30 per cent. since the War, but we also found that we certainly could not afford to spend \$40.00 of our \$97.00 on food alone. Some other way out of the difficulty had to be discovered. Mother decided that \$30.00 was really as much as I could allow as I had less than \$100.00 income, and bills to pay as less than \$100.00 income, and bills to pay as well, and so the advance had to be provided for by careful planning of menus and elimin-

ation of waste. "Don't forget Will's lunches downtown;" cautioned Mother. "They are really part of the food allowance."

We worked this item out at 15 cents a day We worked this ifem out at 15 cents a day for 5 days a week, making 75 cents a week and  $\$_{3.15}$  a month, allowing for Saturdays and Sundays. This was quite a little bill of expense, but it could not be helped. No man could possibly work on less than a fifteen-cent lunch, and as Will was in an office, cut lunches simply "were not done." This made  $\$_{3.00}$  for my food bill, or 34 per cent.

of my total income, and I had to cut down my other items accordingly. Having disposed of the food bill, we tack-

Having disposed of the food bill, we tack-led the next item—rent. This, it appeared, included car fare, taxes, repairs, and house furnishing as well as the actual house rent. The scientific budget allowed us \$20.00 all told, but Mother said that we must do on even less than that in view of our addi-tion to the food account. Will's car tickets, which came out of the \$10.00 a month he kept for himself, amounted to \$2.00. He could buy 70 yellow car tickets which would leave 10 over for me, or a quarter's worth, which I should buy in blue tickets once a month. Water taxes would amount to \$6.00 a year or say 50 cents a month. About \$5.00 a month would have to be laid aside for moving, repairs and house furnish-ing, which proved to be little enough as I later found out. This left me the magnificent sum of \$13.00 for rent. sum of \$13.00 for rent.

#### Making It Possible

WHY, I can't do it, Mother!" I exclaimed. WHY, I can't do it, Mother!" I exclaimed. "Of course you can, child. You can do it on less. You will not have such an attrac-tive home as you have now at \$20.00, but there are plenty of flats even as low as \$10.00 a month to be had, if you go far enough out to the edge of the city to find them. How would you like to go flat-hunting to-morrow? We did find new too not all before here we We did find one, too, and although I was anything but enthusiastic at first, I have been able to make our new home comfortable, and I am very sure that the satisfaction of living within my income easily counter-balances the disadvantages of the \$12.00 flat. Once I had become resigned to a rent account of \$10.00, the remaining dollar to go toward the deficit in food, we wrestled with the question of operating expenses. We allowed \$1.75 for electric light, which is really low, but I determined to keep down to this estimate by careful magagement. really low, but I determined to keep down to this estimate by careful management. Coal we placed at \$4.50 for the Quebec heater, which has heated the tiny flat beautifully warm and cosy all winter. Gas for cooking and laundry came to \$2.00, but I made up my mind to reduce it to \$1.50 by greater care in cooking, and the help of a home-made fireless cooker for soups and stews which used to cost more in gas than they were worth. My laundry bill is quite an item, but I cannot bring it any lower, no matter how I try. I do all the washing myself, except the sheets and table-cloths and my hus-band's shirts and collars. These amount to \$1.25 a month when sent out to the laundry. the sheets and table-cloths and my hus-band's shirts and collars. These amount to \$1.25 a month when sent out to the laundry. In the summer I have ice, which comes to about \$3.00 a month, but then I have no coal to pay for, which leaves me \$1.50 to the good. Thus my operating expenses came to \$9.00, leaving \$1.00 out of the \$10.00 al-lowed in the scientific budget, which went to make up my heavy food bil. "Clothes come next," said Mother. "The original budget allows you \$15.00, so I think you may as well stick to it. It is really low, considering how woollen and cotton materials have advanced, but you can manage somehow by making over all your last year's clothes." I did not realize it then, but my cupboards and trunks contained a perfect gold mine in replenishing my own and the children's clothes, and a plentiful application of gaso-line, pressing irons, and elbow grease have accomplished marvels for Will's wardrobe!

L AST of all came the amount to be devot-ed to higher life. The household economy book allowed us 25 per cent., which by this time I considered almost princely. "Just you wait a bit," said Mother. "Everything that is left has to come out of this column. Add up your list so far and see what you have left of your \$97.00. It comes to \$76.00, so that leaves you only \$21.00 to start on. Now, tell me, what does Will do with his \$10.00?" I had always booked upon Will's personal

I had always looked upon Will's personal allowance as a small fortune, but when I began to set down the different items he had always paid out of it, there was prac-tically nothing left. First of all came the \$2.00 for car tickets, which we had already classified under rent. Tobacco and haircuts were at least \$1.50, insurance I knew was \$2.00, and a daily newspaper and a couple of magazines would be 50 cents. Lunches were a heavy drain as we had already worked them out to amount to \$3.00 a month, leaving \$1.00 for the collection which he always handed out to his family at church time on Sunday. Poor Will hadn't half a

ance to be extravagant! "How is your higher life account working out now?" asked Mother.

"Five from twenty-one leaves \$16.00. Why there's heaps left!" I protested. "How about holidays and movies and en-tertaining?" "There are a the arry " I said

"There aren't going to be any," I said stoutly. "At least, that is, not until the bills are a good big bit paid off, anyway," I

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

#### Working It Out

MY budget all worked out was as fol-lows:

rood		
Table	\$30.00	
Lunches		
		\$33.00
Rent-		
House Rent.	T2 00	
Car Tickets		
Taxes		
Repairs		
Operating Expenses—		19.00
Light		
Gas		
Coal		
Laundry	1.25	
		9.00
Clothes	S. S. S. S.	15.00
TT'shee T''		
Higher Life-		
Tobacco		
Church		
Insurance		
Newspapers, etc		
Doctor	. I.00	
Extras	. 5.00	
Savings	. 10.00	
		21.50
	-	
Total	and the second second	507 00

I was really not able to catch up at all I was really not able to catch up at all with my bills during the next two months, as the extra \$10.00 on the rent until the lease of the expensive flat expired, ate up the \$10.00 I had set aside for savings in my budget. I was burning no coal, of course, which helped me to meet the unexpected dis-bursements that occurred when we moved. In September I worked like two people, set-tling down in our new quarters and so husy In September I worked like two people, set-tling down in our new quarters, and so busy was I that I had no time to spend any money. And so October first saw me with net liabili-ties of \$80.00 and I felt as though I had won a gold medal, at least. Each month since then I have succeeded in paying off on an ayerage, \$10.00, sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less, for a budget is an elastic affair in spite of all the cut and dried calculations one may make. Here I am on calculations one may make. Here I am on the first of March the proudest, happiest woman in Canada, with my unpaid accounts amounting to only \$40.00. Why, I feel like having a mi-careme celebration all on my own!

When all is said and done, the thanks are due to that wise little mother of mine. long afternoon spent planning out my budget started me off fresh on my path as a businesslike housekeeper. Mother made me promise that whenever difficulties rose as they Mother made me were bound to do, I should come to her and have a good old talk. I do not know why I had never before appreciated the valuable experience of her thirty years of married life.

Next month I shall tell you how I made my income meet my needs.

# Marjory Dale's Recipe Page FAVOURITE RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY READERS



OMPARE cornmeal selling at five cents a pound and containing 1,680 food units, with potatoes at seven cents a pound and containing only 370 food units, and there can be no question as to the greater nutri-

aro food units, and there can be no question as to the greater nutri-tive value and lesser cost of corn-meal. Cornmeal mush is an excellent breakfast cereal. Fried, it is a pleasing and satisfactory substitute for potatoes. It may be made from cornmeal, water and salt, without other ingredients, but in order to secure high nutritive value without great bulk, the addition of some mill is advised great bulk, the addition of some milk is advised.

#### Cornmeal as a Cereal

Mix one cup of commeal with one and a half cups of cold milk, and stir it into two cups of briskly boiling and salted water. Stir con-stantly for a few minutes until it thickens, then cook in a double boiler for three or four hours, or in a fireless cooker over night.

#### Cornmeal as a Potato Substitute

Prepare the cereal as directed. Wet an ob-long bread pan with water and turn the mush into it to cool and set. Then turn it out on a flat surface and cut into slices. Brown the slices in a hot frying pan with a tablespoon of butter substitute or oil. The latter adds a cost of .0075 and a food value of about r25 units. A dish of fried mush for four persons costs 5 cents and contains 735 food units.

#### Cornmeal with Cheese

**Cornmeal with Cheese** Instead of being fried, the slices of mush may be browned in a greased pan in the oven. They may be made into a savoury dish to be eaten with bread, by sprinkling them with grated or finely minced cheese and a little salt, pepper and parsley, with a half teaspoon of butter substitute or oil on top of each. Place in the oven to melt the cheese. A quarter pound of cheese will add 8 cents to the cost, and 530 units to the food value. An ounce of butter substitute costing outs will add 250 food units. This combination furnishes 1,300 food units at a cost of less than 15 cents. 15 cents.

#### Creamed Macaroni and Dried Beef

Creamed Macaroni and Dried Beef Cook a cup of macaroni in rapidly boiling, salted water, until tender. It often takes a full hour's cooking. Drain, rinse in cold water and drain again. Remove all the white stringy portions from one-fourth pound of dried or smoked beef, cover with boiling water, let heat quickly to the boiling point, then drain. Melt three tablespoons butter; in it cook three tablespoons flour and a scant half-teaspoon salt, then add one and a half cups milk and stir until boiling; add the macaroni and beef, mix thor-oughly and turn into a baking dish. Let stand in the oven a few moments to reheat; then serve at once. at once.

#### Sliced Ham en Casserole

Sliced Ham en Casserole Have the ham cut in slices about half an fich thick; remove rind if present, and let cook an iron frying pan until browned on one side, then turn to brown the other side. Set the browned ham in the casserole. For two slices ave about one-fourth cup fait in the frying forthy, then add nearly two cups beef or veal broth or cold water, and stir constantly until obling; turn the sauce over the ham in the asserole, reheat to the boiling point, cover, then let cook in a slack oven or on the back of the ange an hour and a half or longer. For variety, or to finilk in the frying pan that it may take up the browned juices of the ham adhering to be now, and pour this over the ham.

#### Creamed Cabbage au Gratin

**Creamed Cabbage au Cratin** Tut a small cabbage in quarters, remove the hard centre, cover with boiling water and let cabbage rather coarse. Melt one-fourth cup butter; in it cook one-fourth cup four and half a teaspoon each of salt and paprika; add two aw gratin dish, put in a layer of cabbage, sprinkle lightly with salt, add a layer of the sauce, two tablespoons grated cheese (more with three-fourths cup each of the second the second the second sauce, two tablespoons grated cheese (more with all the ingredients are used, having the last layer sauce. Cover with three-fourths cup reacker crumbs mixed with one-fourth cup eranker the dish served with hot or cold boiled and the dish served with hot or cold boiled tongue, ham, or corned beet.

#### Mint Sauce for Roast Lamb

Wash a bunch of mint, shake off the water, and strip the leaves from the stems; chop the leaves fine and pour on one-fourth cup boiling water; add two tablespoons sugar, cover close and let stand half an hour; then add four table-spoons vinegar, or the juice of one large lemon.

#### Hominy Balls

To a cup of cold hominy add one tablespoon of melted butter, stir well, add enough milk to rub the hominy to a paste, add enough mike sugar, and one egg, unbeaten. Shape into small flat balls, dredge with flour, dip in beaten egg, then in crumbs and fry. These may be pre-pared and kept in a cool place until wanted.

# Edited By MARJORY DALE Fried Hominy Pack left-over hominy into a mound. When cold, slice, dredge with flour and fry, or dip in egg and crumbs, and fry.

Commeal Pancakes One cup commeal, one cup flour, four cups milk, one tablespoon melted butter, two table-spoons sugar, one teaspoon salt, and three eggs. Add the melted butter to the commeal, boil the milk and pour it, scalding hot, over the com-meal. Sift the dry ingredients together, and after the meal and milk have cooled, stir the dry mixture into it. Add the well-beaten eggs last, beat hard, and bake like other griddle cakes.

Sour Milk Pancakes Two cups sour milk, two and one half cups Two cups sour mik, two and one nan cups sifted flour, one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon warm water, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, and two eggs. Beat the yolks of the eggs till light-

**Cornmeal Pancakes** 

Italian Beef Stew

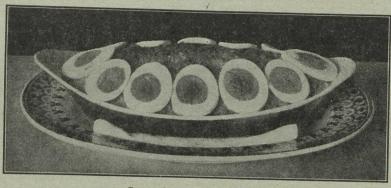
Cut cold cooked beef into dice. Brown in butter, take from the fire, add four tablespoons tomato catsup, a chopped onion, fried, a shredded green pepper, also fried, salt and black pepper to season, and enough stock or gravy to moisten. Heat thoroughly and serve in a bor-der of boiled rice.

#### Fricadelles

Chop fine a pound of beef and a pound of sausage meat. Add a cup bread crumbs, two eggs well beaten, two onions finely chopped, salt, pepper, and thyme, to season. Mix thoroughly, shape into small, flat cakes, saute in hot fat, and serve with tomato sauce.

#### Beef Balls

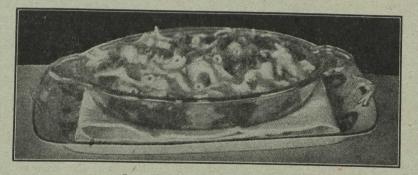
Chop very fine cold, cooked beef. Season with salt, cayenne, minced parsley, and grated onion. Add one-fourth the quantity of bread crumbs and enough beaten egg to bind. Shape into



Creamed Cabbage, au Gratin



Round Steak, Italian Style



Creamed Macaroni and Dried Beef

coloured and creamy, add the sour milk, salt, and sugar, and beat till thoroughly mixed. Add the flour gradually, beating constantly, then the soda dissolved in warm water, then the melted butter, then the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Fold together carefully and bake at

#### Spanish Stew

Use a pound and a half of ribs of beef. Put in a saucepan with two quarts of cold water, bring to the boil and cook for two hours. Add a can of tomatoes, three large onions chopped fine, half a dozen cloves, a pinch each of sage and celery seed, one-fourth peel of an orange, two cure of hoiling water. Cook for half on two cups of boiling water. Cook for half an hour, strain, skim, and thicken the gravy, season to taste, pour over the meat, and serve.

#### Beef Stew with Dumplings

Have three or four pounds of neck of beef cut into convenient pieces. Cover with cold water and add three each of carrots and onions, sliced thin. Season with salt and pepper and minced parsley, cover, and cook until the meat is nearly done. Sift two cups flour with two Is hearly done. Slit two cups hour with two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Add an egg well beaten in enough milk to make a stiff batter. Steam the dump-lings in buttered patty pans in a steamer over boiling water. Take out the meat and dump-lings, thicken the gravy with flour browned in butter, pour over and serve.

balls or small, flat cakes, dredge with flour, and fry brown.

#### Dutch Beef Loaf

Dutch Beef Loaf Run a pound and a half of a round of beef and a quarter of a pound of fresh pork twice through the meat chopper. Add half a cup stale bread crumbs soaked in stock or milk, half a cup canned tomatoes, and celery salt, minced parsley, salt, red pepper, and grated onion to season. Mix thoroughly, shape into a loaf, brush with beaten egg, sprinkle with crumbs, and bake, basting with melted butter and stock. Serve with tomato sauce.

#### Boston Baked Beans

Wash and pick over a quart of navy beans. Soak overnight in cold water to cover. In the morning drain, cover with fresh water, and heat morning drain, cover with fresh water, and heat slowly, keeping the water below the boiling point until the skins burst when a spoonful is gently breathed on. Drain the beans. Scald and scrape the rind of half a pound of fat salt pork, cut off one slice, and put into the bottom of the bean pot. Fill the pot with heans and bury the rest of the pork in it, scoring the rind deeply. Mix one teaspoon salt with one tablespoon molasses and three tablespoons sugar, add a cup boiling water, pour over the one tablespoon molasses and three tablespoons sugar, add a cup boiling water, pour over the beans, and add more boiling water if necessary to fill the pot. Cover the pot and bake in slow oven for six or eight hours, adding boiling water as needed. During the last hour of cooking,

remove the lid so that the top will brown. A teaspoon mustard may be added with the other seasoning. This is the genuine Boston recipe. A sliced onion put in with the pork is considered by many to be an improvement.

#### Spring Carrots

Trim and scrape two bunches of spring car-rots. Parboil for ten minutes in salted water to cover. Drain, and rinse in cold water. Put into a deep, baking dish with two tablespoons each of butter and sugar and two cups of well-seasoned beef stock. Cover and cook slowly until tender. Drain, reduce the liquid by rapid boiling, pour over the carrots and serve.

#### **Rice Croquettes**

Rice Croquettes - Cover a cup of rice with a quart or more of of water and stir with a fork over a quick fire until boiling rapidly; let boil two or three minutes, drain in a sieve and rinse with cold water, then return to the fire with a teaspoon salt and three cups boiling water. Let cook until tender, adding boiling water, if needed; beat in two or three tablespoons butter; let cool a little, then form into croquettes, make a de-pression in the centre and in it set a teaspoon currant jelly; cover the jelly with rice, and mish shaping; cover with beaten egg, diluted with three tablespoons milk and roll in sifted, soft bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat. Serve with roasts, particularly roast lamb.

#### Oatmeal with Cheese

Oatmeal with Cheese Put one quart of boiling water and a teaspoon salt over a quick fire; gradually stir in two cups-of rolled oats; continue to stir until the mixture thickens somewhat, then cover and let cook over boiling water, about two hours. When about ready to serve stir in one cup of grated cheese and a tablespoon butter, and, at the last moment before serving, fold in one egg, beaten light. Serve with milk or thin cream as the main dish at luncheon or supper.

#### Hot Cross Buns

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#### Cheese Cakes

Two tablespoons butter, three and one half tablespoons flour, four tablespoons grated cheese, whites of three eggs, one quarter teaspoon salt, few grains causens few grains cayenne.

few grains cayenne. Melt butter, add flour, and stir until well blended. Remove from range and add cheese, salt, and cayenne. Fold in whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, and drop from tip of spoon on a buttered sheet one inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven twelve minutes. Serve as an accompaniment to dinner salad.

#### Baked Bananas for Hash

Baked Bananas for Hash Take one banana for each person. Remove the skins, and scrape off all threads; melt a little butter in a baking dish; cut the bananas in halves, crosswise, roll them in the butter, coating them thoroughly, then bake without browning the butter in the dish; baste with butter occa-sionally while baking. The bananas will be tender in from ten to fifteen minutes and lightly browned on the outside.

## Round Steak-Italian Style

Press two pounds of round steak and two ounces of beef suet through a food chopper; add one-fourth cup of stale bread, grated or sifted, a generous teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of grated or scraped onion pulp, and two well beaten eggs: mix all together thoroughly and form into balls the size of an egg.

the size of an egg. Let one can of tomatoes, one cup of water, Let one can of tomatoes, one cup of water, one onion, one clove of garlic and one green pepper, sliced fine, two cloves, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon salt and a tiny bit of bay leaf simmer about half an hour; then press through a sieve. Return to the fire in a broad, shallow pan or in an earthern casserole; let heat to boiling point; lay in the meat balls, cover, and let simmer about one hour. Have ready two-thirds package of elbow macaroni, cooked tender in rapidly boiling salted water, drained and rinsed in cold water. Lift the meat balls from the dish to the centre of a serv-ing dish, surround the meat with the macaroni, ing dish, surround the meat with the macaroni, pour the sauce over the macaroni, then sprinkle on ten cents' worth of grated cheese. Garnish the edge of the dish with green peppers cut in

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