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MARCH, 1914
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## THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY

Published Monthly
Vol. XV.
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time; some for only half as long, and time; some for only half as long, and
many of you have just recently bee many of you have juld, but are ou
welcomed to the fold friends nevertheless. Your loyal support, stretching back over this long period of years, has enabled us to build up a great organization here in the heart or country of ours, and the sincere efforts of every member of this host of faithful workers around us, is extended in one direction only-to give to you, in The Western Home Monthly, the best that your money can buy. Every one
of our loyal workers is imbued with this spirit, and their hearts are in the work from morn until night-yes, and from night until morn, with many of them. We have a great ambition for which we are all striving. We hope some day to see The Western Home Monthly by the fireside of every single homeloving family circle in this land. It is a constant visitor to thousands now-
over forty thousand. Many experienced publishers tell us that in The Monthly we are giving the public more good reading in proportion to the sub scription price than any magazine in the world. Many of you are continually
writing us and telling us the same thing writing us and telling us the same thing
To be frank, we believe it, too. Such being the case, The Monthly ought to have easily a hundred thousand sub scribers instead of forty thousand.
We hope to continue to build up through the kindly efforts of our friend -our subscribers and our club-raisers Now, our friends-and this means every single one of you - will you do this for us within the next few weeks ? Will you, each and every one of you, send at least of your friends call, will you time one of your friends call, Monthly, and tell her of our ambition, and ask her if she would not like to have it for at least a year? Then, will you ask your
neighbor next door, or down the street neighbor next haven't you someone dea to you, perhaps, to whom you would like to send The Monthly as a gitsor a year? Surely there is one pore, whom you could get to subscribe with scarcely any effort on your part. Whou you this for us? In return we promise your ambition, The Monthly will grow bigger and better; we will give you more and more for your money. Even though it
is now the best investment for the is now the best investment for the money in periodical lite
become ten-fold more so.

Kindly Appreciations Come Daily Markinch, Sask.
Dear Editor,-I have been a subscriber to The Western Home Monthly for the
past five years. The columns are inpast five years. The columns are
teresting and also educating, and, as fo the magazine, it should be
every fireside.
C. E. Sandercock.

Guelph, Ont.
Dear Sir,-I have been a reader of your paper for about a year, and of all I would rather have than The Western Home Monthly.

Miss R. McWilliams.
Viscount, Sask.
Dear Editor,-I am still a subscriber and a very interested reader, and as fo our Western Home Monthly, I don't think there is a better paper printe, Problem very much, and think it would be beneficial for any young man to read it.
E. O. Ramstead.

Whitebeach, Sask. Dear Editor,-I think you might head Well, I've been a subscriber to Th Western Home Monthly just one month. In my wanderings in this Land of the Maple I have had the pleasure of read Editor, I am a homesteader and need it. Yes, need it.

Harold Pickering.
From Our Contemporaries
The St. John (N.B.) Globe. - "The Western Home Monthly is an ample for home reading. It has a wealth of wholesome literature and is in every way indicative of Western progress an enterprise. There are numerous de partments devoted to stories, the home,
the farm, to music, to fashion, and, in fact, to all the interests that would centre about a well ordered home with a broad outlook upon life. The maga zine is well edited, and would seem to be what it claims, a healthy wester magazine, edited and planned for the
healthy Western home. Published by the Home Publishing Company, Winnipeg."

The Melfort Moon.-"In The Western Home Monthly many interesting fea pages indicative of the marvellou growth of Western cities and towns, and altogether this magazine will be foun entertaining."

The Editor, The Western Home Monthly, Sir,-Your magag.
Sir,-Your magazine is a splendid one, assure you that we appreciate it greatly. Yours sincerely, $(M i s s)$ Ralphia Still, Editor, Woman's Department, Dippe Office, Ottawa.

Dilke, Sask., Feb. 5, 1914.
Dilke, Sask., Feb. 5, 1914.
The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg Kind Sirs,-Your lovely premium (set of dishes received last night, and
hasten to heartily thank you, for I was more than surprised to find they wer so nice. Again thanking you,

I am, very respectfully,
Mrs. L. M. Dart Any one mailing us seven subscrip dishes that so pleased Mrs. Dart. Forty-
seven pieces in all. seven pieces in all.

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g12 The Secret of Goresthorpe range
By "The Duchess"
${ }_{032}^{\text {g25 A Maiden All Forlorn }}$
g32
g48
A Little Irish Girl
Sweet is True Love
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { g48 } & \text { Sweet is True Love } \\ \text { g57i } \\ \text { A Little Rebel }\end{array}$
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g44
g55 $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Otto the Archer } \\ & \text { The Corsican Brothers }\end{aligned}$

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 g3 Hilton Hallg10 The Child of the Wreck
g20
g45 The Rose of Ernstein
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## The Youth of the City

It is quite evident that in our cities, the young men and young women just begining work in the factories, the shops and the offices do not have a fair chance in life. This is particularly true of those who are without parents or friends. Three natural longings these young people have-for the oys of life, for companionship and for glimpse into the ideal world. Under exist ing conditions there is small likelihood that these longings will be satisfied in a normal manner. This being true one can well unmanner. This being true one can well understand how neglected nature rebels against enforced starvation, and how it seeks
compensation in unnatural extravagances compensation in
and dissipations.

## The Longing for Variety

A young man enters a factory. He is put at a lathe. All day long and every day for a year or more he is kept shoving pieces of wood into a great machine. The grinding, buzzing sound is ever round him. It dominates his thoughts, his feelings and his action. It becomes part of himself, or more action. It becomes part of himself, or more properly he becomes part of it. He loses
his identity, his personality; he is but part his identity, his personality; he is but part
of the machine. How his whole soul revolts of the machine. How his whole soul revolts against the monotony! It is not that he dislikes work. The chances are he would glory in work suited to his nature and capacity; but he objects to servitude. He is but a youth, and as such demands something of the joy of freedom. This is why he rebels. This is why he "quits the job" and seeks another. A census in New York showed that one-third of those who entered work at fourteen years of age changed their occupations six times during the first year. Such is the attitude of youth to monotony. Hear the testimony of one who speaks from full experience
"I recall a boy who had worked steadily for two years as a helper in a smelting establishment and had conscientiously brought home all his wages, one night suddenly announcing to his family that he 'was too tired and too hot to go on.' As no amount of persuasion could make him alter his decision, the family finally threatened to bring him into the Juvenile Court on a charge of incorrigibility, whereupon the boy disappeared and such efforts as the family have been able to make in the two years since have failed to find him. They are consince have failed to find him. They are cons' vinced that he is trying a spell of tramping' and wish 'that they had let him have a vacation the first summer when he wanted it
so bad.' The boy may find in the rough outso bad.' The boy may find in the rough out-
door life the healing that a wise physician would recommend for nervous exhaustion, although the tramp experiment is a perilous one."
How is it possible to better conditions? In any modern factory each man must do his own fractional part of the whole. The old system of manufacture can be tolerated no longer. A workman must be content to co-operate. Surely so, but yet there are conditions under which co-operation is intolerable and conditions under which it is
joyful. The employer in a modern factory, joyful. The employer in a modern factory,
or store or shop does not always consider or store or shop does not always consider
this. Hear again what this woman who knows has to say:
"If a child goes into a sewing factory with a knowledge of the work she is doing in relation to the finished product; if she is informed concerning the material she is manipulating and the processes to which it is subjected; if she understands the design she is elaborating in its historic relation to art and decoration, her daily life is lifted activity, and her pleasure and intelligence is registered in her product.
"I remember a little colored girl in this New York school who was drawing for the pattern she was about to embroider, a carefully elaborated acanthus leaf. Upon my inquiry as to the design she replied; 'It is what the Egyptians used to put on everything, because they saw it so much growing in the Nile; and then the Greeks copied it, and sometimes you can find it now on the buildings down town.' She added shyly, 'Of course I like it awfully well because it was first used by people living in Africa was first used by people living in
It is because no care has been taken in most modern factories to do the very thing suggested here that young men and women grow dissatisfied. They are not allowed to feel the joy of production, which after all is the true joy of living. With the invention of modern machinery and the consequent division of labor there was found in industry a place for growing boys and girls. We must be careful lest we sacrifice the human to the material. If we quench the fire of youth we not only destroy life, but imperil the future of industry itself.

## The Longing for Companionship

Longing for variety of occupation is not the only longing of the young man or the young woman of the shop or the factory. There is the longing for companionshipfirst, for those of similar sex and then for those of the opposite sex. Cities have pro vided schools, but as yet they have provided few recreation centres for young people. All this is left to private enterprise. The young girl cannot meet a young man in her home-for often she has to home. If she joins the Y.W.C.A. she meets no young men at all, if she goes to a church she finds that athe is not like the other girls who have she is not like the other girls who have
homes of their own, and the young men are not usually of her class. So she goes to the rinks, to the picture shows, to the dance halls. She picks up companions. She has her fun anyway.
What is the remedy for these conditions? The community and the employers of labor must learn that their responsibility to young people does not end with getting them a position and paying them even a liberal wage. Opportunities must be provided for social intercourse under wise supervision.
"Already some American cities are making a beginning toward more adequate ing a begic recreation. Boston has its municipal pubmnasiums, cricket fields and golf grounds. gymnasiums, cricket fields and golf grounds.
Chicago has seventeen parks with playing fields, gymnasiums, and baths, which at fields, gymnasiums, and baths, which at
present enroll thousands of young people. present enroll thousands of young people.
These same parks are provided with These same parks are provided with
beautiful halls which are used for many purposes, rent free, and are given over to any group of young people who wish to conduct dancing parties, subject to city supervision and chaperonage. Many social clubs have deserted neighboring saloon halls for these municipal drawing rooms beautifully decorated with growing plants supplied by the park greenhouses, and flooded with electric light, supplied by the flooded with electric

## The Longing for Ideals

The third longing of the city youth is for glimpses into the ideal world-the world of the imagination. It is because the theatre, the moving picture show and the sensational novel help the imagination in its quest of ideals that these are so well patronized by both sexes. Some young working girls endure the hardships of the day only because they are looking forward to the picture shows at night. They prefer the society of one young man to another because
he is more generous with cheap theatre tickets. They frequent the bookstores and libraries and revel in fiction because it min isters to their appetite. If the picture show is more popular to-day than the theatre or the library it is not only because it furnishe cheap entertainment, but because the plots are worked out in short time, and becaus they make a strong appeal to the imagination. The pity of it all is that the owners of the picture shows are not always concerned with the moral effect of their productions. They are first of all concerned with money making. To them, audiences are not money making. To them, audiences are no primarily to be educated or helped to better
things. It is for this reason that the comthings. It is for this reason that the com-
munity should operate its own theatres. munity should operate its own theatres. There is a glorious possibility in the moving picture. A few good theatres under com munity control and operated to provide amusement and instruction would be of the highest possible value. In this matter, as in the matter of recreation centres the community, and the factory owner could well co-operate. We look for the day when cities will feel the responsibility of properly educating their young people during the educating oneir young In the words of Miss Impressionable years. In the words of Miss quently
"To fail to provide for the recreation of youth is not only to deprive all of them of their natural form of expression, but is certain to subject some of them to the ovet whelming temptation of illicit and souldestroying pleasures. To insist that young people shall forecast their rose-colored uture only in a house of dreams, is to deprive the real world of that wanmth and re-assurance which it so sorely needs and to which it is justly entitled; furthermore we are left outside with a sense of dreariness, in company with that shadow which ness, in company with that shadow which
already lurks only around the corner for already lurks only around the corner fo
most of us-a skepticism of life's value."

## The Modern Church

"The Church, if it is to retain its hold upon the masses of the people, must again resume the lead in everyday life which, under changing standards of thought and life, it has to some extent lost. There is tremendous need for the wise direction of its ministers in the practical problems of the community and the State. The men who now go out from our theological colleges go now go out from our theological colleges go out far ibetter equipped for this task than did their predecessons. Is this side of beneficence denounced as materialistic? It was
not outside of the Saviour's mission to be known to the common folks as the good physician, and to reach them in that way. Materialism is the enemy to be fought.

## The Modern School

There is an old theory that it is difficult to uproot-"the theory that the barest rudiments of an education are all that is necessary for the farmer." This must be discarded in favor of the theory that farmers discarded in favor of the theory that farmers
should become one of the distinctively should become one. of the distinctively
educated classes of the country-men and educated classes of the country-men and
women of clear thought and possessed of scientific knowledge and insight. For this reason the rural sohool must be trans formed. It must become an educational and social centre, and the means of developing an appreciation for modern agriculture. Transformation will be effected when the majority of the people in any community wish for it. A few strong intelligent souls can soon gather around them a majority. One man of high purpose and sound intelligence and possessed of a little tact can mould the sentiment of a whole countryside. Will you be one of such men?


Most piano makers will tell you that their instruments are the best made. Some of them think so. Others merely say so. But, as a cold, busimess proposition there are only a few really great pianos manufactured - their hidden parts are identical 4-and the

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## The Fisher

Written for The Western Homē Monthly By W. R. Gilbert
$T$ FVER an animal was misnamed, marten of the Canadian forests The fisher cannot fish, though there are few other things he cannot do.-As a fierce and terrible fighter he has no equal in all the woods; as a climber,
not even the squirrel and the marten can compare with him: he can out-run the jack rabbit in the open-in fact, he is the fiercest and most wonderfully equipped demon of slaughter, nature has seen fit to inflict upon her solitudes. Brownish black in color, bearlike about
the head and shoulders, his general weasel-like' build gives no impression as weasel- ike build gives no impression as
to his abilities, while in size he is about equal- to the ordinary domestic cat thaugh slightly heavier of build.
forests of Northern. Canada and the ine forests of Northern Canada and the
eastern States. He is by no means a common a animal, but is usually to be be
found in well watered districts where the pioneers axe has not yet penetrated. On the prairie lands he is unknown. Though the fisher has been classified teristics which seem to define him

In disposition the fish $r$ is utterly fearless, and in spite of his diminutive siaze, there, are very few animals in the
Canadian forests that he will not readCanadian forests that he will not readily attack-the bebar, the wolverine, and the timber woli are, indeed the only agee of this dreadful little killer. Trappers have many times reported cases of a fisher rumning down and killing the fierce and powerful lynx, a beast double its weight and so large and formidable that it has actually been known to attack Indian women and children.
When seen side by side one would not imagine for a moment that a fisher would stand a ghostly obance in combat with the ly- $x$, and the idea of the mamaller animat making an unprovoked attack upon this huge grey cat seems
utterly
absurd
Yet the fisher is an exception to all rules. Most wild animals are at all times ready to avoid a scrap with a formidable foe, but the fisher has been known to go out of his way in search of trouble. Everyone knows that the common against whom even a big foxhound
G.T.P. Steel Girder Bridge.
more nearly related to the wolverine-
the dreaded $\begin{aligned} & \text { would statton of the nor a por ohiance fighting } \\ & \text { singly. }\end{aligned}$ the dreaded glutton of the northern woods. Like the wolverine he will rob the trappers dead falls as fast as the latter can set them, reaching the bait
from the top from the top $\log$, so that, when the
catoh is sprung, the falling of it cannot injure him. Thus he springs trap after trap, following in the trappens footsteps, and it is only by skill and
strategy that the strategy that the woodsman stands a chance of outwitting him.
Among the trees the fisher is entirely catch the squirrel with ease by jumping from tree to tree in pursuit, while in the same manner the fisher has no difficulty whatever in catching the marten, It is said he will jump to the ground
from a height of forty feet from a height of forty feet, while he
will actually clear a horizontal distance of eighteen feet, never failing to clasp the branch he has aimed for.
I once witnessed a marten chasing a squirrel, and never saw a more wonder-
ful acrobatic performance. The squirrel ful acrobatic performance. The squirrel
was up and away in surprising short time, but almost immediately the mar ten was on his heels, when they both passed from view. For any animal to have overtaken that marten seemed the very height of impossibility.
When hunted with dogs, the fisher will turn at bay almost immediately, it come along singly and open an attack.
Coon hunters often flush a fisher by
mistake, but when this happens the old mistake, but when this shappens the old
and experienced hound has more sense and experienced hound has more sense
than to open an attack before his supporters arrive. Gathering round the
obstacle, att the base of which the fisher is crouching, the dogs wait till they see an opening in t.e defence, but very
often the dogs are entirely bested, and often the dogs are entirely bested, and
put to rout before the hunter can ar
 follow the trail of a single fox for days, ultimately running its quarry to a standstill and despatching it without effort.
I knew a trapper, who one day stumThe trap had been traps unexpectedly. place, and in it, held by one from its fisher. The trapper almost trod upon the imprisoned brute, whereupon it turned upon him with such fury that he was compelled to retreat a few paces
The ferocity of the brute, he said, wa almost incredible, and it was not until its eyes were glazed in death, that its jaws released their grip upon the trap. The raccoon is a powerful fighter, which few dogs can outmatch in single combat, yet where "coons" are plenti ful they form the staple diet of the
fisher. Deer he has been known to kill by dropping on them $+3 m$ the branches, and biting at them so savagely that
eventually they dropped from loss of eventually they dropped from loss of
blood. blood.
When fighting, the fisher has no idea as to when he is beat $n$. He may be
blinded, or have one of his eyes actually torn out, but still he will continue to fight to a finish. Fishers have been caught so dreadfully battered about by
their encounters that the fur was valuetheir encounters that the fur was value
It has been stated that no animal will attack tae porcupir on account of iss
formidable armament of quills. quill is equipped with a thousand tiny barbs, and these barbs becoming fast in the flesh of an animal cause the quill to work inwards, and this speedily cause But the fisher will attack the porcupine without compunction, while, curflesh do him no harm. In timer his
work out again they


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inconvenience, and old fishers have been caught
quills.
The average weight of the fisher is $81 / 2$ lbs., while
exceeds 22 lbs.
Though really a tree dweller, the fisher
is possessed of considerable speed, and
when occasion arises will course the rabbit, pursuing it over lakes, till at length easy victim.
The fur of the fisher, like that of the wolverine, is used by the Indians for coat trimmings, as these are the only furs on which the bres; sh will not con
dense and cake into ice.

## Indian Place Names in Western Canadla

By Max. McD.

T HE red man's contribution to place names in Canada, and particularly Western Canada, makes a con-
siderable body in the aggregate. It is a sound policy and but a measure of justice to the original inhabitants, that some now almost extinct, for the titles of provinces and cities. Moreover on the score of beauty alone the debt is on
our side. our side.
The capital of On ario was formerly known as York. By the adoption of onto has gained a name of sonorous beauty, scarcely to be matched among all the cities of the world. By a similar process, Ottawa has gained vastly by the
change from its original name of By-
Strong and virile, if not always euphonious names, are Assiniboine, Onwan, Wisawasa, Niagara, Muskoka, Mus quash, Mississauga, Metabetchouan, Kamouraska, Athabaska, Manitoulin, Okanagan, Restigouche, Nipissing, Algonquin Awoju, and Shequindah. Pleasing names to be found in the Can-
adian Gazetteer are Hiawatha, Minneadian Gazetteer are Hiawatha, Minne-
haha, and Nokomis, but these, perhaps haha, and Nokomis, but these, perhaps to the red man, from whose language they were taken.

## Speaking

 Of Lunchthe wife said, "Bring home a package of

## Post

## Toasties

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Toasties àre wonderfully good at any meal, and somehow seem to match the appetite of both home folks and guests.
Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown-that's Post Toasties.
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everywhere.
Canadian $\underset{\substack{\text { Postum Cereal Col., } \\ \text { Windsor, } \\ \text { Ont }}}{\text { Cod. }}$

But in the names which Indians have themselves given to places in Western
Canada is the curiosity of the Easterne Canada is the curiosity of the Easterner aroused. When such localities a Whiskey Cap, Leavings, Pincher Creek,
Porcupine
Hills, Robbers Off, Slide Out, Slide In, Freeze Out, Bul Morn, Jumbo Valley, etc., are spoken the stranger in the West begins to ask how the selection was made.
The most interesting stories connected with place names in Western, Canadur centre, around uidwaop bp, ai ol and Lethbridge, in Southera Alberti. It was in the early seventies that the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company ceased, and the Dominion Governmen took over judicial rights in all that vas
territory which lies between the Interterritory which lies bet ween the national boundary and the North Pole The ending of the monopoly was a signal for an inrush of adventurers. Gamblers, smugglers, criminals, of ever stripe, struck across from Montana an other northern states into the Canad:a
territory at the foot of the Rockies territory at the foot of the Rockied raff adventuress could not ply their usual wide-open traffic. The only way to wealth was by the fur trade; and th easiest way to obtain the furs was by smuggling whiskey into the country in small quantities, niluting for palts Chances of interference were nil. The Canadian Government offcials were thousands of miles distant without
either telegraph or railway connection. either telegraph or railway connection. But the game was not without its
dangers. The country at the foothills dangers. The country at the foot the
was inhabited by a confederacy of the Blackfeet Indian:-Bloods, Peigans and Blackfeet-"tigers of the prairie" when sober, and worse than tigers when drunk The Montana whiskey smugglers found they must either organize for defence
or pay for their fun by being exterminated. How many whites were killed in these drinking frays will never be known; but all about the Belly and Old Man Rivers and Fort Macleod, are gruesome landmarks known as the places
where such and such parties were exterwhere such and such pat
minated in the seventies.
The upshot was that the Montana smugglers emulated the old fur traders, and built themselves permanent forts; Robber's Roost, Stand Off, Freeze Out, and most famous of all, whoop-Her-Up,
whose name for respectability's
ske whose name for respectability'shoe- has
recently been changed to "Whoop-Up, recth on innocent suggestiveness of some
with an poetic Indian title. Whoop-Up was ${ }_{p}$ palisaded and loop-holed for musketry, with bastions and cannon, and an alarm bell. The fortifications of this place
alone, it is said, cost $\$ 12,000$, and it at alone, it is said, cost
once became the metropolis of the whiskey smugglers. Hcnceforth only whiskey smuggiers. Henceeorth onfy fort at a time, the rest being served through the loop-holes,
But the Blackfeet, who loved a man better than a buffalo hunt, were not
to be balked. The trail by which the to be baiked. The trail by which the
whiskey smugglers came from Fort Benton zigzagged over the rolling prairie, mainly following the bottoms of the precipitous coulees and ravines for a
distance of two hundred miles to Whoo Uistance of Heavy wagons with canvas tops
Up. and yokes of fifteen and twenty oxen, drew the freight of liquor through the devious passes that connected ravine with ravine. The Blackfeet were prob-
ably the best horsemen in the world. There were places where the defiles were Texceptionally narrow, where the wagons
expe mired, and where oxen and freight
got
 PRODUCTION OF CLOTHES.
There are probably more people employed in England in the manufacture of woollens and clothing than in ten other industries combined. The Tailoring Craft reaches its highest perfection there because it is to England
The that the best cutters and tailors come to pursue their vocation. The centre of the clothing industry is London, and right in the centre of London, with every available resource at its command which the march of time has evolved, stands the House of Curzon. No other firm in the world can excel
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THE BLACKWOODS LTD. WINNIPEG.
had to be rafted across rain swollen
streams and sloughs. With a yelling o incarnate fiends that would have stam peded more sober brutes than oxen drawing kegs of whiskey, down swooped the Blackfeet at just these hard spots. Sometimes the raids took place at night, when
tethers would be cut and the oxen stampeded with the bellowing of a frightened peded with the bellowing or a rithatene a
buffalo herd. If the smugglers made a stand there was a fight. If they drew off, the savages captured the booty, and there was also a fight; but in this case
the victims were the Indians killed in the victims were the India
their own drunken brawls.
Protests from the fur company deProtests from the tur company de
frauded of lawful trade, and petitions from the missionaries, called the attention of the Dominion Government to the outrageous state of affairs at the foot-
hills of the Rockies. An act was passed for the formation of a mounted constabulary. The spice of danger, devilry and adventure in the duties of the new force appealed to the popular mind. Men of all ranks tumbled over each other in their eagerness to enlist. Three hundred men
were enrolled and drilled, and in July, 1874, the Mounted Police began their famous march of two thousand miles across the prairie to the foothills, two divisions striking off northward, one only coming to old Man's River, the smugglers stronghold, where Colonel Macleod and hoisted a British flag in opposition to the smuggler's regime. The goodwill of the Blackeret was soon gained, and a
friendship established between the friendship established between the
Mounted Police and the Blackfeet that Mounted Police and the Blackfeet that has lasted to the oresent dav.

## Going Barefoot

There once was a theory, cherished by fond and fussy mothers, that going bsprefoot, caused children's feet to spread. These worthy mammas had vision of a foot flattened out like a buckwheat cake, which would in later cover its hideousness. Sometimes they permitted their little boys to cast off their shoes and stockings, for masculine pedal beauty is not an altogether necessary thing. But their little girls were compelled to confine their pretty toes as acredly as the tortured maidens o
China. The prospect of corns China. The prospect of corns and in comparison with the horror of spreading" feet.
It is fortunate for Young America that this foot spreading fetish has been cast down. Nowadays it is really a sign of merit for a mother to have bareoated card not only for the pleasure and happiness of her youngsters, but also for their health and hardiness. Even in the city she permits her children to wear andals, with or without stockings which is the next best thing to going barefoot.

A merry party being gathered in a city fat made such a racket that the occupant of a neighboring rapartment sent his servant down ${ }^{-}$with a polite message asking if it would be possible for the party
to make less noise, since, as the servant


Mounted Police Wagon and Escort
The smugglers were too wary to call announced, "Mr. Smith, says that he down attack from the entire Mounted cannot read." Police force by attempting armed re- "I am very sorry for Mr. Smith," replied sistance. They played the well-known games of smugglers the world over. Whop-Up lay in the bottom of a deep
ravine. On one side was a defle in the hills known as "Slide Out." On the other side was a narrow pass called "Slide In." When the red coats rode clanking through "Slide In," the smugglers quietly slipped
away through "Slide Out." Patrols away through "Slide Out." Patrols scoured the boundary line to the south,
passing along the Fort Benton trail and passing along the fort Benton trail, and
found their smugglers with the loals of whiskey in a gap in the Milk River Ridge which has since been known as "Whiskey
Cap." another point up the Belly River
At at
the smugglers had whiskey in "cacle" the smugglers had whiskey in a "caclie"
and were attacked by the confederacy of and were attacked by the confederacy of
Blackfeet. After a stubborn fight the Indians were beaten off and they called the place "Stand Off." At "Freeze Out" a similar incident occurred, but' the seige of the attacking party was of so long
duration that the smugglers were pelled to surrender, hence the com"Freeze Out." "Robber's Roost" has whiskey connected with its na: ang also The booty was stolen, and for this reason and probably some other not known, the appeliation Robber's Rost" was applied
to the place and district to the place and district
The complete gamut
Tiles complete gamut of smugon been exhausted vigilance. In a few years the smugglers had either withdrawn from the country or taken up more la wful $n$ thods of barter. Some of the old names given to places in the days of unlawful whikey
selling and Indian encounter have changed to those befi $n$ the position the places have taken in the agricultural
and industrial world and industrial world. But "Whisker Gap" is still "Whis!'ey Gap," and "Stand Off", is "Stand Off," "similarly "Slide Out," "Whoop Up," "Bull Horn," and names by which they were first known.
the host. "Please present my compliments to your master, say that I am sorry he cannot read, and tell him I could
when I was four years old!"

## afraid to eat

Girl Starving on Poorly Selected Food.
"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a girl, "yet dared not eat for rear of the consequences.
"I had suffered indizestion fre work, irregular meals food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.
"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I
steadily lost health and strength I was but a wreck of my fonmer self "Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help mewas so discouraged.
"I found it not only appetizing but
that $I$ could eat it as I liked and that that I could eat it as I liked and that causing distress, and if I may use the expression, 'it filled the bill.'
'For
"For months Grape-Nuts was my rincipal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right
way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized. usual healtb its continued use I regained my m well yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Vellvor, Ont. Read "The Road to Ever read the abovere's a Reason." one appears form time letter? A new are genuine, true, and full of human

## Wild Love

Written for The Western Home Monthly by Roy North.
$\left.\int \begin{gathered}\text { HE mother moose slid quietly down } \\ \text { the bank and stood }\end{gathered}\right|^{\text {cook and generally frollicked with every- }}$ the cool water. The calves, only mer they the evenings of the hot suma week old, lingered timidly on the mer they roamed the lake shore together, brink, a fraid, to take the plunge. The
mother's great nose stretched up to camp at dark. A stall was provided
for them, and at night they were brought mother's great nose stretched up to for them, and at night they were brought them, breathing encouragement, and inside, tied up with the team of horses presently they stepped forward, plantsoft black mud of the sloperly in the One man alone did not take kindly sort black mud of the slope At last
the them. This was "Lightning. Jim," stood by her side.
It was their trst acquaintance with cold water, and they shivercl as it flowed around their tender bodies, for the ice had only just gone from the lakes.
Suddenly the mother was galvanized into alertness by an unuusal sound. With ears erect and nose sniffing she gazed at the bend in the river. Once before she had heard that steady tapping-the
sound of paddles on the side of a canoe. It was long ago, but she had cause to remember, for a rifle bullet had torn through the fleshy part of her neck and harsh cries had pursued her as she sought the sheiter of the woods. Now Wer first theght was for her young.


## Canyon Lake, Alta

ashore and plunged past them up the $\mid$ by "Lightning Jim" with a ank. Hardly rounded the bend.
The keen eyee of Redy Patterson th bowsman, were quick to notice the tellale signs of freshly churned mud and he stray moose hairs floating on the seconds to tie the craft to one wallows nd Winchester in hand start in pursuit The branches erashed in front of him as the huge animal broke through them in its flight, and there, right in his path, tood the two calves, their retreat barred by a huge fallen log. Reddy dropped houted lustily for his companion. The calves, exhausted by their recen efforts and terrified by the suddenness itheir capture, offered but feeble re istance as they were carried to the posited on the top of some tied, de lour. "I reckon the boys 'll be glad to ave these youngsters as pets,", said Reddy as he loosed the canoe and bent o the paddle.
Reddy's surmise proved correct; the men of Gold Rock mining camp extended a hearty welcome to the two young
captives. Cans of condensed milk were opened with unwonted frequency by the cook, and their contents, suitably diluted, ere lavished upon the calves. For heir part, they took to their new diet a meek later even the most pessimistic man in camp was fain to admit that they might live. Not only was this prophesy fulfilled, but the moose grew and even thrived in their new surroundngs. All remembrance of their mother hey had quite adapted themselves to the fe of a mining camp.
Every day they followed the men to work, rambled in and out of the stables, eceived tit-bits from the hands of the
by "Lightning Jim" with a deferential respect highly amusing to those who had prudent man, not given to courting danger unnecessarily
A year later, when owing to financial difficulties, mining operations at Gold Rock were suspended and the camp closed down, there was not a man among
the miners who did not feel sorry to abandon the two tame moose. Reddy Patterson in particular cursed the luck, and swore he would not part with both of them. Finally it was decided that the cow should accompany the party out
to the railway, but the bull should be to the railway, but the
left to fend for himself.
At this decision even Lightning Jim opened his heart, and filled up the man ger with a liberal feed of oats for the poor beast that must remain. When preparations for departure were complete, the door of the empty stable was thrown
wide, and the young bull was left there feeding contentedly, all unconscious of the desertion. After a time he became restless at the unaccustomed silence, and walked out to ascertain the cause of it The cabins were empty a
not a soul was to be seen.
Smoke still issued from the stove pipe of the cook-shack, and the acrid odor of burning wood assailed his nostrils, On the full trot he made his way over oo the cabin, clattering over the piles fempty cans which lay in his path
He was confronted by a door locked and barred against him. Turning, he swung up by the steep trail among the hills to the shaft mouth, but failed to find any trace of his human friena3. All was silent at the pit mouth, and he returned the clearing there among the deserted shacks, which already seemed to have taken on an indescribably forlorn appearance, the bull moose threw up his head and called loudly for his mata There was no answer.

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SEEDS

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is assured.

For several days he lingered in the
vicinity, hoping she might return to him but as time passea and she did not come he sought for her in the deep woods, and wandered further and further afield. Winter set in cold and pitiless, and alone was day deep on the gow, and it alone was of importance now, Nothing was obtainable but the tcess of the young birches, and to get these he was driven into the burnt country where second growth was plentiful. At nights gain shelter from the bitter winds $t$,at swept roaring across the upland heights when the Arctic blizzard blew. There, in the thicket, lonely and cold, he slept, among the sombre spruces. His former fe became to him but a dim memory
an almost for, o en past.
Then came summer, and he revelled pads from the soft mud. He was almost ull-grown now, a great, long-legged reature, active and powerful, carrying on his massive head a pair of rapidly
developing horns. One moonlit Oct
dering restlessly through the woods, he came out on what had once been a large clearing. Half hidden in the rank growth of grass and young trees stood
a little row of empty log cabins. Something strangely familiar in the scene awoke a sleeping chord in his memory. Pausing, he rubbel his horns against the corner of one of the shacks, and strove vaguely to recall the past. Below him lay the still lake, gleaming white and
peaceful in the moonlight. on the farther shore the forest rose gloomy and impenetrable, its giant spruces standing out sharply against the sky-line like teeth of a gigantic saw. Suddenly floating clear and distinct on
The bull stood spellbou
in every fibre of his beind, trembling sensitive ears slanted forward, listening eagerly for a repetition of the sound. Again it came, a low, mellow grunt, intensely apppealing in its tone. It was like no other sound, on earth. It was the love call. It appealed to the primal thrilled in response to it.
Everything was clear to him now. In a flash came back the old days at the camp-happy days-days when he had a playmate. What if it should be she call-
ing now? With a rush he was in the lake, and the water flew flashing in the moonlight before his swinging stride Soon he was out of his depth, end swimming towards the spot from which the call came. His great body cutting hrough the calm water left two long wake.
Would she call again? Yes; once more ame the inviting note, urging him to reater spee. Prently he reached the im shadow cast by the bush, and found deep in the water, with the light playing oftly on his huge wet body An indefinable fear assailed him. He stood Suddenly fniffing the air
Suddenly from the darkness in front came a blinding flash, and a heavy force of a sledge-hammer. He was dimly conscious of a loud report, and the excited cry of human voices. Then he stumbled, bruising his knees on the rock bottom. Rising, he plunged blindly forward a few paces and fell face fortriumphed and wild love lay dead for

The Keeping of a Queen's Wardrobe From the days of fairy stories up to fascination for women in a peculiar queens dress, from whom they purchase but perhaps, even more interesting, because so little known, is the manner in which the wardrobe of a queen is taken While Queen Mary of England is said to be rather a dowdily dressed personage, and not at all modish in appear-
ance, being rather wedded to old fashance, being rather wedded to old fash-
ioned notions in regard to personal
ory gowns and wraps and their acces sories, all of which are kept in Bucking ham Palace, Londo
The robe room, as the apartment con taining the queen's wardrobe is called mediately over the dressing rooms occupied by the queen's dressing maids, and is in charge of the chief dressing maid. It is a yery large apartment, the walls of which are lined with big mahogany wardrobes and drawers, that hold a
full length skirt. Altogether, there are ten large wardrobes, and in the thre argest are kept the queen's state robe and gowns, and in the others her ordi nary evening, afternoon, street and house resses.
Several
Several maids keep these dresses in repair and in perfect condition, and, over night, the chief dresser is informed by obes, or some other personal atten dant, which dresses the queen wil equire the following day, and the time which she will need them. The first nown to be worn is taken to the queen's
dressing room by one of the maids ressing room by one of the maids, who
ores with the chief dresser to assist in he toilet. The next dress. is then taken to the dressing room at the hour the chief dresser has been instructed to have it ready, and so on, during each part of the day. There is a perfect system, too, for aeh gown and its accessories are place ogether, and each bears a number, and his number and particulars of the gown as to trimmings, time of purchase, ker and so on, are entered in a book, which who can, at an instant's notice, turn to this book to find out just when the dress was purchased, and from whom.
Queen Mary is rather economical in regard to her clothes, and it is said
five or six thousand dollars a year will ve or six thousand dollars a year wil ordinary gowns, but for her state gowns as well, and many of her walking dresses ave not cost more than 30 dollars, while many an evening gown has not xceeded one hundred dollars. Her state owns and robes necessarily cost much

SCHOOL TEACHERS
Also Have Things to Learn.
"For many years I had used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad vect upon the human system," writes as harmful because it contains is just the same drug found in coffee.)
"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public had developed a well defined case of "The trouble poisoning.
terings of the heart constipation, flut terings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my of my head and, at my limes after exertion, a general "gone" feeling, with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a "A short timer years.
visit us and they brought a parime to visit us and they brought a package of try it. I was prejudiced because some years back I had drunk a cup of weak tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.
"This time, however, my friend made the postum according to directions on found myself improving in a most decided fashion.
"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve
as $I$ am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Yave This is no fancy letter but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for a copy of "The,
Road to Wellville." Postum now comes in two forms:
Regular Postum-must be well boiled. Instant Postum-is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a
up of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds
not pay out half on her clothes that many millionaires wives spend on theirs. Then, too, she wears her gowns a long
time, and some of her serge and walking time, and some of her serge and walking dresses remain in her wardrobe for a year or more, and are often worn. Her evening gowns more they are put out of the royal wardrobe, and she will wear afternoon or semi-evening gowns from a dozen to twenty times before she will allow them to be taken gut of the robe room.
The queen hardly ever orders an exact reproduction of a model gown, prefer-
ring to have hers made on rather simple ring to have hers made on rather simple
and old-fashioned ideas, and her dresses are tried on at Buckingham Palace, and the modiste is expected never to require more than one fitting as a semi fitting would be a breech of queenly etiquette. For instance, the modiste who is to be honored with the queens custom is no-
tified that the royal person will call at her shop at a certain hour on a certain day, when, of course, every arrangement must be made to receive the queen. The model gowns are then shown on maniquins or living models of about the queen's figure, and when a style chosen directions are given as to the color and how they must 'be made up, and as soon as ready romes the one fitting at Buckingham Palace. Three or four gowns are usually ordered at one
time. time
 An Alberta Throshing Soene
While the dowager queen, Alexandra, is $\mid$ beautiful, being of white marble, with in the habit of discarding two pair of silver hardware; a music-box was con gloves or sometimes more each day,
Queen Mary ha- even been known to have hers cleaned and wears them several the doctor. Now the English alway times. Then, too, she buys all of her show great respect for their sovereign gowns and accessories, possible, in England, while the former queen preferred o send to Paris for hers.
Princess Mary, daughter of the queen, year, and is one of the most economically attired princesses in the world, her dres bills being less than many a young gir of the middle class. Up to a few years ago the princess wore dresses made from the queen's cast of gowns, Miss Con tance Selby, the quens ehief dresser frocks are now for the most part mad over from her mother's gowns, although for some very formal occasions she has been allowed, in the past two years, to have a really new one. This royal maiden, too, is no commonly wears white thread gloves, costing 50 cents a pair.
So very plainly and economically is the young princess commonly dresse that even the ladies of the royal household, who follow the queen's lead in
many things, will not dress their daughters in the manner in which the princess is attired. The queen will not allow, save for evening wear, collarless dresses on her daughter, and not long since, because the daughters of the London smart set attending Mrs. Marshall's fashionable dancing school wore low cut dresses,
withdrew her daughter from the class. She alse refuses to allow her daughter to wear any jewelry, and also insists upon full skirtz.
However, in spite of the queen's oldfashioned ideas and economies, the posi eagerly sought for, as nowadays it en-
tails no duties, the real duties being per
formed by the chief dreseer, and the only work-if such it be to such a position is to stand beside the queen on state occasions, and control the maids of rober. is the present mistress of the statelỳ and wonderful duchesse of an old and proud line, for the mistress of the robes must necessarily always be a duchess in rank, no other being allowed to stand beside the queen.

## Unfortunate Expression

That fruithful source of mirth, the mixed metaphor, is ever with us. It illustrates on almost every appearance and the ridiculous are but a step apart.
In a book on the laboring man, containing some excellent ideas, there ap"What manner of woman is she who would turn her eyes toward other things which would become ashes on her very lips?"
The
The flippant answer is, of course, " cross-eyed woman."

An American doctor built an elegan home, says the "San Francisco Chiron
icle." Hiss bathroom was exceptionally


## Strengthens

 StewsEDWARDS' desiccated SOUPS strengthen weak stews, they impart the fine fresh flavour of Irish garden-grown vegetables to tasteless soups; they make the gravy much more savoury; they improve nearly all the recipes in the cookery book;-these handy "Jacks of all Dishes," these Edwards' desiccated Soups. The food bills will be smaller, the appetites larger, the cooking better, and the work easier, with Edwards' Soups to help you in the kitchen
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## TO INDEPENDENT GRAIN SHIPPERS

The railways have now plenty of empty cars for farmers to load with grain to be shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur. Ship forward anytime now and meet the advancing market that seems certain to be coming If possible use the loading platform and load direct into car and so save elevator charges and dockage.

We are not track buyers. We do not buy the farmer's grain on our own account. We look after and dispose of carlots of grain on the usual commission basis of 1 c . per bushel, strictly as agents for those who employ us, always endeavoring to do the best possible for the farmer's advantage. We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on all grain consigned to us for sale, and carry it in anticipation of higher prices as long as our clients consider it advisable

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$T^{T}$ had long been the desire of my
heart to possess a hand-camera, and the seductive announcement that it and an obliging company would "do the rest," seemed to promise albums filled with delightful studies without any great amount of trouble
Alas! the truth proved very different as the sequel will show. I discovered that it was one thing to stroll arounc to take photographs.
My camera was a fairly good one of the usual type, five-by-four size, and
carrying the plates in double backs, of


An early attempt co pnotograph King Henry VII's which I secured a sufficient supply to hat conspicuous fashion.
Elated, I set forth with a dozen plates in the double backs and proceeded to take my first series of photographis. The
first snap-shot was an irresistible figure study. In a shady nook, under a dinge clump of shrubs, sat a charming little girl dressed in red and nursing a black terrier in the most affectionate manner I set the instantaneous shutter of the camera, carefully adjusted the focus,
drew the slide, and cautiously ing my unsuspecting victim I duly pressed the button and retired in duly triumph. It will be convenient to state the result at once. Late in the evening,
when the light had faded sufficiently to when the light had faded sufficiently to enable me to make use of my bedroom as an extemporised dark-room, I pr
ceeded eagerly to the task of developi my first plate.
After getting my fingers in rare mes
and rocking the dish back wards wards for a considerable time, the for seemed to be rather less than moth
ing Finally some vague, mysterion patches appeared, and the faintest
possible ghost of a be made out. That was all an!
the rest was simply a blank Thent learned that instantaneoln smap-shot
should only be tahnin in brin


Do not place your sitter before the wiz
you take her portrait!
When I first attempted to photograph a church a new difficulty presented itsteeple what I could, the top of the picture shown on the finder. The width of the street would not allow one to get
any farther away, and of course any farther away, and of course a pic-
ture of a church minus the upper third of the steeple would be a thing to laugh Happy thought! Tilt the camera a little and the steeple will come into the field of view admirably. No sooner said photograph was taken. But when the negative was developed and a print made, the elifying spectacle was presented of a church in an advanced stage
of intoxication! The entire front of the of intoxication! The entire front of the
building - steeple and all - was apbuilding - steeple and all - was ap-
parently recling and threatening to fall backwards. Evidently, tilting the camera

would not do, and as my camera had no rising front or swing back, the only way of negotiating a tall building was to
take the photograph from some elevated position, súch as an upper window or a roof: had not done mùch with the camera before meeting with a mishap with whic most amateur pet the shutter, patiently stalked the object-it was a rather rest less cow grazing in a field-got it well in the centre of the finder and made the exposure. Then I went to close the slide, draw it and so, in spite or all my all!


The effect of drying a nerati ve before the fire
My first attempt at the production of a moonlight photograph resulted in very curious picture. Knowing that a
long exposure would be necessary in or der to secure any effect at all, I placed the camera in position, opened the shutter and left it for about an hour. But on development a long white ribbon appeared in the sky instead of the was - I had forgotten that the moon travels across the sky! Very often, in making a hasty snap
shot, I missed the object entirely or only got part of it on the plate. On the other hand I sometimes got too much,
especially in trying my prentice hand at portraits, when the size of the sitter's hands and feet was apt to cause very unflattering criticisms to be passed both on my apparatus and myself.
The most terrible pictures of all were produced on one occasion when I was pressed for time and tried to hasten the near the fire. As a consequence the films partly melted and ran over thee glass, and the photographs when printed showed buildings and people zig-zaggin
about in every stage of inebriation!

## Not a Canadian Band

To the leader of a band in Omaha, "the there once came in seven different states, that the band play at a cousin's funeral. "Is it a military funeral?" asked the eader.
"Not at all," was the reply. "My cousin was no military man-in fact,
le was never even interested in matters he was never even interested in matter:
military. Nevertheless, it was his ex press wish that your band should play at his funeral."
The leader
The leader was surprised and flattered. "Is that so?" he asked.
"Yes," responded the other. "IIe said he wanted everybody in Omaha to be
sorry that he died."-Harper's Weekly.

## What we want

A Sunday School class was listening to a lesson on patience. This was what
came of it, at least in the minds of the came of it, at least in the minds of the
more literal-minced children: The topic had been carefully explained, and as an aid to understanding, the teacher had given each pupil a card, bea Fven plasure" "id " "Even pleasure," said she, "requires fishing! He must sit and wait and wit. He must be patient."
Having treated the subject very fully, we hegan with the simplest, most prac11 question:
"And now can any little boy tell me Wat we need most when we go fivhing?"

## "Steamboating"

Written for The Western Home Monthly by Charles Dorian
$\square$ HE applicant looked capable. He 1 had a broad, prominent chin. His was' thin, but the foreman sized him up to his advantage.
"Good constitution?" he asked.
"Not bad-sometimes I get an attack of indigestion, but I'm generally all right. Think a land job is best for me, 'Emily' ran a little'farm of my own. "Married?"
"Yes, three girls."
"Something to work for. You ought to make good. Start at seven to-night." "Thank you, sir."
A bucket hoist or "whirley" is a simple qualification for the runners is the main to possess. To lose control of the levers while a bucket is being raised, swung or lowered would be disastrous for the human machines below decks. With the throws in the clutch for hoisting; at almost the same time he bandles the steam throttle, and with the left hand operates the swinging lever, while his right foot rests on the brake pedal th
come so expert at handling a machine o this kind that taking up a full bucket of coal -from the hold of a vessel, swinging
and lifting to a car thirty feet up and orty feet out from the vessel is all on operation.
All this, McParland learned in a night In a year he was an expert few could
equal. In three years he was chief en qual. In three years he was chief en In the fifth year changes were made A new dock foreman was appointed. He called the chief engineer, "McParland," and watched him sternly as he went bout his work. As chief, his work had
become more arduous. He was compelled to run a hoist all day and make repairs in overtime. Urgent repairs during the day were supervised by him. He began to walk with a stoop; the ngles of his frame showed prominently gaunt. He laid off two days with in digestion. The work piled up.
When, at last, the season drew to a cose and arrangements were being made confided: "This work is beginning to tell Standing at them levers and
bendin' my back for three, four and five
more is runnin' me down. I was thinkin this job should support a man on repairs "It would keep you goin" the foreman. "But I ain't authorized to rant no sech concession. Better stay' ou are and see what turns up on th "ew plant."
"H'm,", grunted the forèman at McPar oin'? disappearing back. "Keep 'm Hoin ' ${ }^{\text {' }}$ 'd make three hours' work
last ten. He kin run all around them ther histers and do all around them on repairs he's a do it blindfolded, but on repairs he's a loafer. Guess he's got
the 'steamboatin' 'fever agin", 'steamboatin' feve agin
At the beginning of the eighth season,
McParland- broached the subject "I'v been with this company eight year how and I think I'm entitled to some thing easier. What about that repair ob this year?"
"Same as last, McParland, but if it's an asier job you want, why don't you get the line as foreman ?"
And McParland took a chute foreman ship that winter.
The travelling inspector found him ne day, morose.
"Oh! this isn't the Jack ?" he asked a worry all the time. There's nothing to earn at this work and the livin' is high Say, when is the new plant goin' up?" "Ready in the spring, Jack, ready in
the spring! Get you transferred if you ike. You're second man on the Depart

## Every puff of P.A. is a wallop!

## Get that punched into your system!

Never was such jimmy pipe tobacco, because no other tobacco but P. A. ever was made by the patented process that cuts out the bite and the parch!

You, and every other man, can smoke a pipe all you want if you'll only get wise and stick to

## PRINGE ALBERTI <br> The tidy <br> red tin <br> the inter-national joy

It's true blue sport to open the A. M. with a jimmy pipe packed full of P. A. So fresh and pleasing and so fragrant that the songs of little birds and puffs of joy smoke just put the music of the early sunshine right into your system! Get the idea?
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.

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ment's roll and I guess you stand "Year round job?"
"Well, a-can't promise, you know." "I'd like to take it, but I'd be worse off if it wasn't a year round job." "We'll see, we'll see."
When out of sight the inspector mumbled something about square pegs in from one job to another - "steamboat-
ing"-that was the word!
In the ninth year John McParland cound himself third man on the new plant. That is, he was to be senior clam was put on a monthly salary.
He talked it over with the Dock Superintendent.
"My health is none too good and I may not get along any too well here as the pany nine years now and I think they might give me something easier-some-
thing better than this."
This is a very unsentimental concern,
Mr. McParland. We're put here to
Mr. MeParland. We're put here to handle
coal; if somebody else could do it better we'd have to step down. The longer we're expected to do-not lesis." While they were talking a bright-eyed lad of twenty-two came up and nodded to Swykes, the foreman, that he wanted an interview.
"Got a ohance for a young fellow to fire a clam boiler?"
"I have," acknowledge Swykes. "Where
are you from""
are you from?
"T'm just out of the School of Scierce to get a practical education and I'd wane nothing better than to learn how to run one of those clams."
"Oan you start right away ?" "Sure, I'v got my overalls in this "All ri tower and look on up into number two half-an-
Morkarland we
er two clam. Sheffield watched hum-

McParland found that the levers, were
not the same as on. the "whirleys." The not the same as on. the "whirleys." The
foot brake on the "whirley". was the steam throttle of the clam engine. This was dangerously confusing. He took half-hour lessons three or four times a day to avoid holding the work back too much. Sometimes he would miss a halfhour. Sheffield was getting on good half hours he took a trial at it. In three days he was a better runner than McParlañd.
McParland told his experiences at home. Rosie, his eighteen-year-old daughter, was an eager listener. The tired look in his eyes called forth her pity. He was a young man grown stiff. Omeone cruelly said that he was get ting ossified. Eight babbling youngsters crowded the room and interrupted the cories he told of the day's work. Their
chattering sounded harsh to him. They were getting on his nerves-everything was getting on his nerves.

## LITTLE DARLING LITTLE DAISY <br> HOSIERY For Infants and Children



## The Daintiest and Most Durable

"Little Darling"" and "Little Daisy" Stockings are the daintiest hosiery ever made for infants and children.

And not only are they the prettiest, they are absolutely the most durable-they withstand the severe test of rough-and-tumble play.

Both daintiness and durability are due to the use of Australian Lamb's Wool-the material that resists haid wear, and yet is so soft that it will not irritate baby's tender skin, as does ordinary wool.
"Little Darling" and "Little Daisy" Stockings are dyed with fast sanitary dyes in the colors best suited for children,--Pink, Sky Blue, Cardinal, Black, Tan and Cream.
Every pair is stamped with the Sunshine trade mark-insist on seeing it.
"Little Darling" Stockings have a silken heel and toe and are made in all sizes for children up to seven years old.
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Next day he handled the machine mor clumsily. It was a day of disaster plant accidents happened all over the pell and he crowned the disastrous pell by a miscalculation in releasing a cable. It slackened quickly, formed a oop, and caught the blow-off cock on the boiler. A sudden -jerk of the cable
yanked off the cock and"shot a charge of steam into the face of Andy Shefield who, putting coal into the bunkers had just then straightened up, receiving the full force of the sudden exhaust Blinded with pain, he groped for his fir-ing-hoe and banged at the boiler front raked madly at the flaming coals,
screamed while he worked, yelled for screamed while he worked, yelled for
water to kill the fire - and fell un water to kill the fire and
conscious across the lurid coals. onscious across the lurid coals.
McParland, who was counting on an
explosion, leaped back from his look-out explosion, leaped back from his look-out
window in time to catch Sheffield before the coals had burned through his clothes. A stream of water shot up through the ladder-way, flooding the floor and at the same time bringing the sealded youth to sensibility. He broke away from McPar-
land and groped toward the ladder-way land and groped toward the ladder-way, slipped through and dropped in a heap
on the trestle below. McParland followed quickly, and with help carried the suffering lad to the hospital.
"What a clumsy man you are!" scolded his wife, when he told the news at home. She scolded him often now. The bills were getting ahead of them. "Oh! dry up, Martha, and give
"Oh! dry up, Martha, and give me a "ittle peace," he pleaded. "I get enough
trouble without coming home for it." "Trouble, huh! I wish I had your job and you had mine for a change. I'd like to know if there's any trouble
handlin' eight children. I don't know handlin' eight children. I don't know
what'd ever become of us if you lost what'd ever
your job!"
"Oh, mother," interposed Rosie, "Don't "Oh, mother," interposed Rosie, "Don't
think of such a thing. Poor dad needs think of such a thing. Poor dad needs
cheering, don't you, dad? You must cheering, don't you, dad?
feel badly enough without having it
'rubbed in. It wasn't all your fault that 'rubbed in.' It wasn't all your fault that the fireman was hurt, was it?"
"Yes, Rosie, I'm afraid it was. I don't think I'll ever get out of the habit of runnin' the small hoists, and I often the steam throttle thinkin' it is the brake. It was an accident that the blowoff cock was caught, but it doesn't excuse me; I was supposed to have control
of that cable" of that cable."
"Dad!" exclaimed Rosie, "did it occur to you that Mr. Sheffield might have been anywhere else but just there at
that time? His fate seems to be linked in some way with yours. Bother that old throtitle! it's a wonder they wouldn't put it where you could reach it
with your hand with your hand instead of your foot. I always thought an engineer worked the
throttle with his hand. Poor fellow," she mused, irrelevantly, "how he must suffer! We must do all we can for him. Our own fate is not in so bad a way." "He"s a brave lad," complimented her father. "He probably saved both our
lives by pulling the fire. The injector lives by pulling the fire. The injector-
was on. Cold water pouring into a burnwas on. Cold water pouring into a burn-
ing boiler has sent more than one man to eternity. If Sheffield had not been there, I'd have-I'd have-let-her-blow-up!" "Oh, dad! What a crime that would would have to pay."
"Think what would become of his family!" broke in Martha, splashing her ironing venomously with a sponge. "I'll warrant he thinks of us all," responded Rosie. "I'd be in favor of dad laying off for a week and resting up right. Besides that, spend a week's pay enjoying the holiday. If I w
I'd cheat the doctors first."
Well she knew that her father's pessimism was his degradation. What pes in dissolution?
"Let's take Mr. Sheffield over some
fruit to-night," suggested Rosie. "Mother, you come, too."
"And leave those clothes to iron themThere was not much of Sheffield's face visible through the bandages which
covered it like a ghostly mask. But he covered it like a ghostly mask. But he
hrightened up at sight of Rosie and her
father.

This was coming to me," he avowed. "T'll be all right in a few days. I've just done something at some time past to deserve this "afliction and maybe l'm square with kismet! l'm awfuly glad
to see you-both." His eyes lingered in a long glance into Rosie's, 'and foolish a little Rosie went away without wishing him well!
She had gone, expecting to see a doleful patient make deaf and dumb signs and herself consoling him with sympathetic fluency - and all that she did was blush and drag her father away in confusion.
The coal plant began to wear of the stiffiness of newness, but the great sum-
heat brought lassitude to the mer heat brought lassitude to the hind.
Sheffield improved steadily, and it was announced one very hot day that he was leaving the hospital. On that day, McParand had recelag at him heartily ters. His wife nagged at him heartion of
and bore down upon him the necessity of earning more money if he expected to keep his family out of debt. Why did he have them if he could not keep them decently? He retorted about wifely extravagance at which he received a mili-
tant oration his lunch pail with a feeli He took his lunch pail with a feeling
of having robbed his family, and left the of having robbed his family, and left the house remorsefully aware that debt
drives love from the door and lets in discord; that a true wife gets petulant when the family increases out of ratio to the father's earnings. In
brief he went to work heartless and debressed.
The night foreman had beēn taken ill and the job yas running on the impetus and the day force. Everyone tried to do a
bhy
share to try and keep the work moving. share to try and keep the work moving But McParland soon began to have
trouble with the injector. He took it off carefully, and in putting it on again stripped the coupling thread. It failed to work. He lost three hours working at it. He spent the midnight meal hour at it, tock he sent him up to call out the chief engineer. It would be an hour before he would get back. Meantime, he unserewed the nuts of the injector and screwed them on again. Yet it would
not feed the boiler. time he was losing, the poor night's time he was losing, the poor nights
work would throw discredit upon him. His fingers fumbled on the nuts again and he laughed hysterically. The water in the glass had disappeared, but he had not noticed it till now. "Ha! ha!" he laughed while his face went white. "If the soul of this poor failure!" The fire beneath the scorching boiler roared and McParlad's fingers worked feverishly at the injector to flood it with cold waterand the noise he heard was like the crash of thunder.

Sheffield had left the hospital at eight o'clock and had gone right to McParland's house to see Rosie. Rosie was re-
splendent in the radiance of something splendent in the radiance of something
that good health and bright clothes alone do not impart.
"Rosie, Sweetheart," was Sheffield's introduction, and Rosie did not retire as she had done at the hospital. She ran
into his generous embrace and snuggled in close as any girl might who heard a handsome young man like Sheffield say sweetheart as he said it. "Rosif, like you and I hoped that I would never have to make any more appeal than love,
itself expresses. Don't let me say more!" And Rosie didn't-for several moments, a roseate eternity, so close together there in the little patch of garden in the In the house o
In the house of many children conventhat Sheffield did not leave until mid-
that night would brand him unworthy for en-
trance to most homes, but when bliss is trance to most homes, but when bliss is
broken into by the rousing romp of broken into by the rousing romp of
many children the flight of time goes by unnoticed. When Sheffield arose to go lie honestly expected his
"Why, little girl," he said, shocked, "I've started shamefully here; I've gone
the limit-midnight!"
"Why should we notice the hands on a clock," demanded Rosie, prettily, "when
we know we've had each other only a we know
moment?
And he went away, laughing gaily. "T've mind to run down to the plant on my way home,", he mediated.
"Levesque, the foreman, is off to-night and maybe I can help things a little.e.? He reached the plant before the one the important points. At ten minutes past one he mounted the ladder of McParland's tower.
He stopped at the top rung of the ladder and held his breath. MoParland had
just then laughed. He could see the just then laughed, $\begin{aligned} & \text { He could see the } \\ & \text { ghostly pallor of his face in the lurid }\end{aligned}$ ghostly pallor of his face in the luria
light around him. Bright coals dropped from the grate and a yellow-red light peeped from cracks around the fire-box door. The diabolical laugh and the grim smile on McParland's pallid face disconcerted Sheffield, but only for a moment He leaped up through the ladder-hole
and
sprang at and sprang at McParland with the
quickness of death and dealt him stinging slap across the ear. McParland fell. Sheffield opened the fire-box door and raked out the sizzling coals. He examined the injector to make sure it would not
McParland.
"Come," he said, às he saiw resuscita
come, he said, às he saw resuscitation in the sleepy eyes, "you're going to
take my cot in the hospital for awhile and I'm going to run this'machine.,

Just then the chief engineer appeared at the ladder-way. McParland jumped up. "Irll go with you", he breathed, and if I come out all right F ll go back to the little farm. I've had enough steamboatin'?
"You saved her just in time, Mack!" commiended the chief. "The boiler's blistered, no doubt, but any, man would've done just what you did."
This enigma McParland was pleased to interpret own way and he looked "I want to sleep for
I want to slleep for a whole week and And thus it is that eam of horses." naturally back to the land and some are forced back by circumstances.

## Three Times and Out

Professor John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh, being suddenly called away by an important summons one day, posted this
notice on his classroom door for his students:
"Professor Mackie will be unable to meet his classes to-day.' Some, waggish stuadent came along and rubbed out the "c", from the word classes. The Professor, Yeaching home that evening, saw
the erasure, chickled and' promptly the erasure, chickled, and promptly
erased thee letter "ll") His students ever afterward had great respect for their theachher!

## He Bought Books

A man who had never had the time or opportunity to get much book-learngave ud worly became wealthy. He gave up work, built himself a tine house and settled down + enjoy life. Recollecting his early and unanswered longing
for books, he went to a shop to ier for books, he went to a shop to
some. The "Voter" tells the story:
"I "I want a lot" of books," he said to the clerk.
"What kind of books?" was the re-
"Ply. Why, books," said the prospective purchaser. "Good books, you know; read-
ing books, books came, and were installed in the library. Soon after an old friend slightly more learned than the rich man, came to call.
"Here, Hugh,", said the "host, "is my
library. Here is where I intend to sit down with my books and read." Hugh. took down a book, looked at it and put it back; took down another, looked at it and put it back; and repeated the process several times.
Then he asked, "John, where did you get these books $\%^{\circ}$. "Oh, I bour...t them; just bought them. What's the mattrr? Aren't they good books? 'I haven't read them yet"' "but they're all the same. John, as near as I can figure roughly, you have bought six hundred copies of the Fifth Reader. It's a good book, but the
too many of it here-far too many."

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## A Picturesque Gravel-Pit

Written for The Western Home Monthly by Mary C. Bailey
$\mathbf{S}^{\text {OME ten or twelve years ago, a few }}$ settlers wended their toilsome way
wwestward from the then small town of Red Deer, through mud and muskegs, over hills, across gullies, fording me Medicine River and numerous chosen stopping place about forty miles west of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here they proceeded to "settle," and
also to explore the surrounding country, also to explore the surrounding country, which abounded in small poppar an balm of gilead trees, and an innumerof almost every conceivable color, while most of the open spaces were covered
with a thick growth of small brush, both with a thick growth of small brush, both
willow and black birch, whose glossy willow and black birch, whose glossy leaves swayed with the wind, till one believing that he was gazing at the undulations of a huge field of waving grain. But by far the most noticeable of their picturesque surroundings, except-
ing, pernaps, the magnificent view of the ing, perhaps, the magnificent view of the distant Rockies, was a long and winding
ridge, the southeastern end of which had flattened down to a gentle slope, and crossed, diagonally, the land they had chosen for their farms.
At this place, the soil of the ridge was light and rather sandy; but when well slope it made excellent garden ground. A little farther to the northwest, however, where the ridge rose to a height of, per-
haps, forty feet or more, the settlers haps, forty feet or more, the settlers
found it to be decidedly gravelly.
hn many places, where it was the the top for a wagon track; while at the base, it would probably measure from 200 to 300 feet in width.
It was a picturesque development of Nature, indeed, as it stretched its sinuous length carelessly across the
otherwise level country like an indolent, otherwise level country like an indolent,
sated serpent, apparently allowing its curves always to follow the lines of
least resistance, and causing thereby least resistance, and causing thereby
many a twist and curve and steep little many a twist and curve and steep little
pitch in the wagon road along its pitch in
summit.
ln sm
summit.
In summer its sides, in many places were literally covered with flowers with a few of the prevailing poplars here and
there; while on either side lay small lakes with grassy edges, where wild ducks and
abounded.
Here, in time, the straying cattle Here, in time, the straying cattle of
the settlers found contentment on it grassy, flowering sides, or in the lush green grass along its lake-dotted base rrom its summit the surrounding country unfolded itself to the view - a pieasanl lasascape. One forgot much o viewing its broad, calm greenness.
As the settlers became more numerous, the "Ridge," which is perhaps $21 / 2$ miles ong, and terminates in a high round hill popuarly known as "the Butte," became a generally used roadway, and was, by
some, alluded to as the "Hog's back", although by the majority it is still known as "the Ridge."
No thinking person could traverse the winding summit road without some peculation as to its origin. What
strange convulsion of Nature cais Srange convulsion of Nature caused it to
be? Whatever the force that raised its be? Whaterer the force that raised its
flower-crowned top above the level of the surrounding country, it certainly must have occurred ages ago. Many, many
centuries must have passed since this enturies must have passed since this appeared. Is there not something in such
thought-in a contemplation of Naturt undefiled by the hand of man, which seems to bring us closer to the Creator
and make us almost feel His actual presence? But alas! for the scenic beauty of the Ridge! When the powers belind the to build a road across this new country, no consideration for its "scenic beauty" deterred them from citting rūthlessily
through this ancient landmark. With their huge graders they made. a great
chasm through this leviathan of the chasm through this leviathan of the
ages; they built their grade and laid
their steel through the chasm, and drove heir trains relentlessly through with no hought of the desecration of which they were guilty! Thus must the Old always ake place for the New.
Strange to say, however, the thing Which impressed this, worthy corporation grandeur of the Ridge - but the rich gravel beds it held, which had been ex oised by their excavations. The entire ridge was found to be almost wholly ravel of a superior quality-a rich find Needless to say, the company lost no time in gaining control of a goodly por-
tion of their find, as it will be of great tion of their find, as it will be of great
value to them in view of the vast value to them in view of the rast way. They immediately installed a steam shovel, and put several gravel trains and a large force of men at work, hauling the gravel to this place and that wherever it is needed, some being shipped far east of the Canadian Pacific line.
The point in the The point in the Ridge where it is
crossed by the railroad known as "the Cub," is about a mile from the village of Leslieville, which is still in the first stages of existence. Now, in place of the vast silence of a
dozen years ago anbrokn dozen years ago, unbroken by naught
save the tinkle of a solitary or the bark of a settler's dog there is the continual rumbling of machinery, the whistle of locomotives, the passing of gravel trains, and all the bustle consequent to the advent of civilized human We ma
gress; but we cannot withhold the simple days when Nature spoke to us in Her own language, and the ravages
of Man's advent were not.

The Juryman
For many long, weary hours the jury men had been locked in the room, trying had sent messages to them, but in vain. There was only one man who refused to agrée with the remaining eleven. They argued with him, pleaded, threatened, and implored, but in vain. For the twentieth time the usher came to the do
and asked if they had agreed yet. "No!" bawled the foreman. "And we're not likely to for sometime with this--" "Perhaps I had better bring supper to
you, sir," suggested the usher. "Shall you, sir," suggested the
I bring twelve suppers?"
Once more came an orm more came an angry
from than inside the room. "No!" the foreman bawled. "Bring eleven suppers and one feed of hayelistles!"

## A Scholarly Child

Boston, Massachusetts, has long en oved the reputation of having exceedngly learned children who are ab'?, so
it is said, to dispute on subjects far above the heads of their elders of other regions. But Boston is not unique. In book entitled "The Soot of the Eight enth Century" Ian Maclaren describe
similar ch similar ch racteristic of the Caledo
It, is the inevitable tendency of the Seot's mind to follow out every line to its terminus, even if it be over a preci-
pice, and to divide every hair till its inpiee, and to divide every hair till its in-
finity is toucled It is not only in church courts, but in market-places and in railway stations, sity societies that the Scot is disputing, in every spare moment of his time, from $\underset{T}{\text { morning till night. }}$
The story goes that a minister overheard a mother questioning her child, as it supped its por. - lge, after the day's "What," said this austere mother, "is the trie relation betwen kirk and state, Church ?"
And the fa
And the favored child promptly remutual subordination." jurisdiction with

## Homesteading with Small Means

Written by Irene Wilson for The Western Home Monthly
$\square \mathrm{HE}$ summer of 1903 in Alberta was ${ }^{2}$ slippery and wet from the reent rains not much like the summer of 1913. and we made slow progress. the rainy season had neither a beginning nor an end.
We -my husbond and I, and Mr. and Mrs. Jewel-arrived in Red Deer the first of June, Mrs. Jewel and I remaining in town while the men went out in the country to locate the homesteads,
When they returned it did not take
When they returned it did not take that we could afford to start out with. This consisted of a Barn wagon, team and harness, a tent, comfortable bed and two chairs, stove, necessary cooking utensils, and a few dishes, wash tub and our bedding with us from the East This outfit, with groceries and the two trunks, which we had brought with us, made up our load. Our neighbors purBright were similar to our own. Bright and early in the morning we day was fine, though the roads. The

At noon the men purchased a sack of oats from a farmer, we made a camp fire and had dinner
We were so interested in the country all we saw on the trip that we enjojed it immensely. Even the inconvenience of a Barn wagon was forgotten.
The mud in places on the trail was oo deep that we had to put the four horses on one load, in order to pul
through. We rested the horses frequently, for we knew that the day would be long to them.
It was near night when we reached the Red Deer river at Content-then called Sail Creek. We were still ten miles from our destination, so we dewere too tired to think of nitching Wo tent that night, so after eating a hasty supper we made our beds in the wagons as best we could. I was oh, so tired but for some time sleep would not
come to me. The murmuring of the come to me. The murmuring of the
river near by and the moaning of the tall spruces seemed to sing a song of loneli-
ness. Ever and anon the wail of a distant coyot added to the desolation of the occasion. Even the friendly stars above me seemed to mock my efforts to sleep. The future to me that night looked dim and uncertain
When I awakened in the morning the camp fire was burning merrily, and
preparations were being made for breakfast.
The men on their previous trip had learned about the ford; but as the water was high from the numerous rains, the
river looked anything but inviting, especially from the top of a loaded wagon. But we crossed without any mishap, and before noon we reached our homestead. Oh, how glad we all were to know that we had reached our destination, that we had found the spot which we
could call home. We realized that could call home. We realized that be doubly ours, because of the many hardships and privations which we would experience, and we realized that only years of toil would bring us any degre
of comfort. of comfort.
Nevertheless we had decided to look overything, and to find pleasure whereve possible. Although we knew little about farming we realized the value of good management; and we were firmly de termined to succeed.
There was a small spring on our home-
stead, so that Mr. and Mrs cided to camp with us Mrs. Jewel dewe proceeded to make things as comfortable as possible. Mr. Jewel's tent was used as a cook tent, while ours was curtained of for a sleeping tent. after making the one table we had sufficient left to make a flooring for the cook tent:
The necessary thirgs done we got an carly supper, and proceeded to investigate the homesteads. Though some of excellent, and we were well pleased. Our nearest neighbor was four miles away; but Mr. Jewel's homestead joined ours.
Early the next morning the men drove
to the river bank to look for a place to cut logs, also to get some firewood. After the wood was cut up, we all drove to our neighbors to purchase ome potatoes, and as he was to butcher in a few days we arranged for the purin brine. in brine.
men started cutting their logs the next morning, and continued cutting for two weeks, although it raineu most of the time. The logs were then drawn to the slippery, but the logs were only two slippery, but the logs were only two we soon had quite a presentable pile of logs.
It was quite a problem to decide was more advisable to allow the logs to shrink for a time, two more weeks were spent in cutting logs, which were drawn to Mr. Jewel's homestead. After the logs were hewn and got into shape we deroom to build on our homestead first just answer for a kitchen. The men decided to necessary materials, windows, doors and flooring, and as haying time was near they would also bring back a mowe nd rake.
We had got no mail since coming to to do for the, and as there was so little hung heavily on our hands, and' left too much time for thought. But with the return of the men our lonelines as forgotten
They had brought the mail, papers, home. They brought many things that we needed badly; and last, but not least, tied to the back of the wagon was a nice slick cow. Oh how good it seemed butter as well Half our troubles seemed to fade with the appearance of that partnership cow.
Our shack was quickly built, our neighbors giving their advice free. The roof, though of sod, did not leak. We had a nice tight floor, and a good earthen
cellar. No one could have taken more

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pride in a mansion than we did in that shack. Only those who have had the experience that we had of stepping ou
of bed in the morn of mud and water, of putting on clothes that were damp, or perhaps wet, can know how we fully appreciated that
shack It did-not require much time to shack. It did-not requie sleeping tent,
move the contents of the move the cove, into the shack. Mr.
also our stove, Jewel's stove was left in the cook tent, and we used it when a dry day came, which was not often.
As haying time was so near, a barn large enough for four horses and one cow
was soon built, and things began to look like home. Haying was then started in earnest on fine days, the mên working until dark. As prairie hay does not re-
quire a long time to cure it was stacked quire a long time to cure, it was stacked
as quickly as possible after cutting as quickty as posse rain. As there was in order to escape
little to keep two women busy in. the house, we were glad to give some help in the hay field when necessary. Before the ground had frozen up, we had completed on each homestead
shack, a barn, and a pig pen with shed shack, a barn, and a por pee winter. A
also suffient hay for the whe well was dug on Mr. Jewel's homestead, and after haying they moved to their own shack. We kept the partnership
cow, purchasing two more to keep her cow, purchasing two more to keep her
company, also a brood sow and a pig company, also a brood sow and a pig
for killing later. Mr. Jewel also purfor ked three cows and two hogs.
Shortly after purchasing our cows Shorty ater purchasing our cows
we had a new bossy to add to our
stock stock, The milk, and the buttermilk
about kept the pigs, while the butter about kept the pigs, while the butter (for which we found a ready sale among
the bachelors) took care of our housethe bachelors) took care of our house.
hold expenses.
With With the first fall of snow the men went to the river for a supply of coal
for the winter. As there was to be a sawmill at the river that winter we wished to have enough logs sawn into
lumber to complete our house, also for lumber to complete our house, also for
the various things about a farm. The extra logs were drawn home on sleighs. We sold enough lumber to pay for our bill. During the winter the men also
cut pickets for fencing cut pickets for fencing.
We enjoyed the long winter evenings ${ }^{\text {so much. }}$ Sometimes we spent the evenings with Mr. Jewel, at other times
they spent the evenings with us. few books were sent us during the winter, and these we took turns in reading aloud. We had looked forward to the winter with a few misgivings, but it passed so quickly that spring came
before we realized it.
When spring arrived the lumber, logs and pickets were on the homesteads The logs were prepared for building, and the pickets sharpened.
Mr. Jewe's's house was finished first, and then small pastures were made for
the horses when not in use. The hen the horses when not in use. The hen
pens came next. They were built of pens came next. They were built of
logs in the side of a bank. Our house progressed slowly, the men working at it in their spare time. As we had hired a farmer to plow garden plots the pre-
vious summer, this land was fence vious summer, this land was fenced and
well worked, so that we might have as good a garden as possible. We women folks planted the seeds and looked after the gardens during the summer. We
did not have as good results as we did not have as good results as we
would have liked, owing to the newness would have liked, owing to the newness
of the soil; but we had plenty $\partial f$ vegetables during the summer and following winter. In the spring our hog. was killed and dry salted, the bacon and hams smoked under a barrel. During
the winter our brood sow presented us the winter our brood sow presented us
with eleven little pigs, while two more with eleven little pigs, while two more We were quite ignorant about farmould get pertaining to the different could yet pertaining to
branches of farm work.
That summer proved to be beautiful and fine, a contrast to our previous summer. By fall we had ten acres
broken on each homestead the broken on each homestead, the lhome-
steads fenced and the Fiouses and outsteads fenced. and the fiouses and out-
louses completed. We found that noth-
ing brings in the ready coovs, so we purchased three more, put-
ting an addition on our barn to accommodate them. By freezing up time we had seven more pigs to but chere and
although they did not bring the price
that the that they do at the present the price the
money looked pretty good to us. About
this time twelve litlo

Up to the present time everything seemed to be an outlay of money, with
so little returns. With the butter from six cows, the pork which we had for sale, we were able to see some returns for the money we had paid out for machinery, stock and fencing wire.
Mrs. Jewel and I. went to Red Deer with my husband that winter. Except for a heater we had added nothing to our household furnishings since coming
to the homesteads. We now purchase linoleum for the kitchen, a good quality tapestry for the living room, cheese cloth for curtains, blinds, cretonne for a cosy corner, a few other things for the house, and materials for to make into wearing apparel. Mrs. Jewel purchased a sewing We enjoyed our first trip to tow so much.
That winter the men were not as busy as they had been. They got out a few more logs for corals, etc., and pickets for fencing we ha, my husberl over from the house, and my husband proved
his ingenuity by making many new his ingenuity by making man ne
pieces of furniture.
Our living rooms with very little expense, looked cosy and inviting.
During the previous summer there had been a boom at Sail Creek, its name hardware, etc., soon appeared, but in later years when the railway passed it by, it fell back to its former insigNow, I am not going to weary you with a detailed account of every year summers following those described had beautiful weather and splendid crops. Every year we broke as much new land as possible. We planned on keeping enough stock to consume th greater part of our crop.
We worked hard during those first years on the farm, and did without many comforts, but we felt that everything
which we did was for ourselves were working for a purpes, that we way, when we look back on those seare ve remember the interesting parts of our ife, and we forget the little hardships and difficulties.
If perchance
If perchance you should pass our homestead to-day, you will see two of is now a farms in the country. There have a ready market for our produce Our success in this country has been due to several reasons. First, owing a progressival product bound to succeed secondly, because of our determination to succeed and to make the best of every hing; thirdily, because of the good wil xisting between Mr. and Mrs. Jewel an ourselves. We worked together in every
hing, thus often saving for each the necessity of paying out money for help. In this way, when money was scaree,
we were able to do with lees horses and we were ab
machinery.
Although we feel thankful to God for his help and guidance during these years, work that we have done

## Lost Articles Department

Bridget, who had administered the culinary affairs of the Morse household for many years, was sometimes torn between
her devotion to her mistress and loyalty "o the small son of the house.
"Bridget," said Mrs. Morse, in a tone of wonder, aiter an, inspection of the
storeroom, "where have those splendid red apples gone that the man brought yesterday-those four big ones?"
"Vell now ma'am", said poor Bridget, "Well, now, ma'am," said poor Bridget,
"I couldn't rightly say; but I'm thinking IT couldn't rightly say; but I'm thinking
if you was to find where my loaf $\mathrm{o}^{\circ}$ hot gingerbread is, likely thim four red apples would be lyin' right on top of it, can stand the sthrain."

Cement Mills being Closed It is announced by the Canada Ce ment Company that, owing to the to close down four of their plants for the balance of the year 1914, or until
further notice. The further notice. The plants affected are those at Maribank, Ont., Lakefield, Ont.
Shallow Lake, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

## The Blacksnake and the Turtle

By Bonnycastle Dale. Photographs by the Autho

THESE two well-known and well-dis- from their mouths, and how the head posed animals are the sign manual $\mid$ swelled up as big as a ball-well, as he on Rice Lake, Canada, in the Province of $\begin{aligned} & \text { did not say what kind, let's give him } \\ & \text { full measure and call it a football. Is it }\end{aligned}$ ntario, mounted by a strange snake- not a pity how blindly I have gone like trench and four round mounds, one
through life? 1 have been in pursuit of
Natural History notes and photographs ago, the fathers of the peaceful Indians that live in the little villages about this lake fought, defeated and slaughtered They buried the slain warriors, these victors, the Ojibways, or the Mississaugas, as this branch of the great tribe is called, they buried them in a long simuous grave on the crest of the hill and in four round graves at elter corner-to mark to posterity, by literally signing manual of the vanquished - the great victory the Mississaugas had obtained over their enemies the Mohawks.
In travelling over this broad contin I have met wor mer -for instance.

We emerged from a swamp in which we had been studying the great bittern in time to meet two country lads, armed with guns. I asked them why they car ried shotguns in the close season and one snakes, sir!" said his companion, "as long as my gun and as big around as my arm, sir! It milks our cows every day and we're just going to shoot it. Yes,
siree! ye bet we've seen it. It's a kind of a gray-black or maybe a bit brownish stinger out six inches."


Sluggish Blacksnake
Later that afternoon these two lads appeared at our tent. "We've killed it, present to you the illustration of the common black snake, very far from dead, half coiled on the stick's end-a perfectly harmless, always beneficial snake, one eggs and grubs every week. Open its mouth and look carefully-there is the dreaded "stinger" - the tongue, the similar tongue that all animals have (not quite so a rrat animal like a man six feet in height, appears with a small tree all ready to kill the inoffensive siake out comes the tongue, but that is only a bluff to try and frighten the big animal away. is remarkable the ignorance displayed about this harmless tongue. We known modern novel by one of the besthe tells where the "snake protruded its tongue and stung the girl." Needless to say that book lies unread. Again-that
dreadful "Hoopsnake" dreadful "Hoopsnake.
the hills of Missouri and they calmly told me that last night, as one of them was trotting up the hill to the camp he the hill, but when it jumped the rut and started to run down his side he took another look. "A Hoopsnake as sure as you stand there. I turned old Bess and off down-hill we went. I pulled her sharp with his a cut-off and saw that snake with his tail in his mouth go rolling by
just like a hoop, sir!" Mark Twain fusished this sort of yarn in one of his works by having the snake strike a wagon wheel as it passed, and tells how the rim swelled up and bust the tire, but these three youths were just plain, unvarnished liars. Don't let us forget them. I have met men who soberly described the awful.

saw one of these evidently very common Milksnakes or Hoopsnakes or Puffadders. No, and furthermore, although I have come upon cases of people that have been
bitten by the Rattlesnake I have never yet met a medical man that had attended a case of a fatal bite. In this glad, old Ontario, of course, we have Hoopsnakes and Milksnakes and Puffadders. Ask any country boy, and
he has seen at least one of these dreadhe has seen at least one of these dread-
ful things; but all I can find in Ontario are the harmless Blacksnake, the equally innocent Gartersnake, the little redbellied viper, and I can assure you that never a specimen of any of these three has a fang. Leb snake could poison you it must have a
hollow fang tooth at both ends of the top jaw, teeth that lie along the gums, teeth that are never in action unless the snake is angry; then tiny muscles draw the teeth to a perpendicular position, the snake bites, the flesh presses the vein or channel behind this fang, and the sac
above at the root exudes a very powerful acid that acts seriously upon the heart of the bitten animal.
Look at the big, sluggish Blacksnake in the picture. It lay day after day on the edge of the bog. We, passing in our
canoe on duck shooting intent, often stopped and studied the sluggish thing. We have dissected these big Blacksnakes and from a female have taken as many


Snoppery Turtle
as 43 young sac inclosed snakes. From the Garter we have taken 14, but as these were with her in that she gives birth to the snake
know alive, as some of the snakes actually lay eggs - and none of them swallow their young to put them in a place of safety! When they swallow them it is to put them in their stomachs, for
snakes, especially in captivity, are snakes, especially in captivity, are
noted cannibals. I once saw a Blacksnake and a Great
Blue Heron dead in a most remarkable Blue Heron dead in a most remarkable
position. A schoolmaster near here, walking one day along the marsh. came walking one day along the marsh. came
upon a Blue Heron lying upon its side

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and coiled about its legs a big Blacksnake. From the position it would appear as
if the Heron had been fishing and the if the Heron had been fishing and the snake, evidently mistaking the long legs for sticks, had essayed to swim between
them. Down like a flash came the Heron's long bill, catching the snake just behind the head. Swiftly the reptile threw coil after coil around the long legs and thighs, and the Heron, losing balance, fell over and perished in a few
days from exhaustion and starvation. The snake was not quite dead when found, but was comatose.
We have in our marshes and streams many specimens of two of the commoner turtles - one usually called the mud-
turtle is with us in thousands; but the old chap I picture, the so-called Snapping Turtle (I see the U.S. authorities call all fresh-water Chelonians Terrapins,
all the land ones Tortoises and sea-going all the land ones Tortoises and sea-going ones Turtles). Anyway, we have taken
this huge Snapping Terrapin of many pounds weight, over thirty, and with parasitical moss upon its back long enough to make it a nice green overcoat.
Then there are the soft-shelled turtles Then there are the sot-shelled lurtles
of our rivers, the onies with the leatheryof our rivers, the ories with the leatheryedged shells and long, thin necks. The a big "Snapper." The eggs, however, in the picture, just falling out of Fritz's
net, are from the Muss-turtle, or Mud-
turtle turtle. This chap that burrows in the
mud and sleeps through our Northern mud and sleeps through our Northern a number of yellow-white parchmentlike eggs on the sunny slopes of the
island and river banks, but he leaves a island and river banks, but he leaves a
trail to and from the nest that intrail to and from the ne
variably shows its location.


## The ever changing Chameleon

Now, look at our pet-the Chameleon.
We bought it We bought it from a loud-voiced stree fakir, and a most interesting little pet
it is. Its natural color, if it can be said to have one, is a light pea green; chang it to your khaki coat from its resting place on the grass, and it slowly becomes greyish-yellow, and as near the excited pigments will allow it. Place from there upon a reddish tinged cloth, and, lo! the strange little lizard slowly becomes of a reddish shade. All the day
long he kindly- imitated the different long he kindly - imitated the differen "I think I reuld rest upon.
"I think I can puzzle him," said my and white checked coat. "He will burst himself trying to get that shade." But Mr. Chameleon had a trick or tr, of his own. Slowly he faded from the green of his last imitation into a bronze, then in to a dirty yellowish black - this took
fully ten minutes. We had a combination that the Chameleon family were evidently unacquainted with, but he was doing his best. No the delicate, little body was almost all black; the tip of the tail and the head
were quite black. "See the white
out the excited lad. And coming!" burst the poor, little lizard could not work out the puzzling checks, but he did the nearest he could, and so, as we gazed,
we saw his slim, little body all black we saw his slim, little body all black
interlined with tiny white stripes.
How truly would How tral
Nature!
"Really, Mr. Johnstone," said a Scotno end to your wit,", humorist, "there is "Well," he replied, "I would be sair

## "Alone, Yet Not Alone"

Very often, as Virginia Mallory read ing lay behind the words, "Ye shall leave me alone, and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me.
She was not alone, for she had her mother, but these two had sat hand in hand and had seen father, brother and two sisters slipping away from them, and they were
alone, yet not alone, for they had each other. How would it be if either of them should die and leave the other?
The time came at last. The mother died. Virginia was glad to have lived to minister to her mother, glad she had
not left her mother alone; but now she was face to face with what all the years she face to face with what all the years she was alone, and all alone.
For sixteen years she and her mother had made their scanty but independent ving in a city remote from their former their own counsel after the old New England way, cutting their coat according to the cloth, they had lived their selfrespecting and well respected lives. People wondered how they managed to
live, for both were frail with the inherilive, for both were frai, with the inherithe other members of the family into early graves. But they continued in comparative health, although with no large reserve of physical vigor. mother had" closed the minister, after the mother had closed her eyes, "just how you are to meet this expense. There will be there are bills to be met at once, I know. Your friends will be glad to make you a
loan." "I think I can manage it" she "I thank you, but I do not think I shall need to accept assistance. We have a little, and that will meet the expense of the journey. While I am back at the old home I shall try again to sell a piece of real left us. It is unproductive, and the taxes have been a burden, and II could not sell it for anything like what we gave. I hope to dispose of it now."
"Have you friend
home?" you friends back in the old
"I am afraid all who knew us have gone. We lived quietly there. We had a great deal of sickness, and could not make many acquaintances.
"I will write to the minister, and he will meet you when the train arrives, and con-
duct the service at the grave," said the pastor.
When the train entered the depot, bearing Virginia and the cherished dust of her mother, the minister, who had never known her, was there. And with him were three he announced it in prayer-meeting the night before. And when they stood at the grave an hour later, eleven others whom she had knewn stood with her. she found arrangements already a hotel. her in the home of an old friend, and there she snent some days and rested.
A lawyer, who as a student, had rented a room at their home, called to offer his services, gratis, in probating her mother's in court lasted not more than ten minutes. His examination of the papers showed the situation of the real estate, and he called into counsel another friend of hers, a real estate man, who found the property in supposed, and adjusted matters with pros pect of immediate return of a considerable part, if not all, of the money invested in it. From every side these old friends rose have help her, and she said, "I could no have ,remembered me after all these years.
After a week spent in her former city irginia returned and took up her work
again. The world looked strangely bright as she saw it through her tears. She had something to do, and was able to do it honest money enough in sight to pay he chanest debts, and had no need to accep to the end, and had heard her constantly repeated word, "You've always been a good girl, Virginia." And besides all this, she had found friends at home and back known to be such ret she was not alone; for the Father was
with her, and the Father's children wer

## Exploration and Surveys

Written for The Western Home By Henry H Wickstead, Chief Engineer Eastern Lines, C.N R.

THE surveys for this long stretch of parties could be kept in touch with one line, from Montreal to Port Ar- another and completely under the con | thur (l023 miles), extended over |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| period of eight years, although | \(\begin{aligned} \& trol of the division engineer. The plan <br>

\& worked on the whole remarkably well,\end{aligned}\) most of the work (and that the most largely on account of the personal abildifficult of access) was completed in the ity and experience of the two divisiona last four years, previsens
mencement of construction, which has just been finished. From Montreal to mer, enough supplies ${ }^{\circ}$ being brought in Sudbury the country was fairly well $\mid$ during the late summer by the water


Along the C.N.R. route between Port Arthur and Montreal
mapped and had been worked over by $\mid$ routes to convenient points, at which the lumbermen. Supplies could usually "caches" were made, and from these
be taken in by wagons within a few miles of the camps. From Capreol Junc- dog teams to the various camps. These tion to Lake Nipigon, on the contrary was almost a terra incognitaw A halfdozen of the main canoe routes had
been traversed by the Geological Survey and laid down on the maps. Other information was misleading and generally worse than useless. One whole summer and parts of other summers were spent in mere exploratory work, and rough track and micrometer surveying. These
established supply routes, elevations established supply routes, elevations
of lakes and rivers, direction of drainage, and the character of the surface geology.
From the information gained; a general route was laid down through gov-
erning points, only one or two of which erning points, only one or two of which have been abandoned as the result of
fuller information. This being done, the fuller information. This being done, the continuously forward from either end. The methods were rather cifferent from, and it is believed an improver:ent on,
the usual practice. The district was the usual practice. The district was
divided into two parts under as many experienced division engineers, probably
the very best men for the task to be found in best men for the task to be
fountry. To each of these was assigned two full parties averaging from 13 to 17 men each. One of these


A Birch bark canoe carrying C.N.R. surveyor on his way. parties ran traverses and rough exploratory lines ahead of the other and kept The other followed with trial lines and location.
The object of this was threefold. (1) That the locating party should always have a knowledge of the country ahead, sufficient to prevent their running into
a cul-de-sac and having to back out again with much loss of time. (2) Both parties were kept on the same supply paute and attended to by the same gang of packers and canoe-men. (3) Both
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ot Hie, Jonts, Lumbago. Gout.
Swellings,

 telly sou, howe the Nomatic Tndians cured
themselves with Litle Maniou water, and



Heating and cooking were done on an open fire in the centre, All the camping impedimenta and provisions were carried on the backs of the men at one trip, It is sufficient to say
ihat in spite of temperatures lower that in spite of temperatures degrees below zero the party emerged from the woods three months later in the best of health and spirits
and with the work satisfactorily fin and wi
ished
In one respect the survey parties in this north land had a great advantage over the Antarctic explorers, about
which so much has been heard lately. Fuel and shelter from the wind were always within reach. On the other
land is incomparably more difficult to land is incomparably more difficult to
hand the light fleecy snov of the north hand the light fleecy snov of the north
travel on than the windswept wastes of

An Indian and his squaw making birch canoe.
the south pole, and one is led to won-
der whether the british sailor is after der whether the british sailor is after
all the right man to carry through sucall the right man to carry through suc-
cessfully such expeditions as those of Captain Scott and whether the north
country Indian or Esquimaux, under competent leadership, is not the proper person.
The half-breed runner has been known to make 100 mles in 24 hours on snow-
shoes. The writer has made 70 miles and 40 to 50 miles was an ordinary day's work a generation ago. But these men were brought up to it from childhood. No man however strong could hope to keep pace with them, unless after years of practice. They trav-
elled with the simplest and lightest out fit and it was such men as these who accompanied Doctor Rae to the Arctic and men of a kindred race who went through with Peary to the pole. Nansen made one of the cost remarkable fort, because he had studied their meth ods and modes of life during the years of residence with them.
There are still waste places on the
earth to be explored and mapped, and earth to be explored and mapped, and the explorers will do well to attempt
merely to improve the methods which
have enabled the natives to thrive under the local conditions, not to revolutionize them.

Equipment and Camp Outfit.
The outfit of these survey parties
was an interesting study in itself. The was an interesting study in itself, The
princıpal consideration, of course, was transportation. The northern wilder jungle of growing and falling timber with precipitous rocks, swamps or muskegs and lakes and rivers intersect ing it in every direction. Continuous
travel on foot is difficult ing, and the use of pack animals im practicable. But the numerous lakes, ponds and streams afford good (though broken) navigation and the universal means of travel in summer is the cande. of the native Indian, a wonderful construction built entirely of the products of the local forest but extremely delipractised white men use ly any but basswoor or cedar canoe, built roughly on the Indian models. It was much tronger: and more speedy, but als to a vailable room inside.

matter on the portages. A still later arrval and one coming into general use is the canvas canoe. I believe this came originally from Maine, andection. The construction, except for the canvas skin is very like that of the Indian; but the whute man's tools and metal fastenings give him a great advantage
over the native, and wonderful as the over the native, and
Indian's work is, considering his faciliIndians work is, conside is better. The
ties, the civilized product anoes for the Canadian Northern Railway surveys were built in Fredericton, N.B., but its models were rejected in favor of that of the aboriginal craft, and both models and construction were a de
cided advance on anything previously cised.
Tents were also experimented with
and a number of different styles were tried. Here again lightness was essen-
tial. The final evolution was a roof tial. The final evolution was a roof
of best $8 \%$. duck, with back, front and of best 8 oz . duck, with back, front and
walls of light drill. Shelter being al most always available and windage unimportant, the walls were made unusually high ( 5 to 6 feet) adding much
Bedding for summer consisted of the inevitable woolen blanket but in winter
the extremely low temperatures render he extremely low temperatures render a fair state of efficiency but they are

Indian mending the canoe
ven when made into a sleeping bag The rabbit skin blanket is the most perany one else had evolved up man or years ago, but latterly the eiderdown Iuith has superseded everytling else protective corering of duck has with a very satisfactory solution of the bed
iling question. A well fed man can ecp comfortably in a snow bank in one 30 degrees below yero.
Transport in winter is accomphisheol
over practically the same routes as in over practically the same routes as in
summer, the ice on the lakes and river-
forming the road. The tolowem talk
he place of the canoe. Experiments have been tried with broadrunner slenghs
similar to the Kometic of the Esqui. maux, and under certain circumstances hey are admirable. But they need a road open road and a fairly hard one nd this they, only get on the larger and generally too soft, and the flat naroow flexible toboggan is the only thing which is universal in its adaptation. It is generally made of the native birch and is another Indian creation which has been little improved on by the White man although steel screws, bolts and even stered into its construction to re place the lashings of rawhide.
The hard wood gives a minimum of friction in cold weather but towards the breakup of winter the wet snow not only makes them difficult to haul,
but roughens and rags up the wood but rourghens and rags up the wood.
Low wooden rudders shod with steel are then sometimes used as an adjunct, but they are awkward things to carry about during the long winter and the period of wet snow is so short that they are often omitte Dogs are used for
the long distance work and rapid travthe lon
eling.
eling.
The most important part of the win The most important part of the win
ter outfit is probably the snow shoe and it has been one of the hardest to get of serviceable make. The snowshoe the Indian makes for himself is good, but those he makes to sell are the reverse and those sold by the deasers in civili-
zation are almost useless. The Fredericton firm have taken-up this branch of manufacture of late and is supplying a very good article.
Cooking outfits have also been the subject of much study and experiment. For light flying expeditions the open fire is all sufficient but for the large party
requiring a variety of food it is difficult in these days to find a cook who is willing to operate on one.
In stormy weather his job is not an enviable one, the baking of bread being especially difficult. Further the open fire necessitates a very large quantity of dry wood which is only obtainable anywhere by virtue of much chopping and hauling and sometimes not at and time to keep the cool- supplied. Sheet steel cook stoves have been brought to a fair state of efficiency but they are


The Suburban
Two residents of the suburbs, says the New York Sum, were discussing the Olympic races which were then taking
place in London. "The Olympic runners have done some "ard work," declared one.
"II'm!" rejoined his companion, scorn-
fully. "I notice they didn't cup of coffee in one hand ran lueak. fup of enffee in one hand and a break$\rightarrow \infty$
Sermons are to be measured by their

Winnipeg, March, 1914.
The Value of Sleep
By Charles A. Clouting, M.D.
Slieep is a necessity for human beings, as much a natural appetite as hinger or thirst. In fact, the craving of the body for sleep is even stronger than its cry for food. A man can go for forty
days without food; it has been done. de. can exist for seven days, occasionally longer, without sleep he can scaircely drag along for seven days.
All living things must sleep to live and the animal that does not sleep can-
Marie de Manaceine, of St. netersburg, who has written the best work on sleep, has proved by her ex periments on puppies that animals perimer more from want of
suffer sleep than rom want of food or drink, and hep from sleep even for for J. A. Gilbert, of the University of Iowa, experimenting on men, showed that want of sleep had a very serious effect on the health. But no one needs to be told that being deprived of sleep makes a $\begin{array}{ll}\text { person feel out of sorts; } & \text { everyone knows } \\ \text { this from experience. } & \text { A healthy man }\end{array}$ this from experience. A healthy man
who cuts off his amount of sleep even for a short time does not possess his usual energy and vitality; he is slack ithout But if he continues to come time he will break down
How much sleep does a person renot easy to give. No one can lay down a hard and fast law. It depends upon age, occupation, and habit; also Some people can get along with much less sleep than others and be in excellent health. Napoleon the Great is said to have slept but little; Humboldt, the well-known naturalist, is reputed to have never slent longer than four hours more than eighty; and many other renowned men are stated to have lived in
good health to old age with an extraordinarily small amount of sleep. However, the ordinary, everyday man or woman cannot be guided by the example of such men, and while the amount of yet tables have been drawn up by authorities on the subject which show in a fairly reliable manner how much sleep according to aige, man or woman neople up to the age of fifty, it is generally considered that about eignc said that enough. A phirlosopher once be divided into three parts; eight hours for work, eight hours for amusement, and eight hours for sleep, and this seems a good division. An old. English distich says, eight for a fool; and another old saying goes as follows: ing goes as follows:

> "Nature requires five, Custom gives seven; Lazinesi takes nine, And wickedness eleven."

Dr. Clement Dukes, an authority on the matter, gives the following tables; Under ten years of age, eleven hours'
sleep, under thirteen, ten and a half sleep, under thirteen, ten and a half
hours: under fifteen, ten hours; under hours; under fifteen, ten hours; under younger the child, the more sleep. required; but the time required decreases from infancy to grown-up life. In old age, sometimes more sleep is needed, and
sometimes less, it depends upon tlie state of health of old people. If vigorous and active, they require less sleep, and if decrepit and weak, they need a great deal of slumber, like young children. If you see a healthy, smooth-faced old main, you may be certain he has slept,
well' throughout his life. It may be said, then, that if a man or woman is healtly then, that if ad man or the of the work and
the wear amusement of the day is repaired in cight hours of slumber. When a persork crowds sixteen hours of work, whether it,
be hand or brain, into eight, or eiglit be hand or brain, into eight, or eiglht
hours of dissipation into four, and flatters himself that because he is working or playing harder, he will consequently sleep better, her, is deceiving himself. here are few men, and still fewer
women, who are able to lead such a life for a considerable time and only a few.

The average man or womian who does not give body and mind sufficient time to recuperate by sleep, is draining himself
or herself of the natural forces and is drawing an overdraft on the bank of life, and it will be only a question of time when disaster will come. Sleepless.ess is the first danger signal of a breakdown, and if long continued, will result
in the wrecking of the mental and in the wrecking of the mental and phys-
ical powers. ical powers
But, the
But, the question of chronic sleep-
lessness is too big to be discussed in a short article, and it is only brought in to show the harm that the lack of sleep may produce in a healthy man or woman, and to emphiasize the value of or rather the necessity of enough sleep.
There never has been a time in the history of the world when long and deep sleep was so greatly needed as now, and there never has been a time when civi-
lized man was so little able to sleep well. So many people at the present
time live in big cities where it is rush and hustle all the day and almost the same throughout the night; although the city dweller becomes, to a great even macustomed to sase a hen a awa from it, the "strain tells on him and inability to sleep properly is often the result. The way we live has made of us a nervous, restless race who seem to have forgotten how to take things calmly and reposefully. This tendency has much to do with the habit of drug taking, which is say
in this country.
in thisecountry.
Thilue of sleep can in no way be so clearly gauged as in the case of an so clearly gauged one who is suffering from a serious, acute illness. When a
physician is attending a fever stricken
patient' whose brain is wandering, or who is raging in delirum, he knows
that the only hope lies in a natural sleep.

## Very Careless

A bright little five-year-old while driv. ing one day with her father in the Park, came upon the Zoo. Her curiosity and
interest were at once aroused, and onie question tumbled out after another regarding the creatures that they saw. "Father", she asked, "what is that black animal over in the corner?" "That, Miss Inquisitiveness, is what is known as the Buffialo."
"Oh." she exclaimed, regretfully. "Why didn't they call it a New York; it's so big."


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## Household Suggestions

Good Bread
Getting at this subject from an analytical point of view and de-
termining the exact why and wheretermining the exact why and whereGeorge A. Olson, chemist of the Washington Experiment Station, after several years of experimentation and observat
tion has arrived at the conclusion that good bread can be made from virtually any kind of flour. He says that success or failure in bread-making depends almost wholly upon the methods practiced by the individual. In the course of his
study Mr. Olson made an extensive obstudy Mr. Olson made an extensive ons
servation of the experiences of persons who made bread. With no exception he found that those who succeeded in making good bread all the time did not depend upon fixed recipes. bread-making," he says, "is successful yeast, and it makes little difference yeast, and it makes ittle difference
whether the source is compressed or


Government trail near Jasper, Alta
dried yeast cake, or a 'starter.' The main thing is that it should be active
and not soured by chills or draughts. By using good, active yeast and proper methods, good bread can be made from development of yeast is from about eighty-two to ninety degrees Fa!!ren-
heit,"
The method given by Mr. Olson for the preparation of yeast is as follows:
Grate a fourth of a pound of potatos add a quart of boiling water and stir thoroughly. Next, add three ounces of sugar, an ounce of salt and, when the temperature has fallen to blood heat and stir. Cover snugly, set aside in a
a warm place a way from air currents, and leave it there to ferment. The following morning this mixture should contain much yeast foam on the surface. Strain
and add enough water to meet the required absorption of the flour. If a "starter" is used, instead of the above proportions use four ounces of sugar and one and a fourth ounces of salt, and follow the above directions. The next morning save out half a pint
and place it in a fruit jar, which may be set away in a cool place ready to use as the starter. The remaining pint and a half of yeast preparation is strained and diluted with the required amount of

The Danger of Rough Handling
"The use of too little water is the most prevalent cause for failure to make
good bread," adds Mr. Olson. The dough should be almost slack enough to cling
to the hand. A stiff rise, and in case fermentation is to longed it will sour and never spring in the oven. Dough of proper consistency will rise rapidly and develop into "wellpiled" loaves of good texture when
baked. It is better to use too baked. It is better to use too much water
than too little, for in the former case the time of fermentation can be chortened
cess water. Upon mixing, if the dough cess water. Cpon mixing, if the dough by adding more water and, working it gently and thoroughly.
"Mix one pound of flour with all of the yeast and water, either with a spoon or a bread-mixer. Let it stand for a few minutes, and then gradualy work in pounds of flour. Never force the flour to take up the water. If the hands are used the dough should be partly lifted and half turned toward or away from you. The mixing operation should be continued until all the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed. The same prethe rising dough. Knead gently and thoroughly until all the large gas pockets have been worked out. A thorough mixing followed by two gentle
kneadings is best with some flours, whereas with others the mere handling in the last kneading to shape into loaves gives the best results. If the nixing
kneading and other operations are done with force there is danger of lessening the activity of the yeast, in which cases hand, over-fermented doughs, when placed in the oven to bake, will fall. In such cases it is advisable to re-knead and let the dough rise again, although the quality of such bread will be more or less impaired."
Since a measure full of one flour will weigh more than a measure full oi anshould be weighed, not
measured. Also, it is more satisfactory to weigh the water. The proper amount lot of flour must be determined for each lot of flour, and it is therefore preferable to purchase flour, not a sack at a time flour generally improves with age. In asmuch as scientific methods to deter mine the amoynt of water a flour requires are impracticable for household purposes, he suggests the following Using a fa mall apothecary,s accurate scale and a three or four lots of flour of four ounces each. In one lot add two ounces of pre pared yeast preparation; in another two and four-tenths ounces; and in a with two and eight-tenths. If the one soft, while the one with two and fourtenths ounces is a little too stiff, mix the fourth lot with two and five-tenths ounces of the yeast preparation. Mix set aside in a warm place and let rise combination gives the best results. The one which, according to your judgment gives the best results indicates also the required amount of yeast solution to
use. The quantity of yeat use. The quantity of yeast preparation by fifteen will give the multiplied quired for will give the quantity re-
one-pound loaves of bread; or, multiplied by three, will give fourths of a pound of flour each to makee-one-pound loaf of bread
stirred, and, after it has cooled a little $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { become less cramped for ready money if } \\ & \text { they would be content to live a little }\end{aligned}\right.$ she adds a tiny pinch of salt and a tea-
spoon of vanilla. She stirs the fudge until partly cool and then pours it over the cut marshmallows, carefully coating for four or five hours, since it must not be cut until the marshmallows have had time to harden a little, because if cut too soon the marshmallows would be very sticky and the squares would not keep their shape. My little friend always uses fudge is much better and no more expensive than to use milk and then add a little piece of butter.

## German Housekeeoing

Living is cheaper in German cities than it is in the cities of England or America. The way in which a German family saves money is interestingly told by Mrs. Alfred Sidwick in example the class of people having an income of twenty-five hundred dollars. A German will save one-tenth of his twenty-five nec. How then does he use the rest of his income?
Rents are high in the larger German towns, and a flat is chosen for cheapness, but even that will cost not less than four hundred and fifty dollars. The German
income tax is high, and with municipal income tax is high, and with municipal
and other "rates" such expenditure will probably amount to three hundred dollars.
So far as indirect taxation goes, the German probably has no advantage. He some neighboring street, and sometimes over his shop or office. His daily saving in ear fares is considerable, and he avoids the wear and tear of regular travel. The great difference between Germany and England or Amei ica is due to the
different scales of living. The English man or American urnishes his house rather luxuriously, and decorates hi mey would be content to many make the mismore simply. Too many make the mishigher than theirs.

## Useful to know

When a young fruit or shade tree stops growing and looks as if it were about to give up the struggle for existence, the
trouble may often be traced to its being bark bound. In this case a long perpendicular slit in the bark will enable it to resume its natural growth.
Patent leather shoes and boots, when fresh and new, should be wiped over af-
ter every wearing and put a way in some place secure from dust, where the air is neither too hot nor too cold. Extremes of temperature injure the leather. When the shoes begin to show signs of wear, they should be wiped over with a sponge and warm water, and, after being care-
fully dried, should be brushed over lightly with patent leather varnish sold for the purpose. Never put patent leather near the fire.
To clean velvet there is nothing better than naptha, and even that should not be used except on silk velvet of fast
colors. First sponge the velvet with the colors. First sponge the velvet with the
naptha until it seems quite clean. Then let someone hold it down over a basin of very hot water in such a way that the steam must find its way out through the velvet, while it is brushed gently in the ame direction that the nap lies. Con-
tinue the brushing until the nap stands evenly over the whole surface.
Cut glass should be carefully treated when cleaned. It should be washed in warm water to which have been added a few drops of ammonia. Having thoroughly rinsed it, brush each piece separately
ith a soft brush dipped in whiting with a soft brush dipped in whiting
When the white powder is washed of polish the glass, which should drain for a minute or two, with tissue paper, which gives it a splendid gloss.

Geoms with ornamental knickknacks; the much less apartments are bare, with the English-speaking family would keep two or three maids, the German family would have only one-on smali wages at that.
Then the German wife looks closely after domestic details, with the result that food is not wasted in a well-mandoes not suffer from, and the family cooking which depresses life in some other countries. But it does not demand either above or below stairs, the "three square meals" a day.
Coffee and rolls suffice for breakfast The chief meal is the midday dinner which is generally plain and perhaps a little monotonous. Coffee, with rusks, about four o'clock, takes the place of the English afternoon tea, and the
a comparatively simple meal.
a comparatively simple meal.
The German family of this class plans that when all calls have been met there shall remain about eighty dollars for
holiday expenses. Perhaps one mistake English and Americans make is to allow for the holiday first.
English-speaking people would speedily


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## The Best out of Three

## A Comedy of the Links, by M. Gertrude Cundill

T HAD been a tiring day. One of those warm, damp days in midsum-snow-drifts and a north wind with absolute pleasure.
Miss Grace Barclay was just complet. ing a round of golf and was quite tired and rather cross, which attitude of mind but playing alone, however improving, is never inspiriting.
So she felt more aggrieved than really the occasion required, when, on driving, her ball shaped its course in some to her
inexplicable manner, and disappeared in a group of young maples and thick underbrush.
Leaning her new brassie egainst a rock she followed its line of flight rapidy, using her iron to clear a path among the
bushes. It was hot in the undergrowth and the leaves treated her to impromptu showers. "If I stay here till midnight," she murmured, "that ball is going to be found. A brand new one shan't escape
me in this way.? So further in she plunged, and in about five minutes pirngerged, somewhat disheveled, but triumphant.
"Now, where did I put my brassie?" She stood for a moment. "Oh, yes, In dismay leat
In dismay, she stopped short.
There, in the act of picking up her brassie, was a tail young man, not in his pieking it up, but stowing it awa
bag Thei Miss Barclay hesitated no longer. Running was one of her many accon plishments, and she put it into practic The man, although aware of her ap-
proach, was deliberately sauntering on: proach, was deliberately sauntering
"Stop!" she cried, authoritatively. He obeyed, looking a trifle amused, but in no way abashed.
It is difficult to look dignified when
one pulls up after a fifteen yards dash.
ine pils up atter a ifteen yards dash.
"Excuse me, sir," said Miss Barclay freezingly, "but I am afraid you are making a mistake."
his cap reall, said the culprit, lifting "You. "May I ask in what way?" -is said mentally) but it is not."
"I assure you I thought nothing of the kind. I was merely replacing it among-" he replied.
"Replacing! Well, may I ask you not to 'replace' it. The fact is I only laid it down there while 1 looked for my mall, and as the brassies She stretched forth her hand meaningly. plussed, but replied: "It is you who ar mistaken, I fancy. Why, I only this


Miss Barclay endeavored to make her augh sarcastic; the situation was be coming too absurd, and she added some what excitedy: "When 1 tel you leant it against that identical stone, no, Den minutes "I ago-horry to appear rude but there is no-
"No, I know there is no name. You needn't tell me that-
She would not permit him to finish his sentence.
"I know there is no name, for Thomp son only finished it yesterday, and the leather as you see is new; everything
about it is new; the shaft not scratched. And, oh dear, what is the good of arguing? I am sure you only meant to keep it till you found the owner, and as you have found her-
There were no signs of withdrawing it from the bag.
"I insist upon having it at once." Till now he had been smiling, but he began to look annoyed.
"Upon my word," he said, "it is the theft, but if you insist. Well, I can't theft, but if you insist. Wello
very well fight a lady-" There was

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a slight emphasis. "So you had bette allowed to explain." " "Explain!": said Miss Barclay, who had completely lost her temper. "I hardly see what there is to explain." Solemnly he took out the brassie soleminly he presented it; then, with grave bow, he took up his bag an
walked off. "W " "
"Well," said Miss Barclay, as she slowly followed in his wake, it suppose to add dignity to impudence. But he really looked rather nice.
Without another look at the cause of her trouble, she stowed her clubs in he bag, and her sister calling for her just
then, she drove home up the coad, withthen, she drove home up the road, with
out catching sight of the would-be-ilub snatcher.
He, how
se, however, was surveying her from a dressing-room window.
"Of all cool hands!" said he. "Really a woman will accuse one of anything
But when she finds out - that will sufficient recompense for me."
The very next afternoon, as Miss Grace Barclay was on the gallery, het cousin, George Carruthers, joined her She had not seen him for some time, and they had much to talk about.
clubs, he recollected something.
"Oh, Grace! There is such a nice cha I want to introduce to you. His name is Sleyden, and he does not know many people. May I get him ?"
"Of course, George. Is he a good
player?" "Ripping! I shan't be a minute."
In a moment he came out of the men's club-room followed by - the clubsnatcher.
"I might have known," groaned Miss Grace, and she scanned the distant scene saw Carruthers and his friend stop short, then abruptly the club-snatcher turned on his heel and returned to the house. Carruthers, looking slightly perturbed rejoined her. He
to be sympathetic. to be sympathetic
"Ah!" said he, with much originality
Niss Grace gave no assistance.
"Care for a round with me?"
She looked at him.
"So he was not 'pleased to meet' me. Was that it, George "Of course not Had forgotten an engagement, or rather some fellow called-"", Oh , George, dear! Ananias is not the "Oh, George, dear! Ananias is not the
role for you. I think I understand why role for you.,
he wouldn't." "He said you would, you know-that it would be mutually unpleasant;" Mr Carruthers said quickly.
Grace Barclay, in spite of her displeasure, laughed.
"Did he say that? Well, I agree wits him. But you need not ask any, quesand she walked into the house. Mr . Sley "To think it should be the Mr. Sleyden all the girls have been talking about.
But I am glad he had the grace to feel ashamed."
It so happened that for nearly a week Miss Barclay from even looking as her golf clubs.
And when at last the free day came, And when at last dressing-room with she walked up to the dressing-room locker. an eager step and threw open her laid to Miss Hanbury, who was waiting. "Just two clubs will do. Isn't this new brassie a good one ?"
She handed it out for inspection. is put on rather raggedly", " "Oh, do you? Now, I always think Thompson so particular about that-
which reminds me-I want to write my initials on the end." ${ }^{1}$
"She took out a pencil
"They are on, Grace," said Miss Han "No, dear. I only wish they had been," Miss Hanbury, on the point of contradicting, turned to the light.
"What does 'J. B. S.' stand for?" she "What does 'J. B. S.' stand for?" she
asked. G .
Grace Barclay gave a shriek. If she had a fault, it was that she was a little "'J. B. S.' I Con't beliero it. Let me

She saw. And the color flooded her pose? As long as she had to acknowl-
${ }_{\text {ance. }}$ Mr. Sleyden! So I have stolen his club. What shall I do! Oh, Gertrude, what shall I do? What must he have thought of me?
Ignorant of the facts, Miss Hanbury found it difficult to reply. But when she had heard the story and" had ceased to laugh-"Well," said she, "the man must be remarkably stupid to hourself to property."
"My dear girl, he tried to explain. I wouldn't let him. You know my unfortunately decided and dictatorial mas.ner. Now I shall have to apologize.
"Oh, simply write a little explanation on a card and leave it," with Conlan to give him, with the club.",
"I won't write a note."
"No, of course not."
And after some consultation the following was written: "Miss Barclay regrets that owing to a mistake, Mr. Sleyden's club has been in her possesher detention of it has caused no inconvenience."
"I think," said the writer, "that is very neatly put. It does not make me apologize at all. Much better never to own yourself in the wrong. You see, I
don't say I made the mistake."

$$
\text { don't say } 1 \text { maue ___ }
$$



On the way to Pyramid Lake, Alta
"But he knows you did."
"Oh, that does not matter! Now, the question is, where is my own club? Conlan, the steward, and the girls went out to look for the lawful property of a oo-confident lady.
But neither high nor low could it be und.
It was after six before their round ast hole, Miss Barclay's quick from the last hole, Miss Barclay's quick eye de-
tected Mr. Sleyden driving, at the first
"How self-satisfied he is feeling now" aid she, and looked the other way. As she rested in a huge rocksoave and smiling. He carried a club.
"It is to be returned to you, Miss Barclay. The gentleman gave it to me and he said as how, Miss, he was sorry, he returns it, if you please," "But I don't please, Conlan. O ourse it is his."
"Well, Miss, those were his identical words. But if I may make so bold, I heard Mr. Sleyden remarking to a gen'J. B.,' you see. And Mr. Sleyden's name is Charles, begging his pardon." "Very well, Conlan. Leave it in the gentlemen's rooms somewhere., I have Conlan withdrew, much interested and Conlan withdrew, much interested and
So in truth was Miss Bar
"I don't believe his name is Charles," said this interesting young person. "1le only refuses to take it, to make me eei uncomfortable."
And out on the green Sleyden was
fising the sheep from about his hole "aving, as he did so, to Sherburne, me somebody's else's club, ào you sup-
"My dear boy, it is for your good, nd Gertrude would say more, only she has not made a study of your bad points
as I have. My dear! I hope we will play together."
"My dearest! I hope we won't
"Don't be stupid, George; I didn't neain you. But it would be jolly if we nice, or rather nicer, man!"
Carruthers jumped up. "I'll go and see what they are at, those hovering committee people."
In a moment he came back radiant. "You and I, Miss Hanbury, are to play together. Hope you don't mind."
Miss Hanbury's looks belied her if she
"Where am I put, George?" aske Miss Barclay.
Carruthers laughed, restrainedly.
"Oh, you are in our foursome, too.
an afraid you won't be pleased, Gracie but-well, confound it, they have stuck you down with Sleyden, and nothing could do would change them."
"Did you try hard?"
"Of course. You know my persuasive arts. But I say, Grace, kerp cool. He is a very decent chap. And there is
this! If you don't get him, you'll play this! If you don't get him, you'll play
with Monty Reynolds." Now Monty Reynolds was her pet aversion.
Miss Barclay's expression was tragic. "What can my sins have been, to de serve such punishment? However silent contempt is easily expressed,
I shall adopt that crushing mode." I shall adopt that crushing mode."
"Oh, but don't necessitate your own "Oh, but don't necessitate your own
punishment. It will be harder for you than for us." my play is superb. He can converse with you and Gertrude as much as he likes I shall not open my lips."


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"Good morning, Carruthers", said
voice at her elbow. "I believe I'm in your foursome. Jolly, isn't it ?" Carruthers agreed, and forthwith in troduced him. Miss Barclay bowedafter a manner, at all events.
Sleyden seèmed quite una ware that he as-received only on sufferanc
said. "Let us go over to the the first foursome is just setting out. By George! that girl drives well."
began Miss Burclay. Then she sery-began Miss Barclay. Then she coughe
most opportunely. explosively and bent down to untie his boot-for, as it was securely knotted that must have been his purpose.
This particular foursome was well watched. Miss Hanbury was slightly
weaker than Miss Barclay, and Sleyden weaker than Miss Barclay, and Sleyder
almost imperceptibly behind Carruthers Though he drove farther, his approach was often poor and here he fell behind. But his putting was irreproachable. It
was clean and sure; like all his move was clean and sure;
inents, full of decision.
When three out of four do a fair amount of talking, the fourth voice is not indispensable. Miss Barclay was
quite discomfited to find her silence wa quite disco
$\underset{\text { A very small amount of advice was }}{\text { pred }}$ proffered by Sleyden to his partner hances of independent play. But he ame behind her once as she was select ing a club.
would do well to use a brassie", "yo Miss Barclay's glance should have made him quail.
"I have not got one," she vouchsafed Then added: "Perhaps you will lend me "Unfortunately,", Miss Barclay, mine has been mislaid.
There was some stress upon the word "Tndeed! I can't easily, understand that, for I always think one's clubs seem to possess an individuality. One can
always tell one's own." "You surprise me. I should not
thought that was your experience."
"No. It is not mine. So I always try to have my name clearly written on the
shaft."
"Though even that is apparently not of much service. Your initials appar enty vary. Sleyden raised hish eyebrows.
"That sounds mysterious. What makes "Why so?" should I explain what you already know, that that club is yours and no one else"s?" "Miss Barclay, my name is CharlesI didn't name myself, so I won't apolo-
gize."
".T '. . B. S.' on your clubs? Is it a nou put
guerre? A golfing sobriquet?" "May I ask why do you insist on my receiving stolen-er-other people's pro-
perty? Willingly would I take back my perty? Willingly would I take back my
own, but until then-"."
"Until then, please don't speak to me again."
"Not to lose the match when it means a
prize.
This stoppel the altercation, but they did lose the hole - for the playing of neither was up to the mark. Before the
round was finished, Miss Barclay became reckless-she drove regardless of the direction. In short, her temper she had a three-inch putt and missed her hole.
Slevden threw himself on the grass complacently. "I love to see anyone so singularly some people are so keen about pot-huntsome people are so keen about pot-hunt-
ing that it annoys me. Why bother to win even clubs, when you can buy them
or procure them in other ways?" or procure them in other ways?"
"On the contrary, I was most ansious to win," she retorted. "Nothing I like
better than prizes. It is provoking I am "Can you account for it, all? Per
haps if vou had drawn another partner haps if you hadd drawn another partner.
one, for instance, you could have talked
to more freely-., to more freely--" Miss Barclay was at a loss how to way she seemed to have lost her identity.
tents, she had met her match. All he
said was uttered in a grave, dignified manner, so that it left no suspicion of impertinence or tre
Grace Barclay was dispirited and subdued But, though she knew it not, it "hoist with her own petard." She reused to stay to lunch, and seemed relieved when her small brother called for her in the pony-cart.
Though in no way encouraged to do oo, Mr. Sleyden stood bareheaded in the
blazing sunshine, tucking in the linen duster.
"After all, I confess I am a little disappointed at being knocked out of it alMiss Barclay un
Miss Barclay unsuccessfully tried to "Wh.
said.
"No
"No! But now any further chance of playing with you is at an end," he re
joined. "That I should think would be to your advantage, considering how little we
'worked together for good' this morning." ${ }^{\text {Do }}$
somebody-are you ever in need of a somebody to play with ""
"Never!" brightly. "Miss Hanbury i always ready." The pony sprang forward, Sleyden "Unless I am much mistaken," soliloquized Sleyden, "after this morning carruthers will expect that agreeable now, if that brassie really was the same she relieved me of, where on earth did I get it?"
He went in to hav
after his exercise.
A stout, ruddy young man was also "Hullo, Jim! again? You should hare played this morning."
It was
It was Carruthers who hailed him.
The young man extended his left hand "Sprained my wrist badly. Haven" played for two weeks. No: it isn' uite well yet. sieyden wore a preoccupied expres
sion. "I say, said he, is it possible your Sinclair laughed. "They are. Have you got some of my washing instead of "No. But have you missed a club?",
"A brassie? Yes, I have, have you? For when I pulled out my' things just
now a wretched old brassie fell out, and mine was a jolly new one. Sleyden smiled
"Then I have stolen yours. But how the exchange took place I don't know." "held up" by Carruthers' cousin. "I can explain it", said sinclair. day I a mischief of a hurry the last day I played; grabbed up some clubs
from the table, and chucked them away in my locker. You came after and took what I left. Not playing for all this "But what about my cousin? She yours, unless she had lost one herself,",
said Carruthers. "Of course, she mistook the place time it has turne that it had disappeared" this morning that it had disappeared."
"From first to last it tangled-up affair," said Sley been a most by the way, ask Conlan for your club, He stood leaning against the door for while, wrapt in thought. Then suddenly pulled out some paper. "Now," said he. but to himself, "I'l know, for Carruthers, of course, was not
such an ass as to tell her I such an ass as to tell her 1 would not
introduced. But girls a anays like apoi-
ogies: and, for that matter she shat ogies: and, for that matter, she had a
much claim to the club as I had. I an beginning to

## Accordingly considered sat

Dear Miss Barcl
Derhaps I am


Write to The Cudahy Packing Co., Toronte
own particular brassie has turned up.
What is more, I have discovered as well the rightful owner of the oul youl he rdly returned to me, and which I find you, or I'l giye youe, you the thie " naty rearn 1 find said the stern Thompson, tightening his I had been unlaw. Therefore, when you deavored it, your right to it was as great as my own.
I understand you ve not yet found our club. If I could be of any assistonly too happy.
May I call to-morrow afterioon and talk over the situation from an amateur detective's point of view? Believe me Yours sincerely, Not even Miss Hanbury Was made
cognizant of any of the details concerning that note, its reception, or the reply it evoked. Yet everyone, including that young lady, were appraised of its results servance to any large extent.
If golf was neglected by any members of that well-organized club, Mîr. Sleyden and Miss harclay were not among the number. And the discovery that they played golf well, together, led to the
further discovery that they rode and further discovery that they roten and
drove better in each other's company. In truth anything, even an afternoon tea, participated in by both, immediately turned out successiful. Though, as they often took pains to point out to each known to their practical minds.
"Oh, go easy, Thompson! Here,
Batiste, or whatever you call yourself, take a dollar and cut. Will that satisfy
yon \%" said sleyden, waring a clean bill temptingly. The small black eyes gleamed. There Was a momentary hesitation. Then one
grimy fist closed over the coveted grimy fist closed over the coveted money, the club fell from the other, and two bare legs made short work of the road home. The instructor, too. disgusted at such
leniency for further parley, strolled Thay.
There was silence.
Thace in her usual impetuons fashion, seized the brassie and swung it about her head. "Hurrah!" said she. Simultaneously Sleyden uttered an expletive too spontaneous to be studied. Then, apologetically, "By jove, that was my eye you tried to drive-out? The other eye was pouring with sympathetic tears, and the one struck the blow caught just by the eyebrow. Apologies were not behindland. Together they descended to the stream, now low in its bed, to bathe the injured member.


Loading the golden grain in Alberta.

But through it all, and in spite of arlay's long-missing club had remained mystery. One afternoon they were seated some-
what precariously on the huge roller What precariously on the huge ry the stream, when Thompson, the instructor, broke in upon a conversation that threatened to become personal. By the collar he gripped a much dishevellect
youth, whose face bore traces of recent tears-tears wiped with a dusty hand. "Excuse me, Miss Barclay," said he, "but you know that brassie, I made for ron ix weeks ago. Well. I found this here little wagrum practising with it fust now behind my shed. He was playmg uncommon well, and I stepped out that club?' Says he, 'Whre did you geven give it me.' Says I, ‘No, you don't'’ for 1 saw it was ny own make, and, begging your der one. Then $I$ examined it closer, and
I naw it was the one I made for liss I naw it was the one I made for Miss Barclay. The shaft having a peculiar
mark on one side, I remembered it. The romg chap says. swearing like theexcuse me, Miss...he fonnd, it up in the field near the second hole". "And so he did, I expect," said Miss
Harlar: "that is where I left it." cleyden looked at her. "Did you "Yiou know I did: But. Thompeon,
lo let go his collar Did you really find "Oui, Man'selle ${ }^{-1}$ T don't lie. It was make it goom, wand grast he looked de. "How much will you sell it for?"

A small cambric handkerchief steeped applied frequentiy, evidently possessel intinitely soothing properties. Where the
blow had fallent there was already a blow had fallen there was already an
angry lump, but the eye was unscathed angry lump, but the eye was unscathen
"Oh, dear! I am so relieved," sai Grace. "You can open it, callt you?" It was closed instantly
"No. At least not very well. It hurts!" "I'm so sorry
ited No explanation was in Sleyden sat down on the stone besid "Did you ever hear an ancient law re garding the patting out of a man "No," with decision. "I am sure there isn"t one."
"Thenl I will tell you about it." "Oh, please don't. I think I re member:" What ha
"Well!
"Yay" Nothing!",
"Are you willing, then, to let the la take its course without trying to do fend yours.lf? For I assure you I shall
take an action"
"Oh, why are you such a goose!, A
".Well. what!" I.. If you don't know, then nemer

Sleviden took hee hands prisoner.

- irace," he said. "if youll marry me, I'll endeaver to forget that you Tried to pacid to be-himd!"
lud thongh much of this story be. came publuc property, there are people
who still wonder why Sleyden keeps a brassie always lying on hys study-table.
 has the natural oils of Trinidad Lake,
asphalt sealed in it. They give asphalt sealed in it. They give Genasco life and vigor to resist sun, rain, wind, heat, cold, alko sas It stays weather-proof and sav repair-expense
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W. J. McCALLUM, Brampton, Ont. cumoriand $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \text { Bng }_{8}\end{gathered}$


## The Ambush

A War Story, by F. N. Friend.

He following is a story of a con- hour ago, and they are sure to be here THE following is a story of whe which was proceeding from $\underset{\text { Free State, during the last Boer War. }}{\mathbf{K}}$ You wint not find the tale in any history of that same war. Hardacre's Scouts-the pame is as
good as any other-of which I was a good as any
corporal, were doing the scouting duty for this convoy, and we were, on this momentous morning, stretched out in haff-sections at some two hundred yards interval, over an expanse of wintry
veldt, about half-way on our journey. veldt, about half-way on our journey.
Immediately in our front, and flanking each side of the road along which the convoy was moving, lay two low, undulating kopjes, between which could be seen, about fifteen hundred yards fur-
ther on, another kopje, rather rocky, ther on, another kopje, rather rocky,
and covered with short scrub or brush. It was a "trappy" looking place, but the Intelligence Department had reported the country clear of Boers for twenty miles, which was satisfyingthat is, to all but the
by bitter experience. on the sky-line for a second. That is what I went over to tell Hardacre, beg. ging him to let me go back and warn
the convoy. All I could get from him the convoy. Anc
was a
asarcastic remark about old women's tales, that I was to obey orders and not frighten the men, that he had it on the best authority (mark you!) that there were no Boers within twenty
miles, and that I was to miles, and that I was to go back to my
place and not talk moonshine." Hol
Holford began to look a trifle impressed.
"Holford," I said, "I have a little plan of my own, of which I am going to take
the sole responsibility. Even if they hang me afterwards, I mean to try it now. Just you ride to the half-sections, right and left of us, and tell Tyndale, and one man of the other half-section, to come to me."
He went off at a canter: we had nearly got through between the kopjes


Well," I said to my other half-sec tion commander, Holford, as we began to pass the two low hills, "to continue our discussion. You are only just out from England, presumably, by your air
of stubborn know much of Johnny Boer's funny little tricks as yet; consequently you have bagsful to learn." "He smiled, feebly. "Now," I went on, "I'll give you a few hints. When you see a high, im-pregnable-looking hill-apparently just the place for a good stand-you may
be fairly sure that there is nothing there, however much you may expect it. The real danger lies in these innocentlooking, low kopjes like those which we are passing. I shouldn't wonder if there were Boers on them now, and I am quite sure no one has troubled to go up "But they would fire on us here," said Holford. "Besides, the Intelligence Department have reported 'all clear'; so there is no need to look." This with an air of finality
"Did you never hear in your answered. youth, of scouts being allowed to pass through, so as to surprise the convoy And as for your Intelligence Department, what do you expect of an institution at whose head is a young suba brand-new commission, minutes, with Reilly, a drunken old Kimberley diager who knows as much about this business as he does of drinking water, as brainscarrier? Another thing, when the Intelligence Deparment reports 'all clear, Holford was silent, but still ob timate and unconvincible.
"Now". I continued, "don't look roumd too much when I tell you this. Ther"
were Dutchmen on these hills half an

Presently the men I had sent for came up to me. "Boys," I said, "these blamed Dutch mên have let us through so thrat the may surprise the convoy. It's no good going back; we should be stopped an captured. A shot or two might not
warn the convoy; they mightn't notic it. Hardacre won't believe me, but will you come with me and carry out a plan to circumvent them?"
"My oath," said Tyndale, a tall Aus tralian
"It's against orders." I continued, "but I alone am responsible. Well, then, you the lroad. I'll bet my life there is a gun and five or six men planted thereI hope no more, but we must risk that The Boers will probably be nearly all on to the convoy. You, Tyndale, must take your half-section round the right of the kopje; Holford, I, and this other half-section will come round on the left We are going to take that gun, and turn it on their own little trap. "When you get round the hill, keep your eyes skinned for a sign of horses
probably hidden behind rocks or scrub We must seize the man in charge before he can give the alarm, so must go cau tiously. If successful, we can tell from the number of horses how many me are on the hill, and act accordingly, but if they have an escort, or any number give it up and try to get back to warn They nodded assent
"Be very careful," I concluded, "till you locate the man with the horses, and then rush lim, but no noise." "I understamd." said Tyndale, as he

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## The Awakening of Priscilla



A Western town springing up at the foot of the Rockies
But the training, the excellent moral $\mid$ with me it's different. My aunts would principles, the more than excellent ad- possibly not - approve. Yet I wonder rice which had done so much for
Hannah, had little or no effect on Hannah's youthful relative. Precept, ad- $\begin{aligned} & \text { ple kept their birthdays. She must have } \\ & \text { known too." }\end{aligned}$ vice, even the more severe forms of con- "Aunt Hannah? She wouldn't bother demnation, slid like so much water off
a duck's back, when applied to Betsy. a duck's back, when applied to Betsy.
Their incorrigible maid-servant was the $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hannah's niece averred with youthful } \\ & \text { scorn. "Never likely had a present from }\end{aligned}$ despair of the old ladies' lives, and yet, for trusted Hannah's sake, they dare not summarily dismiss he
But while the old ladies fretted, one member, at least, of the household re-
joiced in Betsy's coming. To Priscilla it seemed as though the old house had suddenly wakened up from that deadly sleep to which the rigid rule of Hamah's mistresses, the exemplary serving of
Hannah herself, had so long reduced it Hannah herself, had so long reduced it. Betsy, and evell Betsy's erratic mode of
work, gave just a tinge of color to a pic ture which had long been grey. Betsy, with her pink wrapper, her tousled red head, and merry, blue eyes, was to Pris-
cilla an infinitely cilla an infinitely more attractive person-
ality than the excellent chocolate-clad ality than the excellent chocolate-clad
Hannain had ever been. Even the fact of the joint being over-done, and the potatoes under, was in some ways a change from the dull, respectable, everyday routine.
When Petsy smashed When Betsy smashed one of the best
dinner plates, it was something epoch in Priscilla's existence. Hannall, throughout all her long service, had
never so much as chipped a never so much as chipped a saucer. To Priscilla, descending to the kitchen to iron some of her aunts' finer handker-
chiefs and laces, Betsy would chat away in the most artless manmer possible. It Was through Betsys consersation that
Priscilla obtained most of her orimpes of that outside world of which, thanks to her elders' stern upbringing, she knew
so little. so little. Miss 'Cilla"-Betsy would per"La! Miss 'Cilla"一Betsy would per-
int in calling her "Miss "Cilla," much to oled ladies amovance. -To think of bein' your birthday to-morrow, an' ou never so much as lookin' forward to
a sweetheart in her life, let alone anyone else. A born old maid, if ever there was one, and a born old maid she'll stay,
though she was married fifty times over. though she was married fifty times over. It's the mistresses I'm wonderin' at, not
doin' their best to make things cheery for you, and you the only young thing in the house," added affectionate Betsy, setting down the potato pot with a thud. Subsequent conversation revealed the
fact that Betsy had reived fact that Betsy had received a good
many birthlay presents in her day many, birthday presents in her day.
Betsy's admirers lad been many, and her swains' gifts varied, ranging from ties and gloves to clocolates and boxes of "bong-bongs." Priscilla, hearkening half enviously, suddenly realised that her own life was dull, monotonous, grey. Was it
altogether the old aunts whom she had altogether the old aunts whom she had
to thank for the narrow outlook upon life which she at present enjoyed? Had Priscilla herself, by her over-meekness A docility, no hand in the matter? in A ring at the door-bell upstairs broke conquests. Priscillaids recital of past conquests. Priscilla, still ironing, was revolving many things in her mind when Cetsy came clattering down again, her
cap awry, having successfuly admitted the visity, having successfuly admitted
the "A lady to see the mistresses, and Miss Maria says, will you please go in when
the tea does, Miss 'Cilla? It's that old liss Arrol from Bournville," added hetsy, seizing the kettle, and filling it at the kitchen pipe with altogether unnecessary din. prese alogether the parlor and the tea-tray arrived in the parlor a quarter of an hour later,
together. She entered softly-the aunts
had taught her that young people ought
to be seel and not heard, and, having

Winnineg, March, 1914.
The Western Home Monthly
shaken hands with the visitor, proceceded with her usual duties of pouring out tea. Miss Arrol, a merry ola aossible to be, glanced up at her with ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ smiling nod as she handed her her cup.
"Grown out of all knowledge, you seem to be every time I see you, child. Nineteen to-morrow, your aunts tell me you are. Ah! I Lan rane. Little I valued my youth was your age. Litthe riches of the world
then, and now all the rem can't give me one :wur of that golden time back again."
Miss Jane frowned slightly. Miss Jane was the older aunt, and possessed the strongest objection ence
brought into prom advantages, my dear Agnes"-Miss Arrol's name was Agnes. "Youth, in its inexperience, may wel envy those of riper years. You may go and sit down, Priscilla. You, are only
ctanding in Miss Arro's light." "Now now, as though I didn
have her," the good-natured spinster said. "Often I've envied the two of you having a little girl like this of your own You sit down by me, 'Cilla-once upon a time, long enough ago, I had a little
sister of my own called 'Cilla-and tell me about all the birthday presents you're expecting to-morrow. Why, when y was your age, I'd not have been able Io sleep for thinking of what I was get-
"Isn't it good of her? Can't I go along Jane? And oh! I wish that I had something that I could take her in return, for a birthday present.
"Don't be ridiculous, Priscilla," Aunt Jane said in condemnatory tones.' "Thank Agnes Arrol if you wish for her pretty
ift; but pray do niot endeavor to return it in any pray do not endeavor to retur deavors to ignore a birthday rather than to remember it. Even when I was a girl, we had no time for such folly," added Aunt Jane, who certainly, at that period of her life, looked as unlikely a birthday
present giver or recipient as sible for anyone to imagine.
Priscilla, thankful to receive even so much permission, held her peace. But after breakfast was over, she hastened upstairs, and, donning her hat and coat, made a hasty exit from the house. There might repent of the permission already given, and recall her to some totally unneessary household task. Priscilla, hastening down the faintly sunny street, reflected on the possibility of her bein
able to present Miss Agnes Arrol with able to present Miss Agnes Arrou, wit
any acceptable gift. At the florists she paused, hesitated, and finally went in and bought a tiny pot of violets. Then she hailed the bus for Bournville.
Priscilla, though she had rarely visited
Miss Arrol at Bournville before, found


The product of a Kildonan garden near Winnipeg
ting, and from whom. See what it is to the house easily enough. One of a couple be old. Though my birthday's to-morrow, too, same day as your own, no one wor
ever dream of sending me a present."
"No one has ever sent me a present either," Priscilla averred half shyly. "There are so few people that I know," she added sorrowfully and humbly. At that moment it almost seemed to her as though she had been cheated out of
something in her life. Age might lay claim to experience, as Great-aunt Janc claim to experience, as Great-perience to be gained if one had hardly even lived? "We have always been most, careful regarding Prescilla's associates," "Greataunt Maria said with dignity. "Young people are often heds; but, guarded as
their choice of friend Priscilla has been, we have no need to reproach ourselves with any degree of laxity on that score. As regards the frivolous habit of present-giving upon birthdays or otherwise, that at least one which we hav
be discouraged."
"Poor Priscilla," Miss Arrol murured: but she said it so softly that only Priscilla, and not the aunts, heard it. "Never mind, if no one else will, l ", send you a birthday souvenir. It won be much fun for you, tom than notling ineteen only comes once in a lifetime, ou know." And the old lady nodded reassuringly little squeeze.

Chapter II
Priscilla's "present" from Miss Arro rrived duly upon her birthday morning Half a dozen embroidered pocket-hant erchiefs, accompanying a card prett. doring of lovers. Priscilla had no lover -lad never had a lover; but this very tangible token of her kind old friend's Stie looked up with shining eyes.
the house easily enough. One of a couple
of villas, standing back a little from the road, and surrounded by a cheerful green paling. The maid who answered her rather timid ring, smiled, and invited her to enter, even before
"Missus has been expectin' you all "Missus has been expectin" you al day, miss," she volunteered as informa$\underset{\substack{\text { tion. } \\ \text { Pris }}}{ }$
Priscilla laid her pot of violets upon the table, and sat down to wait in the comfortable little room, half parlor, half udy, into which she had been ushered. She had not so long to wait after all. aced youns man enfered. The gloom did ot even lift from "his countenance at ight of Priscilla sitting there, her little pot of purple violets beside her. "Good morning," he said briefly. "My unt is indisposed this morning, and has She issioned me to see you in her place She expected you rather anaridable," "I came as soon as I could," Priscilla id came as soon she was to neek to resent the old lady's evident desire for immediate thanks; though she ould not help wishing that it had been Hiss Arrol rather than her nephew wh "Oh! there an perbt" he said easily "It's only that my aunt's a bit nervous -thouglit there might have been a bus mash-up or something of that sort when you didn't make your appearance. You haven't been from home he added, not unkindly. That the little girl with the shy grey eyes was lad realized on the moment, and this young man, albeit gloomy of counten ance, did not care to be held in unneces. sary awe. Priver without one of my aunts, Priscilla informed him. "As far hournvile, quite easily. It wasn't that that


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The Western prairie scene. Winnipeg, Man. Kindly send mea copy of new Spring and cummer Catalogue, as advertis d in The Western Home Mcnthly NAME.

PROVİNCE
kept me. I suppose we must just have had breakfast later this morning," added this austere questioner
this austere questioner.
fushed was hardly that I meant." He "Staying from home, rather. I gather," flushing again, "from your appearance, that you are very young. It must only be quite ree
with school.,
It was now Priscilla's turn to flush What a strange young man this was, to be sure. But perhaps, like Priscilla herself, he was shy, and the abruptly novel nature of his conversation might merely
be the result of nervous "gaucherie" be the result of nervous "gaucherie." It
such were the case, Priscilla felt such were the case, Priscilla felt that
she could sympathize with him if anyone could.
"I never was at school. My aunts preferred that $I$ should be taught at home. And I am not so young as I look. Every-
one says so.
Nineteen is not so very one says so."
young, is it?
"It is hardly A patriarchal age," he told her, smiling in spite of himself; for there was something in Priscilla's child-
ish naivete which was unexplainably reish naivete which was unexplainably re-
freshing. "Forgive me for the imfreshing. "Forgive me for the im-
pertinence of $m y$ inquiry. That is one pertinence of my inquiry. That is one
of the things, $I$ am told, which the of the ethings, 1 am tola, which the
twentieth-entury young lady usually prefers to keep to herself."
"Why, I wonder?" For Priscilla, liv. ing far apart from the world and its
wiles as she had hitherto done. was singularly ignorant on such matters. SMy aunts are always telling me how young I am; but then, one of them is
over eighty, and that is really old,"
added Priscilla, as though nothing short
of the age of the reloowned Methuselah of the age of the renowned Methuselah
could have in any way appealed to her. could have in any way appealed to her
And then she remembered the real And then she remembered the real
purport of her coming, and lifted the parport of her coming, and ifted
little pot of violets from the table "'Twas the only thing I conld think Twas the only thing I could think she? And violets-I always think there are no flowers like violets."
"Violets." He smiled back at her, the glom altogether, gone from his handsome face. "Aren't they sweet, too?" He
drew the litte pot towards him, as drew the little pot towards him, as
though the better to inhale the fragrangh the better to inhale the frag-
rance. "They take me back to the time when $I$ was a little chap. We used to grow just such violets as those in the dear old rectory garden at home. Such a time ago it seems, almost a lifetime,
and I thought I'd forgotten. But there and I thought Id forgotten. But there
are some things we can't forget, hard as we try."
"But that-you'd always want to re-
 half wistrul as she spoke. "I've nothing
like that in my life-only always the lise that in my lie-onty always the
same, the old house, the old aunts. same, the oid house, the old aunts. any different. The world beyond, and me here-always here. Oinly pernaps when I grow old, like,
shan't mind so much." shan't mind so much."
The man, still bendin
The man, still bending over the violets,
glanced up. Hark glanced up. His dark eyes met hers
with a sud. flash a suden, answering, understanding "Not "Not mind? Why, child, don't you know that it's the passing away of your
own beautiful youth, above all, which will leave you broken-hearted? When
that is gone - so little else matters. We're so wearied, with no heart for the brave fight we might once have under-
taken, had fetters not bound our hands. We are not content, not even resigned, only helpless. Surely there are bigger things to bo go, got out of life than mere not minding'?
"Oh, then you know- you know, too?" Priscilla stretched out her little hand and, across the violets, their grasp met. Enew. For life is beautiful, isn't it, and oo be shut out from it all-that's what seems the very hardest. Not that it's the aunts' fanult; don't imagine that for will nemert. understand."
And then, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, Priscilla stood up, blushing furiously. To confide thus in an utter stranger those thoughts which as yet she had hardly realized she possessedwhatever could she have been thinking
of? Only, he hardly seemed a stranger of ? Only, he hardly seemed a stranger
now. Those later confidences had brought them very near together.
"I must be going," Priscilla said,
little stiffly. "Will you tell your aunt how sorry I am that slie is-indisposed." "But you must come up and see my aunt," he said, almost eagerly. "It was
only those - preliminaries that I was only those - preliminaries that I was
commissioned to arrange. She would naturally prefer an interview with you herself,"
"I thought you were never coming Basil. It is quite half an hour, I am
sure, since I heard the door bell sure, since I heard the door bell ring
Give the young woman that chair where I can see hè face."

That. Building you are going to do
But Priscilla did not at once accept
But Priscilla did not at once accept
the chair the nephew, thus commanded proffered her. There was a startled look in her grey eyes as she met the searching glance of the irate old lady. For the moment the girl felt n, t unlike Little Red Riding Hood of the children's fairy
tale who coming to visit kindly Grand mamma, finds Grandmamma mysterions.ly vanished, and the snarling wolf in her place. child \%" the wolf inquired sharply ""0 mat, would think you had never seen a "One woman before. You may leave us now, Basil. I shall arrange matters with this young-ahem, person myself.
urned des don't go away. Priscilla now about to desert her "It" one friend, take, and I don't know what's all a mister. It was Miss Arrol I came to see Nriss Arrol, who sent me my birthday presen ery h, I am arrible mistake," poor Pris-
some there is some very
cilla said. ary thing for a wolf a very extraordinbegan to laugh. The nephew was very far from laughing. He was too much "Wharned over Priscilla's grief for mirth. somely, the poor, dear, siny child has house," said the wolf, who, upen wrong acquaintanceship, did not seem to be such a bad old wolf after all. "Miss Arrol stays next door, and I suppose, omellow houses being so much alike, you Fooled that brilliled in here instead most successfully. He undertook to terview an intending 'companion help. who promised to call this morning, and this is the result. He must have con-
ducted his interrogations very cleverly to keep you in the dark so long." "Oh, I see," Priscilla said slowly. She raised her eyes to the nephew's face, the dawning of a smile chasing away their
distress. The nephew, who had been looking singularly discomfited, thereupon smiled too. Priaps he recalled the pleasing fact, that, though in that interesting category of questions which he
had put to Priscilla, he had asked her several things, after all, Priscilla had told him even more than he had asked. "You've got to forgive me," he told her way for once but it's aunt was in luck's be.; The nephew hardly acknowledged as he spoke, that the regret was as much on his own account as on his aunt's. T'm an old woman, and though you're not to be my companion, Id like you to dear. Agnes Arrol will and again, my vouch for my respectability to you, and care. I like your face, and it isn't often that I take a fancy to a face. What are you standing glowering at, Basil? when we, come back in talf an hour, this pounc lady our chat out, and show But, after all, Miss Arrol nerer not her carefully chosen birthday present Priscilla left her violets on the table of the sick old lady to whom she had been also a memory violets, to brighten her nephew's joint lives. Agnes Arrol nodded and smiled inscrutably as she watched the young man from next door a little later, showing Priscilla "the way" to her good deal of showing. It even necessitated, on lis part, an entrance into Miss Arrol's own particular parlor. Arrol, even though I do stay next door," the nephew informed her unblushingly. Miss Arrol only smiled again in-
"And now I suppose I shouldn't have seen You either, if you hadn't stayed
next door, and 'cilla hicre hadn't thought that I did;" she told him with equal audacity.
Which neither the nephew nor yet Priscilla conld altogether deny. The nephew was smiling; Priscilla was smilhaps the old lady, with her far-seeing glance, saw what as yet those two dense
young people dial not-that, where the servant pectsy had unlateched the gate,
the nephew had pusled it the nephew had pushed it ajar, and that the portals of the world were about to
open even more widely for Priscilla,
niever. it mighlit be, to close again on this

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Ghe Hoosier Wanufacturing Co.,
Gentlemen Innipeg, Man. I recied the cabinet in good condition. We think it is just fine, and a
most beautifully finished cabinet. Our neighbours like it very much and yor may get an most beatifully finishhed cabinet. Our neighbours like it
order from some of them, Yours truly, Mrs. J. Garrison.
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cabinet, and express myself as being well pleased with my purchase, and my dealings with
you, I am, Yours sincerely, Mrs. J. Frank Hill.
The Honsier Manufacturing $\begin{gathered}\text { Winnipeg, Man. }\end{gathered}$
Brock, Sask., Nov. 24th, 1913 Gientlemen-Hinnipeg, Man. seen a number of different cabinets I decided on seeing Mrs.
Frank Hamilton's, of this town, that it was a Hosier $T$ wanted. After looking over your Model Kitchen Book I selected one. I sure enjoyed reading in the catalogue about
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Mrs. W. A. Howie.

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 D. Bowes.The Hoosier Manufacturing Co.,
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and I consider tit the most up -todate kitehen cabinet I have ever seen. Yours sincerely, and I consider it the mo
The Hoosier Cabinet Co., Caryduff, Sask., July 21st, 1913
Dear Sirs-My chinnipeg, Mann. No. 1326 came tol hand some time ago, and I like it fine
Nours truly, Mrs, and those who ha
Hoosier Manufacturing Co.,
 respect,
Pruden.

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Winnipeg, March, 1914.

## Poultry Chat

By H. E. Vialoux, Sturgeon Creek

$]_{\text {times }}$this Northern climate of the
Greater West, where the ther mometer takes such icy dips, at times and a suowy mantle covers the
earith for months together, spring, in all earth for months together, spring, in all
its beauty, is hailed with more real delight than anywhere in the world. So keen is our appreciation of its pleasures, one of the spring ventures, affording much interest and pleasure to a real lover of ehickens, is getting the hens set,
an incubator started, fitting up theorittle an incubator started, fitting up the-1ittle
whitewashed coops and brooders in readiness for the tiny yellow and black fluff'y darlings of chicken life soon to appear from dozens of white and brown shells. In Manitoba and the Western
provinoes I consider the latter part of March quite soon enough to set any hens on an incubator. Early April is a good time to start the hatching process. The nights continue cold for most of our spring season, and unless hens are set in a very comfortable place eggs get
chilled and hatches are poor. Then again, under ordinary conditions, the same very early chicks, are difficult to look after, either with their mother hens, or in a brooder. If the "guid man" will allow such a thing a warm corner of the
cow or horse barn, makes a cosy home cow or horse barn, makes a cosy home
for half a dozen hens during hatchery, and if these hens are properly seen to
and not allowed to wander about and worry animals, they give no trouble.


Exhibition pair, bred and" owned by Mrs.
If space will permit, a row of three to six nest boxes could be put together by
the handy member of the family, covered with a lid, and an extension made in front of each, covered with mesh wire for Biddy to stretch her legs and feed and water herself. All setting hens should have a regular time of feeding. After
three or four mornings I do not find it neeessary to take them off. Just place necessary to take them off. Just place
the food in light grit and water and uncover the nest at a regular hour. Eleven in the morning is an excellent time for as loug to feed, and twenty minutes is as long as a hen should be off; some-
times they return to the nest in ten minutes. Aee to their little training the hens will relished, and the caretaker need only
look in to see all is right in half an look in to see all is right in half an
hour's time. Then cover them up for Of course en sensihle man will allow a hen in his stable with vermin on her, providing she is "boxed up"" But, then,
no one has any right to set a lousy hen, and there is no excuse for hens having vermin upon them at any time. A
chicken thoroughly, in pasted with insect powder before she is set, and once a week afterwards during incubation. On no account
set any heus in the laying pens, as the eggs will get broken : other hens lay Chicken" ist without fail when "Mrs.
is feeding. thus muddling up
From the winter laying pen plenty of
broody hens caun be selecteten py Apy of
frist, or some days before. These
chict first, or some days before. These
clickens slould be made comfy in
clean nest boves talt filled straw, chatli or soft hay with a sprink-
ing of insect powder all through the filling. Hollow powder all through the
some that a nest and give her

Winnipeg, March, 1914
The Western Home Monthly



 rill shaped eggs, hard and smioth in

 Rgss quite enoght to inculate in early
 danger from chilling has passed by that date. May is really quite an ideal month $t$ is splendid to secure some April farm. But in May it seems so easy to set the chickens in any outhouse o handy corner. When the chicks com out, the coops can be placed on the ten der green sward, where they get their
own taste of green-stuff so necessary for the health of young chicks.
When sitting hens have been attending to business for sixteen or seventeen days, they will often become restless and require a little attention during the of her nest and cackle herself hoarse nd infect her setting sisterhood and the caretaker will find "a great ado" about nothing. Then comes the value o closed doors, because, if a hen gets out of doors when this fever of unrest is on Eggs can be candled when set under hens in just the same manner as in cubator lots of eggs. Many handy testers are on the market for a little price. A bright soda biscuit tin with an gg-shaped hole cun opener, and a small lamp set in the ox makes a good tester, the bright tin reflecting the light well. Even a novice can soon learn to test eggs. A little practice enables the operator to see the embryo spot indicating the "chicken's ye. Seeningly there are tiny stream branching out from this centre. An egg with the eye spot fixed to one side is no good, as the mass should be floating hrough the whole egg, as it were. Then in egg withatches out. The clear inferile eggs are very easy detected with just the yolk to be seen in the centre. Some thick shelled brown eggs are difficult to test at first, but at twelve to fourteen days the growth can be readily
detected. The first candling is done from the seventh to eighth day. These tested out eggs make good feed when boiled hard and mixed with bread crumbs for the wee chickens later on.
When several hens are s-
When several hens are $s \cdot t$ at one time and the eggs tested at one week, usually ggs, when all infertiles are removed ggs, when all infertiles

n, bred and owned by Mrs. A
In gathering eggs for hatching see
that they are not chilled; in fact, it is best to collect them three times a day and place them in trays in a room about liity degrees in temperature. Turn them
wery day or so, and set as soon as is

nest-the first sound of life which we
eagerty look for-cover the hen careagerty took for-cover the hen care-
fully, When she has had her morning meal leave her quiet for twenty-four atched. She is until all the chicks are ng out discarded egg shells herself. Poking in the nest does more harm than good. Leave the hen and her clutch of nest ripe" before remoring them to the


Exhibition pullet, bred and owned by Mrs.
waiting coop. Then the hungry mother hen wants good feeding and a drink beore she is put in to cuddle the young when they are ready for their first feed of crumbs. theover the coop over with quiet. breeding may be useful to The Western Home Monthly readers. Turkeys should be mated in early spring, not later than
March 1st to 15th. In selecting "a Tom," a bird of medium weight from twenty to twenty-five pounds is to be preferred to a huge creature of thirty to forty pounds. as a large gobbler sometimes will kill a turkey hen. One Tom to eight or ten
turkey hens is the limit for a breeding pen. Except in the coldest weather, turkeys need all the liberty they can be given with safety, as they are wild crea-
tures in habit. Early in April they will tures in habit. Early in April they will
begin to lay, and I find if good roomy begin to lay, and I find barrel staked and placed on its side, half filled with straw, etc., are placed in the turkers' winter quarters, the hens will probably make
of of them.
of course, if there is a use of them. Of course, if there is a straw stack or hay rick in the stable
vard the hens will likely nest there, as ard the hens w o dearly love to steal their nests a way from the watchful eye of man. However, in the damp spring-time most of the turkey eggs can be found. I often save 9 or 10 turkey eggs and give them to a large brootly comon success. If a turkey hen begins to lay very easily. When becoming broody and after a couple of weeks Turlay anothe quota of thirteen eggs. Turkey eggs are
generally most fertile, hatching well. Care must be used in mating. The Tom and hens must not be akin at all for best results in breeding.

Social Centre of the Rural School
If young people are to develop naturally, if they are to make full use of
their social as well as their intellectual powers, if they are to be satistied with their surroundings, they must be
provided with suitable opportunities for provided with suitable opportunities for social mingling, and recreation in groups.
This is nature's way; there is no other way. The school might and shond
afford this opportunitg. There is not ing, when it is adapted to this purpose,
hould not be the common neighbor should not be the common neighbor-
hood meeting place for all sorts of Young peoples partics, pints, and every other form of amusement approved in Such a use of the shiom property
would yield large returns to the com munity for the small additional expense
required. It would serve to weld the
gether It would vastly change the atti-
tude of the young toward the sehool. tude of the young toward "the sethool. tion of young people with the life of the farm. It would prove a great safeguard to youthful morals. It would lead the community itse.f to a new
sense of its duty toward the social life sense of its duty toward the socian of the school as a part of the community organization. Finally, this broadened
service of the would have a reflex influence on the school itself, vitalizing every department of its activities, and giving it a new
vision of its opportunities.
The first obstacle that will appear in the way of such a plan is the inade. quacy of the present type of country
schoolhouse. And this is a serious matschoolhouse. And this is a serious mat-
ter; for the barren, squalid little building of the present dav would never fit into such a project. But this type
of schoolhouse must go-is going. It of schoolhouse must go-is going. It
is a hundred years behind our civ-lization, and wholly in : lequate to present needs. Passing for later discussion the method by which these buildings are to be supplanted by the better ones, let us
consider further the details of the plan for making the school the neighborhood
center.
First of all, each school must supply a larger area and a greater number of people than at present. It is inancially number of our present schools. Nor are there pupils enough in the small district as now organized to make a school, nor people enough successfully to
school as a neighborhood center.
Let each township, or perhaps, somewhat smaller area, select a central, well-adapted site and thereon erect a
modern, well-equipped school building. But this building must not be just the traditional school-house with its class rooms and rows of desks. For it is to more than a place where the chil-
dren swill study and recite lessons from books; it is to be the place where all the people of the neighborhood, old and young, will assemble for entertainment, amusement and instruction. Here will tainments, young people's parties, lec. tures, concerts, debating contests, agricultural courses for the farmers, school programs, spreads and banquets, and
whatever else may belong to the comwhatever else may belong to the comcommunity
The modern rural school building will, therefore, be home-like as well as
school-like. In addition to its class rooms it will contain an assembly room capable of seating several hundred people. The seating of this room may cleared for social purposes or the room used for a dining room. One or two smaller rooms will be needed for social functions, club and committee meetings. These rooms shoud be made attractive pictures. The building will contain well-equipped laboratories for manual training and domestic science, the latter of which will be found serviceable
in connection with serving picnics "spreads" and the like. The entire building should be architecturally at ractive, well-heated and ventilated ated with good pictures. In it should be housed a library containing several thousand went selected books, besides magazines and newspapers. The fabequal to those found in the town schools, but should be adapted to the work of the rural school.
The grounds surrounding the rural
school buildings can easily be ample in area, and beautiful in outlook and decathletic grounds for both boys and girls shade trees for picnics, flowers and shrubs, and ground enough for a school
rarden connected with the instruction in agriculture. Nor is it too much to believe that the district will in the future erect on the school grounds a ottage for the principal of the schoo tional inducement for strong, able men to devote their energies to education in
the rural communities. Now, contrast this schoolhouse and
perous farm, with its large house, its houses and all the equipment necessary to modern farming is the little schoolhouse. It is a dilapidated shell of a rectangular box, barren of every ves-
tige of beauty or attractiveness both tige of beauty or attractiveness both
insidé and out. At the rear are two outbuildings which are an offense to decency and a nenace to morals. Within the schoolhouse the painted walls are dingy with smoke and grime. The win-
dows are broken and dirty, no pictures dows are broken and dirty, no pictures
adorn the walls. The floor is washed adorn the wall. but once or twice a year. The room is but once or twice a year. heated by an ugly box of a stove, and ventilated only by means of windows which frequently are nailed shut. The grounds present a wilderness of weeds,
rubbish, and piles of ashes. It is all rubbish, and piles of ashes. It is all an outrage against the rights of the intelligence and ideals of a large proportion of bur people.
If it is said that the plan proposed to remedy this situation is revolutionary, schools of to-day need is not improve ment but re-organization. For only in this radical way can thex be made a factor in the vitalizing and conserving of the rural community which, unless some new leaven is introduced, is surel
destined to disorganization and decay.

## Grandfather Time

John Drew the actor, told the follow ing story at the Players' Club: A young married couple were moving rom her mother's to a cozy apartment three blocks away. The bride said to her husband, "John, dear, I simply cannot trust the vanmen to carry grand-
father's clock. You will carry it for me, won't you?" John demurred, but consented finally. The day was hot. When John reached the first corner he found he was being followed by a man It irritated him, but he kept on, the the six-foot clock held tightly between his arms. The same man was watching John at the next corner.
"Why are you following me?" 5 lled John. "Why," said the stranger, "I'm trying to figure out why you don't
$\qquad$
Happiness is in relish, not in things; it is by having what we like that we are Dr. Henry Van Dyke.
It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying, that Elbert Hubbard.


Cive Me A Chance to FREE Cure Your Rheumatism


为





$T$ is not without some justification the customary broom. Then, after that the Winnipeg Bonspiel is called scraping the rocks and marking them the greatest sporting event in the world. To understand this, it is but the opening day of the great competi-
tion. Outside the rink will be seen a dozen sleighs and a small army of men,


who are loading and unloading the rocks. Crowding into the builiang are scores of of joly-looking men-bright and
enthusidistic-man of whom have come to participate in the fun; others to obseree the play from points of vantage in the spacious galleries. At the riig
of the bell there appear
on the tice of the bell there appear on the ice
seventy-two stalwarts, each armed with


A. McConaghy. (skip.). ${ }^{\text {N. }}$. ${ }^{\text {Rudge }}$ Geo. Richardson (2) $\begin{gathered}\text { Gie. } \\ \text { Riclardson (3) }\end{gathered}$
Eaton Trophy-Won by McConaghy of Neepawa, Man.
Port Arthur, from the towns and cities now planning plays, now cautioning and of Ontario, from Duluth, St. Paul and other American curling centres - yes,
and sometimes from the parent land and sometimes from the parent land
where the first curlers were bred, and where the first curlers were bred, and
where they still play the game in the where they still play the game in the Scotchman who is ever the real enthusiast in this best of games.
And why the best of games? And why the best of games? Because
it is clean and sociable; because it de it is clean and sociable; because it de-
ielops many qualities; because it is a game for old and young, rich and poor. It is the most democratic and the poor. aristocratic of all the games of men. It
is clean, in that it will tolerate no gambling, no cheating. And when players ling, no cheating. And when players
are at work, drinking is almost wholly are at work, It is sociable because it
unknown. It draws together in a friendly way all
classes, creeds and nationalities. It derelops manly qualities because every man has always a good word for every good shot and an encouraging or sym occasional "grouser" who appears is The garded with amusement. He provides diversion-that is all
year the what every year the whole of canada meets here in lations are extended in equal meateto the visitors from "across the line", when one sees a rink of "veterans" play-
ing against a rink of "kids," or fathers playing against their sons; when they $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { see city lined up against country, or } \\ & \text { district against district }\end{aligned}\right.$ out of it all a feeling of friendship that time cannot obliterate. For it is a remarkable thing in this curling that most of these players can recall all the
critical shots of all their critical shots of all their games. They and explain them all to their children Aye, it is wonderful how many games would have been different, only, ifThere are four great competitions and week the great majority of the rinks endiring are left to battle along, hore banding their strength, preserving their
form until the finif And who could leactibe the finish of One of the great compertitions? A gaz-
Onge rowd of symathizers, a hath as arele stone coince, down the iore, as
 payns - the ame thon in armest,
any cessation of interest and no concession of victory until the last stone is thrown and the shouts go up for the
winner. winner.
If it should be urged that there is great loss of time when 900 men spend be pointed out that for many of thes 000 men this is their only holiday. Most of them are hard at work in offices or in usinesses of various kinds throughout he whole year, and here they get their necessary opportunity for relaxation and
or mingling with their fellow-men in a non-commercial pursuit. And what a relief it is from office strain and busindss orry to spend a couple of hours on the ame There are 192 stones thrown every The whole anterest is shifted 192 times. uring its course down the ice. The play. ers literally forget home and friends; they forget business and politics. They are in the game for all it is worth. They re chidren once more. No one can in plaving a series of ges that is found conditions as prevail at Winnipeg, and he work is so strenuous that the physical benefits are admitted by every Wh. ring with curlers come to town they Probably four or five thousand visitors re in the city. It is a time of convenions and meetings of all kinds. Though Winnipeg is now a fairly large city conple it would hally be of a milion peopresence of a fow the expected that the be felt. But so great is the interest in this national winter game, and so much attention is devoted to it in the newspapers. that there is a positive lonelihas been the city after the last game returned to their and the curlers have The plans for the B
The plans for the Bonspiel and the great deal of labor. For months beforehand the varions districts in Western Canada have been playing down the been at works. Strong committees hare heen at work making all arrangements mg of thee players, and the order of the compertitions. and all this has been done moler the direction of the veteran player and Honorary secretary, J. P. Roberton, who has hecretary, J. P. Robert-

Bonspiel since the early days and who off in the veteran's game.
So clean is the sport, and so honorei by the players and the people generally the community and by high. officials to be an honor to present cups and prizes. Yet the curlers seem to set little value on these prizes except as mementos Whether it be a gold watch or a lady's testants. He is happy if he can only take home some symbol of victory. There is scarcely a town in Western Canada that does not possess one or more trophies. When young curlers look at these and the of competition that gowship
the winning, it is no wonder that they place it among the first of their amb take part in the annual bonspiel.

## Every Man is Necessary

Remember, we are all pretty muc alike. That is to say, although we differ in appearance, we are the same in
substance throughout substance throughout. Go a moment in imagination, to an orchestra during lie on the seats deserted by the players Look around upon those mut creatures of brass and boxwood, of ivory and silver. Some are plain and cheap
are worn with years, and some are new a kind of maker. Even now you have ones may be the more valuable. How curious their shapes, how skilful their construction! Yet with all the measureless variety, and all the marvellous range of intricate combination they have each the same limit of reach.
All the music is produced from the mere eight notes to the octave. You think there are too many of one kind or
too few of another. But when the per. too few of another. But when the per. begin swelling again, you are convinced they were grouped by a wisdom higher than yours. They are all necessary to each other. They cannot afford sary to each other. And so, no matter
to bealous. An
whether the harmony is strung plaintive dirge or the brilliant for the all are obedient to the rod of the master musician who guides them. It takes everybody to make a world. We are all more alike than unlike, and are all necessary to the making up of history and human work.

0 mountain-crested Scotland! I marvel not thou art
Dear as a gracious mother unto thy chilmarven's heart! b thee, thou Land of rock and glen,
of lake, and strath, and mountain; and more, of gifted men!
-Mary Howitt


## The Hoarding of the Waters

## By Frederick Hall

TOEL HART folded the letter and placed it in h
It read simply:
"I leave for Denver, Friday, and will
stop at Morris, to talk things over with stop,",
But to him those words meant much: for one thing, they represented almost
the only secret that he had ever kept from his mother
He stopped a moment at the barn door
to look across the corn and wheat fields, to look across the corn and wheat fields, withering beneath the fierce heat of the July sun, then he saddled Pinto and Two great events in Joel's life had come the year that he was seventeen: one the death of his father and the other a change within his own heart. He sometimes thought the one had come at the to bear the other, for Joel loved his father, and the loss that had left the home so empty had laid upon the boy's young shoulders a heavy load o It was chit
it was chiefly for Ephraim Hart's the West, and the clear, dry air of the plains, which had done so little for their crops, had given added months of life to the hopeful, failing man. It was that which had kept up two years of drought, whe hundreds of settlers had given up and gone back East.
"It doesn't matter," Mrs. Hart would say, "so long as father keeps well an happy."
Joel
neighbors said:
"Well, maybe the Harts can stick it out. They've got money back East." But only Joel and his mother knew how meager were those eastern re sources, or
drawn upon.
Then came their year of plenty, wit its generous rains, when the father, in his wheel chair upon the porch, could look across fields ripening to an abundant harvest and, in a voice which grew times which were coming when should once more be well and strong; the years of drought had plainly been ex ceptional, the soil was as fertile as any in the world, prosperity had come to tay; and Joel and his mother, who saw ng so quickly now, encouraged him in all his hopeful prophecies.
The autumn's rich harvest had been gathered in, winter had passed and then had come exactly such a spring as they winds swept for days across the prairies there was scant rain in May and al most none in June. When July came, ey could see that nothing but speedy fraction of their crops
"We'll be ruined if it doesn't rain," Joel said to old Dr. Cameron, to whom he had gone for advice and comfort. "We couldn't sell for the cost of our build ngs, It isn't myself; I'm young and but mother hasn't the health she used to have, and Ruth and Sadie, they re little. They can't work, and it can't be that they are to lose all that their father saved for them when he was well and strong. And then, at the worst, we are better off reds who will suffer more than we dreds,
Have you ever read of the men who are cultivating parts of the Sahara?" said Dr. Cameron, suduenly looking up at they may have been meant pains irrigated, or they may be best adapted to crops that you have not tried." "
"It's all so new," answered Joel. " I never looked at it that way before I'll-I'll have to think it out. It-_" It's like the parable in the Bible about the houses, somewhere the floods have come and the winds plow. Of course my - louse has got to stand, all right, only -" his voice died out and for some Dr. Cameron had had a hurry call to
the next town to see a patient, and Joe hands with him and stood watching a the train pulled slowly out. On the rear platform two men, apparently tourists, were standing, and as they were whirled past, a scrap of their
reached his ears:
"-Simply "-Simply depends on whether dry rumble of the train.
But the half dozen words stuck in his
memory and all the way home, whenever memory and all the way home, whenever
he was not pondering what Dr. Cameron had said, he was wondering what "dry farming" might mean.
Mother, asked Joel, as he sat down next morning at the breakfast table "what's dry farming?"
makes you ask? I don't think. "What makes you ask?
heard of it before.


Winners at the Winnipeg Bonspiel.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Hudson (2) } \\ & \text { (3) J. Kellberg } \\ & \text { G. M. }\end{aligned}$
Governor-General Cup (grand aggregate)-Won by G. M. Hudson of Kenora. Ontario 4"I heard two people talking about it |tural Department about your troubles, yestething that would maybe. it was mas 1 , "I think it's chickens," announced Joel and his mother laughed, for it was family joke that the poultry always
paid, no matter what the season, but the nswer did not satisfy Joel.
"I wonder if Uncle Frank would "r'". he asked.
"Ill ask him, the next time I write," his mother promised.
But when the answer came it proved
that Uncle Frank knew nothing whatever about dry farming. He could only guess that it must mean farming withat water, which was, of course, quite absurd; and meanwhile Joel's inquiries
among the neighbors had met with no better success.
About two weeks after his talk with Dr. Cameron a stranger called at Jocl's house. His costume was a dark gray knickerbocker suit and leggings. A pair
of glasses extremely concave made his of glasses extremely concave made som to protrude like those of some great insect, and the resemblance was heightened by his large head and slight.
wiry figure. He was canvassing for a book, and, because strangers were rare. he was made welcome and sat for twenty
minutes discoursing upon the merits of
his volume. The decision that it was
not best for them to buy he received
with a quite surprising good grace and fortlifith rose to go.
It seems to have been a pretty bad ear for crops, all through this section," he remarked, as he descended the steps "It's a lack of rain," said Joel.
"How much have you had?"
"How much have you had?"
"None to speak of since May."
The stranger took out a little not book and consulted it.
"You've had fourteen inches in the last year;"' he said.
Joel made no reply.
"Twelve inches are enough to grow went on, "and in that field it doesn't look as if you'd get ten. You haven't used the rain; you've wasted it."
The stranger ended with a smile, or Joel might have retorted angrily. After his months of unremitting labor, it was not pleasant to find himself accused o
being the author of hisoown misfortunes being the author of his"own misfortunes.
"How have I wasted it?" he asked.
The stranger replied by putting another question in a quick, nervous tone
"Did you ever write to the Agricul
said it wonldn't do any good." Stewart
"Ever visit the Agricultural College at
"Ever visit one of their model farms?"
"You've a hired man?"
"Do you use a sub-soil packer?"
"Dry farming-"
And then of
And then of a sudden Joel fell upon feared that lie might take to his heels "hd escape down the road.
"See here," life exclaimed. "What is Iry farming? I've been trying for months
to find ouf.," They sat down on the steps and talked. about from one part of the farm to anheeding the time, while the sum sank lower and lower in the western sky.
"Where did you fiml out all this?"
asked Joel, as the twilight asked Joel, as the twilight heran to
close about them. "Who are yon, any-
how?" low""
"I'm a sort of missionary
tramping the country and selling book to pay expenses."
"Come in, and have some supper," said Joel.
Eldr
Eion
Eldredge Brewster accepted the invita moment that awas not spent in sleep was spent in earnest conversation, and when he left next morning, Joel walked with him down the dusty road a mile or more "I'll send, you the books and the too
catalogues," said his new found friend at parting. "You'll want to read it up. It would help too if you would come to the college and see one of our model farms. If ever you get 'stuck' write to me ard Ill come or send some one, but n the main, all you need is to remem enough, this section has always had rain enough, if only it is kept from running off the surface and evaporating. To save it you must keep your sub-soil packed and your surface, your soil mulch, pul-
verized. Begin in the spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough to let you on it, follow your plow with the sub-soil packer and the disk harrow. Harrow af ter every rain. Save the water, don't let it get away from you, that's the secret of the whole thing. Keep the work up the money to skip a crop that year, and give your time and energy to getting your soil into the right condition, there isn't a reason in the world why, after that, you shouldn't have good crops every weather. The work will be hard and steady, dry farming was never invented for a lazy man, but you and your hired man will be able to do it, with perhaps another horse. It is the results you are after, and when you come to try it, you bigger crops than you did the old way, even in the best years. Of course the irrigation ditch would help even a dry farmer, but, as you say, you won't get
that for some years yet," They shook hands and Eldredge Brewster set off down the road. Then, when he had gone a half dozen rods, he turned and came back,
"Just one thing more," he said, "don't be talked out of this. If it wasn't so
pathetic, it would be funny, the way the pathetic, it would be funny, the way the
old line farmers stick to the notion that methods which were good in Illinois, and Ohio, and New England, must be good here, and never stop to consider that there they had twice the rain fall. Tive talked to such men, and men who knowv ten times what I do about dry farming
have atalked, and lectured to them, and shown them results, and still they keep op in the same old way, year after year, and fail. The hope of the country is in the young men. Don't give this up, or be talked or or for for do the expenses if you fail; only if you do as I say,
won't fail. Good-bye."
And this time he was really gone. Joel set to work as soon as the books
came, reading them evenings and at odd came, reading them evenings and at odd moments. His mother joined him in the
study and later, after their fields had been harvested, and, as anticipated, had proved almost a total failure, she insisted that he follow Mr. Brewster's sug.
gestion and visit the Agricultural Colgestion and visit the Agricultural
lege and model farms, at Wapahoe. lege and model farms, at Wapahoe. tion. Going over the grounds of the col lege, with his friend, he saw corn, wheat sorghum, potatoes, and sugar beets, all of which had grown luxuriantly under weather conditions exactly similar to those upon his own farm, seventy-five laboratories in which were studied sciences which he had never known to have any bearing upon farming and, before he returned home, his last doubts had been vanquished and he had placed his order for his new tools

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## The Young Woman and Her. Problem

By Pearl Richmond Hamilton

A TELEPHONE TRAGEDY
$\qquad$ married, respected and loved by his family. She was an office girl-modestly neat and considered a clean, moral young woman. They met during the oon hour in one of Winnipeg's popula lunch rooms. He happened to sit across met, and then the acquaintance began. They met by appointment the next day at the same place. The third day they met again and made a date for an hour or two during the afternoon. Every day
the two spent some time together. It was harmless pastime, and they enjoyed was harmess pastime, and they enjoyed
the flirtation, besides the wife could not possibly discover their friendship, since she was obliged to stay home to take care of the children. She believed that woman's place was ins. He was playing he for reasons obvious. He was playing
the double game. The wife trusted him and their home-life was supremely
so the broken-hearted wife resolved to try to bring her family up in a House of Lies-for their neighbors believed th
home was happy. The children, ever, was happy. The children, how atmosphere of deception; they wer handicapped for life.
And what became of the young woman? She married a noble young was, who, when he learned that his wis alone in poverty and misery to suffer the penalty of punishment required of the home-wrecker. It is never right to do wrong. Providence has created within the "still small voice" to warn us the devil to deafen our hearing, we mus pay the devil's bill.
DECISIVE MOMENTS IN A GIRL'S LIFE


A guaint French village on the St. Lawrence
happy. In the meantime the young woman dreamed of his flattering com-
pliments and felt a thrill of pride that pliments and felt a thrill of pride that
she had the power to attract men. Beshe had the power to attract men. Be-
sides, one must'have a little fun in life. sides, one must have a little fun in hife. voice" beat against her breast in anxious warning and her heart burned hot, but the music of the orchestra smothered the troublesome conscience, and the burning heart sent a fascinating lush to each cheek.
One morning his little girl called him ip over the phone. It was her first telephone message. She was very proud
of her accomplishment. She did love her "Daddy." But "Daddy", was too busy to talk to her, and the hot tears burned her eyes as she turned from the phone.
That same noon his wife called him up, but Central made a mistake, and the wife listened to a conversation between "him" and "her." For a moment the wife trembled in a fearful chill as the truth dawned. Her hand clutched the der tones, was solicitous of "her" welfare "She" felt that she was taking a risk and relied on his judgment. He told her that she had no need to worry. They ended by promising to meet at four was not "too busy." When the conversation ended the wife stood stunned, petrified to the heart; every muscle in her body was paralyzed, every nerve lifeless. Finally; dropping the receiver, she paced back and forth moaning: "Has, the had to me? Has believed their lives were to one another an open book. The little ones tried to comfort her by "What's the matter, mother, dear?" and they kissed her over again and again. They lal never before seen her in tears. Their rome happiness was blasted. She could not leave him because she loved her children, and Manitoban laws protect the
take time to decide. S. S. McClure was in love with the daughter of Professor
Hurst. In speaking of her dismissal of Hurst. In speaking of her dismissal of
him he says: "Although my last interhim he says: "Although my last inter
view with Miss Hurst was a definite dismissal, I did not entirely give up hope. People never do when they desire anything greatly. Since it was agains her father's wishes she considered the proposal seriously and did not rush int
the step with a head-strong spirit of the step, w
revenge.,
McClure speaks of her decision thus:
revenge. "After she once made up her mind it was the right thing to do, I knew that nothing could alter her decision." whire st strength of enfidence in the youn man who trusted her!
Rule your man friend in the name of virtue and piety. Men need counsellor whom they can trust.
The experience of love in an engagement should be a desire to elevate not to degrade. There is no woman in French history of whom France is
prouder than Heloise. There never wa a time when Frenchmen have not bowed down to cultivated women. To her came Abelard and they are known a the immortal lovers, because their love survived all changes.
After Queen Victoria had chosen her husband she said: "When I had made was no hesitation on his part, but the offer was received with kindness and affection. I told him I was quite un worthy of him. He said he would
very happy to spend his life with mes How I will strive to make him feel as little as possible the great sacrifice he has made! I told him it was a great sacrifice on his part."
Then there is the decisive moment of Then there is the decisive moment of their eyes and saw one another. They find been guided from a distance by the


## The First Taste

There is coming a time-if it hasn't come-when the folks at your table get their first taste of Puffed Grains.

Watch them. Note the wonder-the delight with which they greet these foods.

They will see whole grains puffed by steam explosion to eight times normal size. They will find them crisp yet fragile, bubble-like and thin. And they'll taste like toasted nuts.

Note the surprise. Nobody has ever seen or tasted other cereal foods like these.

## Let Them Do This

You will serve them first with cream and sugar. But let your people then enjoy them in other delightful ways.

Try mixing Puffed Grains with fruit. The nutlike taste gives a very inviting blend.

Try serving in bowls of milk. The grains will float. They are crisper than crackers and four times as porous as bread.

Then use like nut meats in frosting cake or as garnish to ice cream. Let the girls use the grains in candy. Let the boys eat Puffed Grains dry, like peanuts, when at play.

Use both as foods and confections.

## Duffed Wheat-10 Puffed Rice-15 4

Then remember this: Inside of each grain there occur in the making a hundred million steam explosions. So every food granule is blasted to pieces. Digestion can instantly act.

In no other way has this result ever been accomplished. Cooking and toasting break up part of the granules. But milions remain unbroken.

Prof. A. P. Anderson, by this steam explosion, has made whole grains wholly digestible.


The Quaker Oals Company

The Western Home Monthly
Winnipeg, March, 1914

## USEFUL NEW INVENTION

## Enables Anyone to Play iano or Organ Without Lessons

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched
a piano or organ, you can now learn to a piano or organ, you can now learn to
play in an hour or two. People who do play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this ever from anyone.
This new system which is called the Numeral method, is sold in Canada by the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, and as they are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, they are making the following special free trial and half-price offer to our readers.
You are not asked to send any money until you have tried and are satisfied with the new method. The Numerar Company is willing to send it to you on one week's free trial, and you will not have to pay them one cent unless you desire to keep it. There are no express charges to be paid, as everything will be sent by mail. Simply write a letter or post card to the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, 185A Curry Hall, Windsor, Ontario, saying "Please send me the Numeral Method on seven day's fre trial." If you are satisfied after trying the Method and fifty different piece , the Me mai will of sheet music will cost you only \$5, although the Mal phice of these is 10. You should not delay writing, a the Numeral Company will not continue this special half-price offer indefinitely.
Later on, the Method and fifty pieces of Later on, the Method and fifty pieces of
music will be sold at the regular price.

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young woman pray that the soul which is her own counterpart may be led by
God to her side? The story of Rebekah God to her side? The story of Rebekah
teaches us that young men and women teaches us that young men and women
are not to leave this great event of their lives to chance but are to recognize the guidance of providence.
Dante says to Beatrice: "Oh", woman, in whom lives all my hope, who hast deigned to leave for my salvation thy
footsteps on the throne of the Eternal footsteps on the throne of the Eternal
thou has redeemed me from slavery thou has redeemed me from slavery dangers for me. I cherish the image of thy purity in my bosom."
The sublimest declaration of love in human literature Shakespeare wrote:
"Love is not love that alters
When it alteration finds."
The greatest compliment that man has ever paid to the woman he adores is in these lines of Shakespeare:
"And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn."
The greatest play outside of the Bible is Romeo and Juliet-a symphony in which all music blends. The heart
bursts into blossom. She, who reads feels a divine perfume. God stations policemen to guard the castle of a girl's
soul woman, shall yours stain a man's character, or shall it make him soar to heavenly heights? You are that young man's keepe

## IN THE WHIRL OF SOCIAL CONFUSION

In a new book entitled "The Girl and Her Religion, by Margaret Slattery is a chapter Fashion and Pleasure She The They ar girl who bought ball room finery and went without warm boots and a rain coat. To be well dressed means to be
appropriately dressed. Many women appropriately cressed. Many women
and girls are caught in fashion's cyclonic whirlwind and do not realize the cost till they are wrecks physically, mentall and morally. I hear continually: an bridge that I have no time to help at home! When in the future a woman listens to the phonograph of her past
life she will regret the hours spent in useless social intoxication.
The famous queens of society in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were exclusive reunions, where among distinguishe men and women they poured out the treasures of soul and mind-where they could inspire and draw out the sentiments of those who were gifted. We hear of cards or dancing-but there were
frequent parties to the country walks requent parties to the country, walks
in the woods and opportunities for mental improvement.
French society at that time was brilliant. Women raised the intellectual tone and this inspired veneration for
woman. Women really determined the watairs of France.
Madame Recamier was the social queen she sold her jewels and her fine hotel and cheerfully took up her abode in small apartment. This won universal
respect so that her friends were inrespect so that her friends were in-
creased rather than diminished. She creased rather than diminished.
did not lose her social prestige and did not lose her social prestige and
influence. Money was not the highest test of social position.

THE MISUNDERSTOOD GIRL
The girl who has my sincere sympathy is the daughter in the home who is
passing through the trying teens es
pecill many girls in country homes, where
there was no opportunity for recreation and where no attempt was made to
make her home life attractive, who have been treated by their parents most
cruelly because they were misunder cruely beczuse they were misunder-
stood. Many times unfeeling fathers
and and mothers have tried to whip them
into their way of thinking. This is into their way of thinking.
pitiable. If at this pitiable. If at this age an attempt were made to give the girl some privileges
such as a musical instrument, books and such as a musical instrument, sooks and
pretty things for her room, she would
develop int develop into strong, womanly character.
But many times these girls are scolded,
pounded and horribly treated until they run away or settle down in abject misery. I have seen this occur many times and my heart aches for these mis-
understood girls. At this age they are anderstood girls. At this age they are
passing from girlhood 'into womanhood, and they long for something different. The physical body is changing-hence
the mental - and if careful attenthe mental - and if careful atten-
tion be not given the moral tone change. In nine cases out of
ten changes will go far toward making her con-
tented and hapy- If there is something tented and happy. If there is something
to keep her mind actively engaged she will be tided over this trying period. She cannot be whipped into line. I know a bright country girl who at this time
was refused by her parents to leave the was refused by her parents to leave the
home for months at a time to keep her from company. She had a bare room, and seldom was a kind word spoken to her by her father or mother. Often a
strap from the harness was used by her strap from the harness was used by her
father to whip her. At these times he was furious and her body trembled from fear and nervous exhaustion. She developed a hatred for him that she could never overcome. Later in life, when he had made his fortune and longed for
the daughter and her children to visit him, they never came. Not all the money and attention he could bestow on her could win back her respect for him.
The young girl hungers for parental not all the dollars a farm can yield can equal the valuars of a daughtery's respect and gratitude. Sometimes parents do
everything but think. $A$ few hours
thought thought might save years of suffering from a fallen daughter's deeds. Make the daughter love her home. It is not
so difficult a task as it may seem Farming is going to be a popular profeslibrary reliable works on farming. Scientific methods are the only way to marm with profit. Women are capable the work-it brings them nearer to nature, and their work is a constant reminder of the goodness of their Maker everything that can be done on a farm, from hoeing potatoes to stacking hay,
and there was no task, however heavy, and there was no task, however heavy,
but was lightened by the thought of His but was lightened by the thought of
touch having been there before."
Interest the girl in some feature of farm work. Allow her to keep the pro-
ceeds of her work. It may be canning vegetables for town consumption, or she may care for a special calf or colt she may raise chickens, make butter, or have an acre of land to cultivate. I parents would make it possible for her to earn money at home, our city em-
ployment places would not be crowded with girls from the country looking for work.
Girls are the same as they have at ways been. The sudden opening of the parents' eyes to their power will give
them courage and ambition to become womanly women. Their dispositions re such that they grow to love thei love these beautiful girls and whe they bring their troubles to me I find so many, hear
hammers.

## REAL GIRLS

There are two types of girls-the recognize and the kind he will not allow with his sister
My little six-year-old girl went with
ne to hear a On her way home she exclaimed "Mother, I thought they would be 'real'
The girls were artificial products of paints and wiys and the little six- vear of
old recognized the imitation-Imitation
Girls.
When the sweet babe is healthy with Without. bloom appears on the cheek Ruskin saw buildings fall because of Sing timbers on the roi- he saw
nembers of a home burningz up with a
ratal fever because of lyint Truth is the first law in temple build


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 soon see that even the worst freckles have
beenu to disappar, while the lighter ones
have vanishen



## The Women's Quiet Hour ${ }^{\text {By }}$ E. Cora tuma

The women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are now a definitely established body and no doubt much valuable work will be done by them in Women Grain the coming year. When Growers in Saskation in 1913 " committee was appoint ed with a view to permanent organization, but it was not possible to really undertake this work until the constitu ion of the Grain Growers' Association had been amended to permit of an which, while not separating them entirely from the men's organization, would still leave the their own
A good deal of quiet work has been done during the year, particularly by the women who were on the committee. When the time for the Grain Growers' meeting came round this year F.W Green, Secretary of the Grain Growers Association for Saskatchewan, was anxious to have "Lillian Laurie" and
"Nellie L. McClung" go to Moose Jaw and take charge of the women's convention. Both of these women, however, realized that in doing s? they would be doing an injustice to the women of Sas-
their reason for asking for money from the central funds, rather than asking for the control of their own fees, was that they wished to remain an integral part of the general association. They had questions of their own which could bes
be discussed in meetings of their own but they wanted to feel that the men were behind them in their undertakings, also they wished to feel that they could be of some assistance to the men's or ganizations also. Miss Beynon followed along the same line, and Mrs. Thompson,
of Netherhill, endorsed what they had said. They had asked for ten minutes in which to present their case; all the speeches, however, did not occupy quite five minutes. As soon as they had
finished speaking the resolution was put and carried with only one dissenting vote.
Personally, $I$ was extremely proud of the delegation. They spoke clearly an distinctly, and could be heard in every part of the large church in which the
meeting was held, and which seats over two thousand. They stated their cases clearly and without a waste word, and President Malarg, of the central or
ganization, said the men might take
lesson from them. lesson from them.


Home sweet Home. A shack on the Prairie
katchewan; it was not giving the com- At the meeting in Saskatoon las mittee appointed by the women a fair chance and they declined. Miss Frances Beynon undertook to help the women, and the convention in that of the called There was a good attendance and it was very representative. On the second day the men's body finally got round to the amendments of the constitution and added a sub-section, which states "wherever ten women mem they may form a women's auxiliary for the purpose of studying and discussing ways and means for dealing with women's questions and work. They may call such meetings as they desire, appoint officers precisely in the same manneride for their own financing, and administer the same, independent of the local association fund, providing they are all members of good standing in the local. As soon as this amendment passed the women orgamzed their own central association, electing
Mrs. McNaughton, of Piche, Sask., as president. They felt, and rightty so, that they
could not get very far without a paid could not get very far without a paid
secretary, and they appointed a delegation to funds for this work. These delegates asked for ten minutes in which to state
their case; they were introduced by C. their case; they were introduced by C.
A. Dunning, the retirng vice-president. In moving that they be heard, he moved general funds to carry on their organization work. This resolution being promptly seconded. The women addreased the meeting. Mrs. MeNaughton
spoke first, stating very sumply that

At the meeting in Saskatoon last women present who were members of the Home-makers' Clubs, and at that time they were very anxiou
Value of to have the women Grain Freedom Growers unite with them, but a few, at least, of the women were wise enough to see that this would organization. The Home-makers' Clubs have their place, and a very important place it is, in the life of the women of Saskatchewan, but they are, to a con the Unie extent, under the control Agriculture, questions may not be taken up in their gatherings, that means that such important reforms as "Votes for Women, of Dower Law, and better protection up or and children cannot be taken Growers will be absolutely free in this respect, and as the men Grain Growers have repeatedly declared themselves
favor of votes for women, there is no doubt that this will form an important part of the projected work of the
women's auxiliary and they will have ample support from the men in carryin ample support from the men in carryng
out anything that will further this re form. They will also be able to engage with greater activity in the propaganda for co-operative trading and many things that will go to improve cond
tions for themselves and for their chil dren. the women's meetings, being obliged to be present at those of he men, but sites, and at the last session I was able $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { gltes, and at the ast session } \\ & \text { to be present for a few moments, and }\end{aligned}\right.$


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at that time told the delegates that
would be pleased to have them write to would be pleased to have them write to
this page, and would be glad to give this page, and would be glad to give
them any help in my power. Leet me them any help in my power. The page
now repeat that invitation. The is open to the women Grain Growers as
it has always been open to any other it has always been open to any other women in the Canadian west who felt
that they could be helped in any way by writing to it. Mrs. McNaughton, as
In addition to
Mrs. Mes. Maughton, as
Mis president, Miss
elected sectar
secretary-treasures.
Stocking
Owing to
to elected secretary- treasurap.
the fact that the representation was not it was impossible for the convention to appoint directors for all the districts, but the election of directors, so far as it has gone, stands as follows:
District $1-$ Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler
District 3-Mrs. Grant, Redvers. District 3-Mrs. Grant, Redvers.
District 4-Mrs. Hilton, Colfax.
District 6-Mrs. Hawkes, Percival. District 7-Mrs. Flatt, Tantallon. District 8-Mrs. Ames, Hanley. District 9-Mrs. Anderson, Sutherland District
District $15-\mathrm{Mrs}$. McNeil, Expanse.
The Department of Agriculture of Manitoba has had printed for the Home conomics Society a very fine course of lessons on Nursing, Personal Hygiene, Home Sooking, There are six or Economics fight lessons in each subject, form that it is possible to follow them with the greatest ease. They may be used either as regular lessons in connection with the meeting of a home up personally and studied at home. They can be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, or to the Home Economics Section of the Manitoba Agricultural College.
The one on nursing will be especially course on nursing which has proven extremely popular. The cost and adulteration of foods and the theory of foods will be found of very general interest,
while I am sure when a woman finds while, I am sure, when a woman finds
herself confronted with the task of doing her own washing for the first time she will derive much help and benefit from the lessons of the laundry. The personal hygiene, which takes up the human body as a machine, should serve to impress on every woman who studies it the common-
sense of keeping her body in a wholesome and healthy condition. The whole course should help to make the Home Economics Society very interesting and at the same time serve to draw many
women into this society who otherwise may not be attracted to it.

There is a great significance in the prominence which is given at the present
time by governments, educationa institime by governments, educational insti-
tutions and the press to all questions tutions and the press to all questions
affecting
women.
$I$
I am The Woman sure it is no exaggeration arest twenty columns in the
newspapers devoted to womens work newspapers devoted to women's work and problems compared to one five years ago, and while women who strive for de-
aitite reforms are often discour inite reforms are often discouraged at
tile little progress they seem to make, t.e little progress they seem to make,
the world is moving siowly but surely i:to the light, and women are coming to
air own. The appointment of JIs. minieson as a judge of the Juvenile Conrt in Calgary is an immense step in
adrance. Five years a a o this would adrance. Five years ago this would have
been an utter impossibility. During the
month Lethbridge has thonth Lethbridge has appointed a
woman as City Clerk, another imnoration, as she is the only, woman in Canada ${ }^{\text {to ecectipy that position. }}$ The assistant City Treasurer of Winnipeg loas for many years been a woman, and nothing but prejudice prevented her
being made City Treasurer when racancy occurred a few Vears ago,
Probably
by the e time Winnipeg wants auother City Treasurer, women will
have come into their have Come into their own in this re-
spect. Everywhere the dawn of a better day is breaking.

Nothing ought to lessen the satisfac. cint that we disaplove at oure time Mhat we appro
Bernard Slaiv.

The Lament of the Old Buccaneer

> (First Prize Poem)

Said the shade of Henry Morgan to the shade of Captain Kidd:
Oh, we lived about three hundred year we lived abo
too soon;
Though we pirated with pleasur Just to get a little treasure, tune
"There are modern buccaneers who make their money out of ships,
Though not just the same as we did on the main
or their method isn't gory,
Ind it doesn't bring the fear of ball and chain!
"Once we lived upon the water in a Taring restless, reckless way
Daring knives, and guns, and winds, and
ow landlubbers get the treasure
In a more extensive measure,
While they calmly live on water-in the stocks.
"When we raked the Spanish galleons in the Caribbean Sea
Little thought we, as we stowed o:rr
would work a little take-off
By another sort of rake-off,
And make larger coffers cough up all the more!
As for war, and fire, and pillage, when we sacked the Spanish towns, But the town-boss, without sacking, Has a more substantial backing, he owns the town, and makes the people pay.

True, we never cared for method when And we mever let the trusty cutlass rust;
And we never, When a foe was to be strangled Now they do it more genteelly, with a

Now they talk a lot of margins-well, We had some narrow calls,
And the dangers paid for all the treasures borne;
But the margin's not so risky When the "lambs" so gay and frisky siswer to thern.
slion
"Talk of captains of industry! We For in history-making we have had our share;
But for lucky speculation,
And for great accumulation,
We werent in it with the modern mil-
honaire!" W. E. Gilroy.

## The Pursuit of Pleasure

Much is said, and justly said, against pleasursuit of Pleasure. It is becans most universally as an end in itself and not as a means of contributing to the
higher good. Moreover, what is named Pleasure is called so falsely, and Pleas are must bear the reproach which fast. ens to any pleasurable excess which
becomes confirmed as a vice. Real pleas ure, lasting pleasure, pure pleasure, has its springs not in the senses, but in the emotions. Anything which feeds upon physical senses must eventually decay and nauseate. That which feeds upon the emotions waxes fat and strong and Neither music, oratory, pictures nor any form of art falls upon the taste, but rather delights the more it is seen and heard and appreciated and admired. And yet these are only aesthetic emo to the hich art awakens, but if we pass gion it is still more apparant that real pleasure springs from the emotions and not the senses. What pleasure is more sweet than that which springs from the memory of an act of love, especially when it has been accomplished against

Winnipeg, March, 1914.


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International Harvester Oil \begin{tabular}{l|l|}
tide of iniquity which flows through the \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { charged with drunkenness, violence and } \\
\text { central streets of midnight London. Vice }\end{array}$ <br>
stealing.

 

central streets of midnight London. Vice \& stealing. <br>
and crime mix in that tide, vice of the \& "It's like this all over London," re- <br>
most atrocious as well as of the most \& marked the inspector, grimiy;" "anid
\end{tabular} weak and human character, crime of the

every night of the week. As I suid ont
most perverted as well as of the most
side, the cause of it all is drink. simple and ordinary nature. There are
many well-dressed men in that crowd $B$ but behind the drink," said the doc-
tor, "is something else. The real menwho deserved penal servitude, many
young girls and boys who were guilty of
the grossest iniquity.
Suddenly through the close-packed multitude there lurched a broad-shoul- in pounds, shillings and pence," said the dered man, dressed in a grey flannel suit, with a straw hat pressed over his eyes.
The crowd opened before him, and he staggered here and there, his legs crossing over each other, his feet pausing in
the air his body overbalancing to this $\begin{aligned} & \text { "And the lunatic asylums," added the }\end{aligned}$ side and to that, as he staggered to- $\begin{gathered}\text { "Yes, I suppose so," consented the in- }\end{gathered}$ caught hold of him, certain evil-looking $\quad$ The doctor got up and began to walk men jostled him, the driver of a motor-
cab jumped down and eagerly opened the room. "There are two as-
pects of this matter," he said quietly, door to receive him. "'That's the cause of all the mischief,
said the inspector. "You mean drink?" said the doctor,
"It's at the bottom of everything," $r$ plied the inspector. drunken man, thrust aside the peop who were thronging him, asked a tew cab. The man sprawled helplessly upon Through the noise of the street came hilarious laughter, and on every side of the cab the faces of the watching crov
suddenly shone with the merriment suddenly shone -miles. $\qquad$ pects of
thoughtfully, as though speaking to him-
self. "There's the religious aspect, to
begin with, the aspect in which drunkenbegin with, the aspect in which drunken-
ness appears as something wicked. No
drunkard, says the scripture, can enter drunkard, says the scripture, can enter
the kingdom of Heaven. I suppose that is true. Certainly, if religion is a fact,
drunkenness is a sin. For a creature blessed with a God-given reason it is
surely a sin to degrade, corrupt, and
finally destroy that great gift But for finally destroy that great gift. But for men preached against drunkenness, organized
their forces against drumkenness, and en-
rolled special armies to make war upon drunkenness! With what effect?"
"Wiell, it's less prevalent," said the tor; "that people should laugh, that men $\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\qquad$ and Gas Engines

 pump water, saw wood, grind feed, run a cream separator? Do you do this work by hand? If so, you will be able to save yourself much time for other work by
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cheapest or most convenient fuel. cheapest or most convenient fuel.
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us a postal card to-day. interesting catalogues and full information. Drop
us a postal card to-day. spectacle!'

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Saskatchewan Lady Adds Her Testimony to What Has Already Been Saii Pills are Doing.
Caesarville, Sask., (Special). The scarcity of female help the prairies to unusual strain, and careful observation has established the fact that this strain first makes itself felt in the kidneys. For this reason Dodd's idney Pills are making an enviable foothills of the Rockies.
Everywhere you will find women sing ing the praises of the great Canadian kidney remedy that has banished their pains and weariness, and brought them Mrs. Edgar Cowen, an estimable lady of this place. found Dodd's Kidney Pills very beneficial," Mrs. Cowen states. "If anything I can say will help any sufferer what has already been said."
The kidneys strain all the refuse material out of the blood. If they are out of order this refuse remains in the blood, and becomes poison. That's why sound kidneys mean pure blood and good health.
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$\begin{gathered}\text { Sitye } \\ \text { Street } \\ \text { State }\end{gathered}$

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less gross in their habits; gentlemen don't get drunk at the table; drunkenness is now unknown in clubs, messes
and ward-rooms; but the drink habit has spread from the upper to the middle the lower classes-and is spreading Liverpool women. Go into Manchestes any large city you like; you will find that great masses of women, once the strength of the country, have taken to
the insane habit of drinking have tracted this most deadly disease of alcoholism."
"It's quite true about the women," The doctor
The doctor studied his face for a ligion has fought bravely, but it has not yet conquered. If it still can be proved that drink is responsible for three-fourths of the crime, disease and lunacy of the country, how can we find
consolation in a table of statistics which proves that the consumption of beer is something less? No; the battle is still against us. And, believe me, if we are not to be wiped clean out by this enemy,
we must fight with other weapons." we must fight with other weapons." He approached the inspector. "You
say that drink is the enemy; Isay that behind that is the greater enemy of ig norance. People don't know-they don't know-that alcohol is a poison. It's the scientific aspect in which we must show this evil of drink to our ignorant multi-
tudes. Let the parson show that a man loses his soul by aleoholism; but let the doctor also show that a man poisons his
blood, destroys his tissues, and corrupts blood, destroys his tissues, and corrypts
the whele fobshis the whole fabric of his organism by the same means. Let the doctor show that
a drunkard, even a regular drinker who never gets, drunk, commits a crime against the' race-that his children suffer, that disease is spread by him through all generations.
At that moment a couple of policemen between them who was well dressed man of a handsome appearance, but disordered and excited by drink
"For God's sake," he exclaimed to the sergeant in charge, "don't ask my name;
don't take the charge; let me pay somedhing." take the charge; let me pay some The doctor turned to the
you see $\%$ " he asked
you see P " he asked quietly.
"It's the social exposure he fears. There's not a thought in his brain of the crime he has committed against his
own blood and. the blood of his unborn children. Ignorance in all classes, calamitous ignorance!"
The sergeant will keep him for an
hour or two in the cell," said the inspector, "and then let him go, if he's quiet. We don't take half that come in every night
mercy; but a man who gets drunk is as criminal as the wretch who snatches a
watch" "watch,",'s only one real hope," said the The other two men looked at him.
"Well?" asked the doctor. "Faith in immortality and the sense of "God.", "Thats religion," said the doctor. "And science," answered the novelist. As they walked home together through woman dressed like a hospital nurse speaking to a young girl in a doorway
and offering her a white flower and offering her a white flower.
"That's a rescue worker," said the novelist. "Slhe saves hundreds of lost
girls every year. Do you know how she does it? By love. And her love is inspired by Christ. But for
would not be here every night of the week walking these hateful pavements,
and pleading with tliese women who and pleading with these women who
simply disgust the ordinary virtuous woman. Religion is something that
science can neither explain nor surpass I agree with what you said just now, but the devil will get it his own way, in
spite of all the science in the world, until every man and woman realizes the mmortality of the soul, acknowledges,
moral responsibility, and apprehends-", The doctor turned and looked at him. Well?" he asked.
"Perhaps I shall shock you; but truly I believe that there is no hope for the
human race until it apprehends all that is meant by that phrase, 'The Judguent
Day.'"
"If I believe in anything at all", said The doctor, "I believe in iod cod reekoning. We are morally responsible; we know
the difference between right and :wrong. Certainly we shall have to give account. "Make "ten realize that,","
novelist, "and the battle is won,"
The doctor said, after a slight pause The doctor said, after a slight pause, of science will be recognized as servants of Cod, even as stewards of His
mysteries." mysteries,"
"Yes," said the novelist. "When they are seen, like that good woman, seeking
and saving the to
non and saving the lost.
ance League New Year Tract.

## Nursery Rhvmes Revised

Mistress Mary, wise and wary, How does your money go? With Temperance sound, many a po
We've got in the bank to show.

Poor Mrs. Horner sat in a corner, Saying with many a sigh, He's into that den, drinking again,
What a sad wife am I

Hi diddle diddle, the fool's in the middle A crowd gets, round very soon: The rittte boys laugh to see such fun,
And the drunkard apes the baboon.
Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross, To see a fat brewer get on a fine horse,
Rings on his fingers that every one know Rad to be paid for by somebody's woes. Daddy got drunk and climbed on a wall, Daddy got drunk and had a great fall,
All the King's horses and all the king'sm Couldn't get Daddy to touch liquor again

Dicky Dunn, the Piper's son,
He got drunk and tried to Tripped his toes and broke his nose,
-
A a song of temperan
Four and twenty bank notes,
In a cupboard rolled,
Out the notes wened,
Tell me where's the drinking man'
Can show you such a thing.
The Brewer's in the counting house His wife is in the parlour
Eating bread and honey
The drunkard's in the tap room,
Dressed in ragged clothes,
Soon may he be made to see
-British Temperance Advocate

## The Cap Fitted the Hatter

A temperance lecturer once visited the shop of a hatcr and asked him to give
something to "the cause." The shopman coldly replied that he had no interestin it "I am sorry to hear that," said the lecturer; "or it shows me that you are not ac "If "If you are more familiar with my busi"I shall be happy to take lessons of you", "Well," said the lecturer "you youl." hats, and intend to make a little money on every hat you sell?"
"Yes,"
"Whatever sends customers to your shop and increases their abiitity to your
promotes your interests, doesn't it?", buy "Certainly."
"Whatever makes men content to wear
"W
long the sir, if you and I were to walk aand lanes of this city, we should sce score of men wearing on thicir heads miserable
slouch bouch hats which ought years ago to hav
been thrown into the fire Won't those men come and buy hats or "That is not a difficult question, to
answer; they are too poor to buy hat ", "What has more influmence than liquor in emptying their pockets, and not onl that they are willing to wear old clothes? "Here is ang," donation the moun hastily


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many colored plates of fowls true to their care, diseases and remedies. abour incubators, thetr prices and thend
operation. All about poultry houses and how to buld them. It's an encyciopeda



## Scotch Column

Farewell to Bonnie Teviotdale Our native land－our native vale－ A long，a last adieu！ And＇Cheviot＇s mountains blue

Farewell，ye hills of glorious deeds， Ye streams renowned in song； Farewell，ye braes and blossomed mead
Our hearts have loved so long！

Farewell，ye blithesome，broomy knowes， Where thyme and harebells grow； Farewell，the hoary，haunted how
O＇erhung with birk and sloe！
Home of our love－our fathers＇home－ Home of our love－our fathers
Land of the brave and free－ The sail is flapping on the foam That bears us far from thee！
We seek a wild and distant shore， Beyond the western main； We leave thee to return no mo
Nor view thy cliffs again！

Our native land－our native vale－ A long，a last adieu！．
Farewell to bonnie Teviotdale，
And Scotland＇s mountains blue！
Professor Blackie，of Edinburgh，had ways an eye for the grotesque and the puzzling．When I sent him eighteen words which a Highland acquaintance had picked up among the Ojibway In－ ians，and which he said were the same arefully Gooked over your list of words， carefully looked over your list of words， Etymologies are very slippery things， especially in the hands of a half－trained Highlandman．＂The words were un－ doubtedly all names of things the In－ dians had got in trade from the Gaelic

Yestreen，when to the trembling string
The dance gaed through the lighted
To thee my fancy took its wing， I sat，but neither heard nor saw； Though this was fair，and that was

And yon the toast o＇a＇the town， I sighed，and said amang them $a^{\prime}$ ，
＂Ye arena Mary Morrison！＂－Burn
In Schools．The Aberdeen School Board re introducing（on sanitary grounds） bubbling fountains＂in the schools
Some of the natives describe the ar Some of the natives describe the ar up withoot needin＇a cup！

To Wag the Tongue in Scots
Easy keepin＇the castle that＇s no be－ sieged．yer rock and spindle ready Muckle water rins by the miller disna ken． Some ane has tauld her＂she was The bird maun flicker that has but ae wing！ The De＇il＇s a busy bishop in his ain diocee．
When my heid＇s doun，my hoose is Theere＇s nane sae weel shod but may slip． Aye sorrow at somebody＇s door！ Naething，is ill said that＇s no ill ta＇en．
Nae woo＇sae coorse but will tak＇some Ther． at its fit！

A Lost Ring．The six－year－old dangh－ ter of a grocer found a gold diamond father learned from neighbors that a ring had been lost and searched for vears ago，and communicated with a The ring was found to be hers，lost six－ teen years ago．The ring was restored

Alexander Macpherson，of Killen，was one hundred years old on the last day lander！He had many congratulatory letters and telegrams，one from the King and Queen．

Shale Oil．Oil－burning vessels of war are apparently all the vogue now in
Britain：In Linlithgowshire the manu－ Britain：In Linlithgowshire the manu acture of oil from the beds of shale－a kind of bastard coal formation－is
likely to have a great＂boom．＂It is being very extensively manufactured．

Why weep ye by the tide，ladye？ Why weep ye by the tide？
－I＇ll wed ye to my youngest son，
And ye shall be his bride！ And ye shall be his bride！
And ye shall be this bride，ladye， Sae comely to be seen； But aye she loot the tears down－fa＇
For Jock o＇Hazeldean！

Edinburgh University．In the past year the students were 3，261，of whom rees conferred，276；＂Doctors of Science，＂ 8，one a woman．The University had many legacies and gifts of money dur ing the year 1913．The population of Edinburgh is now 321,200 ．
Professor Blackie used to tell of a manded of him respecting Burns．The programme was long，and he was near the bottom of it，and he saw that the company were weary，so he just pro－
posed＂a coast＂and sat down．But next day the papers had a long speech plause＂－a speech he never delivered．

The difference in latitude between ondon and Edinburgh is indicated by the fact that the possible sunshine－sun－ rise to sunset－was，for London，during he first week of this year， 54 hours， 36 minutes；for Edinburgh， 48 hours， 30
minutes．
Highland Mary．I have satisfied my－ self that Burns and Highland Mary （Mary Campbell）parted near Ayr on
14th May，1786；and that she died at 14th May，1786；and that she died at
Greenock，between the 21st and 25th Greenock，in the same year．And that her age was between 22 and 23 ．She had some brothers，but only one sister，
Annie＂，then 12 years old．－W．Wye ＂Anni
When the Cheviots cry to us out of the In plaid of the purple，or robes of the snow，
The whispering call of them who shall What heart shall not heed them，and go？
Sunshine and rain，and the sea－mists raw，
And the Bowmont＇s silent lute－ The sun going down upon Hownam $L$ And the stars over Cocklawfoot！
Will．H．Ogilvie

Old Lady Perth and a French gentle man were discussing the merits of cookery in their respective countries，
The Frenchman made some disrespectful The Frenchman made some disrespectiul said the Countess， puddoeks＂（frogs）．

Shooting Game．In Dunbar，Berwick hire，a turkey escaped from a butcher ment．As there was no other way of securing it，a sportsman was got to shoot the＂game．＂
Afforestation in＊the Highlands is urged in many directions．In that moist limate there is no doubt the mountains
takên as a whole－were originally taken as a whole－were originally
covered with wood，and could be so again．In half a century it would begin
o bring wealth to the country，and from the first give manv men in taking care of the grow


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The Young People's Club: its Possibilities

## Marion Dallas,

Yoúng people, whether in the city, town, village or rural community denand some form of social life. The
lack of organized social activity young men and women invariably leads to moral and physical and spiritual disaster. The questionable forms of amusement all owe their existence $t$ the fact that those who should lea
young people into right avenues young people into right avenues
activity for mind and body do recognize-or refuse to recognize-that man is a social animal and life and activity must express themselves in some way.
Social enj
Social enjoyments foster refinement and the advantages accruing from young
people's clubs are even greater than those which accompany the clubs for older women. The pleasure from companionship should be even greater and Che club itself has the possibilities for a
larger achievement. Those interestedi in arger achievement. Those interested in
the matter of organization should see last month's paper for full particulars.

What to Study
This is always the leading question or a new club to decide. It is wise to begin with a subject about which every
member knows somithing. A club should avoid scholasticism. Subjects of human interest will weld the members more than any one other thing. Every nember should answer the roll call and every member each evening be given a definite opportunity to take part in the
discussion. These are axioms for the successful club for young people. Reading Clubs.
Ruskin tells us to read a good book every day. It may be a little poem or avenues for thinking and re-acts on the life and character. There is much to life and ccharacter. There so much to
be gained by the solitary study of a book which cannot be gained in any ther way. Young people differ in temperament. Some young people can
plan a course of study and carry thei purpose to a conclusion regardiess o ther attractions; others ind that they accomplish greater resip. We all need stim social influence to draw out the best
the in us and keep us from being nariow and unappreciative of the human atmosphere and environment. Reading clubs for young people supply these needs,
especially in small communities where the stimulus of a large circle of intimate friends is lacking.

Simple Reading Club.
In a small town the teacher discovered hat the eys of and gaining aceass to papers and books of a most harmful nature. She suggested that the boys spend one evening each week at her ome and read some good book with her Most of the boys responded to the inissigned a part or character to eacl nember of the class. The history of the period covered by the play was read diso. Gradually the group of young fellows began to gain an intelligent
grasp of the true maning of educative reading The stulent instinct was wakened and new talents developed. Much latent ability was discovered and n eager sprit enjoyment an irely new ream of hife made possibfe The boys were permitted to bring a
friend-boy or girl-and the study period was always followed by a few minutes of social enjoyment. This particular club was carried on for a umber of years and as the members noved to other communities other clubs bene oficial.
The program followed in this instance was as follows: The first year they read of Shakespeare" and William Winter's Shakespeare's England;", selections on-Avon. The teaeher procured picture post cards of all the points of interest.
Sets may be secured from the targer Sets may be secured from the larger orpose; if desired may be used with purpose; if desired may be used with
the reflectoseope.

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plot and an analysis of the chief characters were emphasized in the study as to "The Hero of the Drama." At the lose of the first season one of the boy was overheard expressing himself as follows: "If the fellows could only be made to feel how interesting, Shake speare's plays are, they wouldn't waste
time reading the books they have to hide when their mother is around."

Canadian Literature Club.
This club was organized to meet a two-fold purpose: to acquire a wider to develop the social life of the and to develop the social life of the comcess in both departments.
One evening was given to the study of Canadian Songs and National Anthems. This field afforded an abundant fund material for a musical evening. eresting and full of possibilities was Wolfe in Canadian Literature." One talk was given on "Wolfe in Fiction," "Virginians" was made to Thackeray's "Virginians", and Henty's "With Wolfe Canada." Special attention was of the Mighty." "Wolfe in Poetry" was supported by selections from Dr. Jackeway's poems. A closing tribute was Cound in the magnificent words of
Charles Sangster to Wolfe and Montcalm.
"The St. Lawrence and the Saguenay" was another subject, the historic and
the romantic being strangely blended Canadian Dog Stories" brought to light selections from Marshall Saunder's "Beautiful Joe," and Edgerton Young's "Hector" and the history-simple and
pathetic-of "Rab" by Dr. Brown This club met fortnightly in the homes of the members, and refreshments were served each evening and a social honr spent.

## Canadian Indians.

The study of the early nations and tribes of Canada is well worth a winter's study. The origin and traditions of Lean's "Native Tribes treated in Mac-" Butler's "Wild Northland" contains a picturesque narrative of travels in the "Thests in the days of the fur trade. a journey to the North by water to the mouth of the MacKenzie River. ${ }^{\circ}$ The paradise of the mountain climber is pictured in Wilcox's "Canadian Rockies." Prowse's "History of Newfoundland" is
a thoroughly accurate history of the early inhabitants of that island Dominion. Dr. Grenfell treats the Coast peoples in his own unique manner.

Books Which Lend Interest to Canadian History
Some people acquire their knowledge of history merely by studying facts, While others long for the blending of
narrative or fiction rather than a bald statement of events and dates. For those who are fond of studying the
listory of Canada through listory of Canada through the avenue
of fiction, the following list of books will supply material for more than a winter's reading for any club. Parkman tells the story of early Can
adian life. "Old France in the New adian life. "Old France in the New
World" by Douglas, is a survey of the World" by Douglas, is a survey of the
listory of Canada in the 17th century. history of Canada in the 17th century.
The romantic story of Quebec is graphically told in Doughty's "Cradle of New France.", "Canadian Types in
the Old Regime" by Colby, groups
various aspects of French colonization various aspects of French colonization
around such characters as Champlain, around such characters as Champlain,
Laval and Frontenac. The story of the French settlements on the shores of the "History of Acadia." Wood's "Fight for Canada" is an accurate account of the long conflict between England and France in the New World., Bourinot's "Canada Under British Rule", emphasizes carly days to the present. Laut's "Canada, the Empire of the North," is
devoted to the romance of Canadian devoted to the romance of Canadian
listory. Probably the best survey from history. Probably the best survey from
the time of the conquest to the war of 812 is contained in "The History of Canada" by Lucas. A work by the same
author, "Gnadian War of 1819 " is the

Winnipeg, March, 1914.
The Western Home Monthly
the 20th Century," and Morgan's "Cancribes Canada to-day.

Canadian Folk Lore.
The character, legends and folk lore of the people of Quebec are sympathetic-
ally treated in Nicholson's "The French ally treated in Fichosians" and Frechette"s "Christmas In French Canada" and Greenough' "Canadian Folk Life and Folk Lore." The story of Murray Bay and the Seigneours associated with that vicinity
told by Professor G. M. Wrong in his is told by Professor G. M. Wrong in 'his
"Canadian Manor." Lisgar in his "In Canadian Manor. Lisgar in of he Canada Company" deseribes the settlement of Upper Can da. Dawson's "The Saint Lawrence" is an exploration of Eastern Canada Purpee's "Search for the Western Sta"

Western Fur Trade.
The dramatic story of the western ur trade is or wy Laut in "The Conques' "Romantic Settlement of , ar Selkirk's Colonists," gives us a reliable ecount of the origin and history of the Red River Settlements. "MacBeth' Making of the Canadian West" embodies the reminiscences of a wester ioneer and covers the period of the British Columbia" contains a summar f British Columbia to the year 1894 Mories' "Northern Interior of British Columbia" throws new light on the
history of the Indian fur trade and gold history
mining.

## Do it Now

When you've got a job to do,
If it's one you wish was through, Do it now!
If you're sure the job's your own. Don't hem and haw and groanDo it now!
It doesn't pay to shirk-
If you want to fill a place Just get up and take a braceDo it now!
Don't linger by the way-
Do it now
Do it now! you delay-
If the other fellows wait
r postpone ent late
Do hit up a faster gait-
Do now!

## The Little Master

The great hall of the castle was a won-
derful place to play in. It was so long derful place to play in. It was so long that when you were at one end the other end looked dim and shadowy even
by daylight, though to be sure this was partly because the windows were small and high up, and there were not many of them. There was not much furniture. The great oaken table stood at one end, with the straight-backed chairs around chair with the wolves' heads carved on the arms. Then there was a high screen, covered with leather that had once been gilded, and a high-backed settle or two, and the huge sideboard or dresser where of silver and pewter and the few bits of china, the Lady's posset-cup, and the flowered bowl from which little Elspat ate her bread and milk. And there was the enormous fireplace, with the black
iron "dogs" and some wolfskins and deeriron "dogs" and some wofskins and deer-
skins in front of it; and that was all, except-a very important exception, the exittle Master would have said-the banners and weapons and old armor that
hung on the wall. hung on the wall. :t now I must say those another time, was a wonderful place to play in. You urns to races, and it did not take many, Or you could be robbers or dragons and live in the Darksome Dens at the farther
end, away from the table and the fire end, away from the table and the fire
and rush out on the people who passed through. When you were dragons you
threatened to devour them, but when threatened to devour them, but when
to your secret hold and they had to tell it was boy, who helped Duncan; but he was not a very interesting captive, for he
only knew one story, and that was very only knew one story, and that was very
short. This was it: "Said the man to Sandy, will ye lend "Said the man to to Sandy, 'will ye lend "Said né a mill?" Said the man to 'of course I will!' said Sandy. And the man had the loan of Sandy's 'Will ye lend me a mill? said Sandy; Of course I will!' said the man."
Duncan was usually too busy to play be a captive in the Darksome Dens; but sometimes, if he felt very well (Duncan
had rheumatism a good deal), he would had rheumatism a good deal), he would screen, and he made a fine one One day the children saw him sitting polishing the great silveride tace-cup with bit of soft leather, and humming to himself-it was always a good sign when Duncan hum
"ach other
"Yes!" nodded the Little Mast
Down they went on hands and knees, and crept behind the great screen. It was
wide as well as high, and they could wide as well as high, and they could reep along behind in. The wre nea all unconscious, polishing and humming something with a refrain of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "With a hey lillelu and howlo lan!" } \\
& \text { "Suddenlv a rave ran his ears: }
\end{aligned}
$$

Suddenly a cry rang in his ears:
"Sound out, trumpets! up scaling-lad
Ins
In another minute the Little Master pat had her arms around his neck, and both were crying:
"Yield! yield, "I yield me! I yield me!" cried the steward. "Have a care of the grace-cup, my Lord. Ye
of my hand."
He set the cup carefully on the dresser and looked at it proudly

## The Little Pink Pigs

The little pink' pigs have been rooting around,
Rooting around all night Though I warned the
Till the blink of the morning light
Till the blink of the morning light
gowned
gowned And snuggled them warm and tight.
But though I told them they mustn't
 about; So now they must go in the sock-andshoe pen,
The pen of the sock and shoe.
First the sock and then the shoe; it's nearly eight oclock!
Lock the little pigs in the sock, Lock the little pigs in the sock
Shoo the little pigs in the shoe,
Pen the little pigs in the pen, Pen the little pigs in the pen,
The pen of the shoe and sock.
The little pink pigs, with a wriggle and All une under the gown they run;
While the owner watches me coax and And gigge, a gale at the fun,
And squeals as I swoop on a drove of And capture the five in one.
the little pink pigs have been rooting about,
Though I warned them well they mustn't So I pepp outur; five and I capture ten And drive them into the sock-and-shoe pen,
The pen of the sock and shoe First the sock and then the shoe, and then the shoe and sock.
Lock the little pigs in the soc Lock the little pigs in the sock,
Shoo the little pigs in the shoe,
Slo Pen the little pigs in the
Its almost eight $o^{\prime}$ clock!

## 

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## THE YOUNG MAN AND HIS PROBLEM

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

RIGHT HERE
Don't go far to look for your work. The whole world centres at your front door. You can find "problems" without going to New York. You can find "opportunities" without going to Winnipeg You can find "a neglected spot" without going a mile from your home. There are men who should go to all the places indicated, but that man ought first to clean up the ground in his own immediate vicinity So take a good look at your own premises. Fix up
your own wood pile. Work the grass cutter on your own lawn. See to it that your back yard is half wa decent.-A notable saying by Joseph Cook was this "That soul is nearest to God who is striking the hard est at the nearest duty."

## CREATIVE THOUGHT

Thought power is the only thing which you really possess. Everything else can be taken away from you This only remains. You can think, therefore
you are. You can think your way in, think your way you are. You can think your way in, think your way think your way out and think your way on. The only creative force is thought. The more intense our thought is, the greater is your power. You have well nigh only one thing to do and that is
learn how to think. Thought is everything. "J .B." learn how to think. Thought is everything. "J .B.,"
in the British Weekly remarks: "Thought is, after in the British Weekly remarks: "Thought is, afte all, the only thing we really have; the gnly thing we
really know. Mr. Pierpont Morgan was known the other day as the owner of the mansion in New York, he mansion at Prince's-gate; the owner of yachts of vast properties, of museums, of priceless collections. What of him owned them P Plainly, just his thought, As soon as his thinking in th
ceased he had ceased to own anything here."

## AS RIGHT IS RIGHT

Steer by the stars. Pick out a few things which are fundamental. Tie up to the things which are Conscience. Let this be the trinity enthroned in thy sonl. Righteousness is enwrought into the fabric of the universe as the warp is married to the woof. Righteousness works well in every part of God's universe. Righteousness has the promise of the years
and fits into eternity. Be right. "It is related," say and its into eternity. Be right. "It is related" say
the editors of a volume just issued entitled "Essays on Liberty," by Lord Acton, "it is related of Frederick Robertson, of Brighton, that during one of his periods of intellectual perplexity he found that the only rope to hold fast,

## the family flask

The family flask is a piece of furniture which is sometimes handed down from generation to genera-
tion. But, of a truth, it can be said that it eldom passes beyond the third or fourth peneration soldom passes beyond the third or fourth generation, for the
very good reason that the generation passes down and out and the flask is left as a lonely thing on the ash heap of human failure. The man who wishes a long life, or a family name, carried onward for successive generations had better fling the flask to the rear. A New engla family uses liquor in excess, nature registers the deterioration. His biographer tells us that the first Webster represented colossal strength and sobriety. This giant had a son, Daniel, who represented colossal strength and moderate amusements of his ancestors to be his occupation,"

## DON'T FORCE YOUR BRAIN

Get the little things out of the way, so that you can have room for the things which are worth while Decide little questions off hand. Get them out of
the way. What if you do blunder occasionally, the universe will not go to pieces. Save room, time and leisure for the things which are important. Never decide a great question in a hurry. Take time to think, cogitate, contrast and compare. Your mind will crystallize if you only give it time. Charles Kingsey says of Turner, the great painter, that he nature without using brush or pencil. An authentic story is told of how Turner was once known to have spent a whole day sitting upon a rock throwing
pebbles into a lake. When evening came his brother pebbles into a lake. When evening came his brother
painters showed him their sketches and rallied him painters showed him their sketches and "rallied him
upon having done nothing. He said! "I have done apon at least: I have learned how a lake looks when pebbles are thrown into it.

HOW MUCH IS THERE IN ITT?
Keep on good terms with yourself, Keep your Chschiset the of nething which will bring you so much satisfaction as a pure life. The cleanest thing is a clean record. So, be straight. Do not compromise. Do not equivo cate. Do not ask for a seat on the fence. Be flat footed, outspoken, and easy of comprehension on all world as for yourself and your own peace and joy Hold in mind the fact that you must live with your self and die by yourself. When a man thinks, he is always alone. Be true to yourself. A popula writer remarks: "A London friend in the commercia world told me how a certain business matter had of the world. The latter slyly asked, 'How much is there to be for me out of this piece of business? meaning secret commission. 'That is not quite the
way I do business,' was my friend's answer. 'But way I do business,' was my friend's answer. 'Bu nobody need know-no one could find out.' 'Oh, yes, one who would know,' The man thought he scented religious reference, and became sarcastic: ' Oh , is that where you are-is that the sort of man you are? There's one man would know,' quietly persisted my riend, and theres no person's mestif, opinion I value as I value his, and that's myself; Id always

## MR SMOKER

We are not hard on the man who smokes, because we are convinced that if smoking were the only evil we are convinced that in family would be very happy. But for the chain-smoker we have small respect, and for the man who smokes during business hours we have no great admiration. About the worst introduction for a young man who is seeking to achieve sucess in the bussess of old pipe. Cut it but, to all such we commend the story of the eccentric but hard-working painter Whistler. Coming into his painting class one morning he found an English student smoking his pipe. "You should be very get interested in your work and let your pipe go
the reason for failure
It is an easy thing when a man fails to blame him; to charge his defeat to a lack of commonsense or, what is worse, to laziness or foolishness. But there are, nevertheless, scores of young men who are to
blame for their own misfortunes. They invite blame for their own misfortunes. They invite
defeat. They have all the circumstances arranged defeat. They have all the circumstances arranged
for a "slump." They carry about with them the signs and symbols of carelessness and indifference In matter of dress, toilet, and sanitation they are decidedly objectionable. A shabbily dressed youn man applied to the manager of a big departmen störe for employment. "What can you do 9 " asked the manager. "Most anything," answered the appli-
cant. "Can you dust ${ }^{\text {". "Yes, }}$ indeed." "Then why don't you begin on your hat '9' The fellow hadn thought of that. "Can you clean leather goods "Oh, yes." "Then it's carelessness on your part that your shoes are not clean." The fellow hadn't though of that either. "Well, can you scrub?" "Yea, thing to do. Go out and try your strength on that collar you have on. But don't coume back,",

## a fighting chance

Always give yourself a fighting chance. Have on board your ship as many strong. anchors as yo school, the YM.C.A and the business , the Sunda chut out the things which have beens science class. other people such as tobacco, drink, gay companion and low born amusements. Give yourself a fighting chance. We clip the following from an interesting periodical: "Charles R. Ross tells of a young Western farmer who had been converted. It had bee his custom when going to the village to tie his team
by the hotel and visit the bar-room. After his conversion he still continued to tie his team to the hote main hitching post. The trained and watchful ey of a good old deacon noticed this, and after congratulating the youth upon his, new start in life, said George, I am a good. deal older than you, and $I$
will be pardoned, $I$ know, if $I$ make a suggestion out of my wide Christian experience. No matter ou strong you think you are, take my advice and a once change your hitching post." , It was sensibl advice. If he had still gone to the old place, and got in with the old friends at the bar, who can tell
but he would have been tempted to turn back, and perhaps in an evil hour had fallen. "Evil com perhaps in an evil hour had fal
munications corrupt good manners.'

## A NEW TYPE OF ORATOR

It is always easy to "hold a meeting." And almost always as easy to get a speaker. Of course when a man speaks we make an allowance and leave a margin for his temperament, the size of the aunience we have asked him to speak. In fact, we ask men to peak, very often, in hopeat that under the pressiure of platform enthusiasm they will be tempted to say more, or at least to speak with a greater emphasis han they would in ordinary conversation. Which
 cype of orator, namely the private orator-the man,
who, whereever he is, in the street or behind the counter, whereever he speak his mind with ornviction and
cond courage. Some one said concerning Hugh Price Hughes: "he was always expressing what other

## CROMWELL'S PICTURE

Don't ask for too much praise or accept it even if it is offered to you. If they compliment you on the size of "your congregation, tell them that your church is "central." If they congratulate you on your large majority in the last election, modestly
remark that you have lived three times longer in the remark that you have lived three times onger in the opponent. If you are congratulated on a stray speech - which happened to be happily, "sane, comprehensive and practical" let it be known that it was a condensation of thirty years' experience in your special line of professional business. If men point to you with pride as an illustration of long, life; inform them that you are simply a favourite child
of circumstance and "a chip of the old block." Not many men are so outspoken as Cromwell was when
he sat to Cooper for his miniature: "Paint me as I he sat to cooper for his minia

## BE SWIFT BUT DON'T HURRY

Bustle is not hustle. The man who is "flying to to pieces" is not getting there. The merchant who is in a swirl because he doese. not know "which way
to turn" is not doing things. Mental excitement is, to turn" is not doing things. Mental excitement is,
not business execution. The man who is bringing not business execution. The man who is bringing things to pass is usually quiet, serene and self-composhs, moans and useless exclamations. Study the sighs, moans and useless exclamations. Study the
successful man: how steady he is:-An eminent French surgeon used to say to his students when the were engaged in difficult and delicate operations, in which coolness and firmness were needed, "Gentlemen, don't be in a hurry, for there's no time to lose."

## BE STRAIGHT

In the long run nothing will help you so much In the long run nothing will help you so much are straight. Even those who are angry with you beause you will not fall in line with their rascality, will have the greater confidence in you when their wrath has sobered down into a sober second thought In the hour of emergency men turn to the man who has proved himself straight in spite of every trying of Europe to a young merchant in England proposing a very questionable transaction and received th following reply: "I do not attend to business in tha way." Some two years elapsed when the Englishnan received from his former correspondent the request that he take his son in his office as a clerk,
adding significantly, "I desire my son to learn how adding significantly, "I desir
to do business in your way."

## TWO STANDARDS

There are two ways of looking at life-through ed glasses or through blue. You can measure the distance between the base of the mountain and it
brow and exclaim: "I have climbed it!" or measure the immeasurable distance between the highest peak and the nearest star and affirm that no irship will ever span such a stretch of atmospherica Sue. King George of England, at the close of the colonies, proclaimed a day of thanksgiving thirtee colonies, proclaimed a day of thanksgiving because of
the return of peace. His chaplain said to him: "For what would your majesty have us give thanks? fo the fact that you have lost thirteen of the brightes ivels "your crown. "No, not for that," said the king. "Because we have added millions to ou ational debt?" No, not for that," said the king
Because tens of thousands "Because tens of thousands of people of the same
race have been destroyed?" "No, not for that," saiid
the line "Wh the king. "Why, then ?" "nsisted the chaplain," "and
or what shall we give thanks 9 " "The for what shall we give thanks?" "Thank God," said the king, with great velhemence, "thank God because

## His Son

A Complete Story by Annie M. Stewart
he himself were soon to follow his wife into the Great Silence?
What of the boy then
He had a few relations, fewer friends,
none to whom his child could look for help. His wife had married him in the face of her parents' anger, and
death did not bring forgiveness:
So
So he he alone-stood between hi longer?
Already the trouble he had undergone and the daily disappointments and anxieties of his business, were beginning to tell on him. The doctor talked warningly of a nervous breakdown and or dered rest, change, a holiday, advice
which, in the present-state of affairs, had small chance of being taken! Unless, as he had of late expected, the firm totally collapsed, and he had, perforce, to take a holiday for good and all.
But, on the other hand, if he accepted this offer; if he chose money and posi tion before honor, and, forgetting all the many kindnesses his old master had eve gratitude, and deserted the sinking ship instead of doing his utmost to refloat her, what then?
The remembrance of all his own youth had missed, of all that he had hoped his he had never'entered,' but where the boy might find all that he had had to forego might even enter the profession he had been, through want of means, forced to relinquish, rose before his eyes. No! The oy should never be hampered as he ha therwise! All this and more! But at what price?
He knew that it would be dearly bought, knew also that had Dora lived her pure, white soul would have pre-
ferred poverty to dishonor-even to that ferred poverty to dishonor-even to that
diskonor of which the world knows nought, which is only visible to man's oul and the Great Potter on whose whee $t$ was fashioned.

Still, in a world where the strongest wins, a world that by precept and example daily enforces the truth of the old saying, "That he may take who has the power, a world wherein he had only secure a foothold for himself and the child-would he in after years curse his too tenider conscience if he let this chance of betterment slip. by uneeded?
And the boy? Surely if Dora could see him and know, she would understan nd the boy's sake forgive him!
He went to his desk, pulled out a
fresh sheet of paper, and wrote his acresh sheet of paper, and wrote his ac out a second glance he pushed it hastily into an envelope, addressed and stamped it, and sprang to his feet with a glance at the clock. There was still time to catch the post, the pillar-box was just outside. A few minutes and the
would be gone, gone irretrievably.
Involuntarily his eyes rested for'a it merely fancy or did the face in the photograph lose something of its sweet brightness in that moment? Did a gulf deeper even than Death widen suddenly between him and the dead girl he loved
He dared not look again, as, with thie letter in his hand, he turned towards the letter
door.
II.

Sonnie could not sleep. He had screwed his eyes up tightly and tried hard to rough hands and the untidy head, havng tucked him up in his cot and put out the gas, had betaken her slip-shod way downstairs, to get father's supper ready.
He had kept them tightly closed for what seemed to him an incredible space of time, until his eyelids refused to remain down any longer, and now he lay wide awake and trembling, staring into the darkness, the baffling darkness that
shrouded each familiar object in the room in impenetrable mystery.

Strange, mysterious shapes lurked be
hind the wardrobe; a huge, formless shadow that in daytime resolved itsel into the homely dressing-table stoo grimly in the window-a nameless, sin
ister terror hid behind the half-open ister terror hid bely nut not merely the dread of be ing alone and wide-a wake in the awesome darkness kept. Sonnie's eyes open. Something that seemied more dreadful, much more dreadful, to his sensitive ittle heart, than the darkness had anished sleep.
His child-conscience, what he, in his baby tongue called "something inside,"
was uneasy, because, to-day, at school he had nearly cheated, nearly-but no quite, at lessons. He had resisted, but the temptation had been very strong, and the miserable thought that he might have fallen made his cheeks tingle and his heart ache.
Few children cheat habitually and as
matter of course. Some may do so through laziness, a greater number through fear of punishment for errors, but to earn the epithet of "cheat" is a misfortune not to be regarded with squanimity by any normally constituted
schoolboy or girl. To Sonnie, with his ine instincts, his sensitive, self-accusing little soul, the thought that he had narrowly escaped deserving it became in-
supportable.
If mother-up there among the angels, but still looking down to watch her boy with loving eyes-if mother knew, what
must she think of him? Mother, who had taught him that to do right regardless of consequencés was the only course possible to a manly boy-a boy who was going to be a manly man! Mother ould cry! With the vivid imagination chilahood with which he had been
dowered in over-full measure, he pictured to himself his mother weeping in that far, radiant country, perhaps refusing to listen to the angelic words of comto pass, as his own, another boy's to pass, as his own, another boy's
answer to his sums.

Childlike, he saw nothing incongruou in the picture! That mother could exist without caring for and loving him a deeply as before was to him a thing impossible!
And which And which of us, older and wiser a But if the angels did not wish t grieve mother, and if, happily, she did ot know, there was still father-father who, in Sonnie's eyes, was the best, th wisest, the cleverest of men, to whom
wrongdoing was surely inconceivable What would father think of him?
Would he, perhaps, refuse to take him ut on Saturday afternoons as he usual $y$ did, for their customary ramble in the country-the country that may be
reached by a tramcar-when Sonnie reached by a tramcar-when Sonnie tree and a hawthorn, a blackbird and a crow, and father told him tales of the real, wild, countrified country, where he ad passed his humble, happy-go-lucky bare-footed childhood
Even the precious bedside talks, whe Sonnie did most of the talking and father listened, while Sonnie debated whether he should be a cab-driver when he grew up, because then he would get because it must be lovely to sleep in a hammock, or a drummer in a brass band because the drum made such a delightful noise when you banged with all your might, or-but by the time the drum mer had been considered Sonnie was
generally on the verge of sleep, and his ambitions were merging drowsily into dreams.

Would this also be a thing of the past Even to-night he remembered with an added pang, father had handed him over he heard anything? Did he with Had semi-omniscience which children attri bute to grown-ups, know? And while too pitiful to condemn, had he found it impossible to love any longer the little, hishonored, guilt
been so proud?

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## Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Canada

The thought of his fathers silent scorn prov it was impossible to remain in bed any longer; that, come what might he must, at all hazards, make confession, whether absolution or condemnation came of it. Fear of the darkness, of the shadows lurking within the room and without, of the long passage and the
dimly-lit stars, was as nothing to the dimly-lit stars, was as not, perhiaps, al ready forfeited. He slipped trembling from between the cosy blankets, and crept fearfully downstairs.
The house was very silent. Even the stairs, undisturbed by his light weight, forbore to utter the reached the foot of ing squeak, and For reachedent he paused, and half turned back. But one glance up the gloomy staircase quenched his halfformed wish to retreat with his heart uneased of its burden. Trembling, yet fraid to go back, he reached the study door with a rush at the very moment when his father opened it, a letter in his hand, and what seemed, even to Sonnie's eyes, a strange, unfamiliar look on his
face. Gace.
Gilbert Evans paused
mall son in amazement
"Why, what's the matter?" he said. "Why aren't you in bed?"
"I couldn't sleep," stammered Sonnie. "Couldn't sleep? What's wrong? Are But Sonnie, now that the crucia moment had been reached, was silent.
His father picked him up and carried him into the warm room. There was all, it mattered little whether his answer went sooner or later, when go it must
Besides, something was certainly the natter with Sonnie. Now that he child's face had been flushed; he had been strangely reserved and ilpat-ease before going to bed. Could he be ill ionately at the thought, as he strained is boy to him defiantly. If the child were taken, all that was best in him would surely go also. Life would then indeed, lose all motive
With a pang he realized how unskilled thought helplessly of Sarah's utter in capability. Why-why-had the boy's mother died?
Sonnie, meanwhile, happy in the eeurity of father's arms and beneath heat, had forgotten the little outcast he had pictured himself becoming in the fear-inducing darkness upstairs, and was gradually regaining confidence and hope If, his crime was no less heinous, yet surely, father's love was stronger and Gradually it became easy for him to speak.
Pulling his father's head down to him he whispered into his ear a full and un expurgated account of the day's mis-
doings. "An' I thought p'r'aps mother would cos mother said I was never and never to make her.'shamed. 'Sides a man oesn't cheat, mother told me."
Never and never to make her ashamed! A man doesn't cheat! The words beat, into Gilbert Evans's heart with a strange new meaning. From demnation. And his code of honor that had grown lax to comply with the world's requirements, to whom all is law-
ful that is expedient, suddenly seemed to him a mean and ignoble thing, seen with the clear eyes of a child's innocence. "Father." The whisper came again, more tremulously. For why was father so silent? Was he, after all, angry-
ashamed of him? Sonnie's lips trembled, ashamed of him? Sonnie's lips trembled, warm clasp of the arms around him.
"You isn't angry? You isn't ashamed really. But I wanted to-awful much. You isn't very angry, father?"
Angry! Angry with him! Poor, little, Angry! Angry with him! Poor, little,
innocent, troubled soul! Who was hehe who had indeed stooped to temptation -he whom his own conscience accused, they know-to be angry with a child?
He gat?ered the boy more closely in his
arms and kissed him with an intensity
that almost startled the child, while it made his little heart beat wildly with So father had forgiven him! Moreseemed to love him as much as before! Sonnie nestled closer with a sigh of relief.
But giveness alss implied more than for-all-sufficing.
He did not know that in that kiss another soul, a soul more burdened, more pentance, had sought absolution had seen its own transgressions in the light of his white innocence!
Holding his little son tightly with one arm, Gilbert Evans lifted the letter, sealed and ready for despatch, from the ut a moment's hesitation, dropped it in. to the fire
It burned very slowly, writhing like a ving thing as the flames crept and cked arow mpotently before the burned away, be neath the purifying flame of a high re solve, the false ideals that had brought it into being in the heart of the writer. Sonnie watched with fascinated eyes he little tongues of flame leaping and preading over the paper; wondered, too why father stared at it so fixedly until
the fire had died down, and all that remained was but a little heap of grey ashes. flames pleased him, and he was orry when they had died down so quick y. They seemed disappointed at finding "Burn else to burn. The fire says it wants some more. It says it's hungry.
解
"There's no more to burn, Sonnie," he answered gently. "It was only a letter fire is the best place for it"
Sonnie opened questioning eyes. Father
Sol also, it appeared, had something to con"Wess. she saw it "" he asked gravely she saw it?" he asked grav.
Gilbert bowed his head.
"Mother would have been very, ver much ashamed, my little son. But she on't now. She shall ne
Sonnie nodded wisely.
"No, mother said never, never to make her 'shamed."
Then, with a little nestling movement Sonnie laid his head on hiser his eyelids at last. Gilbert Evans bent his dark head over the flaxen one that lay upon his breast.
"We"ll help each other to remember that," he whispered more to himself than to the child. "An
us, son o' mine."

## Seed Catalogues Recelved

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## Young People

## Fireside Games

 By Nelson WrightThe wind is howling down the chimney, and perhaps thr rain and sleet are what child cares that it is a stormy what child cares that it is a stormy
night outside? The nursery fire is ail aglow and ablaze with the coals of good cheer. It sparkles and crackles and burns merrily enough to make one forget the weather. There is a dish of ap.
ples to roast in front of the fire, and ples to roast in front of the fire, and lows. A warm red rug is spread on the floor, and the children, in bath gowns end slippers, are sitting up for a happy hour just before bedtime to play games be?
Games for playing in front of an open fire should be mostly thinking and guessing games. A child doesn't want to romp and play too much about the nursery in his slippers and bath gowns.
What he does want to do is to sit by the fire, curled up on the floor, and just watch the coals while he, makes his "thinking machine work," as Br'er Rabbit used to say.
These are a few fireside games that "I Love My Love," is played by a line of children, who start with a lot of questions about my Love, which must be answered according to the letters of the alphabet. The A's might run this way: Adorable.
I hate him with an A, because he is
Ancient.

He took me to Appledore and treated me His name irrowroot and Apricots. His name is Ananias, and he comes from The B's may
"I love my love with a $B$, because he is Brilliant.
I hate him with a B, because he is Hoorish.
He took me to Banbury and treated
to His name is Bob, and he comes Babylon."
Each child must tell the story and fil in the missing ideas in the sentences in the missing ideas in the sentences
with words that begin with his special letter of the alphabet. Should he fail, or hesitate, another player may fill in the gap and move up the line after the manner of an old-fashioned spelling match, to take the place of the child
who failed. The player who stays who failed. The player who stays
longest at the head of the line may have the biggest roasted apple for a prize. $P$ 's and $Q$ 's is another fine fireside game. The players sit in a circle, and one stande, asking each in turn a ques tion, as:
with all hin of Turkey has gone forth with all his men to battle. Tell me
where he has gone, but mind your $P^{\prime}$ and $Q$ 's.". The child questioned must answer quickly, naming a city in Tur key beginning with a lett
the order of the alphabet Another question is put.
"The Sultan of Turke immediately men, was entertained ay, with all his where, but mind your P's and ${ }^{\text {P's.s." }} m$ In replying, no letter of the alphabet used previously may be repeated, so the

## ESCAPED OPERATION FOR PILES

It is most disheartening to be told by your physician that nothing short of an operation will cure you of piles. The expense, the suffering, the risk, is too great, and so you endure the misery of this wretched ailment.

But why not be cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Relief is prompt, cure certain and lasting, when you use persistently this great soothing, healing ointment.

Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man., writes Dr. Chase's Ointment is a wonderful pre paration. I had itching piles for five or six years and though I tried two doctors' prescriptiohs and used many other preparations could not obtain much benefit me, and that I would have to undergo an operation.
'I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and was completely cured in on week. As this was six months ago and there has been no return of the old trouble,
believe that the cure is a permanent I belie
Dr. Chase's Ointment has a truly wonderful record of cures to back it up. Many cases of $10,20,30$ years' standing have been cured by its use. 60 cents a box; all dealers. Sample box free, if you mention this paper. Edmanson, Bates \& Co Limited, Toronto.

## Dr.Chase's ointment

game is a difficult one and a tax upon child wits. It has unlimited varals or and may be applied to
flowers, as well as geography.
The questioner may ask:
which animal roared the loudest Which came from Africa; Which wore horns and hoofs Which carried his house on his back But mind your P's and Q's. Varying the game to make it literary one, the child asks: me the titles Dickens wrote a book. Tel me the title, but mind your P's and $Q$ s. Ship children sit in a row to play the Ship Alphabet. One child is chosen for the schoomaster, and
at the head of
"B," answers the child, perhaps, a though any letter may be chose "The name of the ship?" the schoo master then asks of the next child in th line.
an equally absurd name which suggest itself to him.
"The name of the Captain?" is the next question.
"The name of her cargo? The name of her port?" follow rapidly. As the
schoolmaster schoolmaster puts each question, the
counts ten. The child must answer the question within that time. This will be found difficult, especially if the letter chosen was an unusual one. The success ful players move up the liaces of those who failed.
places of those who failed. front of an
Making up limericks in open fire will be found a whole lot o fun. The best way to describe a limerick is to really quote one that some childre made up one evening in the nursery:
"There was a fat man of Tobago Who lived on saltpetre and sago, He said he'd take ink
Because it was good for lumbago."
A group of children may play a game of Suggestions. The first child in the circle voices the first idea which comes quite as absurd. The next player the gives immediately the idea suggested to him by treacle-jug, perhaps, or bread.
Following jug comes the next child's idea -potter-and the fun of the game is to see how far, after one or two rounds,
the chiidren have gone from the first idea, or sugge Acting out one's favorite stories will afford a great deal of fireside fun. One who remain decide what fairy or household tale they will act, without costume or stage setting. If the story of Cin-
derella is chosen, the smallest little girl derella is chosen, the smallest little girl
crouches by the fire, pretending to cry, crouches by the fire, pretending to cry,
while two larger children play that they are dressing themselves in all manner of finery and go through the pantomime of starting away for the ball. The child who went outside is then called back to
the room, and tries to guess the title of the story that is being acted.
And by this time the fireside games will have grown so hilarious that mother will come upstairs, saying, "Bedtime," to-morrow night.

## Ma Can't Vote

Ma's a graduate of college, and she's read most everything
She can talk in French and German, she can paint and she can sing.
Beautiful! She's like a picture! When Beautiful! She's like a picture! IV
she talks she makes you think Of the sweetest kind of music, and she Oh, Ioesn't smoke or drink. poems she can quote;
She knows more than half the lawyers
do; but ma can't rote

When my pa is writing letters, ma must To assist him in his spelling and to make his meaning clear.
If he needs advice, her judgment, he admits, is always best:
Every day she gives lim pointers,
mostly at his own request.

Ma is wise than Ma is wiser than o
not a graduate
not a graduate,
nd I doubt if he could
governing the state.
has never studied grammar, and I bet he doesn't know
Whether Caesar lived a thousand or twa thousand years ago.
could never tell us how to kep th ship of state afloat, he doesn't know there
thing-but ma can't vote.
Mrs. Gooking does our washing, for she has to help along,
king care of her six children, though When he gets a job, he only holds it till he draws his pay,
Then he spends his cash for whiskey, or else gambles it away
suppose his brain's no bigger than the brain of any goat,
nd he'd trade his ballot
hed trade his ballot for a drink
-but ma can't vote!
-Chicago Record Herald

## The Objaction to John

The Gaylords and Nelsons have alway been neighbors and intimate friends. So fine a foln Gaylord, at began to se what an altogether charming girl Molly Kelson was, there was, naturally, no opposition. Indeed, as the "affair" became serious it was evident to all, including
John and Molly themselves, that the John and Molly themselves, that the yet there was no formal announcement but every one knew that it was "unden stood," and evening after evening John talked to Molly on the front porch, often lingering after the other Nelsons had
The surprise of the two was conse quently great when one evening a
shuffling step was heard in the hall, and shuffling step was heard in the hall, and presently Mr. Nelson appecared in slipper sand dressing-gown, candle in hand.
Quite evidently he had gone to bed and then got up-for some purpose.
, father, what is the matter Molly's cheeks. were burning, as her John closely. John, leaning against the door-post, where he had stood for the last fifteen minutes saying good night to Molly, felt decidedly uncomfortaile under Mr, Nelson's gaze.
In fact, it was embarrassing all round. But John is a young man who goes straight to the point. Mr. Nelson?" he began, directly. "Am I to infer that you object to my being here?" "Well, no, not exactly, John.". Mr. Nelson coughed slightly, hesitating. "It's
only that mother anc I would like to get only that mot.
"Father," cried' Molly, quite indignant; "we couldn't have been disturbing any, "I don't doubt that, my dear," Mr. Nelson was beginning to mioy the situa tion. "It's not that, nor have I any ob, jection to John's talking to you. In fact to Joven't any objection in the world Mr. Nelson is open to suspicion of hav. ing prolonged the matter unnecessarily at this point. "Except in one thing. Mrs. Nelson
and I do object serious and I do object seriously, my dear John, to the habit you seem to have
formed this evening of leaning against the bell-push. Our bedroom is next to the kitchen, and this continuous bel
ringing is not conducive to repose."

## Return in Kind

Mark Twain once asked a neighbor if he might borrow a set of his books. The was welcome to read them in his library lut he had a rule never to let his books lave his house. Some weeks later the came neighbor sent over to ask for the "Certainly-" said Mark, "but since I v lawn you will ne obliged let leave here."-Ladies' Home Journal.

Winnipcg, March, 1914.

# Was Badly <br> <br> Run Down. 

 <br> <br> Run Down.}

Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Built Her Up.

Mrs. Frank Blough, Sarnia, Ont., writes:-"I embrace the opportunity to write you saying that I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and found badly run down, and was taking doctor's medicine. My son, out West, wrote me saying, 'Mother! you use the Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, they will be better for you than doctor with good results. I often recommend them to other people, My doctor did not know I was using them, he used to say 'Why! I never saw any one's heart gain up like yours has. You do not need any more medicine."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 c . per box, 3 boxes for $\$ 1.25$, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Ioronto, Ont.


Rheumatism
I Make this Unlimited Offer


Fred'k Dyer
I'll send you the Drafts the same day I,
set your coupon- fresh from the laboratory, ready to boupin their soothing work the minute
you put them on. They are relieving every
yon you put them on. They are relieving enease,
stage and condition of this cruel disease,
whether chronic or acute-muscular, Sciatic, whether chronic or acute-muscular, Sciatic,
Lumbago or Gout-no matter where located
or how severe. They are bringing comiort to old men and women who have suffered all
their lives, as well as all the milder stages.
Don't neglect rheumatism, I urge you, for I know the horrible torture and deformity so often leads to. Send to-day for the $I$ know
I send them on free trial because $I$,
what they are doing for many thousands and what they are doing for many thousands an
I have faith that
they can cure you max likewise. Th
Drafts whe
zet them.
 satisefit received, send me One Dollar. If
bene
not, not, they cost you nothing. I take your
word. Adress. Frederick Dyer, 339-J Oliver
Bldg., Jackson, Michigan. Send no money


Music Lessons Free ${ }_{\text {in }}^{\text {in }}$ your own home. Guitar, Banjo, Corret, Sight Singing, Mandolin or
Cello. Lessons weekly. Beginners or advanced pup.



Sunday Reading

## Consider

Consider
The lilies of the field, whose bloom We are as they; As doth a leaf.
Cons:Jer
The sparrows of the air, of small ac. count Our God doth view Whether they fall or mountHe guards us too.

## Consider

The lilies that do neither spin nor toil Yeit are most fair-
What profit all this car What profit all
And all this toil?

## Consider

The birds that have no barn nor home God gives them food-
Much more our Father seeks
To do us good
To do us good.

## No Sabbath

It would be difficult to find a more striking picture of a land where the
Sabbath had been forgotten than this, Sabbath had been forgotten than
written by a Scottish printer: Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and continuous and eternal cycle--limbs for ever on the rack, the finger for ever playing, the eyeballs
for ever straining, the brow for ever sweating, the feet for ever plodding, and brain for ever throbbing, the shoulder for ever drooping, the loins for ever aching, and the restless mind for ever scheming. Think of the
beauty it would efface, of the merrybeauty it would enface, of the merry-
l eartedness it would extinguish, of the 1 eartedness it would extaguish, of the resources of nature that it would exhaust, of the aspirations it would crush, of the
sickness it would breed, of the projects sickness it would breed, of the projects
it would wreck, of the groans it would it would wreck, of the groans it would extoit. of the lives it would immolate, of the cheerless Soe them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and bung, digging anding and ing, unloading and storng, and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and shore or the earth in days of brightness an of gloom. What a sad picture would the world present if we had no Saib the w

The Gospel an Artesian Well
The late D. L. Moody, in illustrating the different classes into which Christians can be divided, and in explaining
the best kind of a Christian to be, once used the following graphic illustration: "When I was ar the cattle. Ah, how to pump many times I have pumped with that old right hand until it ached, and many times I used to pump when I could not get any water, and I was taught that when the pump was dry I must pour a pail of water downe water up. of living wat We will have plenty of grace to spare-all we need ourselves and plenty for others. We have got into the way now of digging artesian to get better. They don't pump now to get
the water. But when they dig the well the water. down through the gravel and they cut through the clay perhaps 1,000 or 2,000 feet, not stopping when they can pump the water up, but they cut to a lower stratum and the water flows up abun dantly of itself.
"And so we ought every one of us to
he like artesian wells. God has got grace enough for every one of us, and grace enough for every one of us, and
if we were only full of the "Holy Ghost what power we would have."


## Neal 3-Day Drink Treatment Sweeping the Country

"Nothing succeeds like success." The best evidence of merit in any discovery is the actual results achieved by it. The NEAL 3.DAY TREATMENT, in spite of some skeptical opposition from uninformed critics has during the past three years demonstrated beyond all question This great movement for the redemption of humanity from the frightful effects of the liquor habit, has swept the country from end to end are vitally interested-thousands of vested in cured-thousands of homes made happy. There are now 60 NEAL INSTITUGES in successful operation turning out thousands of cured patients, and the grand work growing by leaps and bounds. The public are readily coming into the knowledge, that here at last is a positively safe and absolutely efficient and permanent treatment fo alcohol and drug addictions. They know that there is no longer an excuse for ous and painful hypor employ pormerful opiates and injurious drugs with their no further excuse
bad after-effects.
bad after-effects.

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\$2 Spring Costume Skirt for \$1 Carriage Paid Blouse or Overall Free Ho will mak for ony reater of tho Fextern





theprici Adress Dept 256
SKIRTS UNIIMITED Godwin Ste. 'Bradford, England Remiltances to boin andid by money orler or

## Spring Embroideries

Readers will please note that prices are quoted for stamped goods only excepting where working materials are specified. We do not supply embroidered articles

The April design for the Birthday Pillow shows a beautiful spray of pansies tinted in their gorgeoks colorings. Great interest has been shown in this series, and we are sure our readers will appreciate this design. The flowers may be embroidered solicly or tipped long and,
short, if preferred, while the lettering is short, if preferred, while the lettering is
worked in over-and-over satin stitch in brown. The motto only requires outlining, and fine, black silk is suitable for this.
The spring season is the time to prepare the furnishings for the baby carriage, and the carriage robe and pillow will doubtless interest many of our
readers. This is stamped on corded readers. This is stamped on corded
pique, and the design is for solid overpique, and the design is for solid over-and-over embroidery. Long eyelets are
shown through which ribbons may be


 Afghan. The baby pillow matches in design, and is one of the useful lacing variety, and comes in two pieces back | and front. |
| :--- |
| No. 6304 |

No. 6304 shows an infant's shawl
stamped on soft woollen voile stamped on soft woollen voile, and silk
is quoted to embroider this. sign matches the Afghan and baby
pillow. pillow

No. 0306. Infant's kimona is also stamped on the same material as the baby shawl, and this may be empreferred, the little flowers could be wrerked in blues and the border in white, or pink coloring is attractive and dainty.
Any further information regarding the

furnished on receipt of a stamped envelope. Articles illustrated in this column will be found on sale at all the un-to-date
stores, but if they cannot be obtained in stores, but if they cannot be obtained in
this manner, they will be sent post paid on receipt of the prices quoted.
When ordering sign number and article, thus avoiding sign number and article, thus avoiding
any possibility of mistake. Allow at least a week for filling order from the
lime it is reeeived. time it is received.

True eloquence consists in saying what is needed, and in saying ouly what needed--Lord Morley.
Perfect bravery and true courrage is to
do without a witness all the do without a witness all that we would
do with the whole world looking on. -


No. 211, ROSEs
TINTED IN SHADES OF PINE, BROWN and green

## GIVEN

Pillow Top and Back
This handsome conventiona 1 deeign pillow
siven away absolutely free in order to introduce




 stamped and hand tin
crash.
.
.
One Easy Diagram Liesson, showing you just exactly how to take every stitch.
Six Skeins Belding's Royal Silk Floss. Six Skeins Belding's Royalsilk Fioss.
ALL SENT FOR ONLY 35 c . AND YOUR HOW TO GET THE COMPLETE OUTETT Justenclose 35 centsin ntamps orsilver and
the name of your deal er. This exceptionally atherame offeris made to introduce BELLDD.
ING'S PURE SILK ROYAL FLOSS into every home in Canada, and may be withdrawn Sny time SO-DAY. Do-not delay. Just send silver and the name of your dealer and we wif
send you the entire outitit. Write TO-DAY. Belding Paul Corticelli, Limited, Dept: 306, MONTREAL.

ASK TO SEE THIS NEW SKIRT

The idea is that the one size fits all waists from 20 to 28 inches. The skirt fits gracefully without any alterations. There is no "Eppo" made in Blackeye silk moires and Egyptine taffetas (both guaranteed) and in Silks and Sateens. "FROM ALL BEST STORES:?


THE LABEL
On your paper will tell when your subscription expires.
Send in your renewal NOW

## About the Farm

Farmers and Their Hired Help Mrs. Fred R: Hall
This is not written with the intention of trying to convey the impression that criminally careless in their treatment or criminally careless in their treatment them are careless and many are entirely
devoid of any degree of justice where help devoid of any degree of justice where help
is concerned. is concerned.
In the first place they desire a "strictly temperate and steady hired man, married. References required, A man possessing If he happens to advance the idea that considering the fact that he is required to furnish references, it would be only fair to receive the same of the farmer, his remark is considered impertinent and
I will state' briefly the conditions
I will state' briefly the conditions we
ound when answering one of these advertisements. The farmer gave no reference (they never do) but stated in a etter that he was a church elder. We hired at the usual wages and moved to im. When we got there we began to get has references, vii., two years before the man who was moving out stated he had offered to move about every three to six weeks since he had been there.
The house was fair-sized having five ooms but out of repair-leaky roof, dirty

doors in the house only one had a whole latch and a lock and key. Some had a strap on, some a wooden button and some hole dug in the ground, which had caved in and had no light, ventilation or cellar stairs. We had no cistern but had a good driven well in the back yard and a well sodded front yard.
The horses were the most disagreeable and viscious lot we ever had to handle he wasn't doing one he was trying to do the other. Another was a kicker, bite and a runaway and a person handling him was in constant danger. The farme meted out to the horse and after escaping njury several times my husband refused to drive him any more. Then this good church elder offered to give my husband him he could quit, which he did
he did.
We packed our goods and left them in the house until we could find some place
to move, took a fourteen-months'-old baby in our arms, together with a large handbag, telescope, etc., and walked about wo and one-half miles to the depot, with seven horses standing in the barn
The next place we got on a farm was two small bedrooms, with no well, cistern, cellar, woodshed, porches, window or door screens, no sod upon yard, no shade tree. or anything else for comiort. We staye three weeks and moved again and found
living conditions slightly improved as w have more house room, a well, and well sodded front yard, but no cellar, cistern or screen doors. But the sanitary condi-
tions about the farm are perfectly awful

The toilets on the majority of farms are wooden buildings, many of which have no pit under them, which was the case with
where we lived. Others have pits dug and when they become full the buildings are e clea dry few are buit so they can be cleaned often and kept anywhere near unning water is practically never found have before me directions for a cement sseptic tank" so constructed that the claims made for it is that the sewage is Thified until it is merely clear water.
This would give the rural home all the toilet and bath conveniences enjoyed by their city friends with even more sanitary conditions. The estimated cost is about 45.00, including sand and gravel, which nearly every farmer can get with very
tue expens

The use of chloride of lime in these the conditions, but is seldom used (in fact I have found people who didn't know what $\leftrightarrows$ was or its use). Even a generous supply of wood ashes, of which most farmers have n abundance, would work wonders but
are seldom used, they are often piled in an seldom used, they are often pile In this locality, which is low and full of springs, the majority of the wells are open wells, i.e., not driven but are usually springs dug out about six to ten feet deep, with a wooden pump placed in them which has a cylinder strapped upon the side, in which the valve worls by a wooden
rod connected to the pump handle. Under the prevailing conditions all waste water drains directly into the well and the place through which the rod works is alway open

Recently I noticed a muslin bag tied over the spout of one of these wells and upon inquiry, found it was used to strain one of these wells is on sandy soil, the loose board cover on a level with the ground. The chicken coop is about eigh
feet to the rirht, the hog pen about te eet to the rirht, the hog pen about te
feet away, and the open swill barrel within six feet of it. The wooden swill pails set in the swill barrel all the time. The hired man dips up part of a pail of swill, sets it pail. The result is that all which slops over or runs off the sides of the pail runs through the cracks directly into the water This water also furnishes water for the house. In localities where there are $n$ natural springs, the wells are usually goo driven
A cement platform would cost about of this filth in the water.
A small garden is often mentioned in the bargain which the man is usually expected to work "odd spells," which means one end or the other of a fourteen to sixteen hour duy. to weeds unless he has grown-up children or his wife tends it.
Saturday night he and his family walk or drive down town, to do the week's trading and find the local merchant's store-front decorated with some young village hopefuls, seated on a soap box
who aim such exceedingly witty and intelligent remarks at the passers-by that from and who their mothers are.
As far as our experience goes that is the
extent of the hired man's social world.
$\longrightarrow$
Mothers can easily know when their children
me troubled with worms, and they lose no
ime in applying the best of remedies-Mother

## SHARPLES MILKER

## The Modern Way In Dairying

"To get away from hired help troubles and to ensure the production of clean milk on an economical basis I decided, after investigation, to put in the SHARPLES MILKER. I was convinced inasmuch as it is milking the best herds in the country, it should be worth a trial.
'I can milk, strip and weigh the milk from 25 cows in an hour and a half with my two-unit outfit. With the regular one-man equipment of three units 30 cows an hour can be milked. I can do this work easily single handed. I have used the machine seven months and intend to increase the equipment."
Suac endorsement by actual users says all that need be said. The name of this user will be furnished on request.

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Write for the Milleer Book
 Profits from Poultry
THE stoutest advocates of Poultrycressive farmerswho haveinvestigeted the Peerless Way. These men are alive to the fact that Canada does not produce one third of the poultry and eggs consumed in this country, and
that handsome profits go across the that handsome profits go across the
border to the American farmer who is called upon to supply the shortage.
You, Mr. Farmer, can have this profit,
plus the amount spent in Cnstoms plas ane and loag freight hanls importing oggs and poultry from the States, and you will always have an eager
market waiting to ouy up all the poulmarket waiting to buy up al
try and eggs you can raise.
Read what this British Columbin Rarmer says:

 of whole idea Way of Poultry reatest strongest chickens at the least strongest chickens at the least
cutlay of money and with the least expenditure of time We know that
a farmer's regular duties do not leave a farmer's regular duties do not leave
him minch time to look after chickens, him much time to look aiter chickens,
so we have bent all our energies to so we have bent all our energies to
perfecting a system whereby a farmer pean take care of 400 or 500 chickens
che the Peerless Way in less time than he
can look after 30 or 40 the old way. can look after 30 or 40 the old way. The Booklet Tells You How We want to tell you all about it so that
you can study the question from all yon can stray the question from all
sides before you spend a dollar." We have written a book called "Money In Eggs," which we want to place in the
hands of every up-to-date Canadian hands of every up-to-date Canadian
farmer. We want you to read and study this book. It will cost you the price of a post card, and it will be the means of adding hundreds of dollars to

Mail every year.
Mail this coupon NOW. Lee Manfe. Co. Lid., Pembroke, Ont. Eges
Name

## LE Minuracturng co. zid

 PEMBROKF ontarioEvery one of these farmers were abunEvery one of these farmers were abunand give their help comfortable living quarters and decent consideration; but do neither. There are some farmers who
do use consideration but they are not often looking for help. I know one of these who has had the same men for about ten years, but they are not the men who
raise the cry of insufficient farm help. man farm papers always say, soung qualify it and say, "If you do stay stay where you are acquainted with the reputation of farmers wanting help, and
then you will know whether the position then you will know,"
is desirable or not."
Our experiences as related have all been with strangers.
The reason such farmers desire a married man is this: He knows a single man will
not stay and submit to the injustices he not stay and submit to the injustices he
will receive as he can leave with very little inconvenience, while with a married man it costs him from $\$ 15$ to a married mane he moves and consequently he wi submit to things a single man will not. The result is that men rather work in
town for $\$ 1.75$ and up per day and work ten hours than work for $\$ 25.00$ per hours per day as they always do. With a little thought the farmer could
do much to remedy the scarcity of farm do m
help.

## White Wyandottes

It is fully twenty years since the Wyandotte was introduced to the poultryloving public, but it is only during the important advances. Its popularity now cannot be doubted, for it is seen in all parts and is esteemed wherever kept, and it is one of the best utility breeds after exhaustive tests to be a splendid winter
layer and capital table fowl. It is in the former capacity (says a writer in an English journal), that the White Wyandotte may do well either in the close confinement of an enclosed run or on a
free range, and lay good-sized tinted free range, and lay good-sized tinted
brown eggs, whilst the chickens are easy to rear. In America, where they originated, they are held in high repute, and a hen from this breed is stated to have beaten all records in the States, laying 273 eggs in twelve months. It cannot be denied that White Wyandotte rap-
nested hens have in Britain, made indivinested hens have in tritain, mas and 288 eggs under certain conditions and careful selection
as useful. Their snowwhite plumage is as useful. Their snowwhite plumage is
enhanced by a beautifully-worked rose comb, following a curve of the head, a blood-red face, also a well-poised body on stout yellow legs. This Albino fowl finds more followers each year, and if its
utility points continue to be persistently utility points continue to be persistently
watched, it will certainly increase in favor each year. It is not difficult to breed, and even from ordinary stock good
type birds are frequently bred which win type birds are frequently bred which win
prizes in the show pen prizes in the show pen, where the classes are usually liberally supported. The pink of condition, with spotless purity of color, is always an object of admiration
in the show; and lends itself to the fancier's in the s
skill.

## Fattening Poultry for Market

The common practice in poultry packing houses is to feed each lot 21 days or less. results secured by the feeder determine the length of the feeding period. Many milk-fed chickens are fed for 21 days, but results secured in feeding indicate that a
more profitable gain can be secured in a more profitable gain can be secured in a
shorter feeding period, provided the same price per pound can be secured for the finished product. In England and Canada birds are fattened for at least three weeks, and if one uses a cramming machine it
probably pays to feed for that length of probably pays to feed for that length of
t|me. If the birds are small and thin they may be fed longer than heavier
birds or those which are fairly well fleshed when they reach the feeding station. A the feeding season advances the tendency
among feeders is to shorten the length of among feeders is to shorten the length of 14 days in many, cases. Many birds are
dhe fere merely "finished" by feeding for 10 to 12
days, and these are not generally classed as milk-fed poultry.

Practically all of the special feeding in this country involves the use of milk, thus producing "milk-fed" chickens. Thes have been exported to some extent be the while the least expensive, seems the ration, and when a feeder cannot get milk in some form he generally does not attempt to fatten poultry commercially. Tne which are local, and must be worked out by each individual. Among these factors are the supply and cost of the chickens,
which depends largely on the competition which depends largely on the competitios;
of other buyers; the shipping facilities; the cost of the essential feeds; the
availability and cost of efficient labor availability and cost of efficient labor, the market, and the price which the pack
can secure for his finished product. Often can secure for his innshed proditry to suit the demands of his market, but generally if a man has a high class product he can make his own mark
Besides these local factors there are certain essentials to success in a feeding First in importance is the manager of the station, or feeder, who must thoroughly understand all the details of the work and have a well-trained, observant eye, quick to note the condition and appetie
of the stock. Success or failure depends primarily on this man, who must have the knack of caring for birds. The feeding station must be arranged best possible labor and to providi shust be of such a nature as to keep the birds quiet and them to consume a large amount of feed, in order to make profitable gains.

Various Methods in Vogue
The English feeder does not consider that the bird has been properly fattened
until it has been finished with a cramming machine. Most of the large feeders have used cramming machines in the United States, but have not found them adapted
to their conditions. There are two factors which may help to account for this which may help to account for this
attitude: First, very few feeders in this country have been able to use a cramming machine successfully and keep the birds contented; and, second, the trade has not been educated to the increased value of a machine fed bird. However, the method is occasionally found in use where there is
a special market for birds which have been a special.
Some feeders in this country have obtained good results with the machine in one section, and made an absolute cailure of the same method under diferent ing by machine is often handed down from father to son, thus producing first used to some extent in this country for fattening hens which do not give good esults on trough feeding.
In cramming, the birds are fed from seven to fourteen days from the troughs,
and are then crammed twice seven to ten days until they are marketed The operator gauges the proper amount of feed to force into the birds by holding is not almost or entirely empty at the next feeding time the bird is not given any additional feed.
Pen Fattening is Easy Method Another method which is used to Great Britain is pen fattening. This method is adapted for use on the farm, where the farmer does not care to go to the trouble of crate fattening, or where not warrant the extra labor and feed cost of the latter method. Pen fattening has in some cases given very good results, but although the labor cost is less. It is used generally in fattening ducks. The quality usually better than that obtained by pen fattening.

How to Make a Good Hotbed
One of the most important requisites of a successiul garden is a good hotbed.
Increasing the length of the season by plants ready for transplanting by the targ plare is no longer danger of frosts or cold


The washboard has been a hard taskmaster forgenerations but now the washing machine has taken its place. The New Century Hand Washer eliminates the back washing a pleasure instead of a hardship. It runs easily and does better and quic
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New Century principle, because its features are patented. The rust--profts seat-
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rothat prevents warping, adds years

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## P <br> ATENTS

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sensation is of suffocation, The first fearful
which hour by sensation is or more desperate and hopeless.
hour becomes
To such a case the relief afforded by Dr. I. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems nothing
less than miraculous. Its helf is tuickly
apparent and soon the dreadful toltack in apparent and soon the dreadful attack is
anastered. The asthmatic who has found out
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never be without it. It is sold everywhere.


## INTERNATIONATE

 STOCK FOOD keeps horses, cows, sheep and pigs in such prime condi-tion, because it it ocomposed of the same herbs, roots
seeds and barks that these animals eat freely when seeds and barks that these animals eat freely when
runing wild. Wegrind these ten medicinnul substances
to a fine powder mix the running wild. We grind these ten medicinilis substances
to a fone powder mix them theroughly and give them
to you, at their best in Internationglot stock Food. to you, at their best, in International stock Food stock Food with the regular grain feed tones up the system of horses, good
them nes hem new hife, and a glossy coat of hair. It is the best thing
you can Ive h horse for indigestion, , iver trouble, coughs,
infuenza, nide bound or blood trouble. International stock
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(13)





Big Money in Poultry


Shiloh


King George's Navy ne

## KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

## IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.-It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.., Manufacturers, QUEBEC
in fundamental
Smaller froductive
farms,
vocations would be a great economic advantage to the country, and would take care of a far larger $p$ oportion of our people than are now engaged in agriculture
All students of social affairs agree that the movements of our people to towns
and cities should be checked and the tide and cities should be checked and the tide
turned the other way. So important is the matter considered that a concerted national movement has recently been undertaken to study the conditions of rural life with a view to making it more
attractive and so stopping the drain to attractive
the city.
Middle-aged farmers move to the town or city for two principal reasons; to edu-
cate their children and to escape from the cate their children and to escape from the monotony of rural life. Young people of reasons, prominent among which are a of reasons, prominent among whape from
desire for better education, escape the monotony and grind of the farm life,
and the opportunity for the social advanand the opportunity for the social advan-
tages and recreations of the city. That tages and recreations of the city. That
the retired farmer is usually disappointed the retired farmer is usually disappo that the youth often finds the glamour of the city soon to fade, is true. But this does
not solve the froblem. The flux to the town or city still goes on, and will continue to do so until the natural desire for social and intellectual opportunities and
for recreation and amusement is adequately met in rural life.
Farming as an industry has already felt the effects of a new interest in rural iife. Probably no other industrial occupation has undergone such rapid changes within the last generation as has agricul-
ture. The rapid advance in the value of ture. The rapid advance in the value of farm machinery, and above all the application of science to the raising of crops
and stock, have almost reconstructed the and stock, have almost reconstructed
work of the farm, within a decade.
Special "corn trains" and "dairy trains" have traversed nearly every country in methods. Lecturers on scientific agriculture have found their way into many communities. The Federal Governmen has encouraged in every way the spread of information and the development of enthusiasm in agriculture. The agricul struction during the winter to farmers Farmers' institutes have been organized corn-judging and stock-judging contests
have been held; prizes have been offered have been held; prizes have been offered for the best results in the raising of grains,
vegetables, or stock. New varieties of grains have been introduced, improved methods of cultivation discovered, and means of enriching "and conserving the
soil devised. Stock-breeding, and the soil devised. Stock-breeding, and the
care of animals is rapidly becoming a care of animals is rapidiy becoming a
science. Farming bids fair to become one science. Farming bids fai
of the skilled occupations.
Agricultural wealth is rapidly increasing both through the rise in the value of land and through improved methods of farming. The conditions of life on the farm
have greatly improved during the last have greatly improved during the last
decade. Rural telephones reach almost decade. Rural telephones reach almost
every home; free mail delivery is being every home, free mail delivery is being of the country; the automobile is coming to be a part of the equipment of many
farms; and the trolley is rapidly pushing farms; and the trolley is rap
out along the country roads.
Yet, in spite of these hopeful tendencies, the rural community shows signs of de
terioration in many places. Rural population is steadily decreasing in proportion to the total aggregate of population. Interest in education is at a low ebb, the farm children have educational opportunities below those of any other class of our
people. For, while town and city schools people. For, improving until they show a high type of efficiency, the rural school has
barely held its own, or has, in many places, barely held its own, or has, in many places,
even gone backward. The rural commueven gone backward. The rural commu-
nity confronts a puzzlin ; problem which nity confronts a puzzlin $\gamma$
is still far from solution.
Certain points of attack upon this problem are, however, perfectly clear and ob-
vious. First, educational facilities must be improved for rural children, and their
education be better adapted to farm life: education be betier adapted to farm life;
second, greater opportunities must be second, greater opportunities must be
provided for recreation and social intercourse for both young and old; third, the
program of farm work must be arranged to allow reasonable time for rest and recreation; fourth, books, pictures, lectureses,
concerts, and entert finments must be as arcessible to the farm as to the town.
These conditions must be met, not
of the dictum of any person, but because they are a fundamental demand of human nature, and must be reckoned with. -From "New Ideals in Rural Schools" by George H. Betts, Ph. D. Published
by Houghton, Miffin \& Co., New York

## Home-Made Cheese

We have made cheese by the follow ing recipe with good success for years, journal. Place sweet, whole milk in a wooden or iron vessel, do not use tin, heat to temperature of 86 or 90 degrees, add rennet, preferably in a table of water, cover and let stand for thirty minutes or until a good curd is
formed. formed.
When
When curded, cut in squares one-half
inch in size and lheat slowly to inch in size and heat slowly to 100 de-
grees. If cheese knife is not at grees. If cheese knife is not at hand,
use any long-bladed knife. Let stand for one hour, when the curd and whey should be separated. Remove the whey, put the curd in a collander, press with hands till dry as possible. Salt to taste, mixing thoroughly. Now place in
press which has been lined with cheese cloth and let remain about twenty-four hours under considerable pressure. Place on a dry shelf in the cellar and in from one to three weeks the cheese is ready for use. They sell readily for twelve and a half to fourteen cents per pound,
and at times we cannot supply the demand:
To make a press, we have a tinner to make a hoop of tin about eight ter. This we perforate perforation one and one-half inches apart to allow the whey to pass out is little expense in making, while the profit is far greater than in butter making.

Animal Surgery
There is a supposition abroad that broken bones in animals will not so readily unite as they do in human take, as, if afforded the opportunity, the same reparative process takes place The reason for so frequently destroying animals which break their limbs is generally economic
There are fractures of many kinds some of them simple, some of them
compound. The compound fractures of course, most difficult to treat are ticularly if there is comminution of the bone to the extent that part of it protrudes; in such a case treatment is not usually effective.
Animal surgery on ranches is often
somewhat crude, but it is none somewhat crude, but it is none the less ease of a pusctured wound, searching with a red-hot 1 oker is not unknown, and plugging with turpentine or hard tobacco may suggest a somewhat rough and ready means of attaining an end,
but it is certainly antiseptic, and probably satisfactory.

## Resources in Farming

The progressive farmer, says the "Field," is always on the lookout for any
means of improving his position, and means of improving his position, and so that may present itself. He is not given to drastic changes for reasons that can be appreciated by the practical
mind, but he does no occasion suggests to modify his practice either with regard to cropping ir to
stock raising Ciro stock raising. Circumstances require
caution in adopting new methods, and caution in adopting new methods, and especially new pursuits, for permanent,
as well as temporary, loss may result from an unwise departure from established custom. The fear of serious error

A Pill that Proves Its Value.-Those of
weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's
 die iliver, irregularities in which are most
distressing. IVyspettics are well acquainted
with them and value them at their proper
worth. They hve with them and value them at their proper
worth. The have afforded relief when other
Treparations have failed, and have effected
from a new policy need not restrain one from tentative experim nt, but, on the cover improved methods along these lines.

The man of prudence will test the merits of all untred pursuit before em culations have little fascination for him, because they have so often been unfulfilled in practice, and, therefore, however reassuring the most carefully drawn estimates may be, he will put them to test und climate before incur ring a new uncertainty. To his mind the customs established upon generations of experience are sufficiently speculative; he will require some definite data to go upon before he will intensify an element that is already too
conspicuous in farming. Many a man, conspicuous has transformed his farm or his system of management by wellplanned experimentation.

The Grapple Plant
Did you ever read a description of an African thorn called the grapple plant or which ardent spirits have over their victims. It grows along the ground, or trails its long branches from the trees, and when in bloom is very beautiful in appearance, covered with its large and abundant blossoms of a rich purple hue. But barbed thorns set in pairs. These are bad enough, but as the plant matures and the purple petals fall off the seed vessels are developed; and these are covered with a multitude of sharp and very strong hooked dle, and the two sides separate widely from each other, so as to form an array of hooks pointing in opposite directions.
These thorns are as sharp as needles and steel-like in strength; and if but on? catches the unwary traveller's coat sleeve he is held a prisoner at once. His first movement to escape bends the long slen-
der branches, and hook after hook fixes
its point upon him. Wtruggling to escape its point upon him. "Struggling to escape
only trebles the number of the thorned enemies. The only way of escape is to wait a moment and cut off the clinging seed vessels carefully, and then, when clear of the bush, remove them one by
one. This plant was often fatal to the English soldiers in the Kaffir wars, seizing and holding a man prisoner until the weapon of the wary Kaffir reached his heart.

- Every Drinking saloon is a living matured grapple plant. And so long as they are licensed places of resort, they will b it is almost impossible to escape. Only an entire cutting off can save one. When the sword of the law can sever the root of the error, there will be hope. If a man is too tightly held to free himself, and if ticement to him, either he will fall, or in some way must be taken beyond the reach of the snare.
The safest thing to be done is to root
out the plant altogether. And if this out the plant altogether. And if this cannot be done, and a continual contest
is to be kept up with those constantly


Caribou Lake, Ontario.

A Present Need of the Up-to-Date Farm

## "We may do without friends

But civilized man
Cannot do without cooks." Paraphrasing the thought of this familiar
ditty, there are some things a farm can do without, but the modern farm that expec.s
to take, its place as an economical producer to take its place as an economical producer
and show a maximum net profit cannot do
without natural asphalt to help out in its economy of management.
One of the considerable items of expens ant the of the is considerable roofing of all of of expense build
ings as well as their upkeep. And as there ings as well as their upkeep. And as there
is usually a great deal of surface the roofng
question is often a serious one from a fing question is often a serious one from a finan-
cial standpoint. This is a place where cial standpoint. This is a place where
natural asphalt steps in with a satisfactory
solution. solution. nine natural asphalt, such as is found and Bermudez Lake in Venezuela is "Naand Bermuldez Lake in Venezuela is is
ture's everlasting waterproofer. It has been
conmercialized in comparatively recent coemmercialized in comparatively recent
years in many years in many ways.
One of the most important is in its use for One of the most important is in its use for
ready roofng which makes a watertight
weatherproof lasting covering that defies rain, sun, wind sow, heat, coll, and fire.
It comes in such shape that, it can easily be
applied by any handy man on the farm And its economy both in original and final cost gitses it first pocke in the consideration
of roofing for buildings of the scientificallymanaged farm. of natural asphalt doesn't
But the use of
Its absolute waterproing stop here. Its absolute waterproofing quali
ties are an admirable check on dampness any
where and where. Hence, in the form of cement it
makes a valuable coating for stone work
moundations, cellar walls, concrete floorings, foundations, cellar walls, concrete floorings
concrete silos and innumerable places where
coct complet
sary
This for preventing rust on metal work, so that natural asphalt paint is now a avaitable for
use on steel girders, iron fences, implements, or anythin
influences.
Another important farm use for natuzal
asphalt arises from its value in preserving Fence posts saturated with asphalt which
has been liquefied by intense heat, endure for years beyond the ordinary life of such posts,
and all timber, used where wood-preservation from dampness or decay is necessary or de-
sirable, is greatly increased in durability In many of the places on the modern far In many of the places on the modern arm
where it is neecssary for efficiency and
economy to go hand In hand natural asphalt
stepomin tha steps in and po proves
its indispensability.

## FREE GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN

## Three Big Dollies. We Want to Play With You

1 Great big doll, 27 inches tall, and
2 SMALLER DOLLIES, ALL READY TO CUT OUT, SEW UP, AND STUFF.

We have a great, big, handsome, life-size doll, 27 inches tall, looking for a little mama. She is just the finest playmate any little gir could wish for and you will love her as soon as you see her pretty face and big brown eyes, her pink cheeks and light curly hair
In addition to the great, big dolly we also send two smaller dollies, making three dollies in all
You will have lots of fun playing together and needn't be afraid of hurting the big mama dolly and her two baby dolls, because they won't break, soil their hair or lose their pretty eyes. These three dollies are stamped in bright colors on strong cloth and mother can dollies are stamped in bright colors on strong up on the machine in


The
limbs movable Dollies Free and the dolls won't break
sew mem ap. You can set these dollies down bend their arms and bestresthempinallinds legs and dress them ap all day long.

## LOTS BIGGER THAN A BABY

These three beautiful dollies will make any little girl or boy happy. They won't break and we believe they are the most popular plaything you can give your children or little friends.
Actual size of big dolly, 27 inches tall. It is so large that baby's own clothes fit it.
Every little girl wants a big doll. Think of the joy and happiness these three dollies will bring into your own home when the little ones see them.
Thousands of little ones all over the country will be made happy with these three dollies. After your little girl gets her dolls all your neighbors' children will want dolls just like hers. The supply of dolls is limited and we will fill all orders as long as our supply enables us to do so.
Delay Signing This CouponOffer Limited to Sept. 30

The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg

## No

 little

## Fashions and Patterns

IIThe Western Home Monthly willsend any pattern mentioned below on receipt of 10 Addroen Pattern Departument, The Western Home Monthy, Winnipeg, Man.
style. The skirt has a tunic with points ${ }^{\text {at }}$ A new thides. Atylish in serge or plaid cheviots This sakes an ideal skirt for general utility
maer ${ }^{\text {wear. }}$ - pretty dress of washable ratine in a new shade of tan, has a waist made low over a yoke of brocaded silk, the "V" neck opening has a frill of net. The skirt has a deep tuck at the side, where it-joins a draped portion that is eaught up at the back to give just a semblance
of "bustle" fulness of "bustle" fulness.
A dainty blouse is made of fine white all over embroidered voile. It has a
vest of white Brussells net fastened with white crochet buttons. The neck is cut in "V" shape and finished with a double frill of white net and a variety band of velvet ribbon. The sleeves in
"cap" style are finished at the wrist "cap" style
with frills.
Another charming blouse is fashioned from Canton crepe, and has a ruffle of self material extending around the neck and down each side of the front, falling in graceful folds. The sleeves are fin
ished at the wrist in the same way.
A stylish dress was developed in ma
A stylish dress was developed in ma
hogany brown silk foulard. The waist
nONG the many lovely materials plaited style and the popular Minaret for spring dresses are pretty crepes $\mid$ The tunic may be in various Minaret in all sorts of novelty and new atines.
Another novelty is Jaequard cotton, a material that resembles a dyed table waista.
Lovely chiffon taffetas in plain colors and fancy figured designs are well adapted for prevailing drapery.
The new wool fabrics are very soff and pliable.
Short dressy coats are seen, they are just too long to be boleros. On some the fronts are cut low and square, fas-
tened with a single button, others show a decidedly cutaway with otiny vest Pamniers, tunics, flounris and ryffles are shown on the new skirt models. The tunic is seen in single, double and
triple tiers, also in side tunics, box

The tunic may be in various lengths,
it may be shorter in front, longer in back and vice versa. It may start from the front panel or from the back It may be a real tunic, or
by trimmings in tunic effect.
The peg top skirt will continue its popularity, and this also permits of
various forms of treatment. A new feature in this style is the caught-up-in-front effect, which simulates a tunic. Some new skirt styles show the drapery in the back or $t \boldsymbol{t}$ the sides, with
plain front. Bustle back skirts are ultra fashionable.
A charming little party dress is made of soft white silk chiffon daintily draped with a lace chemisette and undersleeves. A touch of color is seen in the draped girdle, of pale pink messaline. The
waist of this model is made in Japanese

## They beat all the old ideas

## -for food-quickness

A What is more warmth-giving and invigorating on Cube

What can be quicker than dropping an Oxo Cube in a cupful of hot water! With a Liscuit it makes a light satisfying meal-ready in a minute-and just that rich strengthening beef-nourishnient the body needs.
And the delightfulness of it! ready at any moment 2 without trouble. Before a morning's shopping-after when, the handy little Cubes in their danty tin

A daily cup of $O x o$ is an excellent safeguard against the "grip" OKO

is made with a vest of Brussels net and white Venise embroidery, ornamented with fancy pearl buttons. A turn down collar of the embroidery ts edged-with a net ruflie. The sleeve is cut in one lengthened by a closes fitting bawer and tion, edged with a net frill: $\begin{aligned} & \text { The skirt }\end{aligned}$ has a tunic, with two crosswise tucks in front; at the back the tunic ends are crossed and plaited into the belt. $\underset{\text { A dainty frock of imported white }}{\text { crepe with pretty Dresa }}$ crepe, with pretty Dresd on flowers shows
the waist with a vest of gathered sels net, trimmed with colored messaling buttons and loops. The waist is fash ioned with kimono sloulder, and has lace undersleeves. The skirt has a doublo gathered tunic, slashed at the side. A crushed gir io of messaline is crossed
over the front of the waist and fasten with ornamental buttons just heow th bust.
Dresses for growing girls are shown
in Middy, BalLan and Russian style Irish linen, linene, gingham, galatea, washable ratine, repp and eponge ar suitable materials. A smart model is Russian peasant style is made of lightit Ires repp embroidered in white. TV dress has a plait at each side of the ront and back, stitched down to the
waistline. The free edges are loped on neck, sleeves edges are scal front of sleeve and dress is buttone to the back over the shoulders
A neat school dress made up in blue and brown plaid gingham shows the ing a vest of plaid cut on the bias, thus forming an apparent contrast. Button trimmed tabs hold the tie ends in place a broad collar in white linene. The cuffs are in white also. The skirt showe deep panel like plaits in front and back and is joined to the waist with a broad belt.

9799. A Good Coat Style. Girl's Coat.

Cheviot, zibelene, velvet, corduroy, serge, or broad cloth are all suitable fo
this model
The fronts sare double breasted, and the collar is trimmed with a shaped band. The coat is finished in Balkan style. The pattern is cut in five sizes: $8,10,12,14$ and 16 years. 1 requires $31 / 2$ yards of 44 -inch material
for a 10
yenr for a 10 year size. A pattern of this ceipt of 10 c . in silver or stamps.

Tunic effects are ever popular at pres-
ent, especially for slender figures design here portrayed slows a pretty style. It was developed in plum color
velvet, emmlroidered in self color. vest of white suede trimmed with soutache braid is top by a chemisette of
satin. to matcrl of the same material finishles. the waist. A narrow trimming of skunk serves
as asditiomal trimming on tunic and waist. This attractive dress is com-



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School, our Faculty and our Lessons
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WESTERN HOME MONTHLY winnipeg

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 Ailments. Shoe Deale rsand Drugrists, or
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 ready fori nstan use. Sen treturn Mail
DUTY FREF and Carriage paid for \$6.10
British P. Order. Lists Free. M Mrs. Franks,

9824. A good style far the "new frock." 9824. A good style far the "new frock.
Girl's dress, with or without chemisette and with long or shorter sleeve.
A serviceable school dress of dark olive green cheviot, with trimming of red eponge, could be developed from this
design, or for more dressy wear black design, or for more dressy wear black
velvet would be effective, with trimming of light blue or white faille. The design is closed at the side under the plait. It is also appropriate for serge, galatea, corduroy, gingham, or percale The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4,6 ,
8 and 10 years. It requires 4 yards of 40 -inch material for a 10 year size.
 to any address on receipt of 10 c . in sil ver or stamps.

9829. A shic gown for routhful figures 9829. A ohic gown for Touthful figures.
Dress for misses and small women.

This charming frock was developed from white voile, with shadow lace for
yoke and sleeve finish. The girdle, and yoke and sleeve dinish. The girdle, and
little bows which ornament the front, also the corded piping on waist and sign is equally appropriate for che denuse, moire, brocades. for satin, serge, ashmere or elvet. The waist shows a "deep shoulder", yoke to which full portions are joined. It is cut low at the nock edge, The slint is with a shaped hips and finished at the lom verer vith a
cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years cut in four sizes: $14,16,17$ and 18 years
It requires $41 / 2$ yards of 44 -inoh material for a 16 year size.
A pattern of this illustration mailed
to any address on receipt of 10 c . in sil. to any address on receipt of 10 c . in sil ver or stamps.

8971. A unique and effective night gown Ladies' might dress with peasant yoke. Suitable for all lingerie fabrics. The yoke is cut with cap sleeves in one and is is simple and easily made. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires $41 / 4$ yards of 40 inch material for the medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 c . in silver or stamps.

9821. A new corset cover
sadies' one piece corset cover, in round, square or "V" neck edge.
Suitable for "all over" embroidery, for awn, batiste, cambric, nainsook, crepe
r silk. Any desired trimming may be sed. The design is very simple, and aty to make. The pattern is cut in stzes: :32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches i-inch matre. It requires $13 / 8$ yard of 1 pattern oi flis a medium size. any admees on receipt of 10 c . in sil

Winnipg, March, 1914.
The Western Home Monthly:
Baker's Cocoa
Has Sterling Merit


From carefully selected highgrade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, contains no delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

Choice Recipe Book sent free
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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Moutreal, Canath } & \text { Estabibed } \\ \text { Dorrheter, Mast }\end{array}$




9834. A new and stylish model.

Ladies' shirt waist.
A pattern of this illustration maile to any address
ver or stamps.

9838. A simple, practical and becoming model. Ladies house dress in
or normal waistline.
Percale, lawn, seer ucker, galatea, cashmere, linens, or flannellette are all appropriate for this sty te. throat and
re slighty low at the finished with a neat rolling collar. The sleeve has a slaped cuff: The closing and the simple gored skirt has a tucked stitched inverted plait at the center
lacke. The pattern is cut in seven sizes: $32,34,36,38,40,42$ and 44 incles bust neasure. It requires $61 / 4$, ards
inch material for a 36 incli size.
A pattern of this illustration mailed A pattern of this inustration mailed
to any address on receipt of 10 c . in silto any address
ver or stamps.

9835. A charming and effective little Girl's dress.
In spite of its simplicity, this model In spite of its simpliciy, in any of the dress materials now in ogue. The fronts are shaped and crossed, the closing being affected at the eft side near the armseam. Deep Gibson tucks add to the apparent width The skirt is plaited below a wide belt
A flat collar finishes the neck edge. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4,$6 ; 8$ and 10 years. It requires $31 / 2$ yards of 40 -inch naterial for a six year size.
A pattern of this illustration mailed a any address

The skirt is gracefully draped at the side, where it joins a shaped back panel. The fronts are slashed near the hem, and finished with a smal insert, are. The model is effective for serge broad cloth, panama, voile, velvet, cor duroy, satin or silk. As here show gray prunella was used, with trimming of self-covered velvet buttons, and in fir of velvet. The pattern is cut in fiv
sizes: $22,24,26,28$ and 30 inches waist measure. It requires $23 / 4$ yards of 44 inch material for a 24 inch size.

0809. A unique and stylish design. Ladies' skirt with shaped panel, back and front insert.
A pattern of this illustration mailed any address on receipt of 10 c . in sil er or stamps

Corns cripple the feet and make walkin
torture. yet sure relief in the shape

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.


 dither ty the horse for manted monto

 mas. araid the bo


 Minting I make Wabl

 Trita end tell me. Yo seee Toll my Mashin



 timet ine can be washed by hana or by yany othe
tinal
machine


 clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the
way all other machines do.
 fibres of the ciothes ine a force pu mpming " 1900 Gravity" Washer wnat I wanted wait for people to $\underset{\substack{\text { affe } \\ \text { Le }}}{ }$ Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a my own pocket, and if pay don't want the maback and pay the freelght too., Surely that is falr
banour Wooss''t it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer muscn pay me out of what it saves for you It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on 50 the cents a week over that in washwoman's wages, If you keep the machine
after the month's trial, 1 , 1 let you pay for ti out after the mores your., If it satyes you 60 centsa
of what it save
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Weakening the body will never remove Cyspepsia or indigestion, on the conand increase the strength Burdock Blood Bitters will do this, and at the same time enable you to partake of all the wholesome food required, without fear of any unpleasant Mr. Henr
N:B., writes: "I White, Surretteville, with Indigestion for more than ten years tried several doctors, and different medicines, but all without success Iy Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. I have taken one bottle, and I feel that I am cured at I coust I can now do the same hard work I could before I was taken sick."
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tured only by The T. Milburn Co Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Down the Cost of Paint Sent Down the Cost of Paint SeventyFive Per Cent
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the form of a dry powder and all that is r
tired is cold water to make quired is of a d dry powder and all that is r
proot make a paint weath
pro fire proo and as durable as oil pain proofd fire proof and as durable as oil pain
ft, acheres to any surface woo, stone o
trick spread and looks like oil paint an coots about one-fourth as much
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North Sice, Manufacturer, 440
St, Adams, N. Y., and he will sen
 THE WORLD'S WORK DEPENDS On THE WORLD'S DIGESTION

From the captain of industry to the hod carrier-from milady in the auto to the accomplishments of every one of us depend absolutely on the accomplish ments of our stomachs. Backed by a good digestion, a man can give the best he becomes a weakling.
The this loss of power no one need
To lomer submit. Right habits of eating, drink ing, sleeping and exercise, aided by Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, will restore
and maintain the full efficiency of the uman mind and body
Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets contain digestion of every kind of food. They go to the assistance of the weakened stomach, and enable the sufferer, right them the start, to assimilate and get assistance, the digestive ergans their tone, and soon the use of the tablets is no longer necessary.
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fulnew discovery dhe cunres rup rureovery tha
sent on trial. noxious springsor pads
Has automatio Ai
 Sept. 10, '01. Sent on trial to prable, cheapp. Pat. Cat.


## Convuisions in Childhood

A convulsion, or fit, is always the occasion for a hasty calling of a physician when one is procurable. That being the case, it is the object of this article to peizures out such facts regarding these
seizures as may serve purposes other than the immediate treatment of the attack.
The tendency to convulsive seizures is often a strongly marked family characteristic. In such cases it is common to to cause an attack provocation is sufficient causes as improperly por example, such strings tightly drawn about the body, limbs or neck, have caused convulsions under the circumstances referred to. Families in whom convulsions have appeared during childhood in previous generations should be more than ordinar-
ily watchful to avoid undue excitement in young children, and to correct when possible any of the known causes of convulsions.


> Scene near Prince Rupert B. C.

Convulsions cannot be prevented when they occur as the initiatory symptom of hood, and it is well to remember that his is one of the mast common cause of them.
Overfeeding in young children is a not o be attrin cause, to which is probably convulsions, namely, popular treas internally and hot mustard-water baths externally These measures, although excellent in ing the seizure itself, as in the hurry of the moment more harm the hurry is almost sure to result.
Severe fright or other sudden emotions re not an infrequent cause of convulsions, not only during childhood but throughout adolescence, although it is
observable that among those people where self-control is cultivated such results are not common.

## Eye-Strain Headaches

It is not an exaggeration to say that eye-strain is more frequently the cause bined, yet it is perhaps the most frequently overlooked, not only by the sufferers themselves, but also by their medical advisers. Many and many a person who had been a martyr for years
to periodical sick-headaches, had sulted physician after physician, nd had dieted, taken "headache cures," and done everything but-the.right thing, has finally had his eyes tested and fitted with proper glasses and then found the headaches disappear as by a miracle. special tye and special type, and perhaps this is why
it is so often ur recognized. It may be only an occasional dull pai. in the forehead or temples, it may be a general
soreness, or it may be a throbbing racking headache which the slightest noise or a bright light makes unbear irregular, or it may recur with the regularity of a malarial attack.

The only effective treatment is removal of the strain by correction of any form of bad eye habits, such as reading very fine print or reading in a poor light or in a railway train.
a word of ca.tion is most neces sary here. The glasses must be fitted oy a skilled oculist after a careful
examination of the eyes, for badly fitted glasses will only make matters worse and by leading the patient to think that the eyes are not in fault, cut off all hope of a cure by a competent oculist.

## Bad Eyesight

There are many simple matters hygiene that are very often neglected
to the detriment of one's health. For instance, it is common-sense to ope
the bedroom windows, from the early morning till evening, yet this precau tion is often neglected, with the result of sickly faces and weak constitutions.號 moth expose the eyes of the infant to strong calculated to ruin the electric, which is of the retina in the case of a nerves when even adults find it a strain. baby Children's bedrooms should be unilluminated, as darkness is very restful to young eyes. Cold water eyebaths are very good. Wallpaper of a glaring should be avoided.
tribute its quota to good health, if con abused, and the eye is one of the most precious of these.

## Exercise

While the elderly man has less capacyounger adult, he has no less need the tne other of the general and local effect of the exercise.
age that the earliest period of mature age that the most characteristic maniobesity, gout, and diabetes in nutritionlack of exercise plays an important part -are produced; and the treatment o them demands imperiously a stirring up
of the vital combustion.
cise is necessary a convi on that exer gers of exercise, the mature of the dan tuerefore, to proceed with the strictest method in the application of this powerIt modifier of nutrition.
It is impossible, however, to trace of the same age, for all rule for all men same degree of preservation. We might

Eyeglasses Not Necessary


That the eyes can be strengthened so that
eyeglasses can be dispensed with in many
cases has been proven beyond a doubt by the cases has been proven beyond a doubt by thy
testimony of hundreds of people who publicl

©claim that their eye-sight
has been restored by that
wonderful little instrin wonderful little instru,
ment called
"Antina" also
"Actina."
relieres Sore a nd
Lids, Irits, Granuatete
Catarats drugsing. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Outting o } \\ & \text { hundred }\end{aligned}$ Over ont tinas" have been sold; thed therefore the Ach "Ac treatment is not an experiment, but is reli
able. The following. letters are but sample
of Miss Susie Swartz, Berlin, Ont., writes: "
or hannot say enough for what Actina' has don for my eyenight. When I was eight year said I could never expect to to wo withour
glasses. I have used Actina only six months
and can and can now sew and do all my work with
out glasses. I had worn glasses for seventee Mr
Street,
Emery
E.
E.
 short distances. Since using Actina, I have
discarded my glasses, my headaches are gove,
and my, vision, I believe, is as good as ever
it Chreyenne, Hyo. Wrankenfield, writes: ${ }^{522}$ E. ${ }^{\text {Regarding }}$ Street Che Actine, Has, wone for me, I I am proud to
say that I I say that I am not wearing my glasses at all
As for my catarrh it is almost gone and As for my catarrb it is almost gone and I
have been troubled with it for more than 'A great number, of my railroad friends
are buying 'Actinas' as you know by the orders you have iActina can be used with perfect safety by every member of the family for any affiction of the eye, ear, throat or head. . A
Free trial of the "Actina" is given in every Send for our FREE TRIAL offer and valu-
able FREE BOOK Address



Tone so unusually rich thatit thrils you to

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Corner Edmonton and Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
perhaps, find a general formula for the $\mid$ but the floor is a draughty place and
per at which the müscles and bones have retained all their power of resistance, and at wheir enpacity to perform begin fonctions.
The mature man can safely brave all exereises that bring on muscular fatigue, but he minst approach with great care
those which provoke shortness of breath.

Somel of Nature's Medicine
Celery is invaluable as a food for those ariering from any form of rheumatism, dyspepsia.
Lettuce for those suffering from in somnia.
Water-cress is a remedy for scurvy.
Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.
Carrots for sufferers from asthma. Turnips for nervous disorders and for

Honey is wholesome, strengthening leansing, healing and nourishing. Lemons for feverish thirst in sickness, or billiousness, low fenplaint, etc coughs, colds, liver complain
Blackberries as a tonic.
Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system which the use of calomel is indicated
Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as food for those suffering from cancer; they are used externally as well as internally.

## The Moral Factor in Health

With few exceptions every bodily state an be traced to preceding subjective tates or feelings. An unceasing stream of feelings to the sphere of bodily activi ies through the transmitting corduits of the mind. Disturbances in this stream are registered in terms of pathologicar bance that manifests in the hyper-acidity origin in an acidified motive. Hence while we readily grant to dietetic errors the power to furnish the immediate morbid conditions for a dyspeptic stomach,
we are nevertheless obliged to look for the origin to the personal tendency in the character of the mind
On the other hand the power of a corrected diet to modify the quality and quantity of the gastric secretions is of the individual's moral nature through the sacrifices involved in dietary restric tions. Nor is it an uncommon exper ience to a physician, that even the most guarded divetary is powerless to sustain cure as long as the patient continue tinuing to acidulate his feelings Perhaps some day medical science shall at tain the power to demonstrate the changes of vito-psychic chemistry at
work between the moral acid of an uncharitable suspicious feeling and the subsequent irritation of the secretory luction involved in the hydrochlorid pro The ancient philosopher was right:"A sane mind for a sane body."

## The Baby

Do not forget that, it is natural and right for a baby to exercise; by exercise
lis muscles will develop and grow hard nd firm instead of flabby. When he is nly a few weeks old he may be allowe is clothing drawn up so as not to ham per his free movements, and kick to his heart's content. In winter the legs hut in summered by woolen stockings, or summer the cotton stoching baby is enjoying this exercise. If piece of wrapping paper or newspaper
is given the baby to ki $k$ at he will often be amused and good-natured for a long ime. When he ia old enough to roll off a bed he may be placed on a thick
comforter or hair mattress on the floor

For this reason I Treater should be taken. a. large packing-box whose sides keep off the draughts. Creeping is very good exyolise for babies, but lee them learn to
do so of their feel strong enough they will make the attempt themselves. Some babies cross stead of ereand hitch along the floor insead or oreeping; this is not so good an
exercise they should not be allowed to keep their heys crossed for any length of time bee be cause the bones pre, soft and easily bent out of shape, the child becoming bow-legged before the mother realizes ti. Neither should the baby be urged oostand or walk if he does not want to a so; let nider his hime about it use for a short time every day, but do not allow the child to remain in it long enough to get tired.

## Catching Cold

People who live in the cold air do not take cold. Arctic explorers invariably neport that notwithstanding
the many hardships and great fatigues, the many hardships and great fatigues, some food whioh they undergo, yet they enjoy an unusual degree of health while in the Arctic regions. Animals that live there are yemarkably hardy
and enduring the reindeer 5 , fon ex and enduring, the reindeery tofy ex ample, being conspiquous for it ititer
digious vitality, and lasting quatitiess, A cold is, as we have aiready re marked, an infection, back of the in fection lying reduced vitality due to
wrong habits of living. By an autoinwrong habits of living. By an autoin
toxicatint diet the body is over charged oxicatity diet the body is over-charged
withi poisons that the over-worked fivet and kidneys cañot eliminate Thése poisons circulate throughout the body and prodúce congestiof, usually in the egion of the head, malaise, fever, gen ty; chilliness begins to ${ }^{\text {s }}$ cree of over one ty; chilliness begins to creep over one
every touch of a cold wave producing shivering, while the patient is over taken with sudden attacks of sneezing The cold may begin in the head; when, unless great pains are taken to oheck it, the disorder will go to the ohest
or the infection may begin with the chest infection may begin with thi stage one of two things occuns. In the first place, if care is taken to war ff increased infection the cold will run ts normal counse of eight to twelv days, without further injury; or in the vitality, remains in the system and so depreciates the vital tone that pneumo nia and other disease germs are abl o develop and produce acute cases of these disorders that are re
It is a notable fact, too, that mos colds appear in winter, when races are subject ho the Now heat is a most pronounced vital depressant Under its influence the vessels of the body surface are relaxed, the heart' action is enfeebled, the nervous system is depressed (particularly the vasomovered with moisture. Thus the vital powers of the body are placed at a dis advantage.
If in this condition ome is exposed to cold, especially a cold draft, a rapia
evaporation of the moisture on the sur face of the body rapidly cools the skin, and, suddenly checking its action, causes a retention of the waste matters which
are commonly eliminated by the skin. At the same time the balance of the circulation is disturbed, lessening the amount of blood in the skin and congesting the internal parts.
A short application of cold to the skin on the other hand, does not produce a cold, for it is followed by a reaction. It induced by evaporation of moisture from the surface, which produces the disturbance known as a colding cold after a bath, a danger so commonly recognized that many persons fear to take a bath in cold weather because of its possible

CURE YOUR CATARRH






 to tell you so. As a matter oo fact your
hawking and spiting and constant nose-
blowing fairly makes them sick. They turn
away nauseated by your foul, fetid breath. away nauseated by your foul, fetid breath.
Such things hurt you tremendously, not only
at home but allo with ounsiders- with the
people you meet in daily life.
But Catarrh is more
trouble-it's a fearfully
than a loathsome
dangerous one. trouble- it's a fearfully dangerous one.
Peoppe make a terrible mistake in saying "Only
Catarrh." It isn't "Only Catarrh"一 It may be CONSUMPTION if you don't stop it
bin, tine eare your Catarth dow before it
it in, time Eare your Catarth Mow iofore
becones Consumption. Dont be discouraged
if other doctors or the widely advertised soif "other doctors or the widely advertised so-
calle "Catarrh semediee have failed to help

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 Correspondence
 $W^{E}$ invite readers to make use of will be made to publish all in
teresting letters received.
The large teresting letters receive. which is sent us has, hitherto, made it impossible for every letter to appear in print, and, in future, letters received from subscrib-
ers will receive first consideration. A friend of the magazine, offering a kindly criticism, writes that the Correspond ence column has at times an air o
monotony, as one writer after another follows the same phraseology. We wish to warn our correspondents against this common error. A little independent thought will help mutual development and readers
raluable aid in the study of the many instructive articles by eminent men that appear from month to month.

## A Word of Warning

Tinnipeg, Jan., 1914.
Dear Editor-If this letter is consigned at all surprised, although I trust you will find a little space for it. I am not a subseriber to your v: luable paper, but
buy it every month and enjoy reading it buy it every month and enjoy reading it
immensely. "Tie Young Woman and Her Problem" appeals to me very much, and I am sure all young women who read it cannot help but be inspired by the beautful thiought and advice given. This month's. page I think is exceptionJo's word of warning is yery. High hand girls only wralized how perfectly ridiculous they look with painted faces rouged lips and pencilled eyebrows I feel sure they would never induge in such nonsense. Mey attract a certain class of young man $\begin{aligned} & \text { time com a } \\ & \text { to , but when the }\end{aligned}$ in most cases looks out for the home girl. Girls, it is up to us to raise the standard of womanhood. Men do want good women; they do not care a rap for those dressed-up creatures :ho think of noth-
ing but theatres, music halls, dances, ing but theatres, music halls, dances, about domestic duties. Oh how tired they must feel when the end of the week has come. No wonder they stay
in bed all day on Sunday, and get fussed in bed all day on Sunday, and get fussed
up in time to go out in the evening when up in time to go out in the eve gone. Ilike to neatness. I also like to see a good play once in a while, but certainly can
find something better to do than fly find something better to do than fly around here, there and everywhere every
n :ght in the week. There are letters to write, fancy work to do, reading, etc. In the summer I think there is nothing nicer than a good walk and chat.
though a city
Airl, country. In the winter a walk is nice; then there is tobogganing and skating.
After being confined in an office all I think it is necessary for some healti ful exercise, and a girl can get all that is needed, and still have time for a few evenings at home. Then about flirting. I think it is a great mistake for girls to allow caresses rom men they do not in-
tend to marry. What do they thiuk her afterwards? Why, they laugh up their sleeves, and discuss her amongst
their friends. Every girl likes to be ad mired; it is in her nature, but let us live so that we shall be worthy of ad-
miration. No doubt the readers think this is another goody readers will maid, but no, I am neither. I am a bit over twenty-three and like to kick up
my heels sometimes, but when it comes to the marriage, question, the most sacred and beautiful thing in the world,
I think it is $t$ e to be serious. Girls,
don't be in a hurry b Pre don't be in a hurry. Pray earnestly,
that Goo will guide rou, and if
perfect love is in the hoine then riage can never be a failure. Wishing
all every success, in this Seuv.

## all every success in this Aew Yar.



## Was Troubled With Weak Back.

- Weak back is caused by weak kidneys, and it is hard for a woman to look after her household duties when she is suffer no from a weak and aching back, for the kidneys are out of order Doan's Kidney Pills order. Doan's Kidney Pills go right to the
seat of the trouble, cure the weak, aching seat of the trouble, cure the weak, aching
back, and prevent any and all of the serious kidney troubles which are liable to become deep rooted into the system f not attended to at once.
Mrs. Augustus Jinks, Demorest ville, Ont., writes:-"For several years I
had been troubled with weak back and kidneys. I had terrible dizzy headaches, and could not sleep at night. A friend of mine asked me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and I did so, and in a short Doan's Kidney
3 Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 c . per box, mailed direct on receipt of price by The If ordering direct specify "Doronto, Ont.


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Duties-Six months'residence upon and cultiva-
tion of tee land n each ol three years. A home steader may live within nine miles of hishomestead
on a farm of a tleast 80 acres solely cwned and on a f arm of a tleast 80 acres solely cwned and
occupied by him or by his father, mother, son,
daughter, brother or In
ng may pertindistricts a homesteader in good stand-
 stead entrs (including the time reauired to to
earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead a burchased Lomess ead in in certain districts. Pritree frice
83.00 per each of thre tre. Duties- Must reside six months in
a house worth $\$ 300.00$. W. W. CORY


## PAIN NEARIY DROVE HIM MAD

Suffered Horribly Until He Turned To "Fruit-a-tives"

J. a. corriveau

Drysdale Ont., June 15th. 1913 "I am a general storekeeper at the reat good I have experienced from using "Fruit-a-tives", I recommend them trongly to my customers. They we:e a great boon to me, I can tell you, for about two years ago, I was laid up in bed with of my skull. The pain nearl rove me mad. Doctors feared it would turn to inflammation of the brain but I took "Fruit-a-tives" steadily unti1 1 was cured. I have gained fifteen pounds ince take they saved me from a erily believe th
J. A. CORRIVEAU.

For Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and other diseases arising from an mpure "ondives invaluable and infallible. 50 c a hox, 6 for $\$ 2.50$, trial size, 25 c . 50c. a hox, 6 for sent on receipt of pric
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by Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa. by Fruit-a-tives Limited,
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factured only by W. F. Young. P.D. F. Sactured only by W. F. Young. P.D.F.'.
138 Lyman's BuildingoMoncepais.P.Q VARICOSE VEINS, BAD EEGC.


helps to pass away many a lonely hour.
I take a great deal of pleasure in reading the correspondence column, and hope ou will find space in it for what little four years and think it one of the finest countries in the world. I have great confidence in the future of this country, and we can look forward at no distant date to see it one of the leading nations of the world. I was born under the
Stars and Stripes, and, as well as I love them, I do not hesitate to say that Can ada offers more and better opportunities than can be found anywhere in the States for the young and willing peopl who are not afraid of work. 1, like great many others, have taken up. lan fast as possible. It was pretty dreary work at first, neighbors scarce, and sixty miles to the railroad; but all is changed now. The C.N.R. runs only five miles from my farm and we are blessed with a thriving young town with all its adsay, Mr. Editor, is I don't understand why the girls don't try to grab up some of these fine bachelor farmers around here as I know nearly all of them are
fine fellows-including myself. I am the first term I put in on my land $m$


## Tunnel No. 2 G.T.P

sure could not have but pitied me, for if love reigned. Only once in a while instance, 1 started that it was supposed to be. I set the yeast at noon and had warm bread for supper. I put soda in the yeast sponge to make it rise better, and it made it brown or rather a kind of a blue color instead. Didn't grease the pans and tore it out in chunks, and the dog rot most of it that night. Poor dog! he howled all night. I doctored him the best I knew, but he passed away about noon next day, but I survived the shock, so you see we homesteaders a y Mr
troubles of our own. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space I have taken, and hoping some of the readers will take
a will sign pity on me and write. $\begin{aligned} & \text { I will sign } \\ & \text { myself Hur. }\end{aligned}$ Ben

One of the Married Ones
Jan. 24th, 1914.
Dear Editor-This is my first letter to The Western Home Monthly. It was afthe January issue that I decided to write. He wanted married people to answer, to criticize, to use
words, "to tear it to pieces," and publish words, "to tear it to piecees, "Is there, or is
their answers. He says: there not, such a thing as love?" Well, my first a:m will be to convince him that there is. If he turns to Genesis, 29th chapter, 18th verse, he winh find recorded: "And
said, I will serve thee seven years for
, said, I why younger daughter." Solomon Rachel, "Love is strong as death, many
says: "Loner waters cannot quench
the floods drown it." St. Paul says, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Kirk White says:
"Why should I blush to own I love?

## Burns says:

O happy' love!. Where love like this is O heart-felt raptures! bliss beyond com pare! much this weary, mortal round,
and sage experience bids me thus de-
If Heaven a draught of heavenly plea sure spare,
One cordial in thi Ons urb I 8 B
 pair
In other's arms breathe out the tender
tale,
eath the milk-white thorn that scents the ev'ning gale.
Longfellow says: "Oh, there is nothing holier in this life of ours, than the firs consciousness of 'love.'
Penn says:-
Never marry but for love! but see that thou lovest what is lovely. "She must be that
would seem!
For all true love
"D lounded in esteem." "Puzzled" says: "He has travelled quite a lot for his years, and at houses
that he worked at he has watched to see been quite the opposite. I have often thought when mingling, with married conles that they just seemed they had been made for each other. The early married years of any couple, especially if there be a family, are often strenuous years. They both have to put their shoulder to the wheel; but that only dren, they, truly, are the flowers along life's pathway, they soften and purify the heart, they enrich the soul, they brighten the home and deepen love, they are their mother's joy. What father has not felt "His cares are eased with intervals of His little children climbing for a kiss."
"Puzzled" mentions a case where there is a grown-up daughter old etough to marry. young men come to the house of the mother to talk of money and kill the germs of love in her daughter. True love is oftener found in the cottage than the mansion.
"It is not in the mountains,
Nor the palaces of pride,
That love will fold his wings up And rejoicingly abide.

But in meek and humble natures His home is ever found,
As the lark that sings in Haven
Builds its nest upon the ground."
A little parental advice is sometimes al right to give our boys and girls, but, at
the same time, I do not approve of interfering with their choice; it is often best
fit


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Weekly. rllustrations make everything plain. Ony expense about $\mathbf{2 0}$. per day to cover cost of
postage and musio used. Write for FREE booklet
American School of Music, 1 Lakeside Bidg., Chicago
webb of life. Hope that "Puzzled" will make a happy choice and that he will soon be singing
"Time doth softly, sweetly glide when there's love at home."

$$
\text { I will sign myself }{ }_{\text {"Jemima }}
$$

"Jemima" (a Sask. Reader).
Glad to Get Back
Alberta, Dec., 1913.
Dear Editor-I have read your paper since I was a little girl of nine, and have
always enjoyed it, but it has only been in the last few years that I have become interested in the correspondence page. I think it a splèndid idea to give
people a better knowledge of how other people a better knowledge of how other people (especially bachelors) live. I I years and think there is no place like it. The last two years I have been in Washington State, but was glad to come back to Canada again. Of course, I find it
colder than in Washington and more colder than in Washington and more lonely, but I hope soon to overcome both. all the correspondents say they can dance. I cannot dance, but would very much like to learn how. I can play cards and am very fond of skating. I think
every girl should know how to skate; it

is such healthy amusement. In summer I spend my spare time in horseback riding, of which I am very fond. Nearly all girls object to men smoking. I do
not, because I believe if a man not, because I believe if a man can find
pleasure in smoking, a woman should not pleasure in smoking, a woman should not
rob him of that. I quite agree with "Sea Pea Are" that a husband appreciates the few things a wife can do for him out-
side, and $I$ think it is the duty of a wife side, and I think it is the duty of a wife
to help her husband as to help her husband as much as she can,
both in the house and outside bevh in the house and outside. I think
everyone will agree with "Scotch Blueeveryone will agree with "Scotch Blue-
bell" when she says "make the home together." I think when both work together they feel they have equal interest in the home, and that both have made the home. In the June issue someone introduced the topic: "Is the theatr is a very good topic for discussion, as I was once in a debating society, and we agreed that the theatre was a decided harm to the community. If you print as I am an only child and very to me You will find my address with the editor and I will sign myself
Prairie Sunshine.

Just a Time Killer
Saskatchewan, December, 1913. Dear Editor-I have been a reader of your magazine for a number of years,
but just a new subscriber. It is certainly an interesting paper for young or old. I am a young Canadian homesteader used to living close to the city, and it seems very lonesome sometimes. I a m not far from town, but a fellow might
just as well stay at home and read a ust as well stay at home and read as go
to one of these new towns-you will just as much. For winter sport I enjoy dancing, skating and card playing, and
think there is no harm in any of them think there is no harm in any of them umess you, or someone else. wants to
make harm; but take a little country dance and there take a countr
qual it. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ I am a baseball player in the summer. I would sooner play baseball than eat my supper, especially if I had
to cook it myself. It seems that every bachelor that writes wants some of the girls to correspond with them, and I want the same. My address is
editor, and I will sign myself Happy Willie.

## Views are the Same

Parkhill, Ont., Dec., 1913. Dear Editor-Although an Eastern girl a am very much interested in the West prairie provinces and in British Columbia. They frequently send me copies of enjo Western Home Monthly and scriptions of Western life are very in teresting to one who knows nothing of farm life save in Ontario. I have had number of impressions of homestead life corrected through your correspondence "Pippen" and "Bachelor Bill" as I am sure from their letters in the August number that their views on many lines resemble my own. The editor has my address; and I am, yours truly,

Maple Bud.

## Coughed

## Almost All Night

## With That Dry Tickling Sensation in the Throat.

A bad cough, accompanied by that distressing, tickling sensation in the throat is most aggravating.
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the mucous surfaces, relieves oppression and tightness of the chest, removes accumulated mucous or phlegm, quites even the most obstinate and distressing coughs, securing sleep and rest at night, not only to the sufferer, but to other whose rest would otherwise be broken.
Mrs. Duel Marshall, Basswood Ridge N.B., writes:-"Just a few lines to le you know what Dr. Wood's Norway cold, coughed almost all night with that dry, tickling sensation in my throat I thourst bottle did me so much good would try a second one, whic cure. I can strongly ted in a complot any one suffering from a cough or any throat irritation."
The price of Dr Wood's Normar Pine Syrup is 25 c. a bottle; the taty family size, 50 c .
It is put up in a yellow wrapper three pine trees the trade mark, afde is manufactured only by The

Canadian Halc Rested
 Dear Editor-Hent., Dec., 1913. Dear Editor-Here goes for my first which I find great have been in Ontario for the most of $m$ I life, and have had very little experience in the Western provinces-that is west of Manitoba. In reading the letters I Well, I would like to lonely bachelors. in the work they have undertak on open up the great Western country I was raised on a farm and I think it no disgrace to be called a hay-seed, for the formers are the men who are the backbone of our great Canada. Now, boys, I
know there are some difficulties on the homestead, and one thing is the cooking. I am a camp cook, and I am cooking for one hundred and, fifteen men now, and have been at it for a number of years. As I have not killed anyone yet it will I can give you all kinds of those I can. for cooking bread, cakes, puddings, out eggs or milk. Ing you wish for withreaders know what the lumber camps are like. I would like to give you some recipes here, but I don't like to ask the
editor for so much space in his valuable columns. I would like to tell vou how to cook camp beans and pork, and if you Woping I will be able will gladly do so My address is with the editor.

## Should be Locked up

Killarney, Man., January, 1914. Dear Editor-May one who has neve ittle space to state her have space to state her opinions? W ore taken The Western Home Monthly aken any interest in the numerous Int-
ers printed every month. Some letters

Before and After Using.
Before and After Using.
estores Grey Hair to original color. Two might Restores frem same bottle, hair of one becomes black
the other blond youth. Stops Farling Hair. Dandruff, Itching.
Cures and Cures all Scalp Diseases, Proird Duces N Ne
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re sensible and a person can enjoy reading them; others, in my opinion, are anything but sensible. I have only seen one letter from here before, and when I read the letter from I must say it made me ganuary number. Now, I thought I knew all the young farmers around here. I am a farmer's daughter myself, although I am living in town at present. When I playing a violin instead an angel, only playing a vioin instead of a $I$ did not know. I do not believe in women having the vote. Their place is women home looking after the house, and I think if they do that the way it should e, done there will not be any time spent n. worrying as to whether they will get hould be locked up and fed on bread and water until they come to their right senses-if they have any. I was greatly interested in the letter by pusted." In some things he may be right, but in
many, I think, he is wrong. I do not many any couple ever get married with out a pretty good idea of what each other is like. Anyway, I am quite sure that if I was keeping company with a oung man I would try his patience oung man I would try his patience
enough to know whether he was a saint looks up to the ceiling. Then press
quor; a man of refinement and who is ot afraid to offer a hand to raise the fallen, and has a cheery word for everyanyone to be a church member and take much interest in the work; we think there should be more. Endeavor and ooung People's Societies for the young poople to attend instead of the dance hall, for some people are more easily inhuenced than others. We should try and
be happy and look on the bright side al ways. We will leave our address with the editor, and if anyone wishes to correspond with us we will answer all leters and cards with pleasure

Kate and Duplicate.
To Get Rid of a Double Chin By Marta Scott Conser

One of the most objectionable features is the double chin. This can be remedied in one month by the following exercise: First soap the under part of the hin with pure soap, and plenty of it. Then throw the head back till the face

Mon Fight On,Tholr Stomachs Napolom no onald Amm
 almost impossible - for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or
socialiy-or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

## Dr. Plerce's? <br> GoIden Medical Dlscovery

helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy actionhelps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body. the liver into activity-oils the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, rejuvenated into vigorous health His brought relief to many thousands evers yoar for orer forts years. It cop

Yeu can have Dr. Plorects Commen Sense Mettoal Adviser of 1008 Pages for sie:


Our nerves are like an intricate network of telegraph wires. They are controlled and nourished by a portion of the brain known as the nerve centres. The condition of the nerve centres depends upon the condition of the bodily health. When the bodily health is lowered the nerves suffer in sympathy. Then it is that we are tormented with "nerves," headaches, neuralgia, nervous debility. In such cases there is nothing to equal ' Wincarnis,' tho "Wine of Life.' Wincarnis' is a powerful nerve food which acts directly upon the nerve centres and gives them new life and new vitality. The result is wonderful. Will you try it?
Begin to get well FREE
Send for a liberal free trial bottle of ' Wincarnis.' Enclose six cents stamps for postage. COLEMAN \& Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. You can obtain regular supplies from ail leading
Stores, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.
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'Recommended by over 10,000 Doctors


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## Woman and the Home

## True Knighthood

True knighthood is transcendent; Not in the arms of old,
Nor shining ahields, resplendent
With heraldry and gold, Its aceolade eternal,
Unerring in its sway,
Awaits the deed supernal
The true knight's soul is borning Wis eager feet are turning
His eager feet are turning
To one more steep ascent
The joge more steep ascent;
The joy of life he measures
By heary hearts, made light,
Unselifish deeds the pleasures
Unselingh deedse the pleasures
That make his pathway bright.
His eyes in fields Mysian
May look on things unseen,
But in his daily vision
His kindly gaze is
His kind gaze is keen;
He seea a brother weary,
And lende
And when the sky is dreary
Points out the silver band
John Mervin Hull.

## The Fun In Life

 A sense of humor is more valuablefor a busy woman than all the latest inventions for making housekeeping Unfortunately there is no school Where
this acomplishment can be learned. The this acomplishment can be learned. The gigging girl is not sure to grow up a
laughing woman. She may regard her-
self and her own affairs with a portentous seriousness. Egotism is fatal to true sense of humor. So is a lack o imagination, So is that morbid conscien tiousness, which is our least desirable in eritance from Puritanism.
That family is fortunate indeed where lead the mirth. In too many homes her sole share in merriment is her dismal "I'm sure I don't see what you're laugh ing about!" The mother, an invalid fo years, who could auswer an inquiry
about her health with a quizzical smile and a quick "Sick abed, and worse up! was not a burden buit a joy to the
children, who found her room "the jolliest children, who found h
A nonsense rhyme, a droll conundrum a lively repartee, a story of misa dull day. The appetite for fun may be coaxed to grow by what it feeds on until the mature woman, laden with responsibilities, can smile at her own
small trias and help others to follow her small trias and help others to follow her
example. She will learn first not to exy over spilt milk, and later will master an even more useful accomplishment, and will laugh over it.

## To Be Careless is Cruel

A vast amount of unhappiness is caused by simple thoughtlessness. There are people who never stop to consider
what the consequences of any action may be. An idea occurs to them, and straightway they act on it without thinking if it may cause inconvenience or distress to others. If they use an
article which is common article which is common household property place, and others must spend much time and patience looking it up. They are often late at meals and irregular in keeping appointments, and generalof not to be depended on. They are full of apologies and seem contritely sorry,
but it never occurs to them to think carefully beforehand so as to be in time for engagements, or to avoid doing that which will cause trouble to others. One or two persons of that character
will keep a whole household a large part of the time, and wear water the energy and vitality of those responsible for the smooth running of the household affairs more than all the burden of their necessary duties. It is irresponsible persons, but their treat-
ment of those with whom they come in contact hab hie same efrect as intentional the wrong, but excuses do not remedy the comfort and convenience of others would make them more agreeable members of society, and add greatly to the health and happiness of their friends.

## Woman's Highest Glory

It is a singular fact that those women who have become famous in the world's history because of the great passions who were not beautiful in the accepted sense of that term, but women who had turning out.
learned this subtle secret, this charm which is something more than physical. All of them were women who could grip
men's souls, and hold them with a tenacity unshakeable. And it has also been remarked that the famous beauties
of history have almost always happy endings in their love affairs. No woma hower inin no woman, however plain in features, life. She has only to exercise that womanly tact and wisdom which is the natural inheritance of her sex, to win
all the love she desires all the love she desires. And love thus won through pleasing graces and tender
sympathies she will find far more and satisfying than any won by even the highest physical charms.
The highest glory of a woman is not and brought men captive to her feed but that she has made her very defeets,
to be loved. Beauty, in fact, is some
times not a blessing to a woman, for when its evanesoent charm is gone, all is gone that gave life to, and kept alive, the sentiment it inspired. The charm of physical beauty is limited, but psychological attractions are infinite.
And so the world finds here a new beatitude: Blessed are the plain and beatitude: Blessed are the plain and
imperfect, for theirs is the kingdom of imper
love.

## Emergency Stud

Faye N. Merriman
A young friend of mine recently lost a child through not knowing what to do when the child was seized with violent convulsions. She was alone and with arrived it was too late. One of the neighbors came in and upon her breast the youn
anguish.

## Household Suggestions-Western Home Monthly Recipes

Carefully solected recipes will be published each month. Our readers are requested to cut these out and paste in sorap book for future reforence.

## POTATO SOUP

| potatoes | 1 tablespoonful flour |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 pt. milk or | 1 teaspoonful salt |
| 1 pt . milk and water | 1/2 teaspoonful white pepper |
| 2 teaspoonfuls chopped | 2 teaspoonfuls chopped parsle |

Cook the potatoes until soft and drain; cook the milk and onion in a double boiler; beat the potatoes with a wire potato masher, add the hot milk, strain and use as a liquid to make a white sauce. Cook 5 ninutes and add the chopped parsley just before serving.

## STEAK AND HAM SHAPE

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
1 \mathrm{lb} \text { steak } & \text { I/2 teacupful water } \\
3 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . \text { ham } & \text { A little nutmeg } \\
1 \mathrm{egg} & 1 \text { cupful balt and pepper }
\end{array}
$$

Mince steak and ham together; add crumbs and seasoning; beat up egg and mix with water; stir in until all is used up; grease a bowl and put in mixture. Cover with buttered paper and steam for 4 hours. Allow it to cool before

## MAPLE CREAM

2 cupfuls brown sugar Butter size of egg $1 / 2$ cupful milk $\quad 1$ teaspoonful vanilla
Boil 20 minutes, stirring constantly-it is done when it hardens on the edge of the dish or drops in hairs from spoon; add vanilla and beat until it begins to stiffen, then spread on buttered dishes and cut in squares. Chopped walnuts or almonds may be added if desired.
"I didn't know what to do," she sobbed "I didn't know."
"My dear,", said the older woman, " don't know' never saved a life yet."
It was a trifle cruel of
It was a trifle cruel of her I. thought
at the time, but afterwards $I$ decided at the time, but afterwards I decided
she was quite right. No woman who she was quite right. No woman who
has a child has any right not to be pre-
pared for pared for an emergency. Taking the
rebuke to a blank book and in it I have recorded
every hint $T$ read or hear from a reliable every hint $I$ read or hear from a reliable
source upon the subject of emergencies source upon
of all kinds.
But I decided that this was not enough what if the book itself should meet the time consumed in turning the pages and hunting for the proper remedy is sometimes precious and under strong excitement one is likely to read in-
correctly. So each day I decided to give a half hour's study to the contents of the book until now I am ame prepared for
any unforseen calamity and even have an emergency shielf where iomedies may be selected at a moment's notice. The labels on the bottles are in large, lurid
red letters and above the shelf I hur red letters and above the -shelf 1 have a
small two candlopowè electric light smail two cand
which illumines
ty notice.
When my own baby was seized with convulsions I had him up and in a hot bath before I even realized what I was
doing, and when his stiff litle doing, and when his stiff little body reIaxed and the perspiration broke out, an God that no one could say to me, "I don't know' never saved a life'," There is no quicker, surer relief in child's ailments than the hot or warm a fever of any kind, and one need hap no fear of scarlet fever or any such disease if the kettle is always boiling Even in the little everyday illnesses of the child the bath is invaluable. My little boy was sick with teething and lay listless and feverish all day, re
fusing to eat or notice
nyyone. In the fusing to eat or notice anyone. In the
middle of the afternoon I plunged him mid a tub of nearly hot water rububing his
back and stomach and actoss his bowels back and stomach and across his bowels
vigorously. He slept soundly for an hour or more, when he expressed desire for food. I fed him lightly upon ing he was up and running about. the first thing when the child is ill, clear the elogging impurities from his pores

- no matter if he has had his bath that -no matter if he has had his bath that day-and give nature a chance, aited cathartic, and a great many serious ill. nesses will be prevented.
As to preventatives, a goodly propor
tion of the accidents which call for emergency treatment could be prevented Quite often we hear of a child tipping over in its high chair onto a red ho
stove. What sxcept criminal carelessness? No Nother should place her child within four or five feet of the stove, nor is it in any way necessary. Such proximity to a red
hot stove can not but be injurious and hot stove can not but be injurious and
discomforting to the change from the heated portion of the room to a place of lower temperature is
likely to cause a serious cold.
There is no safe-guaria against accidents by burning like teaching a child a wholesome fear of fire. When the
child is placed at the table and reaches child is placed at the table and reaches
for everything in sight, allow him to grasp a hot bit of food or potato. The burn will soon heal but the lesson will long be remembered and upon saying "burn, burn" as he approaches the stove he will learn to avoid playing near to it.


## The Children's Evensong

(By Richard La Gallienne.)
The sun is weary, for he ran
So far and fast to-
So far and fast to-day;
The birds are weary, for who san The birds are weary, for wh
So many songs as they.
The bees and butterflies at las Are tired out, for just think, too, Their little wings have fluttered through.
How many gardens through the day And so, as all tired people do, They've gone to lay their sleepy heads
Deep, deep in warm and happy beds Deep, deep in warm and happy beds
The sun has shut his golden eye. And gone to sleep beneath the sky. The birds and butterflies and bees Have all crept into flowers and trees. And all lie quiet, still as mice.
Till morning comes-like father's voice

So Geoffrey, Owen, Phỳllis, you Must sleep away till morning, too. And sleep-sleep-sleep in happy beds.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the
young and helpless. There is oung and helpless. There is nothing that
excels this preparation as a worm destroyer and when its qualities become known in household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing
more is desired.

# FIGHTING for fretoom Against Combine Methods! Sarnia Fence Wins. 

## The Manitoba Grain Grower's Association-The Saskatchewan Grain Grower's Association-The United Farmers of Alberta-and The Dominion Grange

Have passed strong resolutions to give every assistance possible to the Sarnia Fence Co. and to purchase Sarnia Fence in preference to all others. We-hope with their assistance to be successful in our fight with the large interests. It is no longer our fight, but yours as well. If you are not already a supporter of our Independent Policy, you should be-start to-day-we need your assistance.
Four years ago we started marketing Sarnia Fence Direct to the Farmers of Canada, at prices so much lower than they had previously paid, that the great percentage of those who read our advertisements were skeptical as to its qualty. ney hai been used to buying through their agents and aealers as much as
the confidence of the Canadian Farmers and in return for our efforts, every farm organization in the Dominion of Canada, have endorsed our policy and promised us every assistance. In return we wish every farmer in Canada to know that we are doing everything in our power to make our connection more close with them, so that it will be impossible for the combine to again force you to pay the high prices you have in the past. We ask your personal assistance, not only by the placing of your orders with us, but by the use of your personal infuence
ity. In return we guarantee to sell you the best dollar for dollar value in wire fence you have ever received.

By the Sarnia way of selling fence you have nothing to pay for but quality. You will receive a roll of Sarnia Fence that will give you such satisfaction that it will be remembered long after the price has been forgotten, and make you a permanent customer and strong supporter of our Direct Policy.

Guarantee-If you find for any reason that the fence received of us is not of the best hard steel wire the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it to us. We will pay freight both ways and refund your money.
WHICH WILL YOU BUY-SARNIA FENCE OR COMBINE FENCE?

WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERG
TO MEET OUR PRICES.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing $10,10,10,10$. Weight per rod, $61 / 2$ Ibs. Price per rod, freight prepaid. | 22c | 20c | 24c | 22c | 26c | 23c |
| 6-40-0 $\underset{\text { FENCE. }}{\text { HoRSE }} \underset{\text { Has }}{\text { AN }}$ CATTLE <br>  Weight per rote, $7 / 2 / 1 \mathrm{sec}$ lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid. | 26c | 24 c | 29c | 27c | 31c | 28 C |
|  wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod all <br>  | 29c | 27c | 33c | 29c | 35c | 32 |
| in, high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard <br> Steel wire, spacing $5,9,9,9,10,11$. <br>  | 29c | 27c | 33c | 29 C | 35c | 32 c |
| 8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has to the rod, all No. 9 Hard ${ }^{\text {Haceel }}$, wire, <br>  | 35 c | 33c | 39c | 35 c | 42C | 37 |
| 8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE: Has to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, <br>  | 36c | 34c | 40c | 36c | 43c | 38C |
| 9-48-0 GENERAL STOCR FENCEE stays to the rad, all No. 9 Hirs, 48 ind hight, spacing $3,4,5,5,6,8,8,9$. Weight per rod, 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid. | 36c | 34c | 40c | 36c | 43c | 38c |

NOTE-Prices on other Styles of Fence and
Barb Wire will be given on application.


PLEASE NOTE-The above prices are for shipment via Lake and Rail. We prepay freight in less than carloads on shipments of 300 pounds or over, at carload prices on $24, \mathrm{~L} 00$ pounds or over. These prices may be raised shortly. Send your order to-day. Remit by P. O. Order or Bank Money Order.


