

NOVEMBER, 1914 WINNIPEG, CANADA

AN ANNOUNCEMENT By the Proprietors of

UE RIBBON TEA

If we could improve "BLUE RIBBON TEA" we would do so. But we cannot. It is a perfect tea.

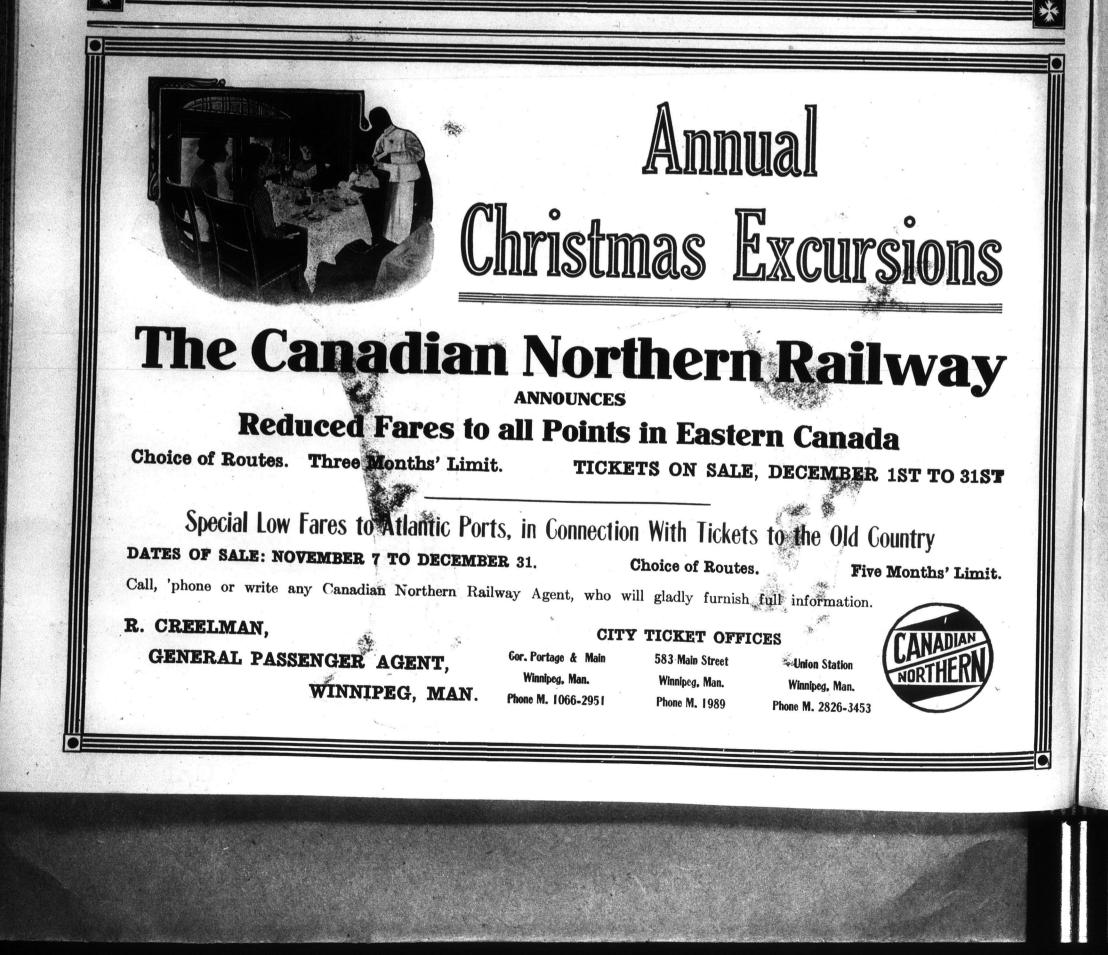
So we have improved the only thing improvable-the PACKET.

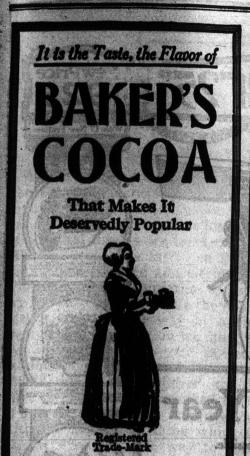
In future, "BLUE RIBBON TEA" will be packed in the new, doublematerial, air-tight parchment and cartridge paper wrappers—the "last word" in tea packing.

Only the enormous sale of "BLUE RIBBON" permits this improvement. No moderate turn-over could warrant the large outlay for the special machinery required.

Henceforward THE BEST TEA on the market will come to you in THE BEST PACKET.

Same price as before – same unequalled blend – same guarantee—but a fifty per cent. better wrapper.





An absolutely pure, delicious and wholesome food beverage, produced by a scientific blending of high-grade cocoa beans subjected to a perfect me-chanical process of manufacture.



in infant or adult.

It is prepared with fresh new milk and forms a dainty and delicious cream, which fully satisfies "hunger-faintness," and soothes internal dis comfort. Benger's is the safe food in illness, and in convalescence pro-motes rapid recovery.

Delicate infants thrive on it.





The Subscription Price of The Western Home Monthly is \$1.00 a year or three years for \$2.00 to any address in Canada, or British Isles. The subscription to foreign countries is \$1.50 a year, and within the City of Winnipeg limits and in the United States \$1.25 a year. Remittances of small sums may be made with safety in ordinary letters. Sums of one dollar or more it would be well to send by registered letter or Money Order.

Order. Postage Stamps will be received the same as cash for the fra-a dollar, and in any amount when it is impossible for patrons to Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing their address chan their former as well as new address. All communications relativ address must be received by us not later than the 20th of the pre-When You Renew be sure to sign your name exactly the sam on the label of your paper. If this is not done it leads to confusion recently changed your address and the paper has been forwarded to to let us know the address on your label. nal parts of

A Chat with Our Readers

AST month's issue, containing as it did a wealth of valuable articles and departments together with many pages of war illustrations, met with a reception throughout the West that is most gratifying to us. That our readers are united in their devotion to the nation's weifare is especially shown in the wonderful interest manifested in the pages that illustrated leading men and incidents in the great European war struggle. In this number also will be found many interesting pictures. Indeed from month to month during the artiglary of the gigantic conflict in which our Empire is now engaged. These will become rare and historic pictures and should be preserved in every home as an inspiration and education to the young. By the time this issue reaches its readers another great Canadian contingent will be on its way to take their part in the fighting lines. The Western Home Monthly will especially aim at keeping its readers in touch with the men who have left our own shores.

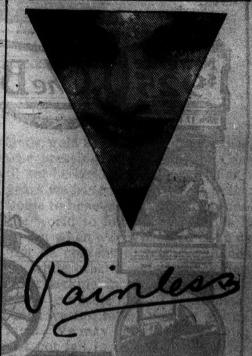
have left our own shores. Although at the time we write these lines the weather is fine and warm and in every way typical of a Manitoba autumn, we are busily engaged getting matter into shape for our Christmas number. We think that our 1914 Christmas number will be a pleasant surprise to all Western Home Monthly readers, even though by this time they are accustomed to expect from us more than from any other publication

any other publication. Men prominent in public life both at home and in the Old Country and in the country to the south will contribute articles and send Christmas messages to. Western Home Monthly readers. Stories, selected from the works of popular writers, will be a feature, while there will be articles showing how people in other lands celebrate the day of pleasant memories and happy associations. The contributors will include distinguished authors, statesmen, and leaders in several walks of life.

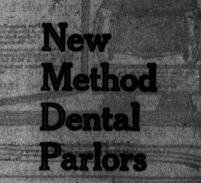
contributors will include distinguished authors, statesmen, and leaders in several walks of life. Our regular departments will assume a seasonable garb and be of the usual high standard of excellence, while Christmas poetry and attractive pictures will be interspersed throughout the pages of what will be far and away the most interesting issue that has ever been run off our presses. This year we believe we have been exceptionally fortunate in our selection of premiums. Our readers will be glad to know that we are retaining the most popular of last year's premiums—the combination dinner and tea set—and we feel certain that the demand for this useful and ornamental gift will again be heavy. Remember, however, that the manufacturers have warned us that their stock is getting low and that there is not any likelihood of any more sets of this particular pattern being manufactured for some time to come so the number of sets is strictly limited. It is a case of "first come, first served," and we advise our readers to start immediately igetting the few subscriptions necessary in order to obtain this desirable dinner set. In addition to the dinner set, there are many other premiums which should interest you. Particulars of some of these are given in this issue of The Western Home Monthly but we cannot afford the space to advertise them all this month so are publishing a special premium list, a copy of which will be sent to your address on receipt of a post card.

ell Motor Company is now shinpine 心子 湿力 i cars a we 01 Docas Brandon, Man., Oct. 5, 1914.

Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Man. Dear Sirs—We have just got your number for October. You certainly have struck the popular demand with such a fine illustrated edition. We only regret we did not have a good advertisement in it for it is one which is bound to attract a lot of notice amongst those who receive it. Yours faithfully,



By our latest method we guarante that we can perform any kind of dental work without the least pain, or **Refund You** Money.



Corner Portage and Donald

WARRAND DE

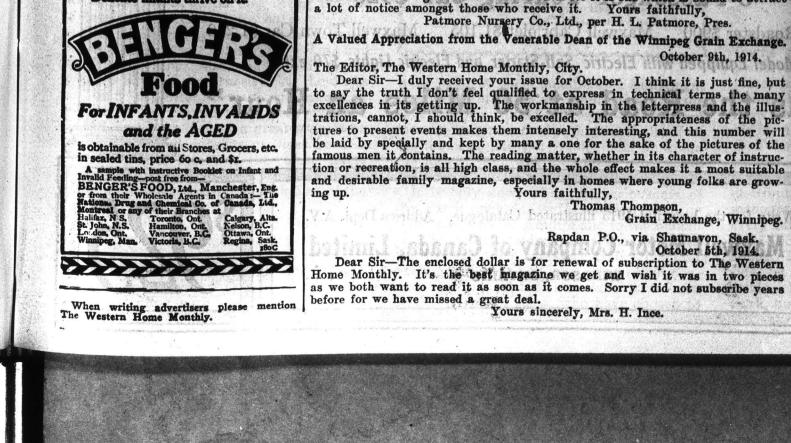
Canada's Best and Most Up-to-date Dental (Office.

ONE QUALITY

Stores sell H.P.—here

ONE SIZE

ONE PRICE



THE LABEL On your paper will tell when your subscription expires.

Send in your renewal NOW



The Western Home Monthly

PEACE-BUT NOT YET!

As the war continues we may expect that hardships will increase and that sorrows will multiply. The sense of national honor and national self-respect will be lost in the sense of personal loss as we learn of friends and relatives who have sacrificed their lives on the fields of France and Germany. There will be a strong temptation to listen to the cry for peace, and to settle the matter in the easiest and shortest way by an inglorious treaty. This temptation we must withstand by every means in our power. Better sacrifice homes, lands and lives than that we should leave our children to the cruel mercies of a world dominated by the spirit of militarism. There is only one way to deal with the monstrous thing which threatens us, there is only one way to deal with a dragon. The patron saint of Old England has shown us that way, and we can do no better than take courage from his example. There is a time for peace and thanksgiving, and that is when the dragon is dead.

The great Belgian writer, Maeterlink, knows the enemy, and he expresses in no mincing terms his conviction that there is only one way to deal with him. Here is what he says:

"Through the long course of history two distinct will-powers have been noticed that would seem to be the opposed elemental manifestations of the spirit of our globe: the one seeking only evil, injustice, tyranny and suffering, while the other strives for liberty, the right, radiance and joy. These two powers stand once again face to face. Our opportunity is now to annihilate the one that comes from below. Let us know how to be pitiless that we may have no more need for pity. It is a measure of organic defence. It is essential that the modern world should stamp out a poisonous fungus that for half a century had disturbed and polluted its days. The health of our planet is in ques-To-morrow the United States of tion. Europe will have to take measures for the convalescence of the earth."

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM

left behind. When the call to arms came what more natural than that most of these young men should welcome an opportunity to rejoin their friends? Many of them were not long enough in the country to have established their interests here, and so it was easy for them to get away. It was otherwise

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Before and After By S. J. Wigley, Edgerton, Alta. Specially Written for The Western Home Monthly When I was young-very young, mother used to call "Sonny will you have some jam? Take it, spocn and all;" But I found that therein lay Very nasty powders gray And at length I learnt to say "No fear! mother, not to-day." For I was not a scout When I was young-very young, I found a lump of dirt Mixed it up with water clean-put it in a squirt. Walked abroad across the land Saw the clean clothes drying grand. Father came with strap in hand— So excuse me if I stand. For I was not a scout. When I was young-very young, I picked up a pin Wondered how thick dad's clothes were, ran the point well in. Mother took my part I know Said to great things I should grow, That it only went to show How deep my thoughts lay down below. Before I was a scout.

And to save her did not try. For I was not a scout. When I was young—very young, the ice looked very thick Went into the middle then—tried it with

When I was young-very young, I longed

Took my sister to the pond, pushed her

to do brave deeds

in the weeds.

Now I will not tell a lie

Filled with terror then was I.

Roused the village with my cry

will soon be pressing to the front. Canadians will not be lacking in loyalty. For a hundred years we have been living in peace. We have come to believe that it is not necessary for the world to have war. Nor is it necessary. Yet when war is pressed upon us we shall not be content to fold our hands and watch while others win the victories. Canada is not lacking in patriotism, but it has taken time to awake her. The Minister of Militia says we can raise an army of half a million men. We may not need to do this; but we must not fail to do it if the call for men and arms continues. From every town and hamlet has come the good news that it is easier to raise the second contingent than the first. Young men and old are hurrying to enroll themselves. They are afraid they will be denied the privilege of serving. Nor are they offering in haste. They have counted the cost and they have cheerfully volunteered. In a war of this kind a volunteer is worth three conscripts. We are convinced that before this war is ended the name of Canada will be respected by both friend and foe not only because of the numbers of our troops, but because of their bravery and their powers of endurance.

sacrifice lands, gold and life in a great cause,

MILITARISM

Have you ever taken time to consider what this militarism is and how it has grown and thrived in Europe? Take young men away from home at the time of life when their characters are just forming, and when they are beginning to feel the promptings and aspirations of young manhood. Deprive them of the association of good mothers and kind sisters. Surround them with all that pertains to slaughter, feed them with tales of conquest, and wrap them around with all the trappings that minister to vanity and pride. Preach to them that there is no glory but through "blood and iron," that there is no law but the law of might. Who can expect that such a training will produce kindhearted, chivalrous noble men, generous and brave? Can it produce other than pride and arrogance, coarseness and cruelty? It is just such a system as prevails in Germany that will end in those unspeakable atrocities with which the war in Belgium has already made us so familiar. "All these beastly iniquities are of the vampire's brood." If there is any one thing for which we might fervently pray, it is that our men may never lose their manliness, their purity and their chivalry, that militarism with its blatant pride shall never rule our land.

A gentleman came into the office a few days ago, and the burden of his song was the lack of patriotism displayed by Canadians. "Think of it !" he said. "Thirty-two thousand soldiers, and ninety-two per cent of them British born! I wish a dozen bombs would fall upon Toronto and Montreal and wake the people up. They sit down in smug complacency and console themselves with the thought that this is Britain's war and not theirs. With all our flag-flying and our pretensions to loyalty we have only succeeded in sending less than three thousand of our native-born to the front." This and much more he said, and said it so emphatically and so earnestly that there was no time to utter a word of protest or correction. Of course, the figures given are absurd, and even though a great proportion of the contingent consists of those born in the Homeland, that was the most likely thing in the world to happen, and it does not in the least reflect upon the patriotism of the young Canadians.

The volunteer regiments of Canada are largely composed of old country members They were here without homes, and they joined the militia for comradeship and because in this way they seemed to retain their connection with the companions they Went into the middle then—tried it with a brick. Mother cried "alas! he's dead" For in the mud I stuck my head. Emptied out I lay in bed And, I'll not say what father said. Before I was a scout.

Now I'm old—very old, I'm a big boy scout.
Do a good turn every day—never wear clothes out.
Mother's hair's not turning grav Father wears a smile all day No more worries now have they.

For I've become a scout.

with most of the Canadians. Enlistment meant the breaking of family ties and the severing of business relations. All married men were not ready for this on the spur of the moment, and the young men, to whom the idea of war was altogether new, could not take in the situation at once.

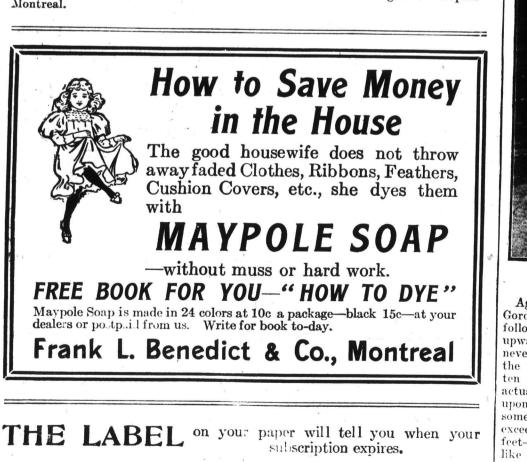
It is only now, when the seriousness of the war is apparent to the dullest, when its significance to the Empire and to the human race is clearly evident, that the Canadian spirit is beginning to assert itself. The first contingent was but the first; other contingents composed of men who have been awakened out of sleep, who have chosen to

THE FARMER'S WIFE

This is the farmer's year. Those in the towns and cities are hard beset; but the owner of broad acres smiles as he contemplates his growing fortunes. No one will grudge him his gain, for by the sweat of his brow he has earned it all. Yet there is on his farm one who deserves more recognition than himself. It is his good-wife - the partner of his joys, perhaps, but most certainly the partner of his sorrows. So in the distribution of the proceeds let the real manager of the house be not forgotten. For every implement to be used in the field let there be purchased a convenience for the home. There is engaged a man to help outside, let there be found a woman to help inside. Real joy in this world comes from work, but not from overwork.



Representative for the Dominion of Canada:-Mr. Frank F. S. Ball, 103, St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. 'Phone No. Main 3079. Telegrams "Daphn."



SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL WHEN DUE



An Indian with his salmon catch.

Again the fish, disturbed by my long, light, cedar pole-with a gaff hook Gordon setter, who had disobediently followed us that day, dashed past us upwards over the shallows. I shall never forget our surprise when some of the fish, evidently crowded out of the ten foot wide, six inch deep passage, actually squirmed across the dry pebbles upon their sides and bellies. We turned some of these over with our feet-it was exceedingly novel to catch fish with your feet-and they were worn and frayed. like an old cloth. The bellies had great sores on them, the size of silver dollars, worn by constant passage up shallow

at the end, fully twenty feet in length. Behind him, in the bushes lay thirty to fifty fully grown salmon that would average ten pounds apiece; these were dog salmon. We stood and watched him. Out launched the long pole from his hand right into the churning mass, over and over it turned; the lad faced shorewards, panting, pulling, struggling, and the big fish, rolling over and splashing, soon disappeared in a most ignoble fashion; dragged up over the stones and through the bushes, much as one of our children drags a rude tov boat from the

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

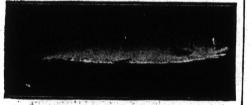
The Western Home Monthly

water. We walked over and asked the lad what he was going to do with all the fish.

"Mam-ook sla-hal," he answered, his wonderful brown eyes, with the light of a nervous wild animal in them, glancing up from under heavy black brows. He was "playing a game," he said, a pretty devilish hard game for those poor spawning fish. I have several times met these youngsters dragging out these bg mature fish in a perfect frenzy. I think they are just letting their natural instincts run wild just playing the natural savage for a few hours. I am glad to say that the first Indian passing would if he saw it, take the pile of fish down to the smokehouse, where the women cut them open, take out the backbone and dry and smoke them, or at night time one of the numerous bears that roam in British Columbia, perfectly harmless to man, would nose and paw the pile and swiftly tear the heads open and eat the brains and eyes and tender parts, tear out the small heart that lies in the throat, and leave a very mussed up bunch of fish. I think he eats only the dainties, while in a land of plenty, to avoid the many troublesome bones Mr. Salmon carts about with him.

Again, in that beautiful, wild, picturesque land, where bird and beast and fish are in incredible numbers, we want to show you a ton of salmon, taken on one tide by two Coast Indians. They had all they could draw down the river to their cance in the deeper water.

Now I want you to remember I am not telling you of the pure clean salmon that are caught outside in the deep water and canned. I am telling you of the ones that have passed the traps and drift nets and have arrived at the spawning grounds. If you want to see a scene of Dantesque splendor, more fearsome that Dora ever pictured, you want to visit one of the lower pools when those strange little diatoms, that fill all the sea with phosphorescence, arise at night —let me attempt to tell you of our experience.

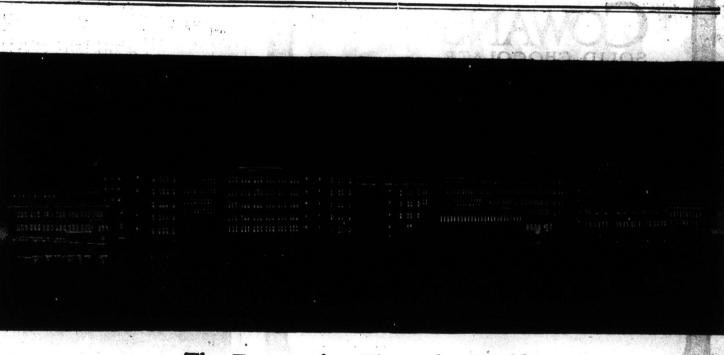


A Good Sporting Specimen of the B.C. Salmon

It was 10 p.m. The tide was running in with many a gurgle and moan. The "rip" in the inside bay behind the spit was roaring like a bull as the sunken water rushed to the surface. The sky was just one sombre pall and the darkness seemed to make itself felt as the lad Fritz and I entered our cance. For silent creeping work we used the Rice Lake cedar board one, as the big highprowed native craft needs' much pushing over shallows, while with this we could silently step overboard onto the "riffles" and pass the sixteen foot ahead noiselessly. I was in the bow armed with an electric torch in case we ran across a deer or bear drinking or fishing. We slid over the flats at a great speed, the tide was running fiercely now. The waters here, brackish in the Estuary, were crowded with Cohoes awaiting a certain depth on this tide to ascend to the spawning grounds, and some sea lions here have a banquet amid this plunging, splashing mass. I tell you it is something terrible to have a great skull-like face of an old male sea lion suddenly dart up out of the swirling tide within a paddle length, a monster all glowing with the size fire of the phosphorus filled water. His cyc blacken in his silver blue skull, vis toell have rivers of glaring flame passing over them, his feelers grip bright mile globules of flame and his whole body writhes and wriggles in a mass of pale light, as he throws his head aloft and takes a bite out of the shining belly of the flapping salmon in his mouth. Fish after fish this monster will mutilate in this manner until he catches sight of us and then he, one of the most inquisitive harmless animals in existence, attaches himself to our wake and swims steadily behind us, his skull-like face awful in the curling waves of fire left behind by the canoe's passage. Through this nerve

kindling scene we passed, starting dogfish and crab, flounder and trout—all leaping and splashing in a perfect marine fireworks. Up the river we passed with the tide. As we came alongside the platforms on the river's side we suddenly came across a group of squaws cleaning up a late brought load of salmon. They were working in their cances on the tide edge and each had covered the bow of her big log craft with sand and had built thereon a bright fire. Fritz actually gasped when we ran so quickly beside them,

"How now you secret, black and midnight hags, what is it you do?" I thought of the witches in Macbeth as I gazed on this strange wild picture. The fire silhouetted the women against the black curtain of the night. Their upraised naked arms, their gleaming



The Factory that Times the World

By night, from the River Charles, one gets an impressive picture of the Waltham Watch plant at Waltham, Massachusetts.

In capacity it is so great that it manufactures three thousand watch movements a day.

In the delicacy and scientific exactness of its processes, it has been accorded first place the world over. This is the oldest watch plant in America—the

largest in all the world. From it to every corner of the earth have gone the Waltham instruments of precision.

Nearly twenty million men and women time their daily movements by the Waltham Watches manufactured here.

Jewelers everywhere regulate their timepieces by the Waltham Chronometers, which they unhesitatingly accept as *standard*. the hands of the workers. The most important result of this change was that the watch parts became *interchangeable* so that a part may be taken from one watch and placed in another without changing it in any way and both watches give perfect results.

Salmon hundreds of miles from the sea.

Waltham thus introduced uniformity and regular standards into watch making, where chaos prevailed before. To the watch purchaser this meant not only the finest watch in the world, but the possibility of quicker, easier and cheaper repair in case his watch met with an accident.

The nucleus of the Waltham Company was formed in 1849 by Aaron L. Dennison who had observed the manufacture of muskets on the interchangeable system overnment arsenal at Springheld, Mass. He in the reasoned that similar economy of method could be utilized in making watches. He set up a few machines in a clock works in Roxbury, then a suburb of Boston. In 1850 a small factory was built and the model of the first watch completed. It was made to run eight days without rewinding, but this was found impractical. The first watches were actually placed on the market in 1853. Seeking a more favorable environment, free from dust, the company moved in 1854 to its present location at Waltham, 12 miles from Boston, and this site today remains unequaled for the manufacture of delicate instruments. On the one side is the River Charles, on the other an open park, with abundant foliage, sunlight and flowers. The atmosphere is pure and dustless

In official naval services and on the best appointed yachts and motor-boats the authority of the Waltham Marine Chronometer is regarded as *final*.

Motorists in every land depend upon the Waltham Automobile Timepieces to give them the exact hour under all conditions of wind, weather, and road.

And so we speak the literal truth when we say: "This is the Factory that times the World."

From this Waltham factory each year go timepieces which outclass all competitors in the tests at the famous Kew Observatory in England. These trials are the most authoritative in the world. More Waltham Watches receive the Kew Class A certificate (of accuracy) than any other make of watch—a proof accepted by watch experts as conclusive of Waltham's unrivalled resources.

This prestige of Waltham has been won during more than half a century of scientific and commercial conquest. Waltham has revolutionized the world's watch making. It has been the originator of new methods, the inventor of new machinery, a daring and successful pioneer. The story of the origin and triumph of Waltham offers a fascinating example of the success that rewards an organization seeing a human need and filling it better than it was ever filled before.

In Europe watch-making was a *household* industry, subdivided into more than a hundred distinct branches and employing thousands of men, women and children in their homes. At Waltham all these processes were placed under one roof and automatic machines replaced In 1854 the company employed 90 hands and its output was 5 movements a day. Today it manufactures 3000 movements a day, employs a "small army" of people, and its total output is nearly 20,000,000 watch movements.

Many of the most delicate and difficult processes or watch manufacture are exclusive to Waltham. The best method of making the over-coil or Breguet hairspring is possible only at Waltham. Waltham mainsprings are made by a secret process and are so superior that any jeweler will tell you that "the best mainsprings come from Waltham". The Waltham "escapement" is celebrated for the attention and care which is bestowed upon it.

This great Waltham plant and its honorable history and traditions are justified by the faithfulness and beauty you will note in every Waltham product.



For bites between meals there is nothing equal to Maple Buds-all the goodness of the Indies seems to be caught and prisoned in these pure, velvet-smooth bits of solid chocolate-and they're so wholesome and nourishing too.

Blackwood's Raspberry Vinegar Something Delicious To be obtained of all Grocers

Manufacturers of Blackwood's Celebrated Soft Drinks

The Blackwoods Limited

The Western Home Monthly

knives, the running water on their arms -all fireblood and copper flesh and flashing weapons one instant—then blotted out by the sinking flames they were but weird phantoms upraised be-side the gloomy salmon river. The tide hurtled us on and we entered the flatt and Here was not entered

The fide Aurtied us on and we entered the first pool. Have you ever seen the whirlpool at Niagara? Imagine this illumined by billions of tiny phosphores-cent atoms until the whole great swirling thing was one cauldron of blue flame. Then you have some idea of this awful pool this Nature's morgue, for here the live fish and the dead and the here the live fish and the dead and the dying and the bones and fins of those long since dissembled spun around and around in an eye straining circle, all burning and gleaming and sparkling with the mysterious ocean lights. Our cance entered this giddy carnival of horrors and spun once about the pool. The fresh entering waters had disturbed this mass of ancient, fragmentary fish and the odor! Oh! the fearsomeness of it. Fritz grabbed his paddle and we turned the bow against the tide and urged her homeward, amid fresh manifestations of this most uncanny power of Nature at every stroke.

to the west, we see the rolling foothills, the sunlight playing its jolly pranks as it travels back and forth, and then we follow the shadows on and on, and our gaze at last rests on our grand old Rockies. Range after range stand-ing majestically with their ever chang-ing lights and shades, and their little snowbeds gleaming in the sunlight. It is then that we realise that "Indeed creation is wonderful."

We gaze for a while at the Living-stone Range, and then turning slowly we see Crow's Nest Mountain, with her mighty peak raised so high above the rest. Then, looking again along the range, we discern Old Castle and Sofa, and away around, near the end of the Range, stands Big Chief.

But we turn back again, and our eyes rest lovingly on "Old Sofs." Why? Why? Why, because it was there we had our camping ground. It was there we thought not of "Paradise Lost," but "Paradise Found." It was at the foot of Sofa Mountain we came to the first of the Waterton Lakes. It was there we pitched our tent, and built our camp fire. There, where we sailed over lake after lake, and through parrow after



****** **A Pen Picture of Pincher Creek District**

There where we climbed our narrow. first mountain, where we found wild flowers of every description. Great large poppies standing higher than our heads. And following the old Oil Trail up to the Falls, we came across a beautiful bunch of young maple trees. With one accord every man of us took "off his hat," and as we climbed on and on there echoed through the old pine trees this sweet refrain:

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914



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

Winnipeg

CLARK'S PORK & BEANS save you the time and the trouble. They are prepared only from the finest beans combined with delicate sauces, made from the purest

ingredients, in a factory equipped with the most modern appliances.

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

W. Clark Montreal

THE LABEL on your paper will tell you when your subscription expires. SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL WHEN DUE

By A. H. Derrett

Almost every train passing from the East at the time of year leaves with us a visitor, and it is indeed an ideal time to visit the prairie. Most of our towns are dotted with lawns of velvet green, bordered with fragrant flowers, but we will leave these; we have been accus-tomed to them, more or less since our early childhood, and we will wander out across our vast prairie.

It is when we find ourselves on a steep cut bank, probably of the Waterton River and we look down and down into time its ever changing waters, and watch for a time its ever changing shades of green and blue, or the madcap white caps dancing away in the sunlight from the huge boulders sunken so deep in the river bed. And then we raise our eyes to the fields around us and see the fields of waving grain, wheat and rye all headed Oats and barley in their deepest out. coats of green. Great pasture fields with their many lakes, and the groups of cattle here and there.

Brood mares grazing quietly, their baby colts lying out flat in the sunshine, or scampering gaily about, and by the lake a bunch of yearlings, two and three-year-olds, leaning their necks lovingly together, and calmly switching off the flies that dare to light on their glossy coats. The best acres of breaking and summer fallow where the ploughman are preparing their land for the sowing of fall wheat.

Again we raise our eyes, and, turning

The maple leaf, our emblem dear, The maple leaf for ever; God save our King, and Heaven bless The maple leaf for ever.

Then we realise that we are still standing on the bank of the Waterton, and looking at our watches we see it is a few minutes after six a.m., and whistling for the dogs we swing into an easy stride and cross the fields for the cows.

We stop occasionally to pick a lucious strawberry and to smile back at the brown eyed Susans growing along our pathway. We inhale the fragrance of the roses and drink in the beauty of the acres and acres of bluebells as they nod and bend in the morning breeze. The and bend in the morning breeze. The gay meadow lark flies hither and thither, calling gaily, "Here we are at Pincher Creek!" "Here we are at Pincher Creek!" The prairie hen scurries out of the way with her little brood, and the curlew circles around and around with its weird call. The greater hawk poised loftily on high, poised yet moves not. Then going down the hill and across the

coulee we find the cows and we call. Come "Daisy," come "Stucky," come "Stouky" and "Curry," come "Nigger," come "Whitie," come "Jersey" and "Mary," and one by one they file into line, and we come slowly back over the old cow path and home to breakfast.

1914

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The Western Home Monthly

A June Romance in Muskoka

"To have, to hold, to love, you, Forever and a day-

Lightly sang Dorothy Blake. Her companion glanced curiously at her from under the brim of his tourist's hat.

"How young and how buoyant she is," thought he with a sigh. He felt a stir under his breast pocket while he watched the rhythmic motion of her slight figure as they slowly rounded the

curve at the top of the little hill. The snatch of song died away on her lips as she suddenly stood still and gazed spell-bound before her. At the foot of the hill, not fifty feet away, a tiny bay nestled contentedly into a shrub-fringel bank. Just beyond the bay the blue waters of Lake St. Joseph stretched out to meet the still bluer sky. Wooly white caps rode on the waters as lightly as the fleecy clouds floated in the sky.

Eric Grant still watched her. He had visited Muskoka each summer for ten years and although its beauty still charmed him he had grown accustomed to it.

"Oh," breathed Dorothy in a whisper, "Isn't it beautiful?"

He nodded his head in assent as her brown eyes met his. A little breeze played with her curls and blew them in confusion about her face and forehead. Again he was conscious of a peculiar flutter in his breast.

"See those water lilies. Aren't they lovely?" She spoke half to herself, almost forgetting him.

"Yes, they are lovely," admitted Eric. He was thinking of brown curls and two brown eyes. He turned to reassure himself and smiled meditatively.

"How I wish-" she began regret-

fully. "What do you wish, Miss Dorothy?" he queried. "Quite an impossible thing, Mr. Grant.

But how I wish my Walter could spend two whole weeks in this country with nothing to do the live-long day but ramble through these delightful woods, pick posies, gather curios, hunt bugs, and go boating, bathing and swimming as I

Think Hard

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of this lady. "About four years ago I suffered dreadhave. Poor boy." Again she spoke half to herself. Then gazing absently before her, she lapsed into silence.

Eric felt chilled. He did not know if he were called upon to say anything or not. But since he could say nothing sympathetic he too looked across the bay and silently watched the little mad caps dancing. He felt moody and ad-mitted it to himself.

Her Walter? Who was he? Her lover he supposed. It was likely such a girl would have plenty of admirers, especially among those of her own age. Evidently this Walter stood highest in her favor. Perhaps he was a nice boy, but he didn't care for him. But why? He need not care. It didn't really make any difference to him. Of course not. ---was it possible? But-

He glanced quickly down at the girl beside him. The unconscious beauty of her-the woman of her. He caught his breath as he realized what she meant to him. For one dizzy moment he struggled against the revelation, then resolutely he pulled himself together.

"What business has a grouchy old bachelor falling in love with a girl of twenty anyway, especially when she is already in love with another fellow and in all probability engaged to him. Anyway, you've only known her two weeks and she's leaving to-morrow. Surely you knew better."

He straightened up and the lines about his Scotch mouth grew tight. With a little laugh he turned to her.

"You seem greatly pleased with this Muskoka, Miss Dorothy," he remarked awkwardly, almost nervously.

"I am, particularly with this locality. I never saw anything like it," she answered.

"Would you care to go down?" "Please."

Taking her arm he assisted her down the hill. The descent was not so difficult as it was rough.

"If all these stones were chunks of gold," ruminated Eric.

"If all the gold the world could hold On land and on the sea,

Were all my own, just mine alone How useless it would be-

sang she. Her voice was well trained and Eric loved to hear it. He stood below her and listened as she finished. What need have I for wealth, and why Should I such things pursue,

When you are near, to love me dear, The world is mine when I have you." Quietly she hummed the last two lines over to herself. Eric was irritated. Was she teasing him? One look at her face convinced him she was not. She was looking absently across the lake. "Thinking about him," he concluded



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LET YOUR MONEY HELP CANADIANS

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes Made in London, Ontario Canada



fully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitaton of the heart so badly I could scarcely walk up a flight of stairs without stopping to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes 'very loose, and used other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use.

"I like the delicious flavour of Grape-Nuts and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

bitterly. He had a habit of jumping at conclusions. As a matter of fact, Dorothy was regretting her holiday was so near an end. She had enjoyed her-self in Muskoka. Such rambles! Suddenly it came home to her she had en-joyed the society of Eric Grant quite as much as the holiday—perhaps even more. Yes, it would be decidedly lonesome to go back home to it all to grind, grind, grind in the office for another year. Of course there was Walter. He was a darling, but he wasn't Eric Grant.

The last note died softly away. Somehow her thoughts and that song pro-duced a heartache. She loved him. Of that she was certain. She was surprised at herself and mortified as well. Her love was unasked. What if he suspected? She glanced quickly at his face. Good gracious, how cold it appeared! Had he suspected?

"Do you know the song?" she asked. Anything to break this awful silence. "No, I don't," he answered grimly. He

impatiently kicked at a small stone. What blunders. Dorothy was almost ready to cry.

"Shall we go on?" he asked quietly. Without a word she gave him her hand and took a step forward. Then the catastrophe happened. Her ankle suddenly turned over, giving her a nasty wrench. With a little inarticulate cry she sank to the ground.

OTHING adds more to the comfort of good footwear than first-class hosiery. When you buy Penmans Hose, you get the acme of quality without paying more Knitted into shape so they fit perfectly, light and durable; seamless too. Made in cotton, cashwomen and childre Penmans Limited Hosiery Underweer Sweaters d Paris, Ont.

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"Oh how careless of me. Are you hurt, Miss Dorothy?" anxiously ques-tioned Eric as he quickly bent over the white-faced girl.

She could not answer but she smiled bravely back at him. For a few min-utes she lay very still. Then she tried to move. She couldn't. Helplessly she

looked at her companion. "It's my ankle," she gasped. He knelt beside her, mute. He wanted to put his arms around her and carry her back to the car.

Presently he held out his hand to help her as she struggled to a sitting position.

"Does it pain a great deal?" Le asked gently.

She nodded. "It will be all right if I sit quietly for a bit. We can see the lake from here just splendidly."

He knew the smile she gave him was a blind to hide the pain she felt, and as she resolutely tried to be enthusiastic over a little yacht that ploughed across the 1 ke, he told himself she was the

She held out her hand and he helped her rise. Cautiously she stepped on her injured foot. With a little cry she shook her head and looked hopelessly up at him.

get you to the car," he smiled hesi-tatingly. He put one arm around her.

"I'm sorry I can't walk," she smiled in assent, "but accidents will happen, I

With a little gasp he gathered the girl in his strong arms. His heart throbbed wildly, painfully. Through his brain rushed the words she had sung an hour before:

Oh heaven, why couldn't he? Almost unconsciously he bent his head and looked longingly into her eyes. It was the psychological moment; each read the other's thought. Instantly two hearts pluckiest woman he had ever met. "Clear grit, every inch of her," he thought admiringly.



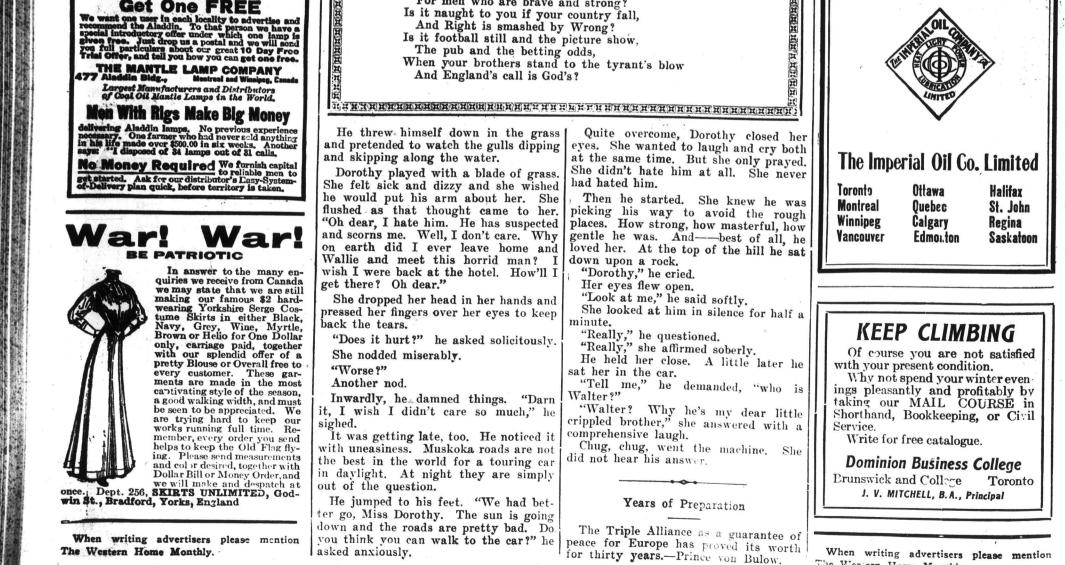
Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

It makes your auto look like a new machine. Ioco Liquid Gloss feeds the varnish, keeps it from cracking and gives it a bright, lasting lustre.

Ioco Liquid Gloss cleans, polishes and disinfects all wooden surfaces. A little on the dust cloth makes house cleaning twice as easy and twice as effective.

In half-pint, pint, quart, half-gallon and five gallon lithographed tins; also in barrels and half barrels at furniture and hardware stores everywhere.

HHHHH



"I'm afraid there is but one way to A faint red tinged her face.

suppose."

"To have, to hold, to love you Forever and a day-

pairs of lips met.

By Harold Begbie

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack When the girls line up the street, Shouting their love to the lads come back From the foe they rushed to beat? Will you send a strangled cheer to the sky And grin till your cheeks are red? But what will you lack when your mate goes by With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look When your children yet to be Clamour to learn of the part you took In the War that kept men free? Will you say it was naught to you if France Stood up to her foe or bunked? But where will you look when they give the glance That tells you they know you funked?

How will you fare, sonny, how will you fare In the far-off winter night, When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair And your neighbors talk of the fight? Will you slink away, as it were from a blow, Your old head shamed and bent? Or say-I was not with the first to go, But I went, thank God, I went?

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call For men who are brave and strong?



When writing advertisers please mention The Western Home Monthly:

The Western Home Monthly

A PROSPEROUS world expends every year \$25,000,000 in rough diamonds, and such of them as do not come from the mines of Kimberley may be considered a negligible quantity. That may not be the case for long, however, for the precious gems have been discovered recently in the Transvaal, and the finding a year or two ago of the famous "Cullinan" stone, which weighs over one pound avoirdupois, marks a record in the history of mineralogy.

Do not believe that romance is dead, for I will take you to an ugly little town of twenty-five thousand people that has grown up around four or five yawning holes in the earth. A very dreary town, this Kimberley, dumped on the desolate African veldt that produces not an ear of corn. Little better than a desert, in fact, where artificial irrigation is everywhere necessary.

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The city's streets stretch like protecting arms around the precious caves which in a few years have yielded more than twelve tons weight of diamonds, valued at half a billion dollars! Look back on the story of this desert patch and you have a strange romance. It begins with two little bands of Boer emigrants fleeing out of Cape Colony a generation ago to escape British oppression. One of them by some strange fate settled on a patch of gold forty miles in extent which has since become the famous Rand, and yields a hundred million dollars every year in the precious metal.

On the other hand Burgher Jacobs offsaddled on a hundred acres of diamonds, and his little claim to-day contains an absolute monopoly of the world in these gems. His children used to play in the sand with bright pebbles for marbles. Neighbor Schalk Van Neikirk saw one of the stones, took it from the little ones with the remark that it might be valuable, and the following year it was on show at the Universal Exposition of Paris as a magnificent diamond of twenty-one carats.

Two years later old Van Neikirk himself picked out of the mud plaster of neighbor Du Toit's hut the famous "Star of Africa," which sold for \$56,000. That was the beginning of the diamond mines which to-day employ fifteen thousand Kaffirs and four thousand Europeans—"All this for the vanity of women," as Lord Randolph Churchill remarked, on his first visit to the diggings.

It seems ages since the Griqua native

Soon elaborate machinery took the place of the primitive gear, and after a long series of reckless disasters such as falls of rocks, floodings in the mine, and sinister rushes of mud, a regular system was adopted, and the Mining Board established. Then came an era of large companies whose competition brought about overproduction of the gems and much lowness of price. At this stage Cecil Rhodes came upon the scene, and with his colleagues secured entire control over the mines, drawing a check for more than \$25,000,000 for one claim. Any visitor to the De Beers' offices in London may see the original check for himself, duly framed and hung.

The mines were practically shut down after the amalgamation and no production allowed in order that the economic law of supply and demand should right itself. The largest stone from the Kimberley Mine was secured about this time and weighed 503 carats. It was imperfect, however, and only fetched \$60,000. There are at present five magic caves: the De Beers, the Kimberley, the Bultfontein, Du Toit's Pan, and Wesselton. All these are within six miles of each other, a roaring hive of industry whose

mere machinery is worth over \$20,000,-000. Each cave has above ground great compounds, where the working Kaffirs are practically imprisoned during their term of service. There are high walls and roof-nettings to prevent the inmates from tossing diamonds over to confederates outside, for the Kaffirs did a great trade in the old days throwing over tin cans containing fine stones to be picked up by wives or friends and sold for the benefit of the family. And to-day, in spite of the most perfect system of espionage that science can suggest, and with expert searchings three or four times a day, a traffic is done in illicit diamond-buying to the tune of \$4,000,000 a year. So complete is the monopoly in the world's diamonds, however, that the De Beers people themselves buy back these stones, in reality their own property.

The shortest period for which the Kaffirs contract to work is three months. The work of the underground drillers and blasters is extremely hard, for the famous "blue" in which the precious stones are embedded is as hard as rock, and many tons of dynamite have to be used, ecausing smoke almost poisonous.

Holes for blasting are first drilled and then the blasts are touched off. The crushed blue ground is conveyed to the mine shaft one thousand five hundred feet away from the tunnels. Here at the foot of the shaft the ore is dumped into buckets on wheels and swiftly drawn out of the mines by powerful engines. Then you will see thousands of men, mostly negroes, earning \$1.25 a day perched upon the blue-ground rock in the tunnels, patiently drilling with hammer and chisel.

Great stretches of ground known as the "floors" are marked off like tennis courts to receive the precious ore; for air, rain, and sun will do the work of disintegration as no costly machinery could do it. One mine alone has five miles of dumping floors. Upon their smooth surface is spread the "blue" to the depth of a foot, and after several months it crumbles and releases the indestructible crystals within, such as diamonds, garnets, olivines and other stones of lesser value, usually found associated with the most precious of all gems.

The disintegration process is helped by harrowing with steam plows; and all such ground as remains obdurate goes into the crushing machine to be pulvers, ized. The vast washing-gear is a marvel of ingenuity; and as the dirt and gravel pass down its plane the diamonds are arrested by a tallowy coating. This fat, is then scraped off and melted in a caldron, in whose bottom the diamonds are found like precious grounds in a gigantic coffee-cup.

tic coffee-cup. They are taken from here to the general offices of the monopoly and sorted according to value and size. Stones worth \$200,000, have been washed in a single day. But even the waste earth is not yet done with. This is specially treated lest tallow and machinery alike

R. J. REYNOLDS

TOBACCO CO.

Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

LONG BURNING PIPE AND

CIGARETTE TOBACCO

PRINCE

J. Reynolds

Listen to this:

P. A. spells "pa"—and that means Prince Albert is the daddy of 'em all, jammed into a jimmy pipe or rolled into a makin's cigarette! Because Prince Albert has everything—flavor, aroma, quality.

shepherds were seen wearing rough stones as charms worth \$100,000 each; yet in reality it is but very few years ago. Little wonder that before the De Beers era twelve thousand diggers swarmed along the magic banks of the Vaal, grovelling in gravel and locrustine sand. The stuff would be dumped in heaps at the water's edge and washed in cradles over screens of various mesh.

Soon there were one thousand six hundred separate claim-holders in the Kimberley Mine alone; and the big pit showed weirdly with its cobweb of wires stretched at various angles from the lip of the precipice to the working-places of the busy bees below. Even in those days thousands of savages were employed; and their roaring war songs and strident laughter, with the incessant clatter of ever-running hide buckets, made up a hideous din.

The pits run in "tubes" or "funnels" many acres in extent, evidently forced up ages ago by volcanic action. At first a yellow ground was found, and men left the blue below this severely alone. But the era of open workings soon came to an end, although thousands of independent diggers made huge fortunes in a few months. To-day you will find depths of three thousand feet in the diamond mines, and the bottom of the blue funnel has not yet been reached. Both blue and yellow earths, which are studded with diamonds like a geological pudding, are supposed to be volcanic mud that has bubbled up through the action of subterranean heat of unthinkable degree.

PRINGE ALBERT the inter-national joy smoke

Sooner you know for yourself that P. A. can't bite, the wiser and more cheerfullike you'll be early in the a.m. It's this way: Prince Albert is made by a patented process that removes the bite! Just leaves the tobaccogoodness all there.

Prince Albert is manufactured only by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. at its factories in Winston-Salem, N. C., U.S.A., and is imported from the United States by Canadian dealers. Prince Albert is the largest selling brand of pipe smoking tobacco in the United States.

should have overlooked anything of value. That the precaution is worth while is seen from the fact that dia-monds worth \$1,400,000 were recovered value. from these tailings last year.

A London syndicate contracts to take the entire output of the mines; and all cutting is done on the Continent of Europe, chiefly in Amsterdam and Antwerp. The stones vary enormously in quality and fetch in the rough from \$1.50 to \$200 per carat. There is very little "leakage" considering the stupen-dous scale on which the diamond mining is done. One year, however, a negro sorter was found to have swallowed \$3,700 worth of stones, but a colleague broke this record by swallowing 348 carats of diamonds valued at \$5,300.

The Kaffirs are constantly devising new modes of smuggling. They will load their pipe-bowl with small diamonds under a layer of tobacco and vigorously puff smoke to divert suspicion. Leaves of books have been so cut that no one would think diamonds were concealed between them. Other smugglers have gone so far as to inflict serious cuts upon themselves and stuff valuable stones into these wounds.

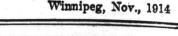
It will be news to most people that matter of diamonds; and periodically diamonds are found of every color-yel-low, brown, blue, green, black, red and purple. None of them are impressive in the rough; you would take them for scraps of soda or dull glass. The cutting of the stones by the lapidaries of Antwerp and Amsterdam is a most delicate task, handed down from father to son. One diamond is cut with another, and the dust has a high commercial value.

From the cutter the stone passes to the polisher, who goes to work on its sixty-four facets until the diamond as a whole is sufficiently brilliant. Each polisher stands before a solid iron wheel whirling horizontally at two thousand five hundred revolutions a minute. The cleaver can cut in a day what it takes a polisher a month to polish. Altogether the magic caves of South Africa turn out at least \$20,000,000 worth of stones every year; and the De Beers people are naturally the power of the African continent. They have just spent nearly \$7,000,000 on a dynamite factory, so enormous an item is the annual bill for explosives to dislodge the flinty blue ground which holds the precious hoard. These people are all powerful if the

the dictum goes forth from the palatial offices in St. Swithin's Lane, London, that a five or ten per cent increase is to be made in their price. Last season colored stones were becoming fashionable owing to the increased cost of diamonds; but women the world over revert sooner or later to the most beautiful of all the precious stones.

Careful official calculation has it that fashionable New York alone wears \$150,-000,000 in precious stones; and statistics compiled at the custom-house of that city for the first ten months of this year show the assessed imports of precious stones to be more than \$39,280,550, which is eight times greater than the same period in 1896, when pure stones were from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent cheaper

As to diamonds alone, \$57,000,000 worth of them in the rough were admitted into New York within the last five or six years. It is estimated that the duty on stones brought into America's greatest city during 1906 amounted to more than \$4,000,000, or nearly half the entire appropriation for the expenses of the custom-house.



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O acquire a new object of admiration and enthusiasm is one of the tonic pleasures of life. I think,

also, it is an added joy if the admiration is for something which you have not expected to like. Personally—and it is of the very nature of the essay, so those who define it assure us, to be personal-I did not anticipate forming any great attachment for the prairies. True, I had been told of their charm, but I had listened with silent incredulity. Being then (and now, and forever) a lover of trees, I did not see how any region where trees were few and far between or not at all, could be beautiful! But it took just one long look from a train window, coming eastward from the land of mountains, to add one more to the list of prairie-devotees.

A sense of liberation and of boundless possibilities comes to one as the great spaces spread out on every side. There is no likeness but that of vastness, I suppose, between the prairies and the "Marshes of Glynn," but two lines from Lanier's beautiful poem of that name came to me as I gazed:

"As the marsh-hen builds her a nest in the watery sod, Behold, I will build me a nest in the

greatness of God."

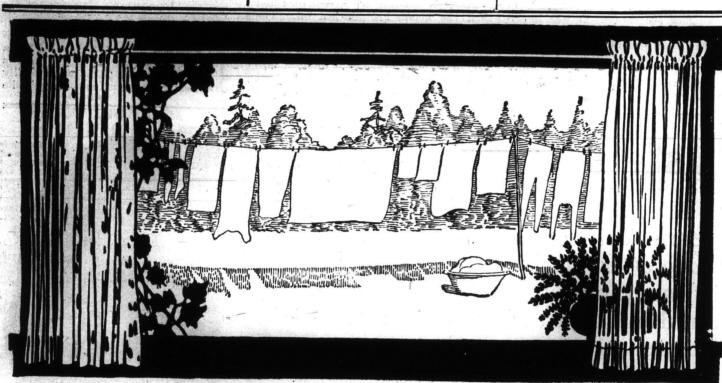
and then the feeling of restfulness in the largeness brought to mind Elizabeth Barrett Browning's similar thought:

"And I smiled to think God's greatness Flows around our imcompleteness, Round our restlessness His rest.

To many, the prairies suggest but monotony, wearisome sameness a dreary blank of plain. To those whom they attract, they make an appeal that cannot readily be clothed in words. They mean, for such, rest, peace, space, recuperation.

The soul expands to inhabit that great sweep of airy vastness. The horizon is far, far-but thought goes out to it, and vision rejoices in its amplitude of range. There is nothing here to shut us in. The scope of life seems limitless in this great breadth of earth and sky.

Then, there was a sunset seen from that train window, and put away among the not-to-be-forgotten things "in some close corner of the brain." A sunset! Was it a sunset? A sea of fire, a deep of unimaginable splendor; a golden ball descending slowly through it from a dark, bluish-purple band of massive clouds! For pure immensity of color that sky surpasses all that I have ever seen. Miles of it, leagues of it, the clear spirit of gold and rose and am shades for which we have not found a name. I remember hearing of a child who had lived always in the mountains, and who was on her first journey to the east. When she went to sleep the train was still among mountains, but during the night the prairies were reached, and when she looked from her window in the morning her eyes met only the open plains. The child was aghast. "Mother!" she cried; "mother! every-thing's all gone!" But my feeling, as I looked from the window on the great spaces was very different, and my instinctive exclama-tion, if I had made one, would have been: "There is room for everything!"



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your work will become far easier by using Sunlight Soap, for it cleanses and purifies clothes more quickly and thoroughly than ordinary soap.

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You try Sunlight Soap according to directions, and you'll see the early morning sunlight shining on a line of the whitest clothes that ever spoke of housewife's pride.

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A \$5,000 guarantee says there is not a particle of adulterant or impurity in Sunlight Soap.

Our Appalling Censorship

To try the patience of the Press to the last limit, to render a collective understanding of the war impossible, to make a people uneasy to the point of apathetic despair seems to have been the ideal of the Press censorship.-H. G. Wells.

The Alchemy of War

No work is nobler or more beneficent than the creation of a national temper at once calm, enduring and resolute; and that is the temper which, again and again, has been wrought in the English people by the dreadful discipline of war. —Rt. Hon. G. W. E. Russell. ., 1914

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We were lyin' close in harbor, coalin' up at Halifax, I was messin' with the range guns, streakin' polish down their backs. There was somethin' in the air—fell like a happy English rain; An' my mate, he says "You're bawlin'" an' I says, "I guess that's plain!





Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

ina a child tains, o the train uring iched, ndow y the very-

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ficent mper and and glish war.

But when we're sweatin' dirty, An' the sea's unholy red, Say, it's, "Mates, we'll fight for England Till the sun hisself is dead!"

ARTHUR L. PHELPS in Montreal Daily Witness

RAHEHBHERHENBERGER

might prove a glittering lure to some one. Prouty's dishonesty-or "bungling," as she charitably spoke of it to him-had cost her eleven hundred dollars. And, as she contemplated that quickly made hole in her cash on hand, she grew a little bit afraid of the great big world outside. If one young man could scheme that much money out of her, what could a lot of them do? She felt herself longing for some one great and honest and strong, who would stand between her and whatever threatened.

And here was Turner. He was a member of the New York bar, "in good standing." That phrase, however, stands for little. For if a man is not in good standing, his faults are known; if he is, either they are not known or the people who know them won't tell. Miss Harding, however, was only twenty-two and phrases meant more to her than to older persons. She had heard her father say that Marvin was a well-known and prosperous lawyer, who stood well in the community. He was a church member. She was breakfasting as she turned over the man in her mind. And since

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars | power to discover the dishonest practitioners and urge their disbarment. Turner is a member of Calvary Church. and prominent in the work of the institution.

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"There is a good man," murmured Miss Harding. She ceased thinking about her bothers at once and made a great deal more of her breakfast than she had started out to do. The world became less of a menace. Marvin Turner had known her father, and as he was a fine Christian gentleman he would advise her honestly and well.

Two hours later she stepped forth to visit his office. She was a trim little figure, still retaining much of her mourning. Her pretty, frizzly hair was caught severely back under a plain but modish hat. There was the pink of health in her cheeks, and red vitality colored her lips. Her eyes were brown and had depth to them-the depth that betrays the dreamer, the impractical person. And this characteristic was accentuated by the heavy, dark-fringed lids that drooped over them. In her heart she felt the need of a guardian; and any trained observer would have seconded this idea. She was

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

A NY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The appli-cant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by provy may be made at any agency on carting proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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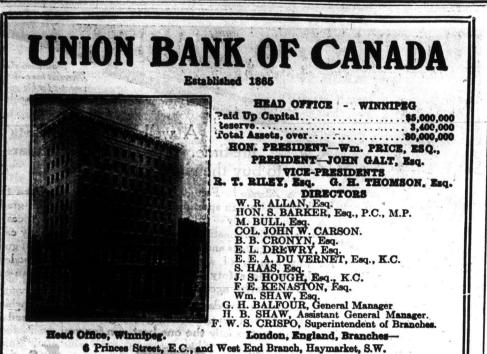
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showing good sense in taking her affairs to a man with the character and world experience of Marvin Turner.

The Western Home Monthly

When she arrived at his office, she found a well-dressed, well-fed man of forty, scrupulously clean shaven. He was bordering on the portly, but had not yet reached that interesting state.

Have him in mind, a big man, almost six feet, with the chest and shoulders of an athlete. Let him have gray unemotional keen eyes, set close together. And, too, fit him out with puffy protuberances under them, wigwagging tales on him, telling the world that he loves his table more than his wife, and his cellar more than either. Then there were his thin lipsnot the lips of the idealist who would reform the bar, but the demagogue, the self-seeker. The skin of his face was lusterless, like flesh-colored wall paper.

This was the man Miss Harding saw when she was ushered into his inner office by a blonde stenographer who chewed gum. He arose and greeted her with a manner that was just enough short of the courtly to be consistent with the business atmosphere of the place.

"I knew your father, Miss Harding," he said in a big, deep voice. It was a voice that would command attention in a panic on a sinking ship. There was in it an authority, a note of command that impressed strangers with the importance of the man. And it appealed to Miss Harding. It gave her a sense of security; it was as if she had stepped from the perils of the outside city into a friendly haven, where those wishing her harm could not come. He went on to speak sympathetically of her dead parent.

"I knew that you and he were friends," she told him. "That is one reason I came to you." Then she went into the details of her experience with young Prouty, and ended by saying that she wished to change lawyers. "I am thinking of selling some property of mine," she continued, "so we can have some business dealings from the very firstthat is, if you can find the time and inclination to take me as a client."

Turner thought he could arrange that, but the visit quickly took on the nature of a friendly chat. There was little of business in it-just enough to bring about an understanding.

Turner was sorry his new client had made the acquaintance of the law through a rogue like young Prouty, who was indeed a rascal. One had to be careful with whom one dealt. But there was not much of this talk. Mr. Turner's family and Miss Harding's household affairs entered into the conversation to such an extent that they were embarking upon a very agreeable friendship at the end of the interview. As she was going, he asked:

'How do you intend to invest the money you will receive for that Harlem apartment?"

"That is one thing that was bothering

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

Immediately thereafter he picked up the paper bearing the figures. He tore it in strips. The one on which the amount appeared he put into his mouth and chewed until there was nothing left of it but a soggy paper wad. The others went into his wastebasket. When this strange bit of office routine had been accomplished Turner went to the

door and called to his stenographer. "I shall go to Chicago on the Twen-tieth Century Limited this afternoon. Arrange to have Merriman and Johns call next week some time, instead of tomorrow. I'll be gone several days.

Then he closed the door, locked it. and spent an hour in deep thought. Afterward he left the office, and that after-noon, when the Century pulled out of the Grand Central Station he was aboard for the thousand-mile overnight dash.

About nine o'clock he went into the buffet-library car where were writing desks and materials and sat him down at a desk well removed from any other occupant of the car. On a piece of paper he wrote:

Cooperative Copper Mines Company. He looked at this critically. Then he shook his head and tried again:

Continental-American Copper Mining Company. But this evidently would not answer,

for though he muttered something about 'European investors as an argument," the title was passed by. At length, after deep cogitation, he produced this:

Eastern Consolidated Copper Mines Company.

This was what he wanted. At least he appeared satisfied with his work, and, carefully tucking away the paper in his pocket, he went to one of the easy-chairs and beckoned to a waiter.

When the train pulled into Chicago the next morning he stepped down nimbly and was rushed in a cab to a hotel. There, after a quick visit to the barber shop, he called another cab and was driven to the offices of the Union Printing and Engraving Co., sending in his name as B. Thornton Myers, of New York. He had a consultation with a clerk, and left.

A few days later a small flat package was delivered to him at his hotel. Immediately he took off the wrappings and retied the package with plain white paper. Then he went back to New York as quickly as he could.

As soon as he was on the streets of his home town again he made for a

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me," she replied. "I hoped that you might advise me. I hate my bankers' advice, because they always want me to buy things that pay only four per cent." "That's a banker every time," laughed Turner. Then abruptly: "Did you ever

try the coppers?" "The what?" she asked, puzzled.

"Copper mines," he explained. "They are very profitable investments. Many of the old families in Boston hold copper stocks and bonds and will consider no other form of investment. They pay big dividends. But we'll talk that over some other time when we're in a business frame of mind. Of course I can advise you about other ways of placing your money."

"Well," said Miss Harding, with re-lief in her tone, "I'm glad I came. I believe that we're going to get along famously. This morning I was almost worried ill; and now it seems as if a great load had been lifted from my shoulders." And she went away, as happy a girl as there was in all New York.

Turner went to a window and looked out of it a long time. Then he returned to his desk, spread out a piece of paper before him, and wrote on it:

\$250,000.

He leaned back in his chair and looked at the figures. The ink dried and still he looked. Presently his lips puckered until they formed a small round hole. When it was made to his liking he whistled: "Whe-e-e-e-ew!"

as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine.)

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

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The Western Home Monthly

messenger office and handed in the package for delivery. It was addressed in printed capitals to Marvin Turner at his office. Then as rapidly as a taxicab could take him he was driven there, arriving, of course, long before the messenger boy. He was in his inner office when the youngster shambled in. The package was slammed quite ungallantly on the desk behind which sat the blonde on the desk benind which sat the blonde stenographer, startling her out of step in her gum chewing. "W'y, dearie," she exclaimed, "what you tryin' to start?" "Aw," grumbled the boy, "cut out that talk. Chee, I get tired bein' hand-ed it by every skeit in de downtown

ed it by every skoit in de downtown offices "There, there, sweetheart," the blonde

stenographer soothed, "don't take it so hard. What's this?" hard.

"I bet you wish it was gum," he re-torted. "Here, sign." He held out his book.

She signed Marvin Turner's name and the boy shuffled out. Thinking the package contained stationery, she was about to open it, when her employer's voice sounded behind her.

"Miss Cummings!" She started, and flushed, remember-ing how often he had told her not to take too much for granted.

"I guess this is some new office paper," she excused, handing it to him. "No," he said, "it is some confidential papers in a case I have taken up." He stalked back into his private room.

"The dickens it is," murmured the "You wouldn't tell me that if you didn't want me to think it's something that it ain't. I wonder what it is." After that, she took up the telephone book to find the number of May's new place. She couldn't let mysterious bundles take up her time with a swell dance on, that night. Marvin Turner locked the door of his

sanctum and opened the package. It contained a book of stock certificates to be issued against certain copper minesnamely, the Eastern Consolidated Copper Mines Company. They were pretty certificates, copper-colored, and looking very much like millions of dollars.

Marvin Turner liked their appearance. He had gone to much trouble to get them. And the really satisfying thing about the transaction was that nobody could possibly know about it. He had taken every precaution against identifying himself with those certificates, buying them under a false name and not even bringing them into the office himself—but the blamed inquisitive girl had nearly seen them. He would take care that she had no oppor-tunity to stumble upon them. They were for no one to see save Miss Harding and himself.

Straightway he filled in several of them with his own name, the entire amount being twenty-five thousand dol-

"Would you advise me to buy some?" she questioned, her eyes on the alluring

pieces of paper. "Decidedly, yes," he answered. 'You might put the money you received to-day into this stock. It pays big dividends. You were not getting more than six per cent out of your apartment house; and this copper is paying twelve this year. You would double your income-you would receive twelve thousand dollars a year from an amount of principal that has been bringing you in only six thousand."

After some further discussion and

explanation, Miss Harding said: "Very well, I'll take it. What do I have to do to get it?"

"Leave that to me-that is what you are retaining me for-to look after your business affairs and save you the bother of the detail work. Just indorse that check; that's all you have to do." He thought a moment. "Yes, that is all. The stock will be delivered to you in a day or so."

He handed her a pen, and she, remov-ing her glove, decked off her name across the back of the check. Then, the business concluded, she bade him good-by and went out.

When she had gone, Marvin Turner got his book out of the safe and proceeded to make out one hundred thousand dollars' worth of certificates in his mythical mine, in the name of Minna G. Harding. He had explained to the girl that he would make up the triffing difference between the amount of the check and the hundred thousand. She could hand him her check for it later.

The securities were duly mailed to her; and she was so pleased with them that she kept them about her for two days before depositing them in her safety box at the bank. Two months later Turner called her to his office.

"You'd better give me a power of attorney to act for you in the matter of that mining stock," he told her. 'Those people will be paying a dividend shortly You can let them send it here, and 1'll collect the check and deposit the money for you, if you wish. A girl like you shouldn't be bothered with those details."

Miss Harding certainly knew very little about business. And then, this lawyer was so nice and thoughtful. Of course she would do as he suggested. She signed the power of attorney. In two days she received a package by messenger. It contained three thousand dollars in fresh bank notes, together with a note from Marvin Turner. It read:

It occurred to me that you might need some ready money, so I am sending you your first mining stock dividend in cash. It is a quarterly one of three per cent. You will receive a like amount every three months, making twelve per cent. in all. Isn't this better than the real estate?



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Then he locked the book in his office rafe, together with the detached certificates, neatly folded. He had com-pleted the first step toward taking care of his client's property. The next step had not so much running around in it, but it might prove more difficult. And he must await the proper time before

taking it. Perhaps it was a week later before Miss Harding came into the office to see about the sale of her apartment house. All the preliminary details had been completed; the deal was to be closed that day. Morris, the purchaser, was there with his check and handed it over. Thus Miss Harding became possessed of not quite one hundred thousand dollars in ready money. As soon as Morris left, Lawyer Turner said to his client:

"Have you any idea how you wish to invest that?"

"No," she replied, "I was hoping that you would suggest something."

He arose and went to his safe, returning with the beautiful copper certificates.

"You might try this sort of thing," he advised. "I have fifty thousand myself in this company; here are shares amounting to twenty-five thousand which twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of stock at par. It sells higher than that in the market. But I was not in a po-sition to take it all." 1 bought the other day. A client of

Certainly it was! Miss Harding did not know that Marvin Turner had paid that money out of her original hundred thousand dollars, which reposed in bank to his credit—that is, all of it save the \$7,500 he had paid for a new imported automobile. She was very happy in the knowledge that she now had a brainy, up-to-date business man looking after her perplexing affairs. Things were going a lot better than they had under the administration of young Prouty-yes, ever so much better.

The next time she went into Turner's office she was in a receptive condition for his advice. He began to tell her more about coppers; of the manner in which the metal is mined; of the wide demand for it; of the high price it brings. Then he went into the affairs of the Eastern Consolidated.

'Before I invested in that company," he said, "I made a personal investigation of the properties. Afterward I knew why so little of the stock is to be had. People cling to it like grim death because it is one of the safest and most productive of the coppers. That stock can only be bought when some one has a strong reason for selling.'

He went on to say that he had heard of some that was soon to come on the market. It seemed an estate was to be



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TONIGHT Your skin can be made more attractive!

Whatever the condition of your skin you can begin tonight to make it more charming.

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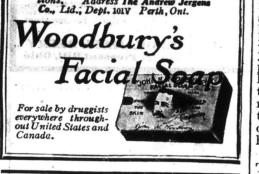
Just before retiring work up a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to the face and rub it into the pores thoroughly always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water then with cold—the colder the better. If possible rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

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Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake. Tear off the illustration of the cake. below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's today.

Write today to the Canadian Woodbury Factory for sample

For 4c we will sena a sample cake. For 10c samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Powder. For soc, copy of the Woodbury Book and samples of the Woodbury prepara-tions, Address The Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd.; Dept. 1019 Perth, Ont.



"Why not sell the Lenox Avenue place?" suggested he. That was an idea indeed! The property in question was beginning to need extensive repairs. It was time to sell it, anyway; and it didn't bring in twelve per cent.

The girl listened as Turner outlined the conditions to her; and she began to realize what a wonderfully bright com-mercial mind he had. She herself never-would have thought of turning over the money in that way. But it must be remembered she was just a girl, with no business about her beyond knowing how to buy millinery and dress goods. So she consented to the transaction.

At the end of the month she had one hundred thousand dollars more in Turner's brain mine; and fifty thousand dollars left of the property her father had willed her. Before a year had elapsed Marvin Turner had that, too, and he was quite well satisfied with himself. He went to church regularly and spoke about business integrity before the young men, exhorting them to live upright lives and never to cheat in business

He was prosperous, and looked it, did Turner. He had nothing to worry him, beyond the question of getting back the stock in Miss Harding's possession. While she had it, there would always be something hanging over him. But he had paid the dividends regularly-in cash. He had used the power-of-attorney fiction so that he would not have to start an account in the name of the mythical mining company and check against it.

All in all, he was not much afraid of being identified with the concern, once he got back that stock. There would be only the girl's word against his; and he planned that she should never suspect him.

Of course, she would lose almost all that she had, but many people do that. Also, wasn't he apparently deeply interested in the copper? Wouldn't the two of them sympathize with each other in their losses? Of course. And so Mar-vin Turner let things slide along until a dividend time was near. Then he called up Miss Harding on the telephone.

At this point Miss Cummings, the blonde stenographer, enters seriously into the calculations. She had grown suspicious of late. You couldn't fool her! That Harding girl wasn't coming in so often merely on business. Nope, you couldn't fool the blonde stenographer. She had worked downtown too long; she knew what perfect devils those married men were. And in her mind there was a continual suspicion that almost any day she might come downtown and find her employer gone, having eloped with his pretty client.

So it happened that when Marvin

trust you. What you did amounted to stealing getting information that was not intended for you."

"Oh, I don't know," she flashed back, I ain't the only crook downtown."

"What do you mean?" he sharply asked.

"Take it any way you want to," she snapped back. She had in mind her suspicions concerning him and his client, but of course he did not know that.

"I mean to know specifically what you refer to," he thundered, advancing toward her.

"Don't you touch me," she cried, "or I'll holler. You let me go. I ain't goin' to say anything, but I ain't been workin' around here all this time without keepin' my eyes open. And that's all there is to it."

Once outside, she called up a certain swain, yclept Harry, who toiled in a Broad Street brokerage establishment, and the two went to luncheon together.

"He called me a thief," she complained, "and I never took nothin'. And besides, hasn't a lady got a puffec' right to rubber, once in a while?"

"Sure," replied Harry; "anyway, they all do. It must have been something he didn't want you to know about, or he'd just have scolded."

"It was a mine busting, or somethin'," she said. "She must be in it good and deep, by the way she talked." "What mine was that?" the boy

asked.

She thought a moment, then:

"Oh, yes, I remember. It's the East-ern Consolidated Mines Company. All the stockholders was wrote letters, he said; that there wasn't goin' to be any more dividends.'

"I never heard of that one," said the boy.

"Say," she exclaimed excitedly, "when he told me I was a thief, I says: 'Oh,' I says, 'I ain't the only crook downtown.' And what does he go and do? He goes and worries about it and tries to make me tell what I mean. See?'

"Uh-huh," responded Harry. Then, after a moment: "Come along down to the office and I'll look up that Consolidated. Maybe it's just one of those crooked concerns that's all on paper. Every office building down here is full of 'em. If it's true, you got something to get back at him with."

"All right," agreed the girl, "I'll go." So the two of them trotted off to search out evidence of Marvin Turner's villainy. And they were more successful in every way than they had anticipated. Not only was there no record of any Eastern Consolidated, but old-time copper operators, when appealed to, hook their heads and vowed that the company did not exist.

So it happened that when Marvin Turner telephoned from his inner office. The partners, and told him of Turner's



	Miss Cummings listened in on the in-	conversation with Miss Harding.	
Special Prices	strument upon her desk, the outer and inner telephones being on the same line. She heard Miss Harding's clear "hello,"	"Boy," ordered Fitch, "get her on the phone. I don't know the girl, but I've	
During November	and then the rumble of Turner's voice. "I have bad news for both of us," he	heard that man Turner's name men- tioned once or twice lately. And, taking a snapshot at it, I'm of the opinion that	Mrs. Newlywed says:
	began. "What is it?" she asked.	she ought to be warned." Presently he was barking into the	2 — "I can't imagine how
Here is a remarkable offer, which holds good	"I have received a circular letter from the Eastern Consolidated Mines Com-	"This is Fitch." he told Miss Hard-	you manage to be dressed 💈
for a limited time only :	pany addressed to all stockholders, an- nouncing that, for the time, dividends	ing, "of Fitch and Thompson, brokers. I learn that you are holding some East-	by the time your husband
An eighteen-inch wavy	will be passed." "Why, what's the matter?" exclaimed	ern Consolidated Copper. That right?" "Yes," she answered.	comes home on a wash-
switch made of the finest cut hair for \$1.50. If you	the girl. "It seems that the vein in the Alta	"Come down and see mo" the broken	day."
are unable to come to our	mine has run onto other property and there will be litigation. Then the Nevin	with you. As far as I can find out, that concern is all on paper."	Mrs. Wiseneighbour
store, order by mail and enclose sample of hair.	mine has petered out—oh, they certainly have plenty of trouble—" The voice	She was not long in making the trip	says:-" I use an Eddy
We can accurately match	broke off. Softly the door from the inner office opened and Turner looked	And Fitch, being a man of action, was not slow in causing things to happen. A	Globe' washboard and
any shade.	out, catching his stenographer in the act of listening.	summoned—a man whose specialty was	an Eddy indurated fibre-
Seaman & Petersen	"Ah," he said, "I thought so. I'll see	"What do you make of it?" asked	ware tub, which keeps
New York Hair Store	you later about this. Kindly hang up that receiver."	Fitch, after he had related the story. "Does he know he's suspected?" ques-	the water hot a long time.
283 Smith St. Winnipeg	"I-I" began the girl, but Turner had gone back into his room. She flushed hotly.	tioned the onder, turning to the girl	No fear of rust. But
	"He got me right that time, the mean	"I believe not," she replied. "I said nothing to make him suspicious. You	be sure they're
Erickson Artificial Limb Co., 46 Wash. Av. No., Minneapolis, Minn.	thing," she muttered. "I bet I get fired!" She was quite right about it. After	see, I really did not have any idea that there was anything wrong."	EDDY'S"
GUARANTEED	he had finished his telephoning Turner	"Then," the detective decided, "I'll get a search warrant and search his office.	EDDI 5
Reliable Makes PAIENTED	longer. She tried to excuse herself, but he would not listen.	If we find the stock book there, or any literature pertaining to his fake mine, we've got him. And you come with	
When writing advertisers please mention The Western Home Monthly.	"You lack a sense of honor," he told her. "You are dishonest and I cannot	help to make him break down "	When writing advertisers please mention The Western Home Monthly.

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

The Western Home Monthly

They went out and got the necessary legal paper. Then the detective picked up one of his associates and they went to Marvin Turner's office. On the way they impressed a uniformed officer, to make sure of sufficient physical force, should their man be troublesome. Tur-ner met them with a smile that faded,

faded, faded as their mission came out. "I shall not submit to a search of my office," he growled. "Miss Harding, I am surprised—very much surprised— that you should attempt to disgrace me

like this." "She's surprised, too," put in one of the officers. "She thought her paper was good." He produced the warrant. "Get busy, boys. I'll take the inside room, there. You go through this one." The safe stood in the corner of the private room. When the officer saw it, he told Turner:

"Unlock it, you." "I refuse."

"It won't do you any good to act that way. I'll get an expert; if I have to, I'll blow it." He walked over to it and twisted the handle. The door swung open. It had not been locked. Turner rushed toward it.

grinned the officer, "chop it "Aw," I'll get them other fellows to do a little roughhouse work with you if you don't. I'm going through it now, see?" He stopped and began to haul out the contents. The stock book came to light after a moment's search.

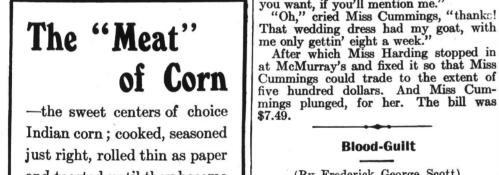
"I guess this is it," said the man, opening it. "And now it's up to you to prove that this company exists legally. Otherwise, I can see a cell door swinging on you, up Ossining way." Turner went white. Then suddenly

he dashed out of the room and was making for the outer door, when the other two officers flung themselves upon him, bearing him to the floor. The girl watched, terrified. "Will you make a complaint against

him?" the detective in charge asked her. Turner stared up at the girl.

"Don't make the charge," he im-plored. "If you let me off I'll return every cent of the money. I'll give my check now.

"No," the detective broke in, looking at his watch. "It's five minutes of three.



Where do you bank?" He moved to the telephone. "The Interstate National."

There was a rustling of paper as the leaves of the telephone book were turned. The bank's number was found and asked

for. Soon the officer was talking. "This is Mike Collins. Yes. Now listen. Is Marvin Turner good for two hundred and fifty thousand? Yes. Twice that? All right. Now make out a certificate of deposit for two hundred and fifty thousand in the name of Minna Harding and hold it for us. We'll be Harding and hold it for us. We'll be right down and bring Turner with us. Oh, it's all right. Have it ready. We want it to-day.

He hung up the receiver and turned to the men holding Turner. "We're all going down to the bank now," he said. "If Miss Harding gets her money back, it's the best thing that could happen in this case. We'll get you on some other charge"-to Turner-"for a crook's a crook. You've probably done a lot more that will come out after a while. If you haven't, you will; and we'll get you in time. Let him up, boys, and come on."

Minna Harding went home that night with a little slip of paper in her shop-ping bag calling for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She was dazed but happy. And yet, overwhelming as had been her good fortune, she found her mind reverting again and again to the figure of a little blonde stenographer who sat in Turner's office and talked slang and chewed gum. And the fol-lowing day that same petite figure flitted through her thoughts, chewing, chewing, chewing that everlasting gum. So Miss Harding ordered out her car and finally located the girl in Brooklyn.

"What would you like to have?" Miss Harding asked. "You know you saved me from being swindled." "What I'm crazy about," answered the girl promptly, "is Harry."

Miss Harding smiled. "But I can't get you him," she de-

murred.

"You don't have to. We're engaged already. But he ain't clear got yet, and you can't tell me about them men." "Well," Miss Harding said, after a moment's reflection, "when you buy your wedding outfit go to McMurray's for it. They'll let you have anything you want if you'll mention me." you want, if you'll mention me."

"Oh," cried Miss Cummings, "thankc! That wedding dress had my goat, with me only gettin' eight a week." After which Miss Harding stopped in

at McMurray's and fixed it so that Miss Cummings could trade to the extent of

mings plunged, for her. The bill was \$7.49.

The brand of Cain is on your brow,

Emperor!

A crown of gold may hide it now,

Emperor!

comes,

But when the day of reckoning

(By Frederick George Scott)

Blood-Guilt

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FAMOUS NOVELS

BY

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The following is an entirely new list, just published, of standard and popular works of fiction by well-known authors. Each book is complete in itself, and is well printed from readable type on good paper. The size is convenient for reading and preservation.

Included in the list are the most popular works of some of the most celebrated authors of America and Europe, and each book is published complete, unchanged and unabridged. Look the list over, and we are sure you will find therein a considerable number that you would like to read and own:

g10

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g12 The Secret of Goresthorpe Grange

By Josiah Allen's Wife

Miss Jones' Quilting

Our Jonesville Folks g19

> By Mrs. Jane G. Austin The Cedar Swamp Mystery

The Twelve Great Diamonds

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- g24 Coralie On Her Wedding Morn g28
- g34
- My Mother's Ring The Mystery of Birchall g41 g47
- Marion Arleigh's Penance The Story of Two Pictures g59
 - The Tragedy of the Chain Pier The Coquette's Victim
- By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett

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By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming

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By Anna Katherine Green

- Two Men and a Question
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15

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When flags are furled and hushed the g73drums, When labor goes with bruised hands plough once more the bloodstained lands, g25 A people's wrath will rend the skies g32 And topple down your dynasties, Emperor! In vain you call upon the Lord, Emperor! You boast of honor and the sword, **Emperor!** What god will bless the hideous flood Which drowns the world in human blood? The vengeance of a broken trust Will grind your empire in the dust, Till Hohenzollern crowns are cast Upon the refuse of the past, Emperor! The cries of multitudes unfed, Emperor! The curses of the millions dead, Emperor! Will these not heap on you the scorn Of generations yet unborn?

Are there no murmurs in your ear Of retribution drawing near?-The fingers of a hand that write Inscribe your doom upon the night, Emperor!

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By Mary Kyle Dallas

Cora Hastings g15 The Mystery of Mordaunt Mang33 sion

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914



rst, and I'll give you your money if the isn't alright." II, I didn't like that. I

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he horse wash ad that I might histle for my mon-ce parted with it. I wanted it baily. Set me thinking. I make Washing the "1900 Grav-

Our I said to myself, lots ple may think about e may think about hing Machine as I about the horse, Do not of

and about the man who work. Do not overlook the owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tall me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair chough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse. Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes fix minutes. I know no other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes fix minutes. I know no other machine. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't war the clothes, fray the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer will other machines do. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes for the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time. Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight oo. Surely that is fit enough, isn't. Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you.

must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'li let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance. Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally-

F. U. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto



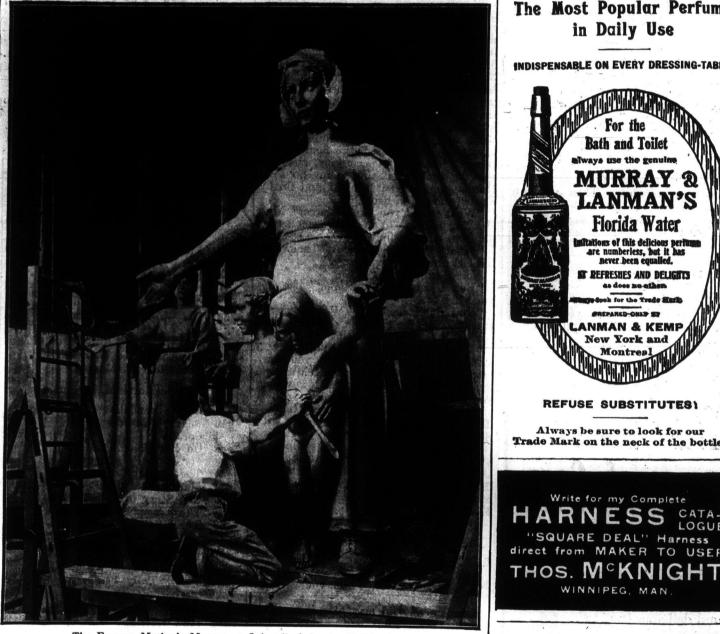
******** The "Pioneer Mother" Monument *************

Early Days is Completed at the Sug-gestion of the Woman's Board of the Exposition-Children's Pennies Build

HE women of the pioneer era will be exalted in the Pioneer Mother Monument, the work of Charles Grafly, one of America's foremost sculptors, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This monument, in bronze, is designed to perpetuate a spirit of love and veneration for the women who crossed the plains and, amid the hardzation of the west of America.

A Striking Tribute to the Women of the | eties. He has won gold medals of honor at Paris, Buffalo, Charleston and Buenos Ayres expositions and elsewhere. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts awarded him the gold medal of honor in 1899.

When the idea of a statue to motherhood, a tribute to the pioneer women of California, was suggested by the Wo-man's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Mr. Grafly was selected as the sculptor. Ten or more of the leading American[°] sculptors had been invited into competition. With the project started, the execution of the plan ship of pioneer life, faithfully played, was placed in the hands of an independ-their part in the settlement and civili- ent organization, the Pioneer Mother ent organization, the Pioneer Mother Monument Association. A financial cam-





taking Bovril to the Antarctic because his men must get every ounce of nourishment out of their food. You, too, can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril. Even a plain meal vields much more strength and nourishment if you are taking Bovril. But remember, Shackleton's words: It must be Boyril.

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The Most Popular Perfume in Daily Use

INDISPENSABLE ON EVERY DRESSING-TABLE





The Famous Mother's Monument Subscribed for by Children.

In its design and execution, its free- paign was opened for the \$25,000 needed dom from conventionality and especially in its harmony with the theme portraved, the monument is pronounced by ablest critics worthy of the sculptor, who, in his career of twenty years at home and abroad, has achieved many signal honors.

The chief figure of the group is the mother, a woman of dignified poise and expression. Her garb of homespun is appealing in its simplicity and would befit the pioneer mother of the early days. At her knees are her two children, sturdy children from a sturdy stock, well reared to lay the foundation of an empire amid a wilderness. In its sincerity and simplicity this work is a worthy homage to the courageous women of the past generation.

Charles Grafly, the sculptor, was born in Philadelphia in 1862 and at the age of seventeen left school to enter a stone quarry, where he worked for five years. He then studied under Eakins in Philadelphia and in 1888 went to Paris, where he entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Since then Mr. Grafly's upward career has been rapid. His work has won him the admiration of his fellow sculptors. Mr. Grafly is a member of many national and international sculptors' socifor the execution of the monument, its transportation to San Francisco and installation.

Among the first to respond were the school children of California. From one end of the state to the other, they sent in their pennies and their nickels-the latter was the largest contribution any child was allowed to make-and from the very first it was made clear that the latest generation of Californians was glad of the chance to pay homage to the women of the early days Grown up California, too, responded loyally and enthusiastically.

Aside from its importance as a work of art, the Pioneer Mother Monument will have a distinctive place in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition because of the sentiment-one in which the east will be able to join in spirit no less than the west. After the close of the exposition the Pioneer Mother Monument will be placed permanently at the civic center of San Francisco.

Sacrifice and Victory.

To lead in sacrifice is the first condition of leading the nation to victory .---A. R. Orage.



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<mark>ዋጫ÷ዉ÷ዉ÷ዉ÷ዉ÷ዉ÷ዉ÷</mark>ዉ÷ዉ÷ዉ÷©÷© The Young Woman and Her Problem

The Effect of the Present Situation on the Wage Earning Girl of the Future.

*

The Unemployed Woman.

The army of unemployed women and girls come and go-a weary, dejected, heart-sore line, battling for an opportunity to work. First, a gray-haired woman with hope kindling in her eyes as a woman worker asked her if she can do housework. "I can do any kind of housework," she exclaims as visions of past experiences inspire her with confidence.

"Here is a place," says the woman at the employment desk, "a man with a young family wants a housekeeper. Shall I send you?" For a moment the applicant is pleased.

"I should like to go, but-perhaps when he sees me he will think I am too old. I think a personal application would be better. I can work, though I may appear old," and the lonely body waits eagerly for a bit of encouragement

A young mother with her babe next approaches the woman in charge. Too weak to walk she staggers as she holds her little one near her heart.

"I'll go any place for a home for my babe and me," she begs. "Have you a place ?"

A kind answer, "We'll do our bestcome to-morrow morning," and she goes away with a feeling of confidence. She returns the next day and the next until one morning when the last cent is gone she comes into the room and drops into the nearest chair and mechanically waits.

A kind hearted woman anxiously goes to her with the message, "We have a good place for you now," and arrangements are quickly made for her fare to a good home in the country where mother and babe shall have nourishment and kind treatment. These mothers with young children appeal to me. Then there is the girl who is willing to go anywhere. Women of experience say the better educated they are the more willing are they to go into the country. These girls can find places quickly as there are many rural homes asking for girls. These are worthy cases-efficient women and willing ambitious girls and they deserve the utmost consideration. Then there is the opposite type.

"I'm going to the mayor of the city and ask him why you do not get me a good position. I've been waiting since the first of September and you have not placed me yet!" she exclaims in excited anger as I calmly wait for the storm to subside.

"Will you go into the country?" I ask.

"Oh, no, I would not consider that at all. It's too lonely and I simply will not leave the city." She breaks out again in more abuse about the women in charge and threatens again to see the mayor. I smile as I think of the awkward predicament of the mayor, since his wife is convener of the committee of women who have charge of this employment bureau-women who are devotedly giving their time and services free to aid their less fortunate sisters in finding employment. This young woman had been offered several positions but they were not exactly what she wanted.

"Do they entertain much at this place are there any children-is there any washing?" asks one chronic whiner with her fingers pointed at an application that is tacked on the bulletin board. Wages-\$25 a month" I read, as the

girl looks into my face for an answer.

In front of the bulletin board-girls just over from the old country, others well familiar with Winnipeg homes, and many experienced store and office girlsall eagerly scan the positions open for the unemployed. Some go away determined on not doing home work, others jot down addresses only to return again and again for an easy place some work so hard in their search for a position with little to do-but there are those who go out after the position and gladly accept a place—willing to put up with difficulties. These are not among the inefficient. Among the applicants are several girls dressed in the latest winter fashions. These girls have spent every cent for dress-regardless of the future and they are absolutely penniless and hungry. They cannot do house-work, they will not go into the country, there are no positions in their own particular work—and patience in persuad-ing them is most necessary. They are good girls but false pride hinders them from putting aside their own preferences for the better judgment of the women who try to convince them of the fact that any honest work is honorable. After facing these applicants and listening to their stories of failure and discouragement I ask:

What effect will the present situation have on the wage earning girl of the future?

The wage earning girl of the future will be more economical. She will spend less on dress. She will sacrifice more and be less selfish. She will place efficient service before self and will adapt herself easily to new conditions. The young girl in her teens will be found more in the home than in the office and store and there will be need for less social service work. She will be more domestic in her taste, more resourceful, and hence a better homemaker; best of all, she will be a woman prepared to create peaceful home atmosphere-which is the highest desire of every man who marries.

"Almost any hill seems long if we stand at the bottom and look up. But almost any hill can be climbed, if you go up it a step at a time."

* ... New Professions for Women

This is a time when the alert girl will make new opportunities. Find a need for a certain kind of work-then fill it.

New fields for women are opening. The "going back to housework" move-ment offers possibilities for new professions for women. A manager of an employment bureau in the States says: "I strongly recommend that any girl proposing to make her living specialize in some definite way if she wishes to make a place for herself worth whi There are not enough well traine women to fill the higher positions that are open to them." Laundry overseers, landscape gardeners, dietitians, farm-managers, interior decorators, chemists and bacteriologists are all professions that the future needs. Professional laundry overseers study textiles and chemistry and are made familiar with economical methods for washing clothes and for removing stains. There is woman who has made the washing of woolen sweaters a profession as she has a large income.

Dictitians now manage kitchens foreparing food for invalids and docto find them filling a long felt need. Other women make a profession of cultivating a certain kind of vegetable or flower Others put up a fine grade of fruit.

The visiting housekeeper is anothe new profession-she is called upon systematize housekeeping for a ne home-maker.



Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

Diamonds for **Grand** Opera Stars

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DASE metal is no fit setting for the golden voice of a great singer. So-in the new Edison Phonograph, the Reproducing Point is a Diamond.

This gem is a permanent part of the instrument-doing away with metal needles which must be changed with every record. With

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the liquid, melting. thrilling tones of the glorious grand opera voices come to you in all their ravishing richness and clarity. To hear Martinelli and Bonci-Lucrezia Bori and Anna Case-Polese and Caronna-is a treat indeed; and they are heard at their best with the new Edison Phonograph.

The new Edison Phonograph has the diamond reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and the Cabinets are made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

Remember, you have a standing invitation to call on any Edison dealer and have him play for you any Record, or any number of Records, that you care to hear.

Whether you have an EDISON-or intend to get one-go and see the new instruments and hear the new records, or write us for complete information today.

Thomas A. Edison Inc., 233 Lakeside Orange, N.J.



The girl who learns chemistry and bacteriology will be needed in health departments to examine foods, milk and water.

Another employment agent states: "Girls who have creative and artistic ability should not hesitate to enter the field of design." This work is reaching into many new lines, for women are now found as commercial designers, that is, of such things as labels, monograms, trademarks; also as festival, pageant and stage designers, in which a knowledge of historical costume and setting and of the principles of effective composition are of first importance. There are branches of design known as pictorial composition, which includes illustrators for books, magazines, newspapers and advertisements; mural decorators and stained-glass designers. In these directions women are very successful. There is a demand for designers of furniture, lace, mosaics, wall paper, rugs, carpets and all kinds of textiles." Opportunities will open along many new lines of work and a girl in housework may find her future profession if she observes. A colored woman at Saratoga Springs, New York, fried potatoes a new way and began to put out a product that is known in every city as the "Saratoga chip."

There is no other way to progress except the gradual unveiling of successive levels. 1 27 1¹¹ 2₁ 2

The College Graduate

In an article under the question: "What is wrong with the college?" Harold C. Goddard gives us a few thoughts worth considering. He says: 'From the kindergarten to the university, our present educational system is undergoing radical readjustment. The wide-spread tendency is to vitalize education by bringing it into closer contact with the actual life. The growth of industrial and agricultural forms of vocational training is becoming general." In referring to the debating society of his own youth, he says their debates created intellectual enthusiasm, and a normal boy or girl introduced into an atmosphere of high intellectual pressure must become mentally enthusiastic. In every college there are students who are intellectually alert, but since a large number of students attend for social reasons—or because "it is the thing to do"-or for no reason at all-the individual intellectual enthusiasm does not fuse into collective intellectual enthusiasm. These indifferent students prevent the emergence of a mental current. One college idler will do more to mar intellectual college atmosphere than three can do to create it. Then get rid of the college idler before he or she contaminates hundreds with the virus of intellectual listlessness.

The first and crying need of the college to-day is the ejection of

"Tasks in hours of insight willed. Can be through hours of gloom fulfilled."

In this couplet is the whole philosophy of the liberal education, and of its practical relation to human life.

Mr. Goddard closes his article with the following paragraph in defining the aim of the college student: "Let him come not to acquire the superficial polish of a useless culture; not be transformed into one more crack-brained, pettifogging researcher; not to heap up a little pile of information, or to acquire a few tricks of skill, which a few years later can be converted, unit for unit, into bread and butter-but let him come to acquaint himself with problems of the world as it is now," to make his own all that is choicest in the inheritance of the past, and to catch a vision of the world as it ought to be; and to do all these things not for their own sakes, but to the end that when he approaches his own particular task in the practical world, he may bring to it background, amplitude, imagination, grasp the combined daring and restraint, serenity and tenacity or the disciplined mind.

Good Times

Perhaps the times have been too good for girls. "It is upon the smooth ice that we slip." When it is rough and treacherous we watch our way. When the way is clear we go too fast and give less attention to our steps. In buoyant self-confidence we forget caution. "It takes a steady hand to carry a full cup." When the cup of success is not quite full we walk more carefully for fear of losing what we have gained. Hard times may be necessary-and after all times are not hard so long as we can work and have friends and a bit of sympathy.

The Pleasant Things

* *

Emphasize the pleasant things in life. There are people who emphasize always only the unpleasant happenings. One girls tells me she tries to do her best but those around her are so disagreeable. She is never happy because she continually finds the faults in others. One can not attain any success who sees only imperfect models. The artist chooses a perfect model to copy. Converting a pessimist is not an easy task because their mental blindness is almost chronic. I know of two girls whose minds have been greatly weakened because they thought continually about others' faults.

Every day is a fresh beginning,

Every morn is the world made new; You who are weary of sorrow and sighing

Here is a beautiful hope for you." Every unpleasant thought weakens the mind.

Mrs. Browning says: "There are nettles everywhere,

with the idle mind-he is the leper of college society.

The process of vitalizing or humanizing knowledge is the essence of making education liberal and practical. The teacher who helps is the one who makes his subject interesting by making his students feel that his subject is a truth permeating all life. He transforms dead signs and symbols into a temple of intellectual beauty.

The great truth in the doctrine of the liberal education is the perception that power of things that are large and high and far away often bestows the best control over things that are detailed and near. The great truth in the doctrine of the practical education is the perception that nothing is worth while that does not relate itself to the everyday life of man. Results must be shown to be worth while in the light of human life as a whole. The liberal education must remember that a subject has a relationship to the real and palpitating issues of human life; it is necessary that the student be made to see and feel that connection clearly, constantly and vitally.

Youth the period of vision. If we deny vision to our young men and women, let us not complain later if the people perish. Young people should catch a vision at college-a vision that will hold their faces toward a goal amid class has come to me by mail. the blackest passages of their later experience; for

But smooth green grasses are more common still;

The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud."

* • *

The Question Drawer

Among the questions that have come to me through the mail is this-the question of a doctor in a western town. Is it worth while for parents to deny themselves in order to send their girls to college when they might go to a good high school near home? This man says girls do not appreciate the sacrifice and it is not worth while.

Personally I agree with the doctor. If a girl has educational opportunity near home it is to her advantage to remain home. Away from parental influence she creates ideals that wean her from domestic ties and are not practical in her home environment. This experience often causes heart breaks because of lack of sympathy. If parents have to sacrifice much and the girl is really sincere in her desire to go to collegelet her earn her own way by teaching near home for a time. She will appreciate her opportunity more. A college education is a desirable ambition but if gained at the cost of home-love and too much parental sacrifice, the price is too high.

Another question from a social survey

"Is the church interested in the laboring man, the mechanic or with us-the v., 1914

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

The Western Home Monthly

Had Severe Stomach Trouble and Sick Headache **Could Not Eat Anything** Without Agonizing Pain My health is better now than it has

been for years, and I owe it to Mil-for several years troubled with severe stomach trouble and sick headache. Could not eat anything without agonizing pain. My sick headaches were most violent, and I could not rest night or day. I became emaciated and thoroughly despondent, and no medicine seemed to help me until I took Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. In five months I was entirely cured."

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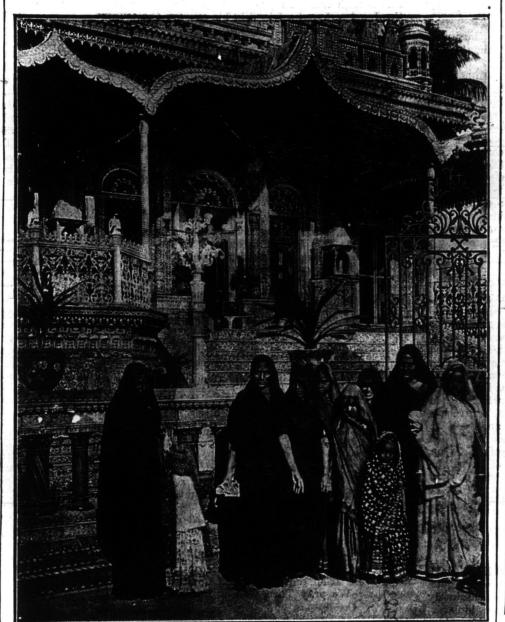
working girl? The statement is made that is not possible in rooming houses. by the social service club of Winnipeg that 75 per cent of the members of the Trades and Labor Council do not attend church and that, in the United States the percentage is 90 per cent-and social service workers say this is because the church does not welcome the common wage-earning class." I believe, from personal observation,

that the church welcomes the wageearning class more warmly than is realized. At the present time our churches are trying in every possible manner to reach out and help all classes. A man or woman with a high purpose and an honest ambition is usually welcome in any church. A universal broth-hood and sisterhood exist, but eyes blinded by pessimistic lenses cannot see either. I believe the present crisis brought on by the war will cement more closely the relationship between the wage earner and the church. The

A little home in the beginning is the only sure foundation of domestic peace. Will our readers discuss these questions?

Happiness

It is an actual duty for people to be happy, I believe. Nothing is so contagious as joy and it is our first duty to find it for ourselves. No missionary work is so good as unconscious missionary work, and a happy family can never know how farreaching is their influence. If you are disturbed, made wretched, kept unsettled by some question of duty pertaining to your immediate household, perhaps you can best settle it by simply ignoring it. Behave as if it were not in existence. I was at one time distracted over the presence in our family circle of a person whom I considered a detriment social coin of courtesy and optimism to our respectability. I spent years of





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A TRUSS!

take half the loaf to the sufferers. "What would you do if you were engaged to a man who lacks 'push'? We have been engaged two years and he asks me to begin married life in a room.

A girl is running a great risk when she marries a lazy man. Too many young couples begin married life in

will buy the ticket for the most conservative circles in churches. Does a woman's sphere narrow after

Jain Temple, Calcutta

marriage ? It should broaden. The inspiration of home love should make the wife grow until the horizon of her personality becomes continually larger.

What is there in religious faith that gives people strong and absolute seren-

ity of spirit? The feeling of sure guidance and safe protection creates serenity of mind.

Is it right for a girl whose particular work has not been affected by the war to save this year when so many are in need?

Most of us are sharing with othersbut we must at the same time make our own future safe-can you not give and save a little as well? When any body in Belgium makes bread now, they

He is not ambitious."

boarding houses. The happiest homes omical when it means loss of life or are begun by genuine home-making and | property.

worry over it and finally decided that I must take hold of life with the strong hand. So I cast this old uncle out. trampled on old ties of affection and tenderness, old obligations of gratitude, and bodily lifted my family away from what I was sure was a deteriorating

influence. I am now fully convinced that I did wrong. It would have meant ten years of martyrdom for me to have kept him, but I should have done it. And I should have changed the martyrdom to plain business: accepted the care of this old human derelict and allowed the task to develop in me fine qualities of which my nature stands sorely in need-patience, orderliness, management and courage to face little annoyances. I am notoriously brave if the horse runs away or the house gets afire, but I flunk horribly if anybody spills coffee on the tablecloth or needs a bit of personal attention, such as being hustled into a clean shirt or having his head shampooed willynilly. It is pure courage we need for such brotherly offices-and these are the things we oftenest shirk "in justice to ourselves."

There may be such a thing as being too poor to be economical, but there surely is no such thing as being econ-



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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914



YOU!

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This civilization was built for you. This century was born for you. This hour was pre-arranged for you. All the ages have been conspiring to erect a platform for you to stand upon at the present moment. All this for you. For you. "D. L. Moody was first awakened to an interest in spiritual things, while sitting drowsily in Dr. Kirk's church in Boston, by some one suddenly rousing him, and telling him that the sermon meant him."

* * * * *

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS"

When a man's business is not just the kind of business which a man's business ought to be, he usually remarks: "Business is business." 'All kinds of rascalities are buried beneath that phrase "Busi-ness is business." Whenever and wherever "business is business" keep your eye open. Dr. Talmage remarks: "Some time ago, in the city of New York, a young man in a jeweler's store stood behind the counter offering gold rings to a customer. He said, Those rings are fourteen carats.' The lady replied, 'I want a ring of sixteen carats'; and not getting what she wanted, went away. The head man of the firm came and said to the clerk, Why did you not tell her that these rings were sixteen carats? He replied, 'I cannot deceive anybody.' The head of the firm severely reprimanded him, and said, 'You never can get along in this way. It is lawful in business to make these little misrepresentations.' Who was the young man? A hero! Who was the gentleman representing the firm? He was a deacon in a Brooklyn church!"

.......

SHAKE HANDS

Shake hands! Get into the hand shaking habit. The habit is a good one. Shake hands! Shake hands with everybody. Shake hands with the people who are neglected. Shake hands with obscure people. Shake hands with the little folks. The following authentic story shows how Dean Farrar appeared to a small boy who regarded him as nil mortale: "I was never in the Sixth," he explained, "but Dr. Farrar came to review the lower school form in which I then was. As he came in, in his silk gown, wit't that stately form, oh, I did feel small! 'Go on, —_,' he said to me. I went on and got through it. When the review was over, he stopped and talked to us, among others to me. "Where were you born?' he asked. 'In India, sir,' I replied. 'Ah, I was born in Bombay myself." We had quite a talk, and then he shook hands. I was proud of myself. I didn't wash that hand for two days."

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GOLD BUGS

Certain men are gold-mongers. They think gold, talk gold, dream gold, clutch gold and breathe gold. Gold in the teeth of such a man must be absolutely at home. God save us from the golden idolatry. Beecher once said: "I heard a man once say, 'If I could stand and receive dollars over a counter, I would not like any better heaven than this world.' I do not think it would take much to make that man happy." ****

THE JEW

The Jew has proven himself a true and genuine patriot. A citizen without a land, he has always been loyal to the land which has crowned him with the privilege of citizenship. When Renan said: "A Jew will never be a citizen; he will simply live in the cities of others," he was simply flying in the face of the facts of history. The Jew is human-has heart, soul, emotions, affections, enthusiasm and sentiment like unto us all, and is susceptible to all those in-fluences which engage and captivate. The Jew has never proven false to the nation which has honored him with commercial opportunity and political recognition. The Jew is human. Treat him in a mean manner and you produce a mean man. Treat him like a man and you produce a patriot. "Wherever the Jew has found a friend in his country the country has found a friend in the Jew."

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This solemn appeal, from the pen of Neil Munro, the well known Scottish author, was read in the churches of Glasgow on a recent Sunday.

Lord, from this storm-awakened isle, At this dark hour on land and sea, Twixt bugle-call and Sabbath bell Go up our prayers to Thee.

For the long years of sanctuary We tender thanks, O Lord!

- For peaceful fields and sacred hearths, And the unused sword.
- Thine be the praise! And now when
- quakes
- The world, and trials come,
- O God! preserve inviolate
- Our sacred island home.
- O! had we died untried, unproved And missed this hour of stress-Praise be to God for this last gift. The joy of steadfastness!

Where'er our people be to-night, Our husbands or our sons, Tossed on the thunder-bolted deep, Or bivouacked by the guns-

Treading the mire of a foreign land, Or guarding our native coasts, Be Thou our Shield and Comforter, We pray Thee, God of Hosts!

BUILD A HOME

Build a home. Let that home be the centre of all beautiful influences. Invite your friends into it. Let the poor always be fed at your door. Let every window shine with the light of human sympathy. Make your fireside a refuge for the broken hearted. It was said of Emerson that when his children told him that the subject given out for their next school composition was "The Building of a House," he said: You must be sure to say that no house nowadays is perfect without having a nook where a fugitive slave can be safely hidden away."

* * * * * THE MAIN ISSUE

There is always a main issue. There is always a cause which is uppermost, an agitation which is supreme, a question which is cardinal and a problem which is pressing. The biographer of William Lloyd Garrison, writes: "He returned to Boston and established the Liberator. This was in 1831. Supposing that he would have a certain ally in the churches if he could but win them to consider the question of slavery, Mr. Garrison became an itinerant missionary and waited upon clergyman after clergyman. Being of the orthodox faith in those days, he began with the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. 'No,' said the divine, with a shake of the head; 'I have too many irons in the fire already.' "Then,' was the solemn reply, 'you had better take all the rest out and put this in.'"

* * * * * YOUR WIFE'S ADVICE

You may know more about your own business than your wife does, but, as a rule, there is one thing on which she can advise you. She is usually a good judge of human nature. Julia Ward Howe says: "To my husband Parker often spoke of the excellence of his wife's discernment of character. He would say, My quiet little wife, with her simple intuition, understands people more readily than I do. I sometimes invite a stranger to my house, and tell her that she will find him as pleasant as I have found him. It may turn out so; but if my wife says, 'Theodore, I don't like that man; there's something wrong about him,' I always find in the end that I have been mistaken."

* * * * * **BLOOD AND THUNDER NOVELS**

High wrought fiction produces a dangerous type of mental intoxication. When a youth is mentally intoxicated he is living in an unreal world. No young man ever brought reality out of unreality. A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here it goes!" And he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

* * * * * KIND DEEDS

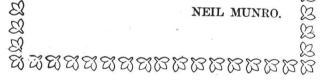
MOCK HUMILITY

If you love praise, say so. Don't lead people on to tell you how handsome you are and then look sur-prised when they assert that you are nothing less than Apollo. Away with your mock humility. I will have none of it. Personally, I like to be complimented. I don't detest praise. Somebody writes concerning Oliver Wendell Holmes: "One evening he was the guest at a banquet given by a Boston club, to which I had been kindly invited. When he arose to make a speech they cheered and applauded to the echo. His face was radiant, beautiful. After he sat down I said to him: 'Are you not tired of cheers and applause, after all these years of triumphs? 'No,' he replied, 'they never cheer loud enough; they never applaud long enough to please me.'"

* * * * *

THE DAYS OF YOUTH

Time is but brass at seventy. It is silver at sixty. It is gold at forty. It is radium at thirty. Youth possesses all the elements of prophecy. Youth is the seed time of life and the foundation period of character. "When the worn-out slanderer and voluptuary, Dr. Wolcot, lay on his death-bed, one of his friends asked if he could do anything to gratify him. Yes, said the dying man, eagerly, "give me back my youth.""



INSPIRATION

Inspiration is the greatest miracle in human experience. It is the touch of the divine. It is fabric woven out of threads which are purely spiritual. It is the best evidence of an unseen realm. It has in it all the power of pure force and all the subtle moods of spiritual energy. When Father Taylor, the sailor preacher, was approached by a newspaper reporter and asked for a copy of one of his sermons, his answer was: "I might as well try to give you a copy of chain-lightning!" Some person asked Henry Ward Beecher "how long" he preached. His answer was: "Until the flash comes!"

* * * * * AN IDEAL HOME

An ideal home is the castle of a genuine love, the tower of an enthroned friendship, the citadel of every pure joy, the walled city of every sacred relationship and the round-table of social communion and all the highest forms of human intercourse and intellectual exchange; for here we may find a woman's heart, a husband's strength, a father's wisdom, a child's awakening consciousness, an infant's smile and the kindling touch of a neighbor's loyalty.

'Mid pleasures and palaces Though we may roam; Be it ever so humble There's no place like home.

Kind deeds are like white shining diamonds on black velvet. Kind words are like flowers that bloom in the crevasse of a rock. Kind thoughts bless both the thinker and the one who is the object of tender thought and kind regard. Remember what Robert G. Ingersoll said at the grave of his brother Eben: "Were every one for whom he did a kindly deed to lay a single bloom upon his grave, then he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers."

* * * * * THE HARDEST YEAR

The first years of married life are apt to determine the destiny of a family. The hardest year in the establishment of a home is very often the first year. Learning to live together is the greatest problem in life. Two wills, two natures, two temperaments, two souls—coming into contact. What an opportunity for tact, consideration and fair play. How many biographies have been written in blood. Such was Shelley's. "She can't bear solitude and I can't bear society. The living chained to the dead," muttered the great poet. The greatest tragedies are the tragedies of the home life.

TOLSTOI'S CONFESSION Begin easy and you will end hard. Begin hard and you will end easy. Hard times are produced by people who insist on having a good time. Pleasure is a splendid result but an exceedingly poor pastime. In order simply to enjoy yourself in life you must pay the price of all that which enters the lists for the achievements of purpose, ambition, noble endeavor and the possibility of fame. And what a flimsy reward comes to the mere pleasure seekers in the end.

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The Western Home Monthly

Canada and Imperial Defence

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tection by land and by sea as a matter of course, that we are not fully alive to its momentous significance. At the outbreak of this devastating war, when it became known that the high seas were unsafe for ocean traffic, when passenger ships with lights extinguished were racing wildly, they scarce knew whither, in the inky blackness of the starless night across the ocean lanes, pursued hot foot by German cruisers, and when

We have so long taken British pro- | the question of our ability to transport our food products to the world's markets overseas was in doubt, then there was borne in upon us in a very real fashion the true inwardness of Britain's protecting care.

A few years ago, under the Laurier regime, a measure of naval defence was inaugurated in Canada. This was the immediate outcome of an agitation throughout the country looking toward an easement of our compatriots in Great

Britain who had generation after generation borne alone and unaided from this great colony the ever-increasing burden of naval defence.

It was felt throughout all classes in the community that common decency, not to mention patriotic fervor, demanded something worth while, some-thing in accord with our growing national importance and steadily increasing financial prosperity. The average Canadian did not know, neither did he care, what form our contribution might take in this important matter so long as it was adequate and commensurate with the national needs.

With the advent of the Borden administration a reversal of policy ensued. It was announced that after long consultation with the Imperial authorities,

Right

a conclusion had been reached that direct contribution to the British navy was the immediate and pressing need, and for the present the sole avenue through which the country's aspirations might find fitting expression.

21

If our representatives at Ottawa had been big enough to take the matter out of the realm of party politics, an ar-rangement agreeable to the people could have been reached forthwith. As it was, we made ourselves superlatively ridiculous in the eyes of the world in the political deadlock that followed. Day after day and week after week the titanic battle of words and policies went on, each party proclaiming in flamboyant and grandiloquent phraseology their unswerving loyalty to Great Britain and their consuming desire to

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is.

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12

Ask your neighbor to take The Western Home It pleases every one-it will delight Monthly. him or her also.

hand, the most dyed-inthe-wool conservative can scarcely fail to realize that even the much despised "tin pot navy" of the Laurier government had in it the elements of national strength. More especially is this true of the men living on either seaboard who were devoutly thankful to have the much ridiculed Kainbow and Niobe put in commission once more to guard their coasts against marauding hostile cruisers.

Both policies were good. A combination of the two would have been a burden on the country far less proportionate than that which has been borne so long and uncomplainingly by the patient, long-suffering British tax payer. So far as preparedness by sea in this crisis is concerned, the country's representatives at Ottawa have failed lamentably in offering a solution of the problem. We confess it with shame and sadness. All that is left us is a belated opportunity to furnish men and equipment for a land force. In this connection it is gratifying in the extreme to witness the unanimity of our people. The common instincts of loyalty to the mother-land and self preservation make insistent demands for a continuation of this attitude.

In a recent issue, a Winnipeg journal mide sweeping charges of graft and in-competence in the equipment of the first Canadian contingent. It may be that these charges have no basis in fact but the government would do well to take heed, for the Canadian people are not in a mood to have their desires rendered | Webb.

Ì	chance
	To wrest Alsace-Lorraine From the Germans again. And now is the time to advance."
	Said Belgium: "When armies immense Pour over my boundary fence, I'll awake from my nap, And put up a scrap They'll remember a hundred years hence."
	Said John Bull: "This 'ere Kaiser's a slob, And 'is word isn't worth 'arf a bob, (If I lets Belgium suffer I'mya blank bloomin' duffer) So 'ere goes for a crack at 'is nob."
	Said Italy: "I think I'll stay out Till I know what the row is about; It's a far better plan Just to sell my banan, Till the issue is plain beyond doubt."
	Said our good Uncle Samuel: "I swaow I had better keep aout of this raow, For with Mormons and Niggers, And Greasers, I figgers, I have all I kin handle just now." —F. Waver.

We have temporarily nothing for the men to do; let us make them better fitted, in mind, body and technique for their future work. . Fall back their future work. . . . Fall back on the costly futilities known as relief works only in the last resort .- Sidney

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

The Third Dimension in Naval Warfare

CEA WARFARE, ever since its incep- and rapidity of movement render the tion, has been conducted on a basis of two dimensions. The antagonists opposed each other on a common surface embodying the two dimensions of length and breadth in relation to their movements. Neither side could obtain any advantages by occupying a position of higher altitude as in land warfare; all combatants were compelled to fight on the same level. The importance of certain parts of the surface in relation to land (as in the case of various straits) cannot be denied, but the arrangements of land and sea are peculiar to each series of hostile operations. In the present case, it is assumed that movements are carried out on a surface of unlimited dimensions.

The agents of warfare.

the fighting ships, acting against each other on a two-dimensional basis, are themselves creations moving in counterpoise between two media—one medium being the sea and the other the air. They depend for this counterpoise on the two opposing forces of gravity and buoyancy. Destroy that counterpoise and the ship descends and becomes completely enveloped in the lower mediumin other words, she sinks. We therefore have two dimensions and two media as constant factors in naval warfare.



Lieut,-Commander Max Kennedy Horton, Whose Submarine has two German Cruisers to its Credit.

Naval warfare, as regards actual fighting between ships, has recently shown a tendency towards one dimension. The adoption of the centre-line disposition of

determination of its actual position and future progress very difficult for the purpose of attacking it, so that it is, to a certain extent, invulnerable. In the past, surface-fighting ships directed their attack against each other rather in a horizontal manner.

The Western Home Monthly

Vertical methods are needed

to deal with the new conditions of naval air-craft. Howitzer and mortar-fire have been used in the past, of course, but principally against land defences. Since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, Russian warships have had the upper portions of the barbette ports composed of large armoured hinged flaps which, together with special elevating gear, permit of high-angle fire by big guns. But this need not be regarded as a direct resultant of aerial attack since. in 1906, Messrs. Vickers incorporated these methods in the Russian cruiser Rurik. It is rather the outcome of the high-angle bombardment over Liao-tishan of the impotent Russian Fleet immured within Port Arthur during low tides.

So long as each Third-Dimensional ship remains in its own medium, it is more or less

immune from attack

from surface-fighting ships. Both "super-marine" and submarine depend on a combination of horizontal planes and mechanical power for their movements from the surface and above or below it. If the motive power fails, both types must return to the surface and lose their powers of using the Third Dimension. This entails loss of their invulnerable properties and they become two-dimensional surface craft liable to destruction by the older types.

The points of dissimilarity between aerial and sub-aqueous craft are however more strongly marked. The seaplane is capable of a speed seven or eight times that of a submerged boat. The increase of aerial velocity is said to give the seaplane greater stability; no real advantage is gained by any increase in the sub-surface speed of a submarine. The fastest destroyer cannot keep pace with a seaplane and the submarine below the surface would be out-stripped by our oldest warships.

The submarine's radius of vision, even when on the surface, is of a circumscribed nature on account of its low command of visible horizon. When sub merged at a small depth, it is obtained second-hand and in an indifferent manner by a periscope. At greater depths, vision is nil. To the seaplane is given the power of commanding a horizon far greater than that of any other type. In addition to this, it possesses an advantage denied to all other surface-craft; that of





23

Owing to the present war conditions it is the desire of the manufacturers of the Gerhard Heintzman Piano to retain all of their help

at the factory. In order to do this it is necessary to sell more Pianos. For the first time in the history of this high grade instrument, they are being placed on sale at

A SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNT

Those wishing to own a first class Piano now have the opportunity of purchasing one of "Canada's Premier Pianos" of the highest grade in every particular, and latest styles, at a price never before known.

		The second se	A	and it is a subscript to a shift	Regular	NOW
Gerhard	Heintzman	Piano Style	60, mahogany	or walnut	.\$475	8398
Gerhard	Heintzman	Piano Style	64, mahogany	or walnut	.\$525	\$425
Gerhard	Heintzman	Piano Style	68, mahogany	or walnut	.\$525	8425
Gerhard	Heintzman	Piano Style	45, mahogany	or walnut	.8550 -	8440
Gerhard	Heintzman	Piano Style	72, mahogany	or walnut	.8575	\$465
			76, mahogany			8465
Gerhard	Heintzman	Piano Style	Mission, any s	hade	.8475	\$3.85
Gerhard	Heintzman	Player Pian	o, 88-Note and	12 Rolls	.8950	\$775
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	Used Flanos laken in exchange on pernard neintzman Player Planos	
\$400	Nordheimer Piano, ebony case, very nice tone	
\$400	Newcombe, good as new, only	
\$450	Bell, excellent tone, mahogany	
\$450	Heintzman, walnut case, now	-toologic
\$500	Gourlay, mission, latest style	
\$500	Gerhard Heintzman, mission\$335	
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guns in battleships implies, to a certain extent, broadside fighting. This, in conjunction with modern systems of rangefinding and fire-control, indicates that the opening stages of an action will demonstrate the maintenance of a constant length or range between the two fleets moving on parallel or concentric courses

Within the last few years,

two new agents

of warfare have been created with the power of using a Third Dimension, and also of moving in one medium alone. These new agents are the seaplane and the submarine. Not only can they move on the surface of two dimensions like older forms of warcraft, but they have the power of moving in a vertical direc-tion, and by using the Third Dimension of altitude or depth, they can ascend above or descend below the surface, becoming completely enveloped in one medium alone—that of the sea or air.

In all previous maritime warfare, the opponents could only vary their relative positions by either drawing nearer to or going away from one another. The new Third-Dimensional agents can vary their positions by going above or below each other in their own media and also going above or below surface-fighting ships. In the past, warfare has always assumed the visible presence in battle of any enemy to be attacked. The submarine has nullified this assumption and its invisibility confers the right of invulner-ability upon it. The seaplane is however visible, but its small size, mobility,

locating a submarine

running below the surface. Neither the submarine nor the ship attacked by the submarine can see each other continuously. The seaplane can see both, and were the means developed, it might assist either side in delivering or repelling an attack. If the introduction of the Third Dimension influences the

future course of Naval warfare.

the condition of hostilities may be complicated by the relation of three types, super-surface, surface and sub-surfaces acting separately, in conjunction with or against one another. In its present stage of development, the seaplane is virtually impotent of effective attack. The submarine is perhaps the deadliest menace to surface warships ever conceived.

The possibilities of conjoint warfare between Third Dimensional craft against surface ships were recently discussed by Mr. Jane in the "London Magazine." Were it possible to establish direct communication between the seaplane and submarine by wireless methods, the latter's defect of vision might be rem-

(Continued on Page 25)

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914



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One of the wise fools in Shakspeare says that there is a soul of goodness in most things evil, if only we would observingly distil it out. Take this notion that has poisoned the minds of not only the aris-tocrats and militarists of Germany, but of German university professors as well-the notion that "in-telligent brutality" is to be cultivated as the finest of all possible human attributes, and that "the vir-tues of savagery" are the noblest of human virtues, and that human advancement, in the only true sense, cannot go forward unless "ruthless hardness" and "intelligent brutality" and the other "savage virtues" are cultivated, and the qualities of gentleness and humanitarianism are suppressed and regarded with contempt as being mere softness and veakness. As a matter of fact, it is true, in a large measure, that civilization does in many cases tend to soften men, and there is a heed of a corrective of that tendency. But there is above all an ever present need of the same and saving virtue of common sense which the German Emperor and those who surround him so sadly lack-otherwise they would see the absurdity of the idea that any one nation can impose its domination upon Europe by brute might and hold man-kind in subjection to a military autocracy. But to return to the talk about ruthlessness and brutality as virtues that should be cultivated; the learned German professors who write ponderous books preaching this savage doctrine are simply overgrown schoolboys gloating over stories of wild adventures and of the bloodthirsty doings of pirates. Often, as was the case with Nietzsche, whose name crops up so persistently in this discussion, they are themselves physical weaklings, with a morbid worship of brute treaming the store of the stor strength. For sane-minded people the vast benefits of civilization and of the gentle domestic life that civilization protects mean the development of all the best and truest possibilities of humanity, including true courage and true hardiness. The poem that tells ... how the British soldiers in the trenches before Se-bastopol sang "Annie Laurie" in an interval of quiet when the fortress guns had ceased firing for a time before the fighting was renewed with redoubled fury,

"Each heart recalled a different name, -But all sang-Annie Laurie."

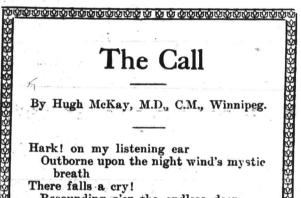
In the same poem are these true and noble lines: "The bravest are the tenderest, The loving are the daring." · Carr

When boys play at being Indians, or pirates, they are obeying a natural instinct of boyhood; but when they grow to bermen, they cast off the things of the boy -if they are truly normal and fully developed, sane men. . . .

ANGRY ABUSE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS

The failure of the schemings of the militarist ruling system of Germany to secure the approval and sympathy of the people of the United States is so complete that two new publications-the Fatherland and the Vital Issue—have been launched in New York with German money in a futile attempt to reverse the verdict against Germany which has been pronounced in the United States. These two precious sheets are now assailing the newspapers of the United States with accusations that they have been bribed by British gold to slander, insult and malign Germany and the Germans. With characteristically stupid insolence, these two German publications are even threatening the United States. 'By these revilings," says the Fatherland, "the press of this country are carrying its people along danger-ous paths towards a precipice." No doubt the Kaiser and his General Staff have it all planned to subjugate the whole of this continent after they have subjugated Europe. The Vital Issue says that "it is deplorable that American newspapers, sunk from their high level of fifty years ago, should be permitted to exercise such a fatal influence over the masses." The German system of dragooning the The German system of dragooning the press should be introduced, of course, and freedom of the press, as well as freedom of speech, crushed out under the mailed fist of despotic militarism! The course which the Fatherland and the Vital Issue are now taking can only serve to strengthen the feeling in the United States in favor of the Allies.

what they are ordered to sing. In that, as in all else, they are machines. Our soldiers, unlike the Germans, prefer a joke that reminds them of home to a song that tells them they are heroes, and they are all the greater heroes for that. It is more truly heroic to joke in the face of death than to assume a heroic attitude. High spirits in time of peril and steady cheerfulness, which is natural, not assumed, are of the essence of true heroism. That is the British spirit, which has so often surprised the enemies of Great Britain. Victor Hugo said it was not the Iron Duke who won the battle of Waterloo, but the Iron Nation. "There spoke the generosity of a Frenchman," an English writer has written. But there is something stronger than iron in soldiers of the British breed, stronger than the "iron and blood"



Resounding o'er the endless deep From Britain's distant shore,

A call to arms!

- A call, that reaching to the very ends
- of earth Grows loud and ever louder yet:
- A call, that rugged, rocky coast
- And promontory gray and grim outstanding.

Nor endless plains that stretch to where

The sky is lost in earth's embrace, Nor mountain peaks that rear their

serried heads, Snow-clad and robed in white hove

the clouds,

Nor all the weary waste of waters, Nor time, nor place, nor distance

Weakens nor grows less.

A call to arms! The clarion call of duty!

A call to draw the sword in Freedom's cause.

And fight for Empire, Home and Native Land.

And ever the answer comes

From Britons the wide world o'er.

Oh! gray haired stately mother, Proud mistress of the sea,

My heart responsive beats

In unison with thee!

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seclusion at Elba, lamented to his physician that he found it dull not to be at war. "It is the greatest and most exciting of games," he said, "the finest of occupations." That is the Kaiser's point of view, too. He wants to have his name and fame as "William the Greater" eclipse the name and fame of Frederick the Great, who also protested publicly about the loftiness of his motiveness but who left this confession about his first war, in his memoirs: "Ambition, interest and the desire of making people talk about me carried the day and I decided for war." To quote Macaulay:

"The selfish rapacity of the King of Prussia drove the whole world to arms. On the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the globe, the blood of the column of Fontenvy, the blood of the mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden. The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown; and in order that he might rob a neighbor he had sworn to protect and defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America."

It will be for future historians to do full justice to the successor of Frederick, who has already so com-pletely eclipsed Frederick in bloodshed and destruction.

* *

THE HONOR OF BELGIUM

*

It will be the business of the Allies, so far as they are able, to relieve the people of Belgium, and to redress their wrongs, so far as that can be done, after the war is over. Never before has there been so much suffering concentrated in so small an area in so short a time. With 650 people to the square mile, Belgium was one of the most highly industrial of It has been overrun and ravaged by nations. the invading Germans, cities have been burned, foodstuffs seized, crops destroyed, huge contributions levied and those of its people who have not met death in the devastation of their country are, in great part, left destitute, many lacking even shelter. And all because the brave Belgian people defended their country's treaty rights, which Germany was under solemn obligation to protect and defend. History holds no record of suffering more cruel and more undeserved, or of loftier heroism. Australia has done well to give \$500,000 to help the Belgians, and without doubt that good example will be followed. Belgium has rendered a wonderful service of self-sacrifice to the cause of freedom and human progress. Her name will stand forever glorious in the roll of nations that have kept alive the torch of liberty.

* * * DESTRUCTION

In 1870 when the Germans rushed down on France "like the wolf on the fold"-a performance which they counted confidently upon repeating, via Belgium, this year-their progress, for all that it was so overwhelming, was at times checked. On several ns French cavalry captured German guns, and being unfamiliar with breech-loaders, they did not know how to disable them by spiking them, and were driven off before they had succeeded in making the guns useless. The celebrated "needle" muskets with which the German soldiers were armed and breech-loading cannon were novelties introduced in that war by the Germans. In all previous wars the cannon had been loaded in the manner which had prevailed from the time gunpowder was invented and first used to propel a shot from a gun. That is to say, the charge of powder was put into the cannon at the muzzle and rammed in with a ramrod, and then the cannon ball was inserted in the same way. Breech-loading weapons and artillery were an extraordinary novelty in 1870, but what are they to the weapons and artillery and aircraft and modern warships and submarines and telephones and wireless telegraphy and the hundred and one wonders in use in the present war, which were undreamed of in 1870? An interesting parallel to the unfamiliarity of the French with the breech-loaders in 1870 is furnished by the fact that expert suggestions have been found necessary in this in which automobiles, motor trucks, motor guns and motorcycles are playing a great part, in regard to the quickest way of putting motor engines out of business. Various ways are suggested by which a person quite unfamiliar with the mechanism of a motor engine can rapidly and expertly make it useless. This is the time of smashing things in Europe on a scale monstrously greater than that of any previous smashings by men of the works of man. As for smashed motor engines if they cannot be repaired, they can at any rate be replaced. But how about cathedrals and other monuments that are legacies from past ages, that have been smashed by the Germans?

THE SONG THE SOLDIERS SING

* * *

Just why the favorite song of the British soldiers at the front, as of the first Canadian contingent, should be "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," is a question which might be discussed at great length. That sort of song has always appealed to Englishspeaking soldiers. The United States soldiers have made it their practice when on active service to make some current popular song their favorite. The German soldiers, on the other hand, obediently sing

of German vauntings. All the machinery of modern warfare cannot turn them into machines, nor has that ever been attempted by a mechanical discipline and the methods used on the German soldiers. So they have a spirit which cannot be broken like a machinea spirit which makes fun of every danger and hardship and which is terrible only to its enemies, not to women and children. The language of the songs the German soldiers sing is lofty, but these songs will be infamous through future ages because of the things done by the armies singing them.

FREDERICK THE GREAT OUTDONE

*

* *

Persistently and in endlessly varied forms the falsehood that the German Emperor strove for peace and yearned for peace and had no desire for war, is still being put forward by the various German agencies for the dissemination of falsehood, especially by the highly organized system operated from the office of the German Ambassador at Washington. That system is laboring strenuously, but in vain, to secure a reversal of the verdict of public opinion in the United States, which is against Germany. At St. Helena Napoleon was never tired of protesting that peace had always been his supreme desire and the constant object of his unfailing and consistent efforts. The facts were against him, however, as they are against his would-be imitator. In the negotiations after the battle of Leipsic Napoleon said to Count Mettenich that what he called his "honor" came before peace, and that the lives of a million men meant rothing to him. They mean no more to the Kaiser. A hundred years ago this month Napoleon, then in

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view, too. "William Frederick bout the is confes-

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The Western Home Monthly



Western Home Monthly War Illustrations

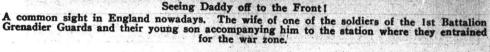
Showing incidents in the great struggle being waged by the allied troops of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia for the maintenance of honor among nations.



Peace and War in the Champagne Valley French soldiers marching through a vineyard in the champagne country of France, where the peasants are picking grapes for the famous sparkling wine.







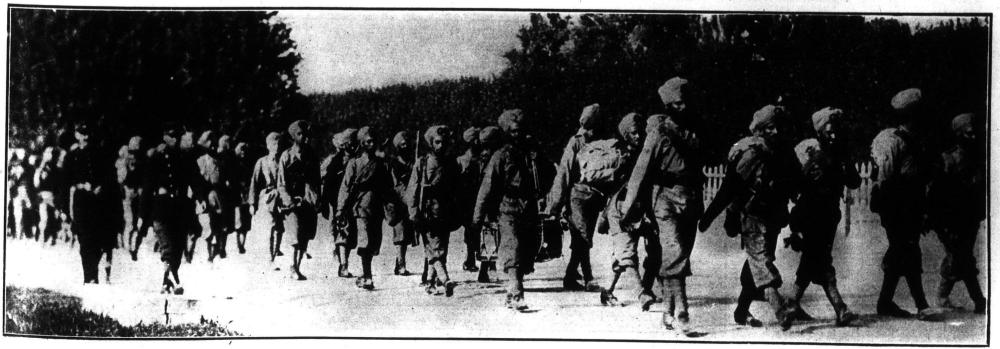


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French Marines welcomed by residents of Ghent. The Marines are seen marching through the streets of the Belgian town.

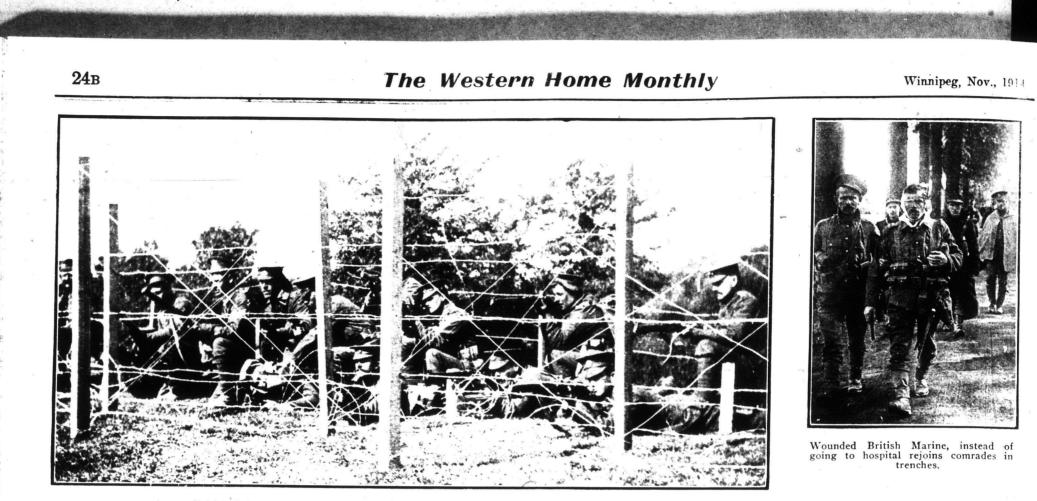


British Naval Reserves in Belgium. British Marines going to take up their position in the trenches outside Mons where the Germans suffered a severe repulse.

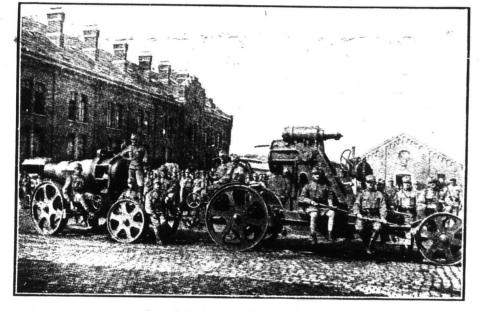


Indian Troops in France to help the Allies. Making their way to the firing line.

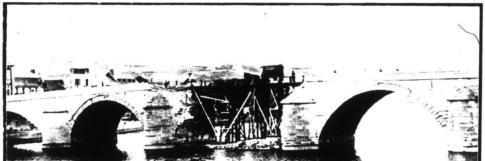
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British Infantry behind barbed wire fence coolly awaiting a charge of German Cavalry.



One of the 100-ton German Siege Guns.

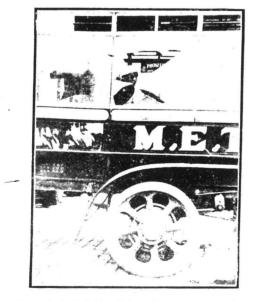






Ruined Belgian Bridge repaired by German Engineers.

Wounded British Sailors in a London Motor Bus in Belgium en route to the nearest Hospital.



G.

Wounded British Sailor being conveyed to hospital in motor bus. The bus window has been smashed by shrapnel but otherwise is in good condition.



The exodus of refugees from Anda

, 1914

ospital.

The Western Home Monthly



Belgian wounded arriving at Folkestone, England, in charge of a British Nurse and Boy Scout. The Belgian reception in Great Britain was one of cordiality and affection.



24c

British Outposts on the lookout for the enemy." The men-display wonderful cleverness in concealing their whereabouts. The British soldier has shown unequalled genius as a scout.





British Defenders of Belgium.

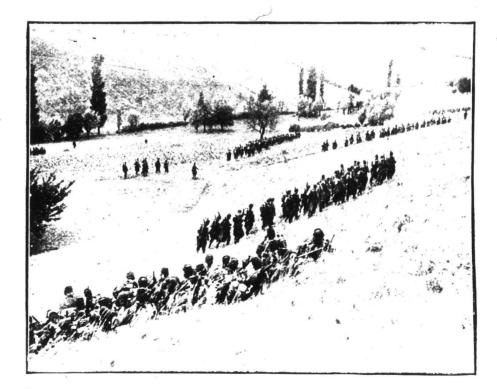
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A soldier defending a wounded comrade and at the same time obtaining a firm support for his rifle. A scene often witnessed in the present struggle.

British marines fighting from the trenches near Lierre during a German attack. The fire of the British tars was deadly.



critish Marines carrying ammunition into the trenches near Antwerp. A detatchment of the British Marines landed at Antwerp a few days before its evacuation.



French Infantry attacking German position in France. This was one of the recta farming districts in France, but now ravaged by the Germans. Since this picture to scene has somewhat changed and France is once more in possessing

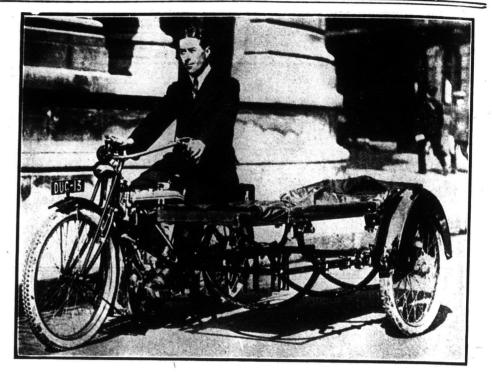
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Gordon Highlanders on the March.



Motor Cycle Ambulances in use by British at Front. It will be observed that the motor cycle has side car converted into an ambulance. Several of these are already in use by the British Army at the front.



The Czar exhibiting an Icon or sacred picture to his kneeling soldiers.

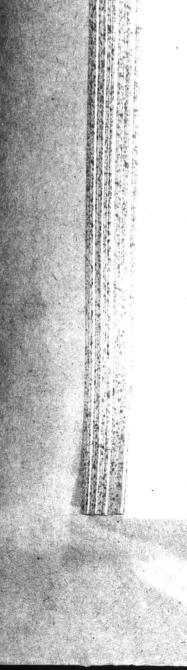




Boiler Works Converted into Hospital for Wounded French Soldiers.

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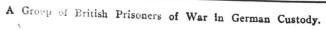
A Cavalry Division occupies a position about a mile to the rear.



Officers of the German Staff considering messages brought by aeroplane scouts which resulted in the Germans being obliged to retreat.

Children in Flight from Antwerp. Some of the little children who were compelled to flee from their homes in Antwerp during the bombardment of their homes by the Germans.





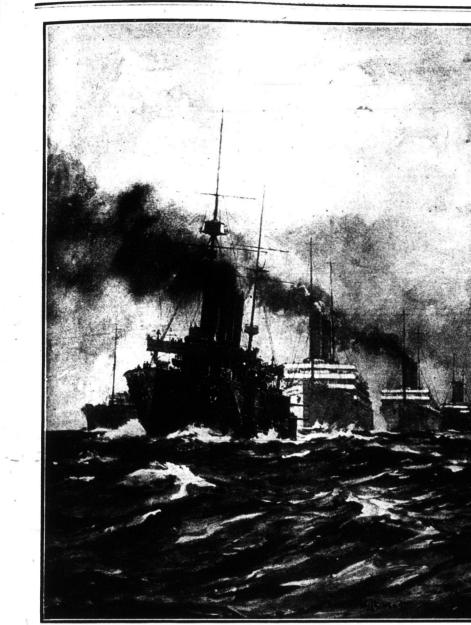


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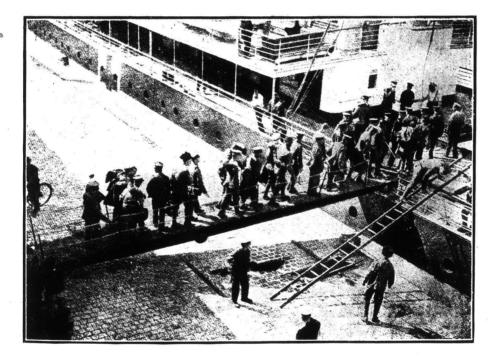
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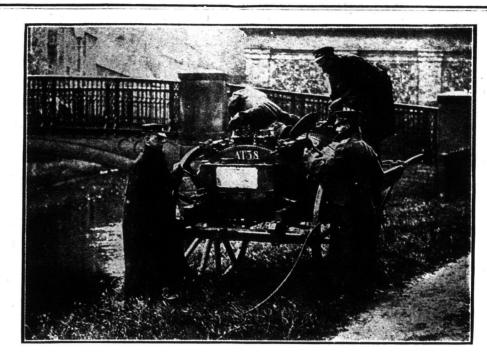
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The Western Home Monthly



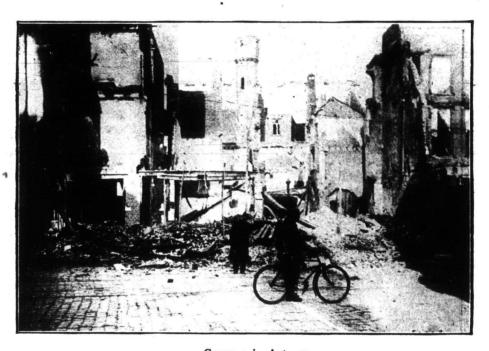
A British Warship Convoying five large Merchantmen.



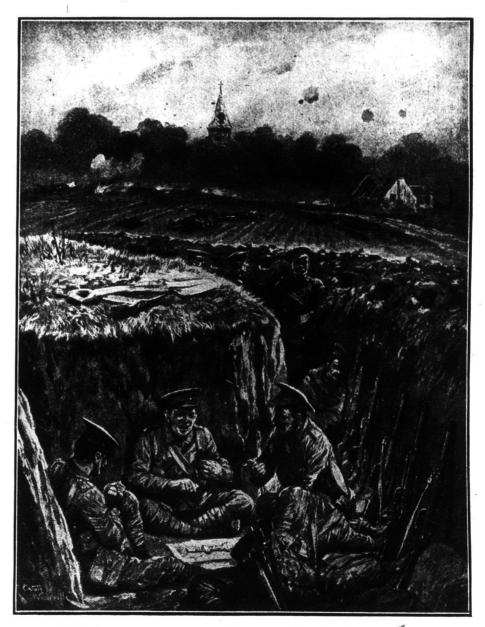


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A British Water-Filter Cart being filled at a River.



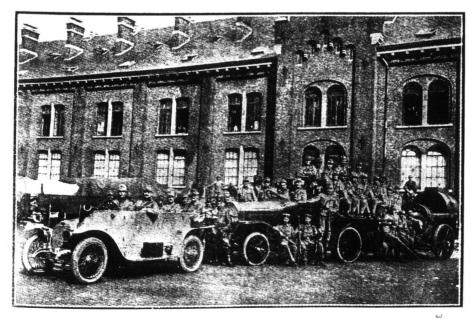
Germans in Antwerp. The Germans did not treat Antwerp as badly as they did Louvain but on the slightest excuse would sacrifice life and property.





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British Wounded Embarking on a Hospital Ship at Havre.



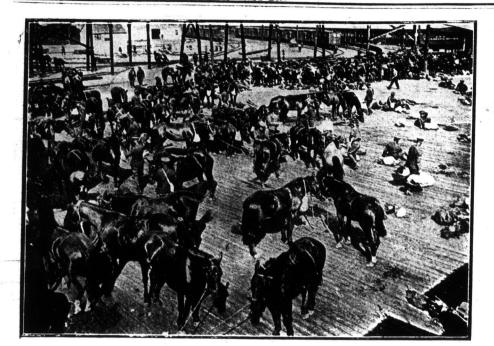
Siege Guns, lent to Germany by Austria, to assist in the Belgian campaign of destruction. Travelling in sections.

British Soldiers enjoy a game of Dominoes while shells burst overhead.

The Western Home Monthly

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Embarkation of Alberta Horse. The arrival of the Alberta Horse at the Quebec wharf ready to embark on the transports.

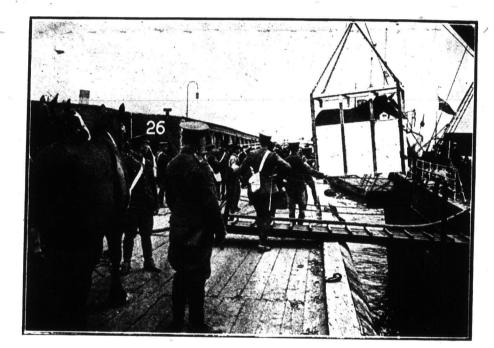


Alongside the Transports. Canadian Expeditionary Force took some fine horses. Some of the troopers are here seen preparing to load their horses on the transports. Note the 4.7 gun mounted on the deck of the "Montezuma."



The Serious Business of Moving an Army Division. Over 30,000 Canadian troops with full equipment have been safely landed in England.





How the horses were put aboard. This interesting illustration depicts the methods employed in loading the horses of the Royal Canadian Dragoons of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. They embarked on the transport "Laconia," which is seen alongside the quay.



Canadian Expeditionary Force off to Old England.



Wounded French Soldiers from the Battle of the Aisne.

Canadian Field Hospital No. 1, which accompanied the Canadian Force to the front, on the march from Valcartier to Quebec prior to embarkation.



A typical Indian Regiment of Infantry.

Nov., 1914



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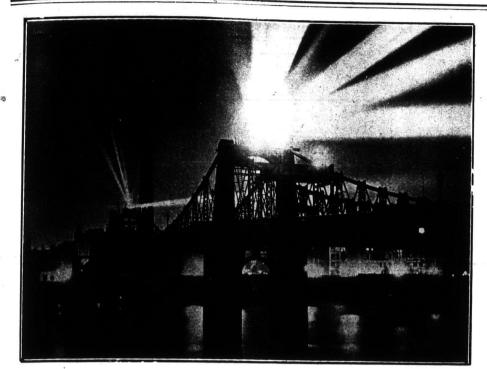
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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

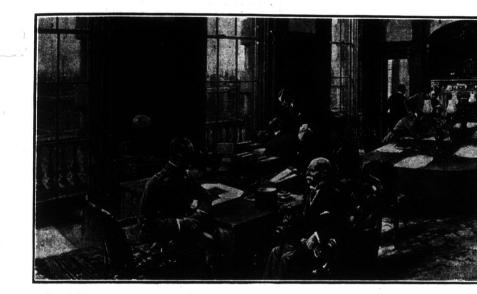
The Western Home Monthly



Searchlights on Old Lambeth Bridge, London.



London in War Time. Searchlights operating from Charing Cross Station and Old Lambeth Bridge.



Lord Kitchener receiving a call from Lord Roberts in his room at the War Office.







Belgian peasant women in hospital at Alost who were maltreated and injured by German invaders.



24G



Indian Troops in Camp in France.

General Botha, premier of South Africa and Commander-in-Chief of the South African forces.



Flight-Lieutenant C. H. Collet, of the Royal Naval Air Service, who dropped three bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf, Germany.

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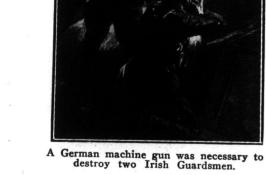
hospital wrecked by German shells at Lierre, near Antwerp. Six wounded soldiers were killed in their beds. . F. A



Wearing his stole over his military uniform. A French priest on active service conducting a comrade's funeral.

and the second se







Strathcona Horse, Winnipeg, Canada's Crack Cavalry Regiment. Now in the Old Land with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Col. McDonnell, D.S.U., who commands, can be seen seated in the centre of the group.



German troops leaving Berlin for the front.



French Infantry.

Algerian Sharpshooter.

Moroccan Sharpshooter,

Senegalese Sharpshooter.

Japanese Infantry.

Nov., 1914

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The Western Home Monthly

mation of the aerial craft. Perhaps it has already been accomplished, but such a combination of forces would radically change the whole system of naval warfare. Even at present, one can conceive the possibilities of aeroplanes acting as "spotters" and range-finders between fleets invisible to one another. The difficulty lies in the disparity of speed between the aero-craft and the submarines. To remain aloft, the flying-boat must maintain a speed about four times that of the submarine-can the naval hare and tortoise run together in harness? As Mr. Jane has pointed out,

the big dirigible

can however adjust its speed down to that of the submarine and is therefore more fitted for joint operations with sub-aqueous craft, since it does not de-pend on a relatively high speed for sustenance in one medium. But the dirigible is a creation designed for one medium alone and no dirigible yet constructed can survive the loss of its lifting power without destruction. It cannot revert to the surface and become a two-dimensional vessel like the seaplane. Its mobility is poor and its construction renders it a vast and most vulnerable target.

and in the face of these records from the very grave itself, modern civilization must abase many of her lofty pretensions, for here, several thousand years ago, existed a people in many respects civilized as ourselves. The civilization of Egypt was the

wonder of the ancient world-and is now a wonder to modern men who read of her wisdom, her religion, and her marvellous public works so graphically described by Herodotus. At the time of Rameses II., 1330 B.C., Egypt was in the height of her power, military, political, and literary, and produced soldiers, scholars philosophers, architects, and poets in abundance, and the Egyptian of that day was a brave and hardy soldier, and an industrious and skilful mechanic, as his works show. The national health was of a high class, and it took about 800 years of civilization to lower and degrade the Egyptians, so that in the year 527 B.C. Egypt was invaded and conquered by the Persians, and from that date the national health of Egypt was for ever gone and never could be revived. After the Persian invasion came the Greeks, then the Romans, then the Greeks again, and, lastly, the Arabs, and it is doubtful if a single descendant remains of the wonderful people who



The intense loyalty of Canada to the Motherland was quickly shown in the Northland, where within two weeks of the declaration of war 2,700 men gathered at Edmon-ton, Northern Alberta's military centre, and entrained for the front. Further troops are now being mobilized. The majority of these men were veterans of other wars. To enlist some of these men came 1 ir hundred miles from the interior where as yet railroad lines have not been laid. They walked some of the way, and came some of the way by river steamer.

Neither dirigible, seaplane or sub-marine represent a perfect fighting-ma-chine, nor perhaps ever will. Like all warships, they must adjust their ele-



WE append a very attractive list of combinations embracing

ments to certain selected objectives. In the past warcraft have always existed as supplementary to each other in a hierarchy of sea-power. The same may apply to the Third-Dimensional types.

Civilization of Ancient Times

Every day old civilizations are being re-discovered of which history has no record. Only the mounds, fortifications, pyramids, temples, and palaces remain, and these in a state of ruin, but such remains prove that beyond all doubt, at a time before history was written, there existed here a civilized people, who lived, worked, and raised up these vast monuments.

It is now an ascertained fact that a civilized people once dwelt in the Ohio Valley and Western States of America, and that the North American Indian is a comparatively recent immigrant. In Central America Stephens discovered vast cities, temples, and palaces, of which all history is lost, if it ever existed. In the Island of Java and in Cambogio similar remains exist, proving that in all these places highly civilized nations must have dwelt and raised up these vast monuments, and then passed away and left no history behind them.

Beneath the huge earth mounds of ancient Chaldea there have recently been discovered the pictured slabs and bricks which tell the true story of the wonderful civilization of Nineveh and Babylon; Luxor, and Carnac.

The highest point in Greek civilization is the age of Pericles, B.C. 450. At this time nearly every Greek city was filled with athletes, both in body and in mind; distinguished men appeared in nearly every walk of life; statesmen and orators, soldiers and architects, painters and sculptors, poets and philosophers; there never was seen such a crop of human talent in the world before or since; and, stranger still, our modern great men only try to imitate them, never dream of excelling them either in poetry, sculpture, or architecture. Greek men at this time were models

of human health and strength, and the Greek women were the perfection of healthy beauty, and were well fitted to become the mothers of great and distinguished men and women. In war the Greeks were the dominant power in the world; in the retreat of the 10,000, described by Xenophon, is a masterpiece of military strength and capacity; armed as they were, no troops in the world could have survived such a campaign except Greek athletes trained from their youth in the gymnasium, and fortified by the heroic Greek spirit.

Yet, after only three centuries of high-class Greek civilization, we find a fearful and lamentable change. The Greek athlete has become a weakling, the Greek soldier has become a coward, the Greek woman has become a courtesan, the Greek philosopher has become a sophist, the Greek politician has become a trifler

"The Western Home Monthly" and the principal Canadian, British and American periodicals, which should interest those of our readers who are in the habit of subscribing to several papers.

Class A

The Nor'-West Farmer The Weekly Free Press Grain Growers' Guide

Class **B**

Sunday at Home Girls' Own Paper Canada West Boys' Own Paper Cassell's Magazine Quiver Realm Modern Priscilla Everybody's Magazine Girls' Realm McClure's Magazine

The Western Home Monthly

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Let us send you an English paper and "The Western Home Monthly" to your friends at home. We have Special Rates on all British periodicals and quotations on any not given here will be gladly furnished on application. "The Western Home Monthly" and any one of the following periodicals for one year for \$2.35; any two for \$3.50. The Strand Magazine Tit-Bits

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The Western Home Monthly WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

WHAT THE WORLD IS SAYING

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Civilization's Debt to Belgium.

23

The world owes brave little Belgium much .- New York Tribune.

The Retribution in Store for Germany, When Germany has to settle the bills she will wish that the war had not been so prolonged .-- Vancouver Province. ITTE *********

Adouted A Ravening Wild Boar.

To-day, all round the world, Britons are saying: "Come, come! The thing is serious. Let us all turn and hunt this wild boar."-Toronto Star.

Nothing of the Dove About It.

The German bomb-dropping aeroplane is said to resemble a dove. Dove it may be, but it lays a queer kind of eggs.—Detroit Free Press.

. . . The Twentieth Century Huns.

Everybody is now learning what strategists mean by an "offensive move." Shelling a cathedral 700 years old is a typical illustration.-Brooklyn Eagle.

A Day Lost.

The German artillery count that day lost when they haven't smashed a cathedral, an art gallery or a Red Cross station .- Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

If the Vandals Were Victors.

Everybody expects Great Britain to restrain the llies if the allies win. But who would restrain Germany if Germany won?-Boston Transcript.

* * * Teuton Degeneracy.

In 1870 the Germans occupied Rheims and pro-tected the cathedral. How they have degenerated since then .- Toronto Globe.

Petrograd a Dry City. * *

The Czar has made Petrograd sober by simply closing all of the brandy shops as a war measure. In this case, prohibition prohibits.—Minneapolis Journal.

* A Rattler Might Pronounce It.

Orthoepists are worrying over the pronunciation of Przemysl. Zemizzle is the right way. The preliminary pr cannot be pronounced except by a rattlesnake with buttons on its tail.-Ottawa Free Press.

Not the British Way.

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The regular casualty lists show that the British officers have not been sneaking away from the firing line nor yet driving on the soldiers from behind with their swords .-- Hamilton Spectator.

The Kaiser's Way.

When the Kaiser desires a war loan from his faithful subjects he takes it out of their bank accounts. As a financier the Kaiser has our own Charles I. of painful memory, beaten forty ways .-- London Advertiser. * * * *

A Reign of Terror.

It is a solid truth that the Belgian soldier in the field was safer than his mother, his wife, or his child at home. It would be the s me in Canada if there were a German invasion.-Edmonton Bulletin.

* * * A Contrast of Ideals.

There can be no mistaking the contrast presented by the German and the British ideals of national honor and manhood in the instructions given to their respective armies .- Baltimore News.

* Wolves in Sheep's Clothing

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The despatches tell us that in view of a possible winter campaign the German government is getting together an enormous number of sheep skins in which to dress their soldiers. This looks like a case of wolves in sheep sheep skins in which wolves in sheep's clothing .- Lethbridge Herald.

Magnanimous William.

Twenty-eight thousand Iron Crosses have been handed out to the German army. These Iron Crosses are only vest-pocket size. They are not big enough to mark graves with.-Kansas City Star.

* * Brutal Might Not the Master of Human Destinies.

If civilization is equal to its task the Germans have relied in vain upon trickery, falsehood, international bad faith. brute force, vandalism and mutilation to impose "culture" upon the rest of mankind .--- Victoria Colonist.

* A Sample Scot.

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swung!-Peterboro Examiner.

A Scottish_Samson carried a machine gun on his back and fought a troop of Germans single-handed. He died with thirty bullet wounds. Shades of Bruce! But what a claymore that Highlander would have

*

The Whole World Knows Why.

German apologists point out that Belgian "repressive" measures were necessary in order to safeguard the German troops. But why were the German troops in Belgium ?-New York Evening Post.

*

" Of a Sort."

Now, Germany is a civilized nation of a sort, and certainly successful in many questions of police and internal administration which we find very perplexing, and in which our practice is not altogether satisfactory. It is supposed to have a thorough educational system. And yet its citizens seem bereft of the power of individual judgment.-Washington Star.

Rather Hard on the Hohenzollerns.

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The late King Charles of Rumania, though not a genius, refuted the acrid witticism of the scientist Virchow, "Of the Hohenzollerns, some have softening of the brain, some have hardening of the brain, the rest have no brains."-New York Herald.

* · * The Moral Judgment of the World.

What crimes have Belgium or France or England or Russia committed against Germany that Germany should condemn hundreds of thousands of their citizens to death? What crimes even have the Germans committed that their Kaiser and military caste should condemn them to death? The moral judgment of the world is ultimately irresistible, and because of these vast murders it has condemned German militarism to death.-Edinburgh Scotsman.

* * Civilized World Outraged.

Germany has learned since the burning of Louvain how bitter is the sense of outrage in neutral countries because of the wanton conduct of a military commander. Its experience must be a warning to all nations engaged in the present war, whether or not an agreement on "international property" should ever be reached. There are crimes, utterly impersonal. that are so clearly directed against the good of the race that they can never be forgiven. - New York World.

What the Kaiser Does Not Know.

The Kaiser does not know men of the free breeds or he would not have adopted this ancient and dishonored method. To what effect can he have studied history if he thinks that any race of mankind that has tasted the sweets of liberty can ever be subjugated by such a policy? He may exterminate them, but he will never gain their loyalty, though he should live for a thousand years. The people of Belgium, whose fields he has wasted, whose homes he has devastated, whose towns he has spoiled, whose beauty he has needlessly ravished, will communicate, and have already done so, to the world in general, a horror and loathing for the man who inspired such deviltry, and for the nation which countenances it .- Ottawa Citizen.

A Campaign of Falsehood.

The pamphlets by German publicists and men of letters which are now coming to this country, and the various similar publications written here, seem to indicate that the German public is still kept by its Government in ignorance about the real ante-cedents of the war and about many of the incidents and aspects of the portentous combat. These documents seem to Americans to contain a large amount of misinformation about the attack of Austria-Hungary on Servia, the diplomatic negotiations and the correspondence between the sovereigns which

* *...**

Criminal Shortsightedness.

Austria is said now to be drafting even the shortsighted who have hitherto been exempt. The Austro-Hungarian cabinet should furnish some recruits .--Duluth Herald.

In a Nutshell.

Sir J. M. Barrie, the author of "The Little Minister" and "Peter Pan," puts the whole case in a nutshell. The issue of the war, he says, is as to "whether soldiers or citizens shall rule in Europe."-Spokane Spokesman-Review.

A Heavy Debt to Pay.

If Germany ever compensates those whom it has wronged and robbed in this war there will be nothing left for the Kaiser to misgovern.-Montreal Gazette.

* * * "Civilization" and "Culture" at Berlin.

Was the parading of British and French prisoners in order that they might be hooted at in the streets of Berlin, another evidence of German culture ?--Buffalo Express.

Belgium.

Belgium is the martyr of civilization and humanity. Upon Belgium has fallen the burden imposed by the ,bloodthirsty ruffianism of the Kaiser's hosts. Nietzsche scoffed at the Ten Commandments and the essential teachings of Christianity. His disciples in Belgium have faithfully carried out his teaching .- Manchester Guardian.

The Poisoned German Mind.

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American sympathies are with the German people in their sufferings and losses, but not with their rulers, or with the military class, or with the professors and men of letters who have been teaching for more than a generation that Might makes Right. That short phrase contains the fundamental fallacy which for fifty years has been poisoning the springs of German thought and German policy on public affairs.-Springfield Republican.

The Savageries in Belgium.

Parkman's sketches of Indian warfare on this continent centuries ago, scarcely reveal any more barbarism than is shown in the stories of cruelty from the scene of battle. The outrages are perpetrated by men who, under German war leaders, are taught to forget any semblance of humanity in war. -Topeka Leader.

Kaiserism.

To the Prussian slogan "Germany over all" the British oppose no cry of "Britain over all." The single object of the Allies is to rid the world of Kaiserism and as far as possible to prevent the recurrence of such a terrible catastrophe as that which to-day has plunged the world in agony .--Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

immediately preceded the war, and the state of mind of the Belgian and English peoples.-New York Nation.

The Barbarians of Our Time.

The German idea of fighting is to bring home the terrors of war to non-combatants. When Germans invade a country they are more terrible to women and children and old men at home than to the armies in the field. Contempt of civilians is bred in the bone of the German soldier. The people who stay at home are in his view not worth a moment's consideration. Their function is that of slaves. They may be killed or mutilated to amuse the invaders, or compelled to do menial labor. They are much worse off than the soldiers in the field. - London Daily Chronicle.

"Blood-and-Iron" Madness.

"Might Makes Right." Such, in the beginning of this twentieth century, is the infamous blood-andiron doctrine with which a power-intoxicated, mis-guided people dares to palliate, if not to justify, the violation of Belgian neutrality and all the horrors following in its train. How can this relapse of a whole nation into a state of moral Nihilism be explained? Evidently, a people, like an individual, may become the pitiable victim of persecutory and ambitious paranoia, "where the subject be-lieves that he is a man of unbounded wealth and power, of the rights of which he is, however, deprived by the machinations of his enemies. These patients are often so troublesome, threatening, and persistent in their determination to obtain redress for their imagined wrongs, that they have to be forcibly detained in asylums in the public interest." (Enc. Brit., 11th Ed., vol. 20, page 768.)-Contemporary Review.

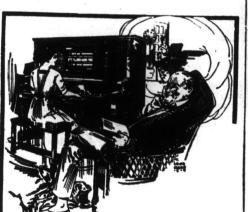
The Western Home Monthly

ENGLISH HAND- LACE

Made by the Village Women of Buckinghamshire, Eng.

The BUCKS Lace Makers

were awarded the Gold Medal for general excellence of workmanship at general excellence of workmanship at the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London, Eng., 1911. Beautiful Collars, Hand-kies, Sets, Fronts, Yokes, Berthes, Fichus from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.50 up. Medallions, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. each. Tea and Tray Cloth Borders, D'Oylies, Mats, 80c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Dainty Aprons, Waists, Robes, and all lingerie made in many styles, all hand-worked and trimmed with this famous Buckinghamshire lace. Exquisite Vanlingerie made in many styles, all hand-worked and trimmed with this famous Buckinghamshire lace. Exquisite Van-ity Bags, Nightdress Cases, Tea Cosies, Table Centres, Infants' Bonnets, and Bibs, etc., made with pure linen threads. This real Bucks lace, with due care, will last a lifetime, and gives that touch of refinement and dis-tinction so much desired by ladies of good taste. Send for the treatise entitled, "The Pride of North Bucks," a copy of which has been graciously accepted by Queen Mary, her Majesty being a patron of the Bucks lace in-dustry. This booklet is sent post-free to any ladies interested, and contains many interesting facts relating to the work. Owing to the war, the lace-makers in England are practically destitute, and to continue the industry, Mrs. Armstrong has sent the finished pieces over to Toronto, hoping that Canadian ladies will avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring some beautiful lace, and at the same time supporting this very deserving in-dustry. A great number of village women depend solely upon their lace-pillow for a livelihood. Every sale, however small, is a help. Write at once to MRS. LAURA ARMSTRONG'S LACE INDUSTRY, 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. Toronto, Canada.



*********************************** Flowers in Winter for Every Garden **** By A. Gardner *******

In this climate of "a sub-arctic nature from October to April" as Dr. Speechly expresses it, to buy flowers in winter is a luxury which few can afford. By taking thought now, however, it is a comparatively simple matter to have a constant succession of bulbs in flower from November until late spring, and one which costs little in time, labour or money-this latter being a consideration worthy of attention in these days of wars and rumours of wars, with correspondingly high prices for all luxuries.

A bowl of scarlet tulips on the dining-room table in winter is no mean adjunct to a meal, and all will appreciate the charming fragrance of a pot of hyacinths, daffodils or narcissi whether in drawing-room or den. A few years ago it was the writer's happy lot to force some eight thousand tulips in a greenhouse, and when in flower they were transferred to pots and bowls of artistic colouring, and the pleasure derived from those sweet scented, sight-satisfying flowers at a time when one's eyes were

When the bulbs are in full hue (which is usually in four to five weeks time, or less as the season advances) they may be brought to the light, and after a few days partial shading should be put where they will obtain the most sun. From Sept. 1st to the end of November is the best time for planting, and by doing this in batches every ten days or so, and careful after attention, a succession of flowers will be the result from the middle of October until early spring.

Varieties.

Artus-Fiery scarlet, rather short of stem. White Swan.

Yellow Prince-A rich, golden yellow, very sweet scented.

Thomas Moore-Orange scarlet, very handsome and sweet.

Rose Luisante-A silky rose. L'Immaculee-Pure white. Chrysolora-Bright yellow. Scarlet Pottebakker. White Hawk.



27

In This Home-Receipt Book and Medi-cines Kept at Hand All the Time.

There is no better safeguard against disease and suffering than a good cathartic medicine. In the great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are constantly kept at hand, because they quickly awaken the action of liver, kidneys and bowels, and cure the most common ills of life.

Mrs. Thos Smith, Jamestown, Ont., writes:-"Dr. Chase is no stranger in our home, for we have two of his Re-ceipt Books in the house. My father and my husband's father each had one, and I have been familiar with it ever since I can remember. It was only natural that we should use the Kidney-Liver Pills, and we found them so satisfactory in regulating the digestive system and curing the common ills of life that we always keep them on hand. Many a time these pills have saved me much suffering and prevented serious disease. We also keep the Ointment in the house all the time."





An Early Morning Bag of B.C. Duck

athirst for colour is still a goodly possession of memory. But although greenhouses are few and far between in this descriptions and approximate time of Western country, a supply of reliable bulbs, some fibre, and a little clean sharp grit and charcoal to keep the fibre open and sweet, with a warm but airy cellar in which to place the bulbs when planted, until they come into bud, will achieve very satisfactory results.

Rose Gris De Lin-Rose, flushed pink. Any good bulb catalogue will give you

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FOR SALE Pianos, Players, Organs Partially Paid for Instruments, Pianos Returned from Renting, Pianos Taken in Exchange

KARN ORGAN, piano case, 22 stops, taken in exchange on pianos; \$75.00. \$10.00 cash and \$6 monthly. PACKARD ORGAN-7 OCTAVES, PIANO design, walnut case; original price \$200. Selling at \$87.50. CANADA COMPANY, Square piano in buri walnut, medium size, will make an excellent piano for beg.nner, \$70. \$10 cash, \$6 monthly. caah, \$6 monthly. UNION PIANO, FULL SCALE EBONIZED case; received in exchange; was \$450, now \$187. NEWCOMBE UPRIGHT PIANO, MODERN design, walnut case; was \$500, taken in exchange, now \$220. UANADA PIANO COMPANY, one beautiful uprght piano in San Domingo mahogany, sliphtly used, \$285. ONE EVERSON PIANO, 65 NOTE, IN WALNUT CASE, taken in exchange. Selling for \$455; terms \$20 cash and \$10 monthly. taken in exchange. Selling for \$455; terms \$20 cash and thy monthly. ENNIS & COMPANY, 88 NOTE PLAYER PIANO STYLE Egyptian case in African mahogany, was \$750, partly paid for, balance owing \$484; terms \$20 down and \$12 monthly. ENNIS & COMPANY, style Egyptian in wahnut, cost \$700; owner moved to the States. Will sell for balance due, \$485. ENNIS & COMPANY, 88 NOTE PLAYER PIANO, style Louis XV, wahnut case. Was \$750, partlally paid for; balance due \$495. Terms \$20 cash, balance \$12 monthly.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, in walnut case, sold for \$750, has her partially pa d for; balance owing \$580.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS. Louis XV. Player Piano in figured Walnut, 88 note equipped with automatic tracker, soft tone lever, melody buttons, tone sustaining lever and tempo lever. This is a magnificent instrument, was \$950; original purchaser moved away; balance due on Player, \$660. Terms \$25 cash and \$15 monthly. TWELVE ROLLS MUSIC AND PLAYER BENCH INCLUD-ed with each player size.

ed with each player plano.

PHONOGRAPH, disc, with twenty (20) records, fine big tone; value \$62.80; selling at \$45.00. \$10 cash. \$7 monthly.

Mail orders given prompt attention. Delivery free in city. Freight paid to out-of-town points in Manitoba. Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd. 323 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

All seed-stores keep a mixture of fibre and shell, and to this should be added some charcoal (also obtainable from a seedsman) in the proportion of three or four jumps the size of a walnut to each bowl. Artistic pots in blue, green, red and any other shade desired are also usually stocked by seedsmen, the most useful size being 5 to 8 inches in dismeter.

Culture-Spread the fibre and shell mixture on a newspaper, and moisten with soft water, mixing it well together until thoroughly damp all through, but can still be taken in the hand and squeezed without a drop of surplus water escaping. Fill the bowls a quarter full with the fibre, add three or four lumps of charcoal, and place in position as many bulbs of the same kind as each bowl will hold without overcrowding. Fill up the bowls with the fibres, working it well in amongst the bulbs, place the bowls in a warm but airy cellar, for plants, like human beings, need air when they are growing or they will die. Water the bulbs about once every week or ten days, the time being judged by the condition of the fibre, which must never be allowed to become dry, neither must it be kept too moist, as either of these extremes will result in failure.

flowering of different varieties, dividing them into early, medium early and late. Those I have mentioned are all good for forcing, but of course there are many other to choose from. It should be re-membered the later Tulips have longer stems than the early ones. Roman Hyacinths, Paper White or Polyanthus Narcissi, Crocus and Scilla Sibrica can all be used for indoor culture with good results, but in all cases whatever is grown remember to buy only the very best quality bulbs, they will prove cheapest in the end.

The Food of Literature.

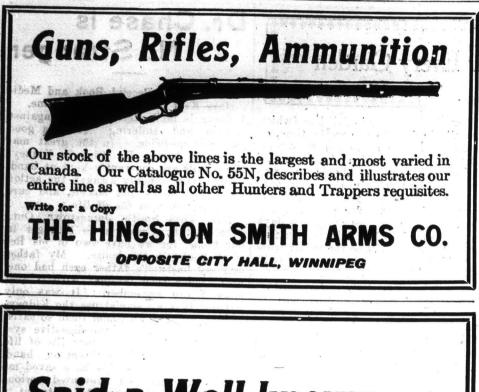
Some people with their hearts in literature may take comfort from the fact that here is a cataclysm which will feed and shape it in future years, as it was fed and shaped by the French Revolution for almost a century.... War is ugly, as ugly a monster as any-body can fancy, but it has, out of its very ugliness, been the raw food of many beautiful things in literature.--A. Milne.



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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914



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When Almighty Voice was Silenced

DODODODODODO By J. D. A. Évans, Crystal City. DODODODODODO

[In April of 1896, the notorious Indian have forgotten about him nowadays. outlaw, Almighty Voice, was finally conquered in his retreat near Duck Lake by a detachment of the North West Mounted Police, who utilized a nine pound cannon loaded with 36 rounds of shrapnel.]

T was during the evening hours of one of the excessively sultry days Western Saskatchewan experienced in the first week of August last, that the writer was sitting in the garden situate at the rear of the Mounted Police Station at Gull Lake. In a cosy arm chair sat Mrs. Cutting; her husband the Sergeant in charge of the Gull Lake detachment, R.N.W.M.P., was reclining against the steps leading into the office. "You've been in the force a long time, Sergeant?" asked the writer.

The Sergeant, who, to use the expression made to his questioner a few days previously by an official of very high standing in the Mounted, "hasn't a yellow streak in his entire make up," is

Were you in the force then?"

"I was," answered Sergeant Cutting. 'And I was also present at the termination of his wild career. It was," he paused momentarily, "yes, in 1896, of course, but I've never forgotten the events. I was with the detachment sent out from Regina to get Almighty Voice, dead or alive.'

"I would like to hear that story, Sergeant," remarked the writer, who had learned during the day that the Gull Lake police official is able to recite events in his now lengthy official career in a manner possessed by few men.

"It was in the fall of 1894 that Almighty Voice commenced to make himself a rather prominent figure in the records of the force. He was a Cree Indian, born at Duck Lake, and at this time would be about twenty-three years of age. People talk about men of physique; Almighty Voice was of this class and no mistake; as a sprinter, few

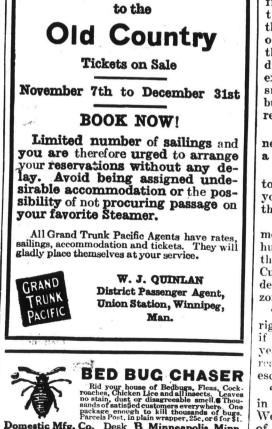


His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught reviewing troops at Edmonton, Al-berta prior to their entraining for the front. In the direct rear Lieut.-Governor Bulyea

Bulyea. The Duke's term of office was nearly up, and Prince Alexander of Teck was to have succeeded him. At the outbreak of war, the Duke of Connaught remained on in his Vice-Regal capacity. His long and thorough military experience gained in pre-vious wars and his grasp of Canadian affairs made him the man of the hour. At the declaration of war he immediately plunged into military activities. Lieut-Governor Bulyea, who accompanies him in the picture, at the declaration of war on behalf of the Province of Alberta donated half a million bushels of oats for shipment to Great Britain.

one of the most pleasant men to if any Indians at all could begin to converse with. At first he was of a compare with him. I think it was in somewhat reticent disposition to refer October of the year mentioned, that he to the many years of faithful service he | was mixed up a case of cattle stead has performed in summer's sunshine ing; however, he was arrested and and wintry blizzard, with the guardians brought up for preliminary hearing of the trails of the northland. Possibly he might have been excused before a magistrate at Duck Lake and remanded. In those days, Sergeant Colebrooke, a splendid officer, was in from conversation regarding his activities with the force. An hour prior to charge of the detachment at that place. the writer's visit, the indefatigable Two constables were serving under him. officer had returned from a patrol After the magistrate had given Almighty through a large section of the enormous Voice a remand, he was placed in a cell district over which his jurisdiction at the Post; one of the constables was extends. But within a few minutes a told off to guard the prisoner. Colebrooke smile crept over the sergeant's sunknew very well the desperate character burned face; then, he laughingly Almighty Voice possessed. About two o'clock the next morning, the prisoner replied: "Yes, it's a fact that I have been conrequested to be taken outside and was conducted by the constable, who shortly afterward replaced him in the cell. When "And seen some strange happenings this guard went off duty at four o'clock and notified the relief, it was only for a few minutes that the prisoner was left the experiences you've passed through." Mrs. Cutting laughed at this statealone-the constable was much surprised to find the cell empty; Almighty Voice had escaped! Without a moment's delay the guard awakened Sergeant Colebrooke and informed him of the occurrence. In a few minutes Colebrooke had started off in pursuit of the fugitive, but realizing the importance of taking an interpreter with him in case the Indian "I've been in some pretty tight places right enough," said he. "I don't know should be overtaken, returned to the Post and left at daybreak with a halfbreed who could converse in the Cree very fluently. The district through which they passed was covered with very thickly grown bluffs which, of course, would afford a good hiding place "Almighty Voice!" replied the writer in tones of great surprise. "I was in the for Almighty Voice. However, about West at that time but I've never heard noon Colebrooke caught up with the of Almighty Voice since. People must, outlaw who had with him a young squaw,





Excursions

nected with the Mounted Police for quite a time."

too," remarked the writer. "Some of you fellows could relate queer stories of

ment, adding that she guessed her husband could, especially so concerning the early days in the Yukon. Sergeant Cutting was a member of the first police detachment dispatched to this distant zone.

if you were living in Manitoba eighteen years ago; if so, you might recollect reading of Almighty Voice and his escapades."





1914

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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

The Western Home Monthly

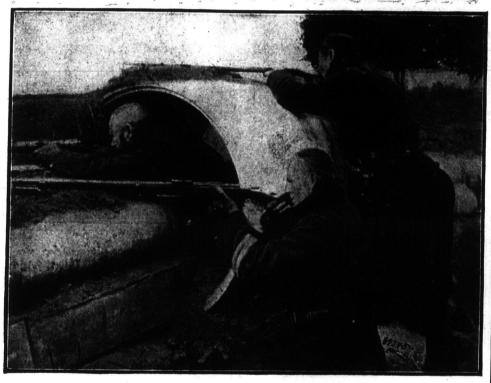
his wife I should say, by name Prairie Chicken. The interpreter called out to Almighty Voice that he had better stop, whereupon the fugitive shook his fist at Colebrooke and through the halfbreed warned him not to approach too closely. Then Colebrooke beckoned to Almighty Voice that he wished to speak with him, and was just about to dismount and effect his arrest when the outlaw, who was sitting on the side of a cart with his rifle standing between his legs, turned sharply around and facing Colebrooke brought the weapon to his shoulder and deliberately shot the Sergeant through the heart. At this occurrence the interpreter turned his horse and bolted back to Duck Lake to notify the police. Patrols were soon dispatched from Prince Albert and Battleford instructed to arrest the murderer at any cost. The country was thoroughly searched, but Almighty Voice had made good his escape to the timbered country farther north and after this he was at large for eighteen months."

"Quite an escapade," remarked the writer. "How did the Police eventually get hold of him?"

"I'm just coming to that," replied rgeant Cutting. "His finish up Sergeant Cutting. happened in a rather peculiar fashion. In April of 1896, a half breed ex-scout

was coming on, Raeburn and his men retired to recommence operations at daybreak. But before noon, the Sergeant was shot in the groin and a constable took him back to Duck Lake; later in the afternoon, Corporal Hocking and Constable Kerr were both killed by the Indians.

"For some days the police "remained in the vicinity; the corpses of the policemen were in the bluff whither they had entered to charge the fugitives out. By this time many settlers and half breeds hearing of the affair, had collected at the bluff; occasionally a few shots would be fired at them. To Mr. Grundy, who was at this time postmaster at Duck Lake, Almighty Voice was known from childhood; hence, Mr. Grundy was of opinion that he could induce the fugitive to come out and surrender, and accordingly went out to the scene. As he was driving along the edge of the bluff, several spokes of his buggy wheels were shot out; then, he stepped down to walk toward the place. In the centre of this bluff, Almighty Voice with two other Indians, Dublin and Salteau, had dug out a pit in which they were hiding, covering this retreat with a blanket. Mr. Grundy had only walked a few yards before he was riddled with bullets, after which the outlaws came out for his body despite the heavy firing of those outside. of the force was then ranching near Duck After this murderous action it was de-



Belgian Sharpshooters picking off the Germans.

end of the month, he happened to be riding over the range in search of strayed cattle and horses, and saw in the distance what appeared to him to be an antelope amongst a small bunch of calves grazing between some bluffs. He rode toward the animals and soon found out that what he had considered to be an antelope was a young Salteaux Indian who was crawling on all fours en-deavouring to catch a calf by the tail to kill it for food. The half breed spoke to him in Cree asking what he was doing. The answer received was a bullet in the shoulder from the rear. Turning around on the saddle, he at once recognized Almighty Voice who was then standing against a poplar tree. The fugitive sprang toward him with the intention of catching his horse. He didn't contrive to do this. The half breed spurred the animal and left Almighty Voice who made desperate efforts to keep up, eventually giving up the race and firing a few parting shorts. The ex-scout lost no time in galloping to Duck Lake and reporting the fact that he had seen the outlaw some twenty miles distant from the town. The police immediately set out upon his trail. Inspector Allen was in charge of this detachment, but as the party were approaching some heavy timber in the vicinity of which the fugitive had been seen, Allen was shot in the shoulder and was at once taken back to Duck Lake for medical treatment, then Sergeant Raeburn assumed command. In a small poplar bluff on a side hill some Indians were noticed; the police rushed this place several times to force them out and received a fusilade of shots for their efforts. As night was to-morrow.'

Lake. One morning toward the latter | cided to send to Regina for reinforcements. "Upon becoming acquainted with the

details of the affair, Commissioner Herchmer dispatched orders that no more rushes be made on the bluff; he did not wish to lose any more men. A party of fifteen constables left Regina the morning following under command of Assistant Commissioner McIlrea and Inspector Macdonnell in full equipment of horses, saddlery and a nine pounder The party hurried through to gun. Duck Lake.



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"One hour after arrival they started for the bluff, which was reached about half-past ten at night. It was well surrounded by police, settlers and half breeds. An occasional shot would be made by the outlaws, and the information was received from an Indian who was apparently informed some days before, that the fugitives were watching an opportunity to get out of the place, and Dublin was seen several times during the night dressed in the uniform of the dead constable Kerr. The police were awaiting daylight before taking further action; at the first signs of this, Gunner Smith, who had come with the troop from Regina, sighted the nine pounder at five hundred yards, putting in thirty-six rounds of shrapnel. After the discharge of the gun, a charge was made by the police on foot from one end of the bluff to the other, three mounted men patrolling the exterior. I forgot to mention that during the night, Almighty Voice yelled out in Indian that they were 'bucketa' (hungry).

"'Throw in some food,' said he 'We're hungry and we'll finish the fight

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

mighty Voice had told a scout that for several days the outlaws had been subsisting on cotton wood bark. Now to return to the police charge. It was considered strange that no defence was STAMPS—Package free to collectors for 2 cents postage: also offer hundred different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges; five cents, We buy stamps. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto. T.F.

Grundy were taken to Prince Albert for burial; those of the Indians were conveyed to the Reserve and a big pow wow took place for several days. The mother of Almighty Voice appeared on a hill just before the firing of the cannon, and approaching the police requested that she might be allowed to go into the bluff and see her son; she was flatly refused and threatened all kinds of vengeance for a later date.

fancy, are in Saskatchewan yet."

"That's the story of Almighty Voice,"

market has expanded comparativel little. This spring prices were the lowest in several years. The competition from Washington State, where producing costs are lower, was already com-mencing to be felt. The effect of the war thus far has been to increase the cost of production in British Columbia far more than in Washington State, and with eggs being produced in such great quantities on both sides of the boundary, the result is calculated to be the determination of prices in British Columbia, not by the local cost of production, plus a reasonable profit, but by the price at which Americans can lay theirs down with a reasonable gain.

At the time of writing, wheat and oats are costing the British Columbia poultrymen about twenty-five per cent more than when war broke out and poultrymen in the Vancouver and New Westminster districts are disposing of live fowls at the public markets in wholesale numbers. The live weight price for both young and old birds is down to 15 cents a pound, a low water-mark, at the New Westminster market.

As a whole, the farming population of Western Canada, and particularly the mixed farmers, will probably benefit by the war. The cause of the poultryman's trouble, it is patent, is a gain to the grain producer. The prices for livestock and the staple products promise to be

being made by the Indians or any attempt to get out of their retreat, so a search was made; then the bodies of the three fugitives were discovered in the pit, likewise those of Hocking, Kerr and Grundy. When the corpse of Almighty Voice was taken out, his head was simply a shell; the other two Indians were absolutely riddled to pieces. "The remains of Hocking, Kerr and

"It afterwards transpired that Al-

"No, I don't know where many of that police detachment are to-day; some, I

said Sergeant Cutting as he arose from the steps to answer the phone. "The Mounted Police have had some strange work to do in their time, haven't they?"

A Corner of a B.C. Chicken Ranch.

that the wheels of the law may grind "slowly though exceeding small." Almighty Voice was doomed to capture; he was well aware of that fact. The members of the Police Force were determined to avenge the death of two brave comrades and the respected postmaster of Duck Lake. The attitude of Almighty Voice and his two companions in the retreat amidst the cotton woods and elms was in defiance of law and order, and in the morning of a beautiful April day in 1896, the Indians of this vast territory realized that when Britain's representatives on the plains of the northland, the gallant members of the Royal North West Mounted Police,

How to Prevent Leghorns Flying

On the writer's little farm, although Leghorns are raised exclusively fully ninety per cent of the fencing used is but four and one-half feet high. So rarely are we troubled with our birds flying these fences, notwithstanding the prevailing reputation of the Leghorn as a "high flyer," that visitors often ask to be "let in" on our secret. One fellow even circulated the report that we had secured some sort of a patented device to attach to the wings of our birds to prevent their flying. There is a "secret" which is more or

less responsible for our success with low fences and Leghorns. It may be stated very briefly. Keep your birds, from the day they hatch until they leave your possession, familiar with their enclosure and feed and care for them well. Chicks quickly become attached to certain coops or enclosures and when a spot once becomes home to the pullet or cockerel so it will remain, provided the care and feeding given in connection therewith increase that attachment. We start the chicks in the same yard in which we expect them to stay and about the only flying they ever do is to get back into the yard if they happen to get out. Occasionally in the fall when we are shifting the pullets about a bit or sorting the cockerel we have some trouble with their flying ability and, as we usually exhibit a number of fowls each winter, we do not care to take a chance on ruining some exhibition bird by clipping wing feathers. We therefore slip a coarse string over each wing, draw it fairly close up over the back and tie it. This restrains full spreading of the wings and usually effects a complete cure of the flying habit in a few days. But it is only in exceptional cases that this has to be done, for as stated above if one is careful to train his birds to look upon certain quarters as home they will usually stay.

The writer nodded in assent, realizing much better this winter than last.

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

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FOOD undertake to accomplish a desired end. the watchword adopted by them is "Do not dye but tural action. and dare."

The War and the Poultry Industry

By John T. Bartlett, Okanagan Landing, B.C.

Grain is the chief feed for poultry, especially during the important winter season, and the poultrymen of Western Canada, particularly British Columbia, have their own worries now that war has broken out and sent grain prices way up. The farmer who keeps poultry as a side line generally raises his own grain, straw and roots, and the situation for him is not necessarily fated. But for the specialist poultryman, living on two to ten acres of land and buying all his feed, there seem to be breakers ahead. The danger is that producing costs will reach so high a price that the duty barrier will not be sufficient protection against importation from the Northwest States, and that through this competition local eggs will have to be sold at an insignificant profit, or perhaps none at all.

Many poultrymen consider this a real danger, and one must admit that there are disturbing circumstances. Take the case of British Columbia. Here is a province, the poultry population of which has been doubling and trebling the past three or four years, whereas the home

Incidentally, some inventive genius ought to get up some kind of a device for preventing flying-something which will not injure the plumage or the fowls.

The Western Home Monthly

1914

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Tom the Piper's Son: "How do you like your quarters?"

The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe: "Oh, dear! The basement should be half soled and we're so crowded I really ought to have an E width."

A Misfit

The Song of the Dental Demon

Oh, blithe and gay is the roundelay Of one of my profession, For what more fair than a dental chair

And a victim in possession? I bind him firm, so he cannot squirm,

And then prescribe a filling;-Oh, sweet the sound when the wheels fly

round! A dream of delight the drilling!

I swoop and swerve till I find the nerve, His frantic sobs unheeding;

Then slide and slip while I catch his lip To leave it bruised and bleeding!

I jab my thumb in his tender gum,

The probe and file applying; A skilful punch or a sudden crunch-

Ah, see the splinters flying!

I spring a joke, while I pick and poke, And chuckle appreciation;

His swollen tongue, adroitly wrung, Forbids vituperation!

A careless lunge or an artful plunge His aching face enlarges;

A final rasp and a parting gasp, Then he pays me the charges!

Why He Wept

He was a hard-looking ruffian, but his counsel, in a voice husky with emotion, addressed the jury. "Gentlemen," said he, "my client was

driven by the want of food to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy food for his little ones. Evidence of this lies in the fact that he didn't take a pocketbook, containing fifty dollars in bills, that was lying in the room."

The counsel paused for a moment, and the silence was interrupted by a sob of the prisoner.

"Why do you weep?" asked the Judge. "Because," replied the prisoner, didn't see the pocketbook."

Really Crowded

A friend was complaining the other day to Captain Barber, Port Captain of the State pilots, about the crowded condition of the steamboat on which he recently made a trip. "Four in a room?" replied Barber. "That's nothing. You should have travelled in the days of the gold rush to California. I remember one trip out of New York we carried more than one thousand passengers, and if you put fifty on that ship to-day there'd be a holler that would reach Washington and make trouble for somebody. To show you how crowded it was, and what 'crowded' really means, three days out from New York a chap walked up to the old man and said:

Quite a Flock Census Taker: "How many are there

in that bunch of Portugese ?" Landlady: "Six. A Portugoose, a Portugander, and four little Portugoslings.'

understandings. Nevertheless, the pair were devoted to each other, and when the husband died not long ago the widow was inconsolable. "Well, there's one blessing, Maggie, for they do say that poor Mike died happy." "Indade he did," responded the widow. "The dear lad! The lasht thing he done was to crack me over the head wid a I medicine-bottle."

Faithful

has a story of an Irish couple in that city

who, despite a comparatively happy mar-

ried life, were wont to have violent mis-

Representative Fitzgerald of Boston

BRAVO!

(Fred. E. Weatherly in the London Daily Mail.)

Kitchener sat in his London den, Silent and grim and grey, Making his plans with an iron pen,

Just in Kitchener's way. And he saw where the clouds rose

dark and dun, And all that it meant, he knew: We shall want every man who can

shoulder a gun To carry this thing right through!"

Bravo Kitchener! say what you want.

No one shall say you nay! And the world shall know, where our bugles blow,

We've a Man at the head-to-day!

Jellicoe rides on the grey North Seas Watching the enemy's lines, Where their Lord High Admirals

skulk at ease Inside of their hellish mines.

they have drunk too deep to the boasted fight,

They have vowed too mad a vow! What do they think—on the watchto-night?

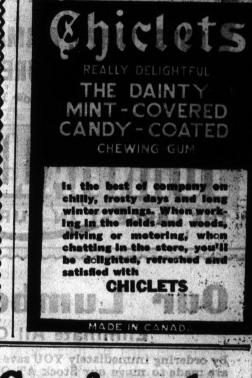
What toast are they drinking now?

Bravo, Jellicoe! Call them again, And whenever they take the call, Show them the way, give them their "Day!" And settle it once for all!

The "Jewel" Let The Grafonola Entertain You

SUFFERED FOR FOUR YEARS From Heart Trouble and Nervous Prostration

Mrs. John Hewson, Caledonia, Ont., writes:-"I feel it my duty to let you know of the great benefit your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I Heart and Nerve Pills did for me: I suffered for four years with heart trouble and nervous prostration. I was so bad that I could not go upstairs without sitting down at the top before I could go to my room. I couldn't sleep nor lie on my left side, for it would seem as though my heart would stop. I thought my time had come. I was doctoring with the doctor, but didn't get any benefit. I was advised to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I got two boxes, and after I had taken one box I began to feel better, and after I had taken two I could go up and down stairs withto feel better, and after I had taken two I could go up and down stairs with-out resting, so I took eight boxes, and I am enjoying good health again. I consider it a Godsend to have your pills in the house." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per hox or 3 hoxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.





In Lighter Vein

And French is facing the enemy's front,

Stubbornly day to day, Taking the odds and bearing the. brunt,

Just in the Britisher's way. And he hears the message, that makes

him glad, Ring through the smoke and flame. 'Fight on, Tommy! stick to them,

lad!

Jack's at the same old game!"

Bravo, Tommy, stand as you've stood.

And, whether you win or fall, Show them you fight as gentlemen should,

And die like gentlemen all!

So Kitchener plans in London Town, French is standing at bay,

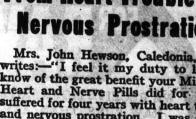
Jellicoe's ships ride up and down, Holding the seas' highway. And you that loaf where the skies

are blue,

And play by a petticoat hem, These are the men who are fighting for you!

What are you doing for them?

Bravo, then, for the men who fight! To Hell with the men who play! It's a fight to the end for honor and friend, It's a fight for our lives to-day!





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stated m the your losure Chicks coops ce beerel so e and rewith

e yard y and is to appen fall e about have bility ber of re to bition We each er the s full sually flying ily in to be care-

n cersually genius device which fowls.

Captain, you really must find me a place to sleep.'

Where in thunder have you been sleeping until now?' asked the old man.

'Well,' says the fellow, 'you see it's this way: I've been sleeping on a sick man, but he's getting petter now and won't stand for it much longer.' "

Out of the Mouth of Babes

A clergyman famous for his begging abilities was once catechizing a Sundayschool. When comparing himself as pastor of the church to a shepherd, and his congregation to the sheep, he put the following question to the children: "What does the shepherd do for the sheep?"

To the confusion of the minister a small boy in the front row piped out: "Shears them!"



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PORTAGE AVENUE,

Let any one of these beautiful Columbia models help to joyfully pass the long winter evenings. For impromptu dances, vocal or instrumental music, grand opera, and the modern hit-songs, there is nothing

to compare with the grafonola's reproduction of all musical sounds.



(\$78.00 including records)



Sunday Reading

Triumph

Let not the moil of time, nor stress of care

Make in your heart the furrow of the share Of plough held by the hand or strong

opposing ill, Nor break the path straight marked by

steadfast will. To stress of time oppose that grip of soul

Which guides life's coursers to the destined goal.

Richard Sill Holmes.

The Man and the Message

A congregation were recently SG favorably impressed with their newlyappointed pastor that they put up in front of their church the notice, "Come

presenting Jesus to him as his only Saviour. He listened as respectfully and attentively as his condition would permit, but it was easy to see that I had taken no strong hold on him. Then the Holy Spirit whispered to me—as distinctly, I felt, as he ever spoke to an apostle: "Present Jesus to him as the pilot's Pilot." I had my point and made haste to use it. "How many times," I said to the old

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

man, "when the storm was on the river and a fog made piloting difficult, the only thing that saved your vessel from going on the rocks was your clear eye and calm and steady nerve. Now, my dear man," I continued, "you are in the strait of death, the fog is on and the tide is drifting you away. What you most need is a pilot, and Jesus is the pilot's Pilot. Won't you take Him on board ?"

The old man gathered together what proved to be his dying strength, and answered in a glad, strong "I will," and I could almost see Christ step aboard. Instinctively we all gathered up close to his bedside and broke into the familiar hymn, "Jesus, Saviour, pilot me.'

Thereupon the old man died, and as I looked into his rugged placid face, there was in it, as you may well believe, "A light that never was on sea or land," and he seemed to say to me: "I met my Pilot face to face, and He took me safely to the port."

The Marys of History

The name of Mary has played an important part in history. In Scotland the first Royal Mary was the daughter of Duke Arnold of Gueldres, who married James II., and afterwards became Queen Regent. Then we have Marie of Lorraine, who married James V., after refusing Henry VIII. Their daughter was the famous Mary Queen of Scots, the most romantic and fascinating figure in the whole history of the olden Marys. The Mary who is best known by her forbidding title on account of her cruelty had best be passed over.

Henrietta Maria became the ill-fated wife of Charles I. Mary of Moderna was the second wife of James II. Mary, the daughter of James II. by his first wife, by her marriage with William of Orange, invested their joint reign with, a glory which is even now undiminished. Since then we have had several princesses named Mary-one the daughter of George II., another of George while the mother of our late Queen was Mary Louisa Victoria.

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We Permit Examination of Car before Payment Farmers Co-Operative Lumber Co. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ask your neighbor to take The Western Home Special Rates in combination with Monthly. other papers.

and hear our new minister." We are rather of the opinion that a wiser plan for the members of this church to pursue would have been one of silence for a period of not less than six months. If at the end of that time they were still enthusiastic for their newly-appointed shepherd, they would then seemingly be justified in their boastful invitation.

A much more appropriate placard would have been, "Come in and hear the old story of salvation." It is never safe to put the man before the message. Too often do we hear the man-due probably to the fact that the man gets before the theme. But when the man hides behind the message, he cannot be seen nor heard. He is hid in Christ.

The Pilot's Pilot

This touching incident is told by the Kev. J. Balcolm Shaw, the evangelist. One night I was sent for to visit a man who was dying. The little granddaughter who came for me led me to an apartment house a few streets above where I lived, and down into the basement, where the caretaker had her apartment. I found there a man seventy years of age in the last stages of pneumonia, with that labored breath which made it unmistakable that death was but a few moments off.

Upon inquiry I found that he was a pilot. I talked to him about his soul as seriously and wisely as I knew how, The Western Home Monthly.

But the most essentially English of all Marys in the history of the country is our present beloved Queen.



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The Western Home Monthly

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Young People

Empty Troubles

When I blow away a bubble, and then gladly watch it float,

I forget that I have trouble. It is like a fairy's boat,

But it's gone in just a minute, For, you see, there's nothing in it;

Like an empty bit of nothing, lighter

than a drop of dew, Dancing sunbeams glimmer through it; Very often, if we knew it,

Light might shine through troubles, too.

When you have a foolish trouble, why not treat it as a bubble

To be blithely blown away?

Just draw in your breath and blow it, and almost before you know it, You will treat your task as play; Even though it may be raining,

You may cease to sadly fret, And contentedly forget

To be sighing and complaining.

Come, let's blow away our troubles as we blow away the bubbles That so quickly disappear,

Leaving no sad traces here; Trouble's gone in just one minute, for, you see, there's nothing in it,

When we give up sighing sadly And keep looking upward gladly, Speaking only words of cheer.

-St. Nicholas.

Politeness in Little Things

There is a little rhyme that defines politeness better than the dictionaries define it:

Politeness is to do and say

The kindest thing in the kindest way. Most of us are willing, even anxious, to be kind in great matters and on special occasions; but we often forget to be polite in little things.

'How many shall I provide for ?" asked a caterer of the woman who employed him.

"I don't know," she answered. "I sent out three hundred invitations, but I have received answers from only half that number. I really don't know what to do.

Doubtless each of the one hundred and fifty delinquents, if reproached, would have made the excuse that the presence or absence of one person could not matter among so many; but when the one is multiplied by one hundred and fifty it matters much.

"I haven't heard from Alice since she

It may not be easy to earn such a reputation, but it is possible. Politeness in little things always brings large and sweet rewards. The girl who is con-siderate will never lack social pleasures or warm friends.

I Sent a Letter to My Love

The children form a ring, leaving out one to send the letter She folds a pockethandkerchief in oblong shape to suggest an envelope and walks around the inside of the ring, singing:

"I sent a letter to my love; I lost it, I found it."

holding it first behind and then before her, "I sent a letter to my love;

Oh what is this around it?"

She looks doubtfully at the packet in her hand, then around the circle, and

sings: "Who will take my letter, my letter, my letter, Who will take my letter to my love

from me?

Having chosen a boy, she approaches him, singing: "You will take my letter to my love

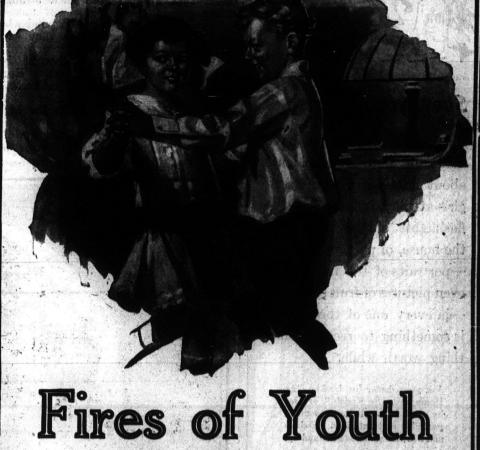
from me."

At the same moment she drops the hand-At the same moment she chops and the kerchief at his feet and springs across to the other side of the ring; the child who received the handkerchief runs and breaks through the ring after her. If he can tap her with the handkerchief before she gets back to his place, she must send the letter again; if not the new holder sends it, and so on until all have had it.



A 25-cent Size

Quaker Oats is put up in both the large 25-cent package and the 10-cent size. The larger size saves buying so often-saves running out. Try it-see how long it lasts.



Are Best Fed by Delicious Quaker Oats-You Know It

You mothers know that youth needs Quaker Oats-needs an abundance of it.

As an energy food—as a source of vitality nothing can take its place.

Nothing else grown is so rich in the elements needed for brains and nerves. Nothing so supplies the needs of study or of play.

But most children get too little. Most grownups, too. Find out what a difference it will make in a month to serve at least one big dish per day.

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E-CK Man.

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bade me good-bye last fall," said the mistress of a summer home in which she entertained many guests. "For a time after she left I was anxious, but I know that she is all right, because she spent Christmas with a friend of mine."

Doubtless the girl who neglected to write the note of thanks and apprecia-tion meant to do it promptly; but she was busy, or she forgot.

Sometimes we owe our lack of thoughtfulness in the every-day affairs of life to the unfortunate habit of considering "our own" as somehow less entitled to consideration than others.

"I'm so sorry my rapid rocking has made you nervous," said a young girl to an elderly visitor. "I would not have done it knowingly for the world."

"It always makes me nervous too, to see anyone rock so fast," said the girl's grandmother quietly. The girl blushed crimson. It had never occurred to her to consider her dearly loved grandmother in such little matters.

There is, moreover, another side to the matter. "I can tell you why Myra is so popular," said a woman of wide sympathy and experience. "She's considerate. She is neither too early nor too late. She is always in good humor. She tries to do whatever is wanted of her, but she never pushes herself for-She acknowledges invitations ward. and courtesies promptly, and never changes her mind, for her own convenience, at the last moment. She never intrudes her moods upon her friends."

There was once a young Pig, who wished to see the world. He lived in a sty with his mother, and he used to talk of his great plans, and of what he would do by-and-by when he went out into the world. He had been born in the sty, and the door was too high for him to see the yard.

One day the farm boy did not shut the

sty door. "Ho! Ho! now is my time!" cried the Pig. "Now I'm off! It is no good for you to come, you poor old thing," he said to his mother. "You will be in my way, and in your own as well, for I know you do not care to see the world. I will come back and let you have a look at me when

I am a great Pig." "Take care, take care," said his mother. "It may be well to go out into the world, if you must, but it is best to stop at home if you can." "Poor old thing!" was all the young

Pig said, and he turned up his snout as he said it.

He went through the door, out in the It was a square yard, with a high vard. wall all round it, and a high door in one side of the wall.

"Re Wincarnis"

Mr. Frank S. Ball, P.O. Box 577, Toronto, the Canadian 'representative of Wincarnis states that he has stocks in various parts of the Dominion, and anyone unable to procure supplies will kindly note to write him. The price of Wincarnis has not been advanced

These flakes are so luscious, so rich in their flavor, that most folks want more than they get.

Juaker Oats

The Best-Loved Morning Dish

These flakes are not made of assorted oats. We pick just the big, plump grains—just the cream of the oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

We treat them with dry heat, then steam heat. This adds to the natural flavor. The result is a rare, delicious dish, tempting in taste and aroma.

Quaker Oats has won the world by this matchless flavor. The peoples of a hundred nations send here now to get it.

Yet your grocer supplies it at no extra price if you simply specify Quaker.

The object of all this is to make this dish delightful. To win children to it, to hold them, and to tempt them to eat enough.

You'll be glad that we make this food so inviting when you learn how people like it. Serve a trial meal to-morrow

10c. and 25c. per Package, Except in Far West

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914



34

Show your friends

the Kodak pictures you have made of amusing incidents about home, of the boys and girls at play, indoors or outflashlights of the interior of the house, of parties or socials -portraits of the family and even pictures of fruit or plants, -in every one of these there is something to recall-something worth while.

Ask your dealer for booklet "At Home with the Kodak," or free by mail. It tells how to make portraits and interiors. Kodaks and Brownie cameras \$1.00 and up.

Ganadian Kodak Co., Limited 610 King St. W. Toronto



"So this is the world?" said he. "What

So this is the world?" said he. "What a large place it is! Dear me! I must take care, or I shall get lost. I must keep close by the edge of the world, so that I may not lose my way." So he walked on by the side of the wall, and soon saw a flock of Geese. They put out their heads and made a great noise as he went by. The young Pig did not like this and he went on as fast as he could. like this and he went on as fast as he could. But as soon as he had passed, he felt quite proud that he had seen such strange things

Next he saw two Ducks in a pond who cried "Quack! quack!" when they saw him.

"What does that mean?" thought the Pig. But he could not find out. "How much I shall have to tell when I get home," he thought.

By this time he had got to the high door.

"This must be the end of the world!" said he, for he could not see through the door.



Then I saw a huge red pig with two horns. There is but one pig of this sort in the world."

"Well, to be sure!" said his mother. "I should have made friends with him," went on the young Pig, "but he did not look my way. And then, as I had gone all round the world, I came home. Ah! the world is a fine place, you poor old thing!' and he turned up his snout once more.

"I know all that is to be known now." said he. "The farm boy may shut the door when he likes. I am a great Pig now. I know the world."

"Well, to be sure!" said his mother.

Little in-a-Minute

By Jane Arnold

The big, Yellow Sun smiled down upon them and the Singing Brook hummed pretty little tunes for them to listen to.

"I am going to load my boat with little green apples, Dicky," said Bobby: "Perhaps the Old Chipmunk who lives

at the foot of the Pine Tree will go aboard and take them off with him."

Bobby began gathering small green apples as fast as he could and putting them on the deck of his little ship, but Dicky sat on the bank of the Singing Brook, doing nothing and only watching. "When are you going to load your ship, Dicky?" Bobby asked as he put in the

last apples.

"In a minute," Dicky answered, but before the minute, Dicky answered, but be-fore the minute had come, Bobby's ship, its white sail flying, had started down the Singing Brook to the other wharf. Dicky jumped up then and loosed his boat from its moorings, but it was very far behind Bobby's all the way. The two little boys crept softly through the willow trees that stood along the edge of the Singing Brook. As they came to the other make-believe wharf they saw the Old Chipmunk creep out of his house at the foot of the Pine Tree and go out on the wharf to wait for the little ship to come in. When it came, he unloaded all the cargo of apples and carried them over to his cellar. But when Dicky's ship came in, so late and so empty, the Old Chipmunk did nothing but smell of it. Then he sat on the end of the make-believe wharf in the sunshine and basked and did not even look at Dicky's ship again.

"I have thought of something very nice to do now," said Bobby, as the two little boys carried their ships back again.

"We will play that the flowers are children and we will give them a ride in our ships."

'Yes, we will!" agreed Dicky.

So Bobby picked many little flower children; clovers in pink bonnets and buttercups in wide yellow hats and daisies in gold bonnets with white strings, and he put them carefully aboard his ship. But Dicky only stood by in the grass and watched.

"When are you going to fill your boat with flowers, Dicky?" Bobby asked as he. helped the last flower child aboard.

"In a minute," Dicky answered, but just then down the Singing Brook came. the Whispering Wind. It filled the little white sails and away sailed the two little ships, the flower children aboard Bobby's. fluttering and dancing with the joy of having a boat ride.

All the way down the Singing Brook, pretty passengers joined the flower chil-dren on board Bobby's ship. A gold butterfly fluttered down to the deck with his yellow and black wings, kissing the clovers beneath their pink bonnets. A silver dragon fly darted down to the ship with his rainbow-tinted wings to mend the white strings of the daisies' caps which had been torn by the frolicsome Whispering Wind. When Bobby's ship reached the other wharf it looked like an excursion boat but, ah, Dicky's ship was quite

"I know the nicest play of all, now,"

GIRLS-This beauti-

GIRLS-This beauti-ful stylish muff will keep you is so handsome and dressy that you will be the envy of all your friends. It is the very newest pil-low shape-and extra large in size, measuring more than the the envy of all your friends. It is the very newest pil-low shape-and extra large in size, measuring more than the inches wide by 10 inches deep. It is lined throughout with fine quality black satin with the new ruffle edge and and dressy, will give you years of wear and satisfaction and is surely just what you most want. We are prepared to give away, absolutely free 1.000 of these handsome nuffs to quickly introduce our delight-and advess today and we will send your names and advess today and we will send you 35 handsome Carnation, Wood Violet, White Rose, etc. Help us adver-tise this delightful perfume by selling these among your friends at our special introduction price of only 100 esch. It is very easy as many ladies buy 5 and 6 bottles of this fume is sold and we promptly forward the muff just as presented, all charges paid right to your door. We unarnet estistation. Write today to THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO. 5

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A Type of the British Nobility now rendering inestimable service to the State

He went on, still by the side of the wall, and met a large Cow, and when he saw her great horns he thought he had best get out of her way as fast as he could. So he made haste and soon found that he was back at the door of his own

sty. "So here you are!" said his mother. "Here I am!" cried Piggy. "And what have you seen?"

"Oh! such things! I have been all around the world. I find it is square, and has a wall all around it, lest pigs should fall off. In fact it is like a big

sty." "Well, to be sure!" said his mother. "And the end of the world," went on the young Pig, "is made of wood, and has two high posts, one on each side, to mark the place. The first thing that I saw in the world was a herd of queer pigs. They had but two legs each, and they were quite white. Then I saw two pigs that could There are but two in the world. swim. Think of that! And they said, "Quack, guack.

"What does that mean?" asked his mother.

"Oh, it is what they say in the world," "It said the young Pig, with a grand air. is no good to tell you what it means, for you have not been there, you know.

They looked almost exactly alike, did these two little boys. Bobby wore a widebrimmed sun hat with a blue band around it, and Dicky wore a wide brimmed sun hat with a red band around it. Bobby wore a brown linen sailor suit with blue anchors on the collar and Dicky wore a brown linen sailor suit with red anchors on the collar. Bobby had a beautiful toy ship to play with and Dicky had a beautiful ship, too. As for the ships, they looked just exactly alike. Each beautiful toy ship was painted white and green, and each had a big white sail as wide and as pretty as a dove's wing, and each had a strong little rudder, painted red.

Bobby and Dicky had made a make-believe wharf in the Singing Brook of sticks and stones and nice black mud. There, anchored at the wharf, lay the two beautiful toy boats, their white sails flapping and fat with wind. When their strings were loosed from the wharf, the Whispering Wind would carry the two little boats way, way down the Singing Brook to another little make-believe wharf made of sticks and stones and nice black mud that Bobby and Dicky had made farther on.

So the Sun smiled down more broadly and the Singing Brook began a merrier tune than the last one and Bobby and Licky began to play.

said Bobby, "we will take of Dicky, and have a race." "we will take our ships back,

"Oh, that will be nice!" Dicky answered, so the two little boys carried the two ships back and launched them side by side in the Singing Brook.

Down by the Singing Brook Dicky waited to launch his ship once more. The Whispering Wind filled the sails a third time, and away sailed the beautiful little toy ship, so pretty with its green and white paint, and its rudder that was painted red. Dicky ran along beside it, to see how fast it sailed. Faster and faster sailed Dicky's ship. It did not stop when it came to the Pine Tree where the Old Chipmunk was busy in his cellar sorting out his apples. It did not stop when it came to the wading pool where all the flower children stood, keeping cool and fresh and sweet. On and on sailed the lit-tle ship for the Whispering Wind was taking it a long, long way off to the place where the Singing Brook loses itself in the River, and the River goes on down to the sea.

"Come back! Oh, do come back!" called Dicky to the little ship, but the ship sailed only the faster. "Please come back!" cried Dicky, as his

beautiful ship sailed out if sight. "In a minute!" the Whispering Wind

called back.

But the little ship never came back. So Dicky went slowly across the field and home to dinner, but when he reached there what do you think had happened?

The fat, white potatoes, the yellow chicken meat and the red cherry dumplings were cold.

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The Western Home Monthly

The Home Doctor Chlorosis

This is a peculiar form of anemia which occurs in young women, generally between the ages of fifteen and twenty. If it is found after the age of twenty-five it is a relapse from a former attack. It is characterized by a yellowish green tint of the skin, and from this it receives its name. In any case of anemia where there is a doubt of the diagnosis, an examination of the blood itself will soon settle the question.

The blood of the chlorotic patient will invariably be deficient in hemoglobin, which is the coloring-matter of the red corpuscles and the carrier of oxygen to the system. While in other forms of anemia the red corpuscles may be found greatly decreased in quantity, in chlorosis they will be found in sufficient number, but poor in quality.

As it is the hemoglobin in the blood which enables one to breathe, it follows as a matter of course that any deficiency in it will affect the breathing power, and therefore the supply of necessary oxygen which comes to the system. The chlorotic patient therefore lives in continual bad air wherever she is, and her whole system suffers accordingly.

The whole muscular system of course suffers, because muscular force is in direct ratio to the amount of oxygen taken in. The heart muscle will be weak and irritable, and there will be a sense of breathlessness and probably palpitation following any exertion. As the entire system of muscles is affected, there will naturally be a sense of fatigue and lassitude, with pain at the base of the neck and in the small of the back.

The peculiar color is absent in certain cases, although it may declare itself on the backs of the hands and on the ears or the chest, when it is not noticeable on the face except as an ordinary pallor. Another system that will usually be found in the sufferer from chlorosis is puffiness of the face and swelling of the ankles. There may also be a persistent

dry cough, worse at night, or coming. on after long talking. As to the treatment of this condition, iron in some form or another may be said to be a specific, but must, of course, be regulated by the physician in charge, both as to the form of iron to be taken and the quantity.

There should be careful attention to general hygiene. Plenty of time should be spent in the open air, but fatiguing exercise should not be attempted until the muscles have regained t tone

Pernicious anemia is another matter. It attacks adults, both men and women, and is almost always fatal. The victims of this form of anemia are often well clothed in flesh and look robust. Furthermore, their symptoms are in many cases mistaken for those of kidney or heart trouble, paralysis, disease of the liver, and so on, until an examination of the blood establishes a diagnosis.

Leukamia means · literally, "white blood." In this condition the red blood-

cells are greatly diminished. The course of leukamia is a great deal like that of pernicious anemia, and calls for about the same treatment-complete rest in bed, good air and food, plenty of sunshine, and the administration of some form of arsenic.

Secondary anemia can always be traced to some definite cause, such as rapid loss of blood from a wound, resulting in a condition of so-called acute anemia, the loss from hemorrhages from the lungs in tuberculosis, or the depletion of the blood from poisoning.

The poison in the system resulting from cancer or tuberculosis causes anemia by blood destruction, while wounds or hemorrhages cause it by blood loss.

More than half the blood in the body

When this occurs in a hitherto healthy person, from a severe wound, for example, the system immediately sets to work to bring the blood back to its normal amount, the condition of acute anemia gradually yielding day by day as the body makes up its loss.

There is an anemia of the poor caused by a diet deficient in bloodbuilding materials, or by inferior cool:-ing, such as the habitual frying of meat.

Short Breath

Respiration in health and under normal conditions of rest or moderate exercise is an unconscious act, almost as much so as digestion, or the beating of the heart, but it is very easily discan be lost without death resulting. turbed, even in health, and in certain



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and common sense should be exercised as to hours of study, diet and sleep.

Anemia

Anemia, from a Greek word meaning "want of blood," is of two kinds, primary and secondary. The primary anemias are so called because as yet medical science has not discovered their direct cause, and until this is done it is necessary to recognize and treat them as diseases in themselves. When the reason for the condition is found out, then the anemia, which is really only a symptom of some disease and not a disease in itself, will be called secondary instead of primary.

The principal forms of primary anemia are chlorosis, pernicious anemia, and leukamia. Chlorosis generally attacks young girls in the early teens. It is not very well understood, but seems to be a condition of poor blood formation rather than of blood destruction. Its treatment is simple, consisting in fresh air, good food and the administration of some form of iron. The results are prompt, and with a little care a perfect state of health may be established.

Asthma Can be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cures no sufferer can doubt the most stubbing effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you. cures can supply you.

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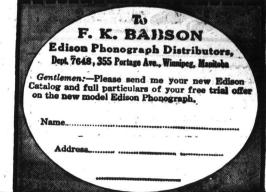
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The Western Home Monthly

diseases its disturbance is often one of the most distressing symptoms. The short breath following violent exertion, such as running or hill-climbing, is familiar to every one. It is due to the increased call for oxygenation of the blood and the temporary inability of the heart to pump the blood in sufficient volume through the lungs.

When shortness of breath is brought about by moderate exercise or mental excitement, it is due to some abnormal condition, such as anemia, obesity, a weak heart or indigestion. This tendency is relieved by attention to the weak point, whatever it may be, and a judicious system of exercises—a sort of modified training.

Permanent shortness of breath, or dyspnoea, as it is technically called, is a more serious affair, and is usually due to some actual disease. What the disease is of which this dyspnoea is a symptom can often be discovered only by a careful and thorough medical examination of all the organs of the body.

It is often called asthma, and treated at home by inhaling the fumes of burning niter paper or by some other of the ordinary remedies. But asthma is a distinct disease, although its true nature is not yet definitely determined. It occurs in paroxysms, usually at night, in the intervals of which the breathing is generally easy and quiet. Permanent dyspnoea is another matter, and is an indication of something wrong.

It may be due to a great variety of causes, only a few of which can be mentioned here.

closing of the channels through which the bile escapes from the liver. This obstruction may be due to plugging of the passages by gall-stones, to the presence of a tumor pressing upon the passages, or to inflammation and the resultant swelling of the mucous membrane lining these passages.

The other form, called "toxemic" jaundice, is an accompaniment of certain general diseases, such as malaria or yellow fever, of poisoning by phosphorus and other chemical substances, or of acute atrophy of the liver.

The color of the skin varies, according to the intensity of the jaundice that is according to the amount of coloringmatter circulating in the blood, from a light lemon to a bright saffron hue, or even a dark yellowish green. The eyes are frequently the first to show the yellow color, and in mild cases may be the only parts where the jaundice is visible. The saliva, perspiration, and other secretions are usually stained yellow.

There is generally an increase of per-spiration. Itching also is very common, and this, like the perspiration, may be general, or limited to certain parts of the body, and grows worse at night.

Sufferers from jaundice, unless fever is present, usually have a slow pulse. Headache, and sometimes dizziness, is complained of, and the patient is likely to be exceedingly irritable.

There is no treatment for the jaundice itself. An endeavor must be made to discover the cause, and if this can be removed, the skin will speedily resume

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's **Ointment Cures Itching Piles.**

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S., writes :- "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this let-ter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglass, Superior Junction, Ont., writes:-"For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment.'

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



Scarcity of Horses

predicted as a result of the war, stirs owrers predicted as a result of the war, stirs owners of cripples and lame ones to immediate activity. It's the opportunity when every horse should be made sound and brought to the highert value. If you have a lame horse write to-day; it costs nothing for advice and there will be no string to it. SAVE-THE-HORSE is the humane treat-ment for sore, lame and blemished horses. It enjoys the distinction of having more imita-tors and followers than any veterinary remedy on the market.

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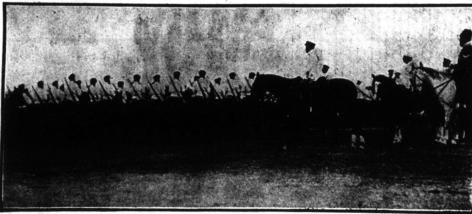
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Anemia, or poverty of blood, may its natural color, and with this will give rise to permanent dyspnoea, as well as to shortness of breath on exertion. The symptom is a regular accompaniment of diminished lung capacity, either through consolidation of more or less of the lung tissue in tuberculosis or pneumonia, or through compression of the lungs by an accumulation of fluid or air in the chest.

Anything that interferes with the free action of the heart, such as weakness of the cardiac muscle or disease of the valves of the heart, pressure by fatty deposits, an enlarged liver, or gas in the stomach, will produce shortness of breath. Short breath in children is commonly the result of obstruction in the airpassages, caused by enlarged tonsils, the presence of glandular tissue in the pharynx, called adenoids, or a swollen condition of the mucous membrane in the larvnx. Persistent shortness of breath is a symptom that should not be neglected.

disappear the itching, the headache and the other symptoms so often associated with the jaundice.

The Source of Bodily Energy

It is maintained by many thinking people, scientists and physicians among them, that the body is not a generator of energy, but rather a storehouse; that



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A wonderful offer to every lover of music whether a beginner or an advanced player. whether a Deginner or an advanced player. Ninety-six lessons (or a less number, if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, Mandolin or Cello will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my 11 year old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lessons comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

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Jaundice

Jaundice, or icterus, is not a disease, but only a symptom, occurring in the course of other diseases; but it is so striking a symptom, and one so easily recognized, that it is often regarded as a disease in itself, while the underlying condition of which it is a symptom is looked upon as its cause.

It consists in a staining of the skin, the eyes, and indeed all the tissues of the body, with the coloring-matter of the bile, which is not cast out, as it should be, but is taken up by the blood and carried to all parts of the body.

It is produced in one of two ways: by obstruction to the outflow of bile or by the action of some poisonous substance which alters the constitution of the bile. The first form, "obstructive" jaundice, is the result of more or less complete

force does not come directly from food, but that food simply builds up the physical channel through which energy can manifest. These able writers say that they do not know the real source of energy, but they opine that all energy has a common origin. The body stores energy during sleep. It transmits this energy by action during the waking hours. The prime object of eating, if this be true, is to repair bodily waste but not to give strength. Sleep becomes of more importance than food as regards strength. Perhaps this view is not so far out of accord with what the Hindu Yogis have taught for years: That within the food we take, the water we drink, the trees and flowers we look at, lies a force, an energy, more subtle than the crude manifestation of energy which we can see with the microscope and test by the five senses. If the body is a storehouse of energy, the conservation of energy becomes an important factor in life. It takes energy to digest food and whenever we overeat we waste energy in the attempt of the body to take care of the superfluous material. In relaxation and in sleep the body is recharged with energy. To work while in a state of mental tension for a considerable period of time wastes energy and makes the body so positive that it cannot become recharged. Anger and all depressing or violent emotions have the same effect upon the body. Overindulgence in eating, drinking or anger reduce the stored supply of energy and

cut off in degree the restorage of energy.

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Household Suggestions

Potato Dumplings from Boiled Pota- move bones and gristle, fat and skin toes-One and three-quarters pounds of boiled potatoes, three-quarters of a cupful of rolled crumbs, one-half cupful of small croutons, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, one saltspoonful of grated onion, a dash of pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one-quarter cupful of flour. The potatoes may be boiled, peeled and grated when cold, or mashed while hot. When cold mix the potatoes with the rolled crumbs, the eggs, onion, pepper, salt, the melted butter and the flour. Fry the bread cubes in butter until yellow and crisp. Put one or two croutons in the middle of small balls formed of the potato mass, roll the balls in flour and cook steadily in boiling salt water fifteen or

from cold cooked meat. Cut meat into half inch cubes and mix with it an equal amount of celery which has been scraped, chilled and cut in small pieces. Add salad dressing to moisten. Arrange on lettuce leaves, garnish with curled celery.

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Roast Mutton with Pudding-Wipe a forequarter of mutton with damp towel, rub over with salt, dust with pepper. Put in pan with one cupful of boiling water and place in quick oven. In a few minutes water will have evaporated and bottom of pan will be covered with dripping. Baste with this every ten minutes. Bake fifteen minutes to each pound. For pudding: Beat together four eggs, one pine milk, salt to taste and flour to make twenty minutes in an open kettle. Be a batter that will drop off the spoon.



The Flow of Puffed Grains—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice is bringing joy to millions.

It carries oceans of these dainties to the homes that find them out.

> Countless people every morning are greeted by these delights. And legions of children every night float these bubble-like grains in milk.

> > Are your folks among them? If not, please, get one package -get it nowand learn how much t h.e.y miss.

These foods are made by a patent process invented by Prof. Anderson. Every food granule is blasted to pieces. so digestion can instantly act.

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Food

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The grains are thin and porous, airy, fragile, crisp. The taste is like toasted nuts. By no other method was any grain ever made so inviting. And never so fit for food.

You who don't serve them are missing delights which you never would miss if you knew them.

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Belgian Patrol Watching the German Advance

sure the water is boiling when the dumplings are put in, and keep it boiling. As soon as cooked take out the dumplings, drain in a hot place and serve immediately. Try one dumpling first-if it does not retain its shape add more flour. Salmon Loaf-One-half pound of canned salmon; two tablespoons melted butter, two yolks of eggs, 1/8 teaspoon pepper, half teaspoon salt, half cup rolled crumbs, one tablespoon lemon juice, two stiffly beaten whites of eggs, one teaspoon chopped parsley. Remove the bones from the salmon. All melted butter, beaten yolks, salt, pepper, lemon juice and parsley to the crumbs. Add mixture to the salmon. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites and steam in a well buttered, crumbed and closely covered mold one hour

Meat Salad (Chicken or Veal)-Re-

Useful in Camp.-Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are wet and cold it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the result will be the prevention of pains in the muscles, and should a cut or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

Pour under the roast twenty minutes before serving. Caper sauce for mutton: Over one-half teacupful of capers in vinegar, pour one-half pint of boiling water; let boil once. Add butter size of an egg, and stir in one tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little water. Grilled Beefsteak-Cut a thick tenderloin steak into pieces about four inches square. Pour a little olive oil over each and let stand a few minutes. Put the meat in a broiler and cook over the hot coals to sear it and keep in the juices. Then place the steak in a baking pan sprinkle with chopped onion, a sliced green pepper from which the seeds have been removed, a tablespoonful of tomato sauce, the juice of a lemon and a quarter cupful of oil. Cover closely and cook until tender, turning the meat so that it may be thoroughly browned. Remove the meat, add a little water to the sauce in the pan and boil up once. Serve steak on squares of toast and pour the sauce over it.

When I wax my floors, I experience no discomfort from kneeling. A large wad of cotton batting slipped into each stocking just over the knee saves time and cuticle.





38

Deaf people everywhere will rejoice with all their hearts over the new treatment for Deafness that is restoring hearing in so many cases on ce thought hopeless. In order that everyone may learn of this treatment—by all odds one of the best known yet for Deafness—the finder of this successful new method has written a very interesting and helpful book which he will send absolutely free of charge to any person who suffers from Deafness. It shows in the plainest manner the causes of Deafness and

Head Noises, and points out the way to regain clear and distinct hearing. Careful drawings of the ear and its complicated passages, made by the best artists, illustrate the book.

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The Western Home Monthly

About the Farm

Quack Grass Eradication

Where a field is badly infested with quack grass it should be ploughed from five to eight inches deep as soon as the hay or grain crop is removed, preferably early in August. All portions of the grass must be turned under. Within a few days the plough should be followed by a disk harrow with the disks set straight the first time over to avoid turning any of the sod. The disking should be repeated once or twice a week for six or eight weeks, and occasionally after that until freezing weather.

or eight weeks, and occasionally after that until freezing weather. The following spring, cultivation should begin early, and be practised every week or ten days until the middle of May, when the field may be planted to silage or fodder corn. Thorough cultivation of the corn should complete the eradication under favorable climatic conditions.

present profit inside four years, hewing out your fortune with good tools, your own well-tempered dairy ideas and your good cows.

A record is an index of the type of animal kept and of the character of her keeper. The individual cow in whom is being fashioned the dairy ideal of the enthusiastic farmer-artist, is worth study. And the man is made a better man by contact with the embodiment of patient unselfishness exemplified in the exquisite types of your profitable cows.

Ration for Calves

With a view to testing the relative values of oat meal and wheat meal as ingredients in a calf meal, the department in 1912 commenced a series of calf-feeding



Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

Lot 2.—Wheat meal mixture, \$3.70 per cwt. (112 lbs.) live weight.

It is concluded that two meal mixtures are of practically equal value at the prices mentioned, but the department do not consider it advisable to modify their recommendations as to the use of the oat meal mixture until the results of further tests are available.

Humus is a Necessity

The soil must have an adequate supply of vegetable matter in the form of humus to grow good crops, and it is most important that the farmer recognize this fact, else the application of available plant food in the form of expensive fertilizers will not give him the results which he expects, to say nothing of releasing sufficient plant food by thorough tillage to grow maximum crops. An abundant supply of humus in the soil aids in the natural drainage of fine-grained soils, and holds the moisture in more open-coarsegrained soils, giving it up as needed for the fertility in the soil and also for the work of the beneficial soil bacteria which aid in making available the fertility stored in the soil in an unavailable form.

For these reasons, the most important thing for the average farmer to determine with regard to his soil is whether it is in a good mechanical condition, and if it is not to put it in that condition. Vegetable matter may be added to it in the form of stable manure, which will at the same time add available plant food for the growing of crops. As much manure should therefore be made as possible, and every ounce of this valuable agent in maintaining soil fertility should be carefully saved and applied to the soil as soon as practicable after it is made. But this will not supply the vegetable matter needed by the soil on the average farm. The crop rotation must be adapted to this end by making it reasonably short and providing for the ploughing clover as frequently as possible, and if the clover cannot be grown for this purpose then some crop should be used for green manure until it can be grown. The legumes are of course, best for this purpose, but even a non-leguminous crop will prove beneficial in the supplying of needed humus to a soil that has become so depleted in this necessary substance as to make the clover crop a frequent fail ire.

Vice in Horses

Lecturing in Glasgow Veterinary Col-lege, Professor J. R. M'Call dealt with "Animal Vices," and expressed the opinion that inherent vice was extremely rare in horses, while in nearly every instance vicious animals were the product of mismanagement and ignorance on the part of those who were in charge of them. The horse was a most intelligent creature. and possessed great powers of discrimination. He trusted those who treated him with consideration, but he also remem-bered the harsh word and the hasty lash. If repeatedly overloaded or subjected to the torture of a cruel whip and a heavy hand, was it to be wondered at that he developed into a "jibber" and absolutely refused to start? This, in his opinion, indicated the horse's intelligence, although jibbing was generally considered a vice. Some horses would jib at starting if held tightly and not allowed to start quickly. That he attributed to nervousness and want of self-confidence. If such an animal were allowed to "get quickly off the mark, in many instances he speedily forgot the habit. True, he might rush the hills at too fast a pace, but when he found he was not checked, and was able to negotiate them safely, he soon settled down, and ere long learned life's lesson and took things more quietly. Crib-biting and wind-sucking were habits largely begotten of idleness and weariness, and were prevalent in army stables and in studs kept for show purposes. Idleness was as bad for a horse as for its master. To while away the time the animal caught the



On Hallowe'en Night

Short crop rotations are useful in keeping quack grass under control, and when below.

arranged so as to provide an opportunity to attack the quack grass at the right time, they permit eradication of the weed without losing the use of the land, —Andrew Boss.

Don't Forget the Milk Record

Dairy records constitute a valuable "first aid" to injured farmers whose dairy vigor has been dissipated in handling unprofitable cows, says the "Smallholder," (Eng.) Your time is too valuable to waste on poor cows.

Record means less work on the farm, because your selected cows are laborsaving machines.

Good cows make money, poor cows waste it; they also waste feed and stable room, time and temper. Get the dairy dollars now lost in handling poor cows, by selecting good cows. You can make double your income and eight times the This experiment was conducted at fifteen centres with two even lots of sixty calves, whose average was seven and a half weeks. The experiment lasted 117 days.

The meal mixtures fed to the two lots were as follows:—Lot 1—1 part round flax seed, 2 parts maize meal, 2 parts oat meal. Lot 2—1 part ground flax seed, 2 parts maize meal, 2 parts wheat meal. The total and average gains in live weight made by each lot of calves were as follows:

Lot 1. Oat meal mixture: 60 calves; total increase, 11,202 lbs.; average increase, 186 lbs.; average dailý increase, 1.59 lbs.

Lot 2. Wheat meal mixture: 60 calves; total increase, 10,984 lbs.; average increase, 183 lbs.; average daily increase, 1.57 lbs.

The cost of production (concentrated foods and milk only) was:--

Lot 1.—Oat meal mixture, \$3.75 per ewt. (112 lbs.) live weight.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

The Western Home Monthly

edge of the manger with his incisor teeth. and powerfully contracting the muscles of the throat and neck was able to swallow This sooner or later led to gastric air. and intestinal derangement, attacks of colic, and malnutrition. He had known a six months old foal develop the vice when standing in a loose-box preparatory to show. He was emphatically of opinion that the habit was "infectious" or communicable to other horses, hence it was unwise to keep such an animal in close company. Many devices had been adopt-ed to cure the habit, such as perforated bits, neck straps, and other ingenious contrivances, but they were of little avail. Regular work and plenty of it or turning the horse out to grass would probably mitigate the tendency to indulge in the habit, but on resumption of enforced idleness it invariably returned. Shying, another so-called vice, was frequently due to defective eyesight, and had been productive of many serious accidents. Some horses shied from freshness and high spirits, but in such cases the remedy was simple. Bolting was another dangerous pastime indulged in by some horses, and while it might be called a vice it was usually acquired in the first instance as the result of an accident or fright. It was remarkable that bolting was not more common, for practically any horse was able to overpower the ordinary driver if

Pigs and Profits

he so desired.

The price of pork still keeps on a high level, and there are, as yet, but few indications of a severe adverse turn. We should not, however, advise small farmers to "keep all their eggs in one basket." Their sties should be filled to their fullest capacity, but they must consider carefully what the trend of the markets is likely to be before they launch out extensively into building and breeding, especially if capital is short, and all feeding stuff has to be bought.

Every pig keeper who can possibly do so should keep a strictly accurate account of each pig (or set of pigs) that passes through the sties, setting down its breed, color, cost when bought, weight at various times, amount of food consumed in all, weight of food eaten during special periods, place and time of selling, price per pound of meat when sold, as well as any special circumstances affecting the health, growth or condition of the animals during the time they remain in the feeder's possession.

This information is most valuable to the man who wishes his pigs to help keep him. In a moment he can find out what breeds or cross-breeds suit his district or his markets best, he can compare the result of feeding with one particular meal with that obtained from a different diet, and can also estimate the effect, as shown first in the weight, and secondly in the

Anthrax This fatal disease is due to the presence of a microbe in the blood-the bacıllus rapidity with which putrefaction occurs is very marked.

anthracis-which gains entrance through a wound, with food or drink, into the lungs in the action of breathing, or by biting insects. It is marked by stiffness, costiveness, rise of temperature, and trembling in the limb. Death usually takes place within 48 hours, and the rapidity with which putperceipe

Though a good measure of success has been obtained by a vaccine in the prevention of the disease, the main efforts must be directed towards the destruction of infected animals. These should be im-mediately isolated in a small paddock, in which they can be buried or burned. If buried, the carcase should be covered with | Agriculture should be notified, and steps a strong solution of chloride of lime, and taken to diagnose

the surface soil from the spot where it died sprinkled with the same solution, and shovelled into the grave with it.

Where the animal is found dead, if necessary to remove it, a sledge should be used, and the carcase never dragged over the ground. The place where it died, the sledge, and tools should be disinfected in the same way. Where wood is plentiful, and it can be done without danger of grass fires, all carcases, earth, etc., should be burned thoroughly.

• On no account should carcases be buried in ground likely to be cultivated. Instances have been reported where plough horses, after an interval of some years, have contracted anthrax from mfected soil

If this disease is suspected, the chief veterinary officer of the Department of



The unsightly back yard has given place to beauty that has a money earning side

It is safest to obtain a veterinary surgeon in suspicious cases, and work under his directions.

39

It is very contagious to human beings, and the soil, especially when rich and moist, is a great factor in preserving and propagating the microbe.

Fail Ploughing and Soil Fertility

Ploughing early in the fall liberates more plant food for the spring crop and conserves more moisture than does spring ploughing. By loosening the surface soil, thus allowing the air to penetrate, the soil particles which contain phosphorus, potassium, and lime are caused to oxidize, which sets free these elements for the plant. Fall ploughing has a tendency to let the rains percolate into the soil better which tends to dissolve and break up the complex soil compounds for the use of

the spring crop. Bacteria, which are found in the soil in countless numbers, generally work better where oxygen from the air is readily available, and these in turn break up the organic matter of the soil into simpler compounds, liberating nitrates or nitrogen food for the plant. This is one of the most essential elements for the early growth of the plant. It is often noticed that spring ploughing will not cause crops to lodge so badly as fall ploughing. This is explained by nitrogen being set free to a larger extent in the loose, porous, fall

ploughed than in the more compact soil. By opening up the soil the fall rains percolate much more rapidly into the soil, while there is a mulch formed on the surface which tends to prevent the water from the subsoil going directly to the surface and being evaporated. Early fall ploughing makes a reservoir of the subsoil, storing the water for the crop in the spring. Often where the ground is a little rolling, the water will run off.

The thought that sustains a book is but a small part of the book; a thought is common property; but the words belong to the writer, and he cannot be dispossessed of his verbal beauty any more than a sculptor and painter can be robbed of their surfaces.—George Moore.

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quality of pork produced.

It is often stated, as a kind of general guide, that it takes 5 lbs. of meal to produce 1 lb. of saleable pork, but generalities do not always fit in with the careful feeder's actual experience.

The tests, when the food is weighed, and the animals are also weighed, reveal the fact that some pigs, especially when old and heavy, do not increase according to this proportion; while others, younger and better bred, will need much less.

In one test 115 lbs. of meal fed with 90 lbs. of separated milk, a total of 205 lbs. weight of meal and milk consumed, gave a carcase weight increase of 56 lbs., that is 1 lb. of pork for rather less than 4 lbs. of meal and milk.

It is not suggested that every farrow or batch of pigs would give this return, but it is evident that if a pig keeper wishes to increase his profits, or discover where the leakage is if he is losing money, he must not be content simply to trot round with his bucket at stated times, but must weigh, weigh, weigh.-"Smallholder."

Pills for Nervous Troubles .- The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Is he prospering? Are you doing your part towards helping him to prosper?

Remember that unless he prospers you yourself will suffer.

Whatever he makes or sells, see that you buy it from him, rather than from someone else-----to the end that he may be able to buy what you yourself make or sell, to the end that you create prosperity for him and for yourself.

Every Canadian is your next door neighbor----cvery Canadian needs your help now just as you need the help of every Canadian-----every impulse of patriotism and every ounce of reason urge you to buy only Canadian-made goods-----If you will resolve to do so and consistently carry out the resolve every Canadian workman will be employed, Canadian merchants will prosper, you yourself reap the benefits of "good times." -----Remember - - - -

EVERY CANADIAN IS YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR





On written request we will mail-free of charge-a booklet, "The Spickanspan Folks, containing six beautiful colored prints especially designed for young folks. "Old Dutch," 18 Macauley Ave. Toronto, Can.

Roman stripes. The waist has raglan sleeves, and may be finished in wrist or short length. The girdle may be omitted. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34. 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 yards of 44inch material for a medium size for the entire dress. Two separate patterns, 10c. each.

1072-A Comfortable and Pretty Dress for Mother's Girl. - Striped woolen in brown tones was used for this model, with tan woolen for trimming. The dress may be finished with long or short sleeves. The pattern provides a lining. This style is good for gingham, galatea, chambrey, serge, voile, panama, cash-mere or silk. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and requires 41% yards of 40-inch material for a 12-year size. Pattern, 10c.

1039-Ladies' Cape Coat.-Brown broad cloth was used for this model. It is cut with full cape sleeve esctions. joined to the back and front in "rag- size. Pattern 10c.

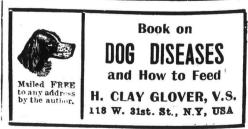
used, with trimming of faille silk in used for this model, with blue charmeuse for trimming. It has a deep shawl collar, that outlines a vest over the fronts. The sleeve has a shaped cuff. The belt and sash may be omitted. The model is good for cashmere, voile, lawn. dimity, batiste or flannel. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5% yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Pattern 10c.

> 1074-Girl's Dress, with Long or Short Sleeve .- White dimity, with dainty embroidery or lace trimming would make this a pretty party dress. It is also good for lawn, nainsook, batiste, and for gingham, chambrey, cashmere, serge, galatea or seersucker. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 31/8 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Pattern 10c.

1068-Girl's Apron.-This model i easy to make, and is most desirable. It completely covers the dress, and may serve as a little play dress or "pinafore." The pattern is cut in 5 sizes. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 31% yards of 27-inch material for a 6-year

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date 1914-1915 Fall and Winter Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Western Home Monthly Winnipeg



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The Western Home Monthly

1053-Girl's Dress with Long or Short sleeve.—This popular style has ragian sleeve, portions combined with a yoke, to which the back is joined. The front of the waist is shaped at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist length with a band cuff, or in short length with a turn back cuff. The skirt is plaited under the belt. The design is good for serge, cashmere, velret, corduroy, galatea, linen, gingham, chambrey or percale. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3% yards of 44-inch material for a 10 year size. Pattern 10c.

1052 .- Ladies' House or Home Dress. Blue chambrey with trimming of blue and white checked ginghams is here shown. The waist is shaped at the closing in front, and finished with a round

The neck is finished in square outline, with a neat shaped collar. The sleeve in wrist length is close fitting. The short sleeve has a pointed cuff. Α shaped belt covers the joining of waist and tunic. The pattern is good for vel-vet, corduroy, silk, charmeuse, crepe, broadcloth, voile or cashmere. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 534 yards of 44-inch material for a 17 year size. Pattern

1073—Ladies' Basque, with or without Sash Drapery—This attractive style was effectively developed in brown charmeuse, with fancy buttons and stitching for trimming. The basque is fitted with shoulder, under-arm and dart seams. The front extension is gathered at the side, and meets a sash drapery that may ing in front, and finished with a round rolling collar. The sleeve in wrist length model, may be in wrist or short length, has a band cuff. In short length it is I finished with a neat cuff. The pattern

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41



finished with a facing. The skirt has a is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and lap tuck at the front and back, and is joined to the waist under the belt. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 61/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 yards at its lower edge. Pattern 10c.

1057-Boy's Suit with Trousers-This style makes a splendid coat or jacket suit for the small boy. It may be of velvet, vorduroy, serge, cheviot, flannel, galatea, gingham, kindergarten cloth, drill or linen. The trousers are cut in regulation style. The blouse is made with overlapping fronts and a broad or small collar, as preferred. The pattern, cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, re-quires 2% yards of 44-inch material for a 4 year size. Pattern 10c.

1058-Costume for Misses and Small Women .- Brown serge in a new shade was used for this model, with facings of green satin on collar, sleeve and belt. The dress is made with regulation waistline, and has a long tunic, the front of which is cut in one with a vest portion, requires 21/2 yards of 44-inch m to which the waist fronts are joined. for a 36-inch size. Pattern 10c.

44 inches bust measure. It requires 31% yards of 40-inch material for a 36inch size. Pattern 10c.

1064-1071-A Splendid Combination for Travelling, Shopping or General Wear.—Cape wraps are a new and popu-lar style feature. The model here shown combines a waist coat, that may be omitted. Pattern 1064 supplies the cape wrap. It is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is made from pattern 1071, and is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material for cape and skirt, for a medium size, with 2¹/₈ yards for the waist coat of 27-inch material. Two patterns, 10c each pattern.

1061-Ladies' Dressing or House Sack. -This dainty model may be finished with long or short sleeves. It is suitable for lawn, percale, or dimity, for cashmere, crepe, silk, flannel or flannel-ette. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 44-inch material



HOW I CURED MY CATARRH

Told in a Simple Way

42

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keep-ing in the house. Nothing of that kind at



all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it overnight—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once?like magic. can be cured. once⁺like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It under-mined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and dis-gusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and ad-dress on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter to-day. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

ATENTS

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Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

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SAM EATZ, NW Room B 2714 142 Mutual St., Toront

The Western Home Monthly

tern 10c.

belt, but it may be omitted. The pat

tern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14

years. It requires 41/8 yards of 36-

inch material for a 10 year size. Pat-

9856-Ladies' House or Home Dress. - Serge, cashmere, linen, galatea, seersucker lawn, gingham, chambrey, or

linene are all appropriate for this at-tractive model. The closing is at the left side of front. The lines are simple,

and the design is easy to develop. The

sleeve may be furnished with a simple

band cuff, or as illustrated with a simple prettily shaped cuff. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 614

1060-Child's Dress.-Dimity, lawn, crossbar muslin, nainsook, batiste, mull or silk may be used for this style. It is also good for gingham, henrietta, albatross or flannelette. The sleeve is in raglan style, affording comfort and ease to the arm and shoulder. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. It requires 21/2 yards of 36inch material for a 4 year size. Pattern 10c.

1059-1062-A Stylish Tunic Effect-Combinations of cloth and velvet will be very popular this season. As here shown checked woollen in brown and tan and velvet in a pretty shade of brown are combined. The yoke tunic is new and stylish, and becoming. The waist is cut with a yoke and raglan sleeve combined. The sleeve may be in wrist or short length. The waist pattern 1059 is cut in 6 sizes:-34, 36,

yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Pattern 10c. 1079-Costume for Misses and Young Women .- This attractive model holds 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.



Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

HAD SALT RHEUM ON HER HANDS SO BAD SHE **COULD NOT WORK**

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her

Mrs. B. Bell, Box 104, Newboro, Ont., writes:-"Some time ago I was troubled with Salt Rheum on my hands, and it was so bad I could not do my work. I tried several medicines but they all failed to help me. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle, and before I had taken it my hands were better. I am not afraid to recommend B.B.B. to any-body."

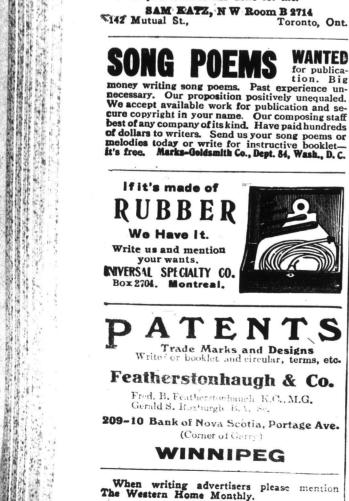
There is only one way to get rid of all those obnoxious skin diseases, such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples etc., and that is by giving the blood a' thorough cleansing by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for close on to forty years and you will find that it will do all we claim for it.

See that our name appears on the bottle, label and wrapper.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited. Toronto, Ont.





and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 83/4 yards of 40-inch material for a medium size. Two patterns, 10c. each pattern.

1063-Girl's Coat, with or without Cape portions .- Blue cheviot was used for this model. It is also good for serge, broad cloth, novelty cloakings, velvet, corduroy or zibilene. The fronts are lapped over the centre. The sleeve is a two piece model. The cape may be omitted. A neat cuff and rolling collar finish this trim style. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3'2. yards of 44inch material for a 10 year size. Pattern, 10c.

1078-Girl's Dress.-Brown serge, combined with plaid woollen is here shown. The model would be equally effective in blue veryet, with cashmere for blouse and tunic. The style is smart and be-The skirt is a three piece coming. model, and is joined to an underwaist, over which blouse is worn. The tunic is atta. to the waist under the | tern 10c.

tunic is especially popular. The waist fronts are cut low to outline the chemisette. A jaunty revers collar finishes the neck edge. The sleeve is attractive in wrist length, with its deep cuff, and is also pretty with the neat shaped cuff, in short length. The design is good for cashmere, velvet, velveteen, combinations of woollen, cloth and silk and velvet. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 16 year size. Pattern 10c.

1054-Ladies' Apron.-Checked gingham, striped seersucker, figured percale, lawn, drill or mohair may be used for this style. The front is made in panel shape below the belt, widen out over the belt and joining a back portion which is attached to the skirt by a belt. Ample pockets are a good point of this model, which affords splendid protection for the dress beneath. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4% yards of 36-inch material for a 1 diam size. Pat-

six skeins of **BELDING'S PURE** SILK ROYAL FLOSS to commence the work and five cents extra for postage. Outfit includes-One Handy Bag. One Lary Diagram Lesson, showing you exactly how to place every stitch. Six Skeins of Belding's Roya ISilk Floss. Justenclose 35 cents in stamps or silver and the name of your desler. This exceptionally attractive offer is made to ntroduce BELD-ING'S PURE SILK ROYAL FLOSS into every home in Canada. WRITE TO-DAY. Silk for Fancy Work 32 Skeins Assorted Colors 50 cents post paid Suitable for allkinds of Art Needlework rder to-day as supply is limited. Belding Paul Corticelli Ltd. Dept. 306, MONTREAL.



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Our readers will find the embroideries illustrated in this column have been selected so as to give a variety of articles suitable for Christmas or holiday gifts, as it is none too early to commence to prepare these. No matter how one plans ahead early in the season to have Christmas gifts ready long "before they are needed, it is seldom indeed that the holiday season finds us ready, and the articles shown on this page may be effectively brought out by even amateur workers, as the designs are simple yet effective.

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

The den or library set, consisting of cushion and scarf with an effective design tinted on Russian crash will appeal to many of our readers. If one wishes to work this very simply, outline



Fringe for ends Silk to embroider\$1.00

stitch only need be used, but it might be embroidered in part solid stitch if oneprefers to do so.

No. 5377 Cushion with back60c.

0

eyelet and satin stitch to complete a very handsome cloth, the embroidering of which would only take a few hours

There is always a demand for pretty work bags, and a dainty one is shown here, the pretty design for tapestry embroidery (which only requires straight stitches taken the full length of the stamped lines in the various colorings matching the tinting), is on cream linen and the bag is eycleted for the lacing cords, which are supplied together with the threads to embroider, and the bag only requires to be sewn around after the embroidery is done.

No 1611 Travelling Pocket with

supplies 65c.

tractive addition to the furnishing of any room. There is always a demand for a luncheon cloth or centrepiece suitable to use on a polished table and

This set would

make a very at-

the handsome cloth pictured comes already made up from white linen and heavy cluny lace, and only requires a simple design embroidered in a combination of



A Bottle of Blush of Roses

43

The regular price of the bottle of Blush of Roses I send free is 75c. In other words, it is a regular full-sized 75c bottle that I give to any lady absolutely free. The most perfect face preparation and com-plexion beautifier. Whitens the face as soon as applied, still its use cannot be detected. BLUSH OF ROSES is clear as water, no sediment to fill the porce. BLUSH OF ROSES will positively remove tan, freckles, pimples, blackheads. Ii verspots, moth-patches, erysipelas and salt-rheum. Remember this, no matter how dark or sallow your complexion may be, you will see it i mproving day by day until a clear, smooth and beautiful com-plexion is obtained. Geutlemen who admire a lady's fine, clear complexion are not adverse to having the same themserves. And why should they hesitate to use the BLUSH OF ROSES? It is clear as water, takes the shine from the face, removes all the impurities of the skin and leaves no sign like powder or paint. The only clear, pure and harmless face preparation made. Cures eczema and all skin diseases. Price 75c per bottle. Address Mrs. Frances E. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

The Western Home Monthly

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR Moles, Warts and Small Birthmarks are successfully and permanently removed by Electrolysis. This is the only safe and sure cure for these

blemishes. Thick, heavy eyebrows may also be beautifully shaped and arched by this method. There are several poor methods of performing this work, but in the hands of an expert it may be done with very little pain, leaving no scar. I have made this work one of my specialties, and with fifteen years' experience, the very best method in use, and a determination to make my work a success, I can guarantee satisfaction. Write for booklet and further particulars.

Mrs. E. COATES COLEMAN 224 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG

Phone Main 996

Broadenaxe Hair Food not a dye but a food that soothes the dry scalp and lifts the dead skin off thus

allowing the hair to come through in its natural shade. Directions for use on jar. Mail order price \$1.00 postpaid. ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS

29 Stobart Block, Winnipeg

FREE! FREE! TO LADIES



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ONCE WAYS ents rowrie x 3 1/2 1/2 and a doz. npany. DIO NIPEG

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No. 569 9-inch30c. 27-inch\$1.25 36-inch 1.75 12-inch40c. 45-inch 2.50 20-inch75c.

> No. 1006 Tapestry Bag with supplies 45c.

Write For Free Trial Offer

Blush of Roses is Also For Sale by the T. EATON CO. LTD., TORONTO and WINNIPEG

WAR MAP OF EUROPE COLORS Size 20 in. x 30 in.

This Map is correct in every detail, and, in addition, will show vital statistics regarding numerical strength of armies and navies of the nations engaged in conflict.

PRICE 25 CENTS-Sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

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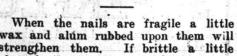
Map Makers and Publishers

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A very useful gift to a friend about to start off on a journey would be the Safety Pocket, which so compactly holds money, jewelry, papers, etc., and this has been made up so as not to take up too much room or show visibly underneath one's skirt. This pocket comes already made up with binding, stud fasteners, belt, etc., and only requires the embroidering of the lettering to complete a most valuable little article sure to be appreciated as a Christmas gift. If any of the articles illustrated on

If any of the articles illustrated on this page cannot be had from your dealer, the materials will be sent postpaid on receipt of the prices quoted, address The Needlecraft Department, Belding Paul Corticelli Limited, Montreal. Allow at least three days from the time the order is received for filling and write address p. sinly.

Books gone to the dogs? Not at all! They have gone to the people.—James Milne.



A Few Points About the Hands and

Hair

wax and alum rubbed upon them will strengthen them. If brittle a little almond oil or cold cream will be found beneficial.

White spots upon the finger-nails are caused by the bruising of the carium under the nail. To remove these spots use a mixture of refined pitch and a little myrrh upon them at night, wiping it off the next morning with olive oil.

When about to manicure the hands dip the fingers into warm soapy water and hold them there for a minute or two in order to soften the nails and the scarf skin about them.

The scarf skin should be gently pushed back from the nails before they are polished. It should never, unless absolutely necessary, be cut with the scissors. Agnails, improperly called hangnails, may be prevented by proper attention to the scarf skin which surrounds the nails.

For manicuring only a pair of curved nail seissors, a nail-file, an orange stick, a chamois polisher, a bottle of vaseline and a box of rose salve or nail powder are necessary.

Before clipping the hair it is a good plan to braid it loosely, and then, taking the braid in the fingers, lightly rub the hairs the wrong way. Then it may be seen if any of the ends are split; if they are they should be clipped off.

The only virtue in going by the new moon when clipping the hair is that it tends to regularity.

If after the most scrupulous care the hair shows any signs of dandruff or any other disorder, a scientific skin specialist should be consulted.

Nothing will benefit the condition of a scalp which is prone to dandruff more than systematic massage, which starts and keeps in order the circulation and sets the wheels of nutrition running.

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

Singeing the hair is based on the fallacy that the hair is a hollow tube and "bleeds" when it is cut. All I can say is that the merest tyro in the study of the hair knows that it is a solid shaft and contains no fluid which could exude when it is cut. In spite of assertions to the contrary, the hair does not grow more rapidly when it is singed.

At night the hair should be loosely braided and allowed to hang.

Boys

A recent visit in two homes, in both of which the boys were not the least important members of the household, produced distinctly different impressions.

In the first home the boys were attractive; in the second they were almost repellent. The breeding in the one was as evident as the lack of it in the other. Each was a home of wealth, in both the boys were sturdy and physically attractive specimens of American boyhood, but the contrast in other ways was painful.

The essential difference was not to be found in the boys, but in the homes. Had either family by chance been reared in the other home the conditions would doubtless have been reversed, and the assertive, thoughtless, ill-mannered ones would have then become the attractive, well-bred and well-behaved little fellows who had added much to the pleasure of the guest.

And not the least of the sources of uneasiness in the second home was the too evident desire of the mother that her boys should not forget their "company manners." In the first home there plainly were no "company manners" at all. The life was the daily life of the household. The boys were at ease because their manners fitted them, like their clothes. They were not the unusual but the usual, and had not been donned, like their best suits, because visitors had come. The pleasure of the visit was not destroyed by pity for the sensitive (if not sensible) mother, nor by resentment at the all too manifest lack of training in her boys.

No "Good-Morning" for the Boys.

If a boy does not learn to be courteous in his own home, it will be difficult for him to learn afterward or elsewhere. In the second home, to which reference has been made, the visitor noticed that the lads had no morning greeting for him; but this did not surprise him when he discovered that there was no "goodmorning" for the boys themselves from, any of the members of the family. One of the boys, it is true, held a chair at the breakfast table for one of the women guests, but his awkardness disclosed the fact that he was not in the habit of performing the act for sister or mother. Evidently, ordinary politeness was not deemed necessary for those who really were nearest and dearest. It was for those outside the family. Later, those boys will be sent to college and be taught logic and various ologies to develop their ability to think; but it will be too late then for them to understand that considerateness and thoughtfulness are far more important than the intellectual and the logical; or if not too late, they will learn as a mature man learns to speak a foreign language, only with such defects that even his knowledge is discounted. "I told a cabman in Paris to take me to the bourse," said an American who recently had returned from abroad. "He couldn't understand me in my pronunciation, and I had to call in another man to help me. Yet after my man understood where I wanted to go, and he had pro-nounced the word 'bourse' for me, I couldn't see the slightest difference between his pronunciation and mine. But the difference was there just the same,' he added, with a laugh. And the difference between the men whose later lives may be similar, but whose early home training was different. "is there," too, though they may not be able to explain or define. That boy's keenest mortification will come not from his mistakes in the more important matters of his life, but from the smaller, though no less essential, defects in his early training.



For Hard Wear

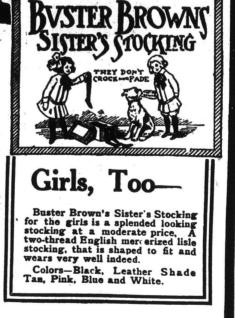
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Buster Brown Stockings are made to stand the test of rough and tumble play in which every healthy boy—your boy spends half his time. Buster Brown stockings are the greatest wear resisters ever made—the strongest, long fibre cotton, specially twisted and tested for durability, with three-ply heel and toe, well knitted, well finished and fast dyed in Black and Leather Shade Tan.

No more darning if you buy Buster Brown Stockings.

The Chipman-Holton Knitting Co., Limited Largest Bosiery Manufacturers in Canada

Hamilton :: Ontario MILLS AT HAMILTON AND WELLAND, ONTARIO Also makers of the celebrated "Little Darling" and "Little Daisy" Hosiery for Infants and Children



The Western Home Monthly

v., 1914

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these columns, and an effort will be made to publish all in-teresting letters received. The large amount of correspondence which is sent us has, hitherto, made it impossible for every letter to appear in print, and, in future, letters received from subscribers will receive first consideration. Kindly note we cannot send any correspondents the names and addresses of the writers of the letters published. Persons wishing to correspond with others should send letters in stamped, plain envelopes under cover to the Correspondence Department and they will immediately be forwarded to the right parties.

Living on a Homestead

Alberta, August, 1914. Dear Editor: I have been a reader of The Western Home Monthly for the past two years. I enjoy reading the different opinions expressed in your columns. My attention was first drawn to "Homesteads for Women," by "En-gineer" of August issue. I live on a homestead with my parents in southern Alberta and enjoy it very much, but 1 do not approve of unmarried women homesteading; expenses are heavy if you intend making a home of it. It is also too rough a life for a girl if she is going to keep in the law and do the duties a man has to perform. When the men find it lonesome do you think the girls can stand it better, "Engineer"? Dear Editor, if you will allow a few more lines I would like to ask "Sunset Bill" of August issue who asks "What is Love?" to explain himself a little fuller. He speaks of love at school (chums), love of a sweet girl (fancy). Do you mean that is Love? My address is with the Editor. Just a Girl.

The Bachelor's Cat.

Nova Scotia, Sept. 2nd, 1914. Dear Editor and Readers: As I am a reader of The Western Home Monthly and not seeing many letters from so far East, I decided to write a short letter for my first. I enjoy reading very much and the short stories and letters are very interesting sometimes. But by the time the work is all done on a farm there is not much time left for reading. Can do mostly anything when it is necessary, in the barn, field, or in the house, and think it doesn't hurt any girl to learn these things; she may never have to do some of them, but then she will know how if she has to. I have never been in the West, but long to go, if only to see some of the places I hear so much about. I have a number of relatives and friends in different parts of the West and by corresponding with them, hear a lot of news about each place. Everybody is talking war now, and it is getting very bad indeed. What a dreadful thing for men to have such work to do. If all could only live in peace and brotherly love how much better it would be. Like all the other girl writers, I pity the young men who try to work, farm and house. But a strong will and stout heart will win in the end and some day it will be a happy home with a woman's hands to keep things in place, where once was only a little hut just big enough for one man, and a cat, or do bachelors keep cats?perhaps it is just old maids who entertain them. Would like to correspond with some of the Western lads or lassies. My address is with the Editor.

E invite readers to make use of | store, pool room, hotel and post office, so you see it gets pretty lonely sometimes. I wonder if anybody would write to me? I am only seventeen and a half, and I am very fond of reading, music,

Correspondence

and riding. I guess I will have to quit now, or I will be taking up too much room. My address is with the Editor; do write, somebody, please. I remain, yours sin-cerely, Flapper.

Many Fine Pictures

Manitoba, Sept. 8th, 1914. Dear Editor: As I have just finished reading the September issue, I thought I would join the happy crowd. I have been a reader of The Western Home Monthly for several years, and enjoy reading the correspondence column. I think The Western Home Monthly is a splendid book, and is a good paper for the bachelors to take. It has good stories in it and many fine pictures. I agree with "Yankee Billy" on the sport question. I am very fond of skating, especially with girls. "Broncho Girlie" looks at the right side of the suffragettes. I am sure a number of the women would make better use of their votes than some men would. The women would not sell their vote for a drink of whisky or some cigars. It is hardly fair the way the police use the militants in England, but they should not destroy buildings the way they are doing. I pity the liquor question if the women ever get votes. The letter that "A City Boarder" writes on liquor is quite right; it is one of the worst curses there is. There is to be an election in our town on local option this fall. I am sorry that I can't vote, as I am not old enough. I will leave my address with the editor and will answer any letters if anyone wishes to write to me. Thanking the editor for the val-uable space in his paper, I remain, Buffalo Bill

From "Eastern Girlie"

Mattawa, Ont., Sept. 6, 1914. Dear Editor: For some time I have been a reader of your valuable magazine and find it very interesting and instructive as well. It appears to be a great Bachelor paper in which they may appear "lonely," (?) "oppressed," (?) but that is only from their point of view (perhaps?) I am just an every day Eastern Girlie and can boast of no charming or fascinating attractions, but would pass all right in a crowd. I would enjoy a few letters from some of those (!) or lonely Westerners if the will write first and I assure you I would do all in my power to write good instructive letters containing a 'few "tried" and "tested" recipes for good cakes, etc., which I am confident would cheer them greatly(?) I am a lover of outof-door sports, both summer and winter amusements. I do not blame girls for rejecting a man who only takes "one glass," that leads to "just one more" and so on. Then what is there left for her? Nothing, save the knowledge that she has instead of a noble, loving man -a drunkard; one that cares more for the saloon than his wife and home and as the old proverb says "When poverty comes in by the door, love flies out through the window," and little wonder, for we cannot realize what loneliness she must endure perhaps ten miles from any neighbor. Dear Editor, I trust you will not think me ungracious for intruding and occupying so much of your valuable time, but earnestly hope that your temper will not give out till this letter has succeeded in occupying a space in The Western Home Monthly. Now Western boys do not think me a real old preacher, but some of you write me stating to what extent my knowledge of western life proves correct (?) will answer all correspondence with pleasure. I notice in the August num-ber of The Western Home Monthly "Sunget Bill" has seen a great many girls but not one has captured his heart.



PHYSICAL PERFECTION ATTRACTS MEN AND WOMEN. You should gain Flesh, New Life and Health as thousands have done. Prove the test fleshmaker at my expense and welcome. Gain strength, health and flesh. Letters pour in from happy people, telling how CERTONE, the grand discovery, has actually given them flesh, strength and good condition after everything else had failed. The most wonderful proofs and testimonials you ever saw from Doctors, Ministers, Physical Culture Experts and delighted men and women of all ages. Just a few for example: Rev. F. M. Thuille gained 20 lbs.; Dr. J. H. Thomas (83 years old), 11 lbs.; Miss M. V. Lee, Secretary of Christian Endeavor Union, 29 lbs.; Margaret Boyles, 15 lbs.; William Brown (80 years old), 10 lbs.; Mrs. E. M. Authment (10 lbs. in 30 days); Lucy Collins (7) lbs. in 6 days); Miss Tilley, 38 lbs.; Lillian J. Schieve gained a pound a day; H. de Lotell, 10 lbs, from one box; Louise Boyd, 3 lbs. first week; W. Kieffer, 26 lbs.; P. Ferveno, 8 bas from one box; Lizsie Speckhall, 22 lbs. in 45 days, etc., etc. And they tell how THEIR LOOKS IMPROVED ALSO. They seem specially grate-fu to CERTONE for that. It is remarkable what an improvement comes in your looks by putting on a few pounds of good health. August Jackson wrote: "CEB-TONE has done wonders. When I looks in the mirror I hardly inow myself. I look at least ten years younger." A. T. Young wrote: "My cheeks which were getting bollow for the small hollows in my cheeks have nearly disappeared by six days' use of CER-TONE has done wonders. When I looks in the mirror I hardly inow myself. I look at least ten years younger." A. T. Young wrote: "My cheeks which were getting bollow for the small hollows in my cheeks have nearly disappeared by six days' use of CER-tonke the small hollows in my cheeks have nearly disappeared by six days' use of CER-tonke the small hollows in my cheeks have nearly disappeared by six days' use of CER-tonke have been given me." NOW LET CERTONE SHOW YOIL for it is sure and este absolute to mounted

wrote: "CERTONE has done me as the good and you can't inagine not may ments have been given me." NOW LET CERTONE SHOW YOU, for it is sure and safe, absolutely guaranteed to contain no strychnine, nux vomica, arsenic, quinine or any harmful materials. CER-TONE contains positive nourishment tonics extracted from special food principles, just what you need and MUST HAVE to build you up. The ONLY way.

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 Get a dollar box through you

 GUARANTEE
 Get a dollar box through your druggist or I'll send you a regular Fifty Cent Box with my compliments, if you will send the attached Coupon and 10 cents in stamps toward our postage expenses. Take your Certone, and if you are not more than pleased, just tell me so and I will even return your postage to you. That's my confidence in Certone. I know it and I want you to know it. And when you know, I believe you'll recommend Certone.

 George A. Sykes, President

CERTONE COMPANY

50-Cent Box FREE

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This Coupon, with 10 cents in stampe toward postage, entitles you to one 50-cent Box of Certone free of charge, pro-vided you have not already tried and proved the remarkable power of Certone. Get this Certone by return post. "Then watch yourself gain every day. Note the improvement in your nerves and health and digestion. See how you start to improve in looks and become strong and vigorous through Certons. (Only one free Treatment to each

George A. Sykes, President, CERTONE COMPANY

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Handy Sue.

A Small Village

Saskatchewan, Sept. 3rd, 1914. Dear Editor: This is my first attempt at writing to you, and I wonder if I will see my letter in print. I do love reading The Western Home Monthly. I am not a subscriber myself, but my sister takes it, and I am always anxious to see it.

I live in a little western village, and there are only seven houses in town, besides two general stores, a hardware | Do not despair. I am sure you will yet



A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their **Only Help**

READ THIS LETTER

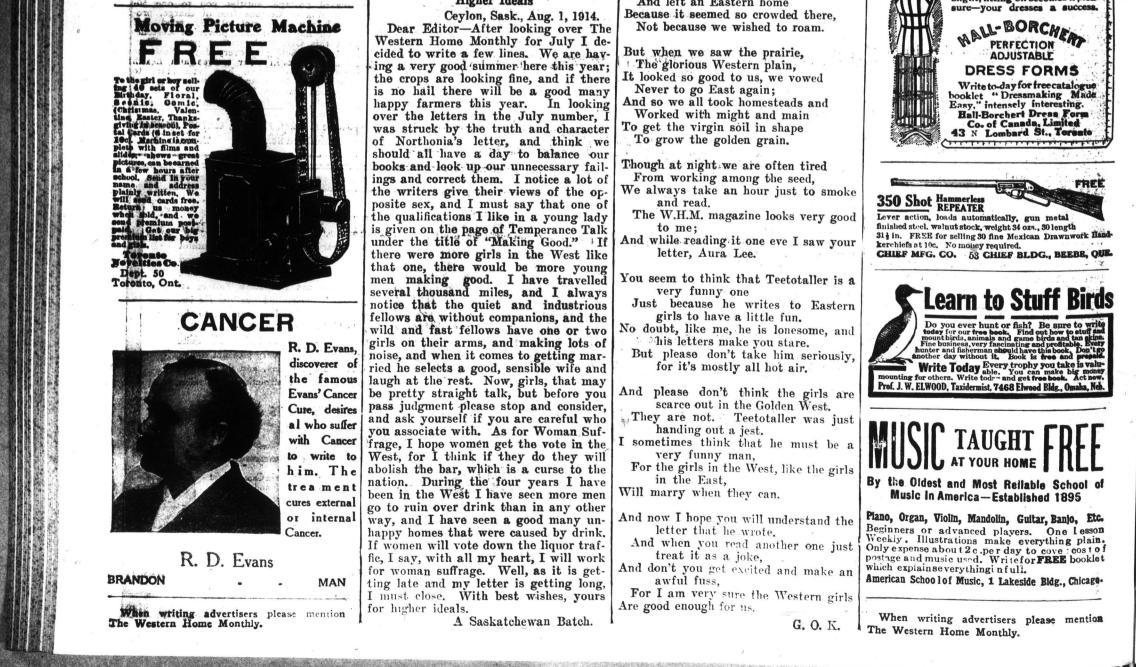
Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffer. ing for Years.

55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct., 1st. 1913.

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your most remarkable cure effected by your remedy "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any goodresults. I havetaken "Fruit-ary goodresults. I havetaken "Fruit-ary for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hunds and perhaps never will, but the corchess is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months".

R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded fiscase it once was. Rheumatism is the incurable of the "incurable diseases", "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheu-matism, Sciatica, Lumbago-in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.



succeed. "Only Me" states that it would be a wise move to ship some Eastern old maids West but I fear that might meet with opposition. "It's easier said than done." We are quite content with our lot, "Only Me"(?) Please send name.—Ed.

A Langerous Job.

Skookum Chuck, B. C., Sept. 17, 1914. Dear Editor and Readers: I have been a subscriber to your paper for some years so I think I will join the crowd in the Correspondence page. I am a donkey engineer in the logging camps of B. C. It is a very good paying trade as I make from \$75 to \$90 per month and board. It is a rather dangerous job as one has to work on steep side hills and gulches with the engine snubbed to stumps to keep it from sliding and upsetting, and many a time when moving it breaks a line and coasts down hill or turns over, while the engineer is getting out of the way to save his hide. But all this will be over after October as I have bought a farm and I am going to try my hand at batching, alt_ough I don't think I will be hard to please after eating Chink's cooking in the camps. I am of the same opinion as "W. A. B." in the July number that a farmer is more independent than the tradesman. "Thistle" certainly gives a good idea of the future suffra-gist. I agree with "Thistle" that wo-men should have a right to vote as well as the men, as they have just as much interest in the laws of the country as the men. I think that the wife should have her say as to whether her husband sells the home or not if she worked and saved to get it. Here in B. C. a man can sell the farm and stock and all without the wife knowing anything about it. If ever I have a wife she will have a joint interest in the place so she will have her say and "vote." I am a teetotaller myself so will help the women close the curse of men (the saloons) when they get the vote. I would like to hear from some of the girls on the liquor question and also hints to a bachelor as to cooking so I won't poison myself. Hoping to get some letters I will give my farm address as I will be farming by the time this gets in print.

Which is the Greatest Trouble?

Victoria, B.C., August 21, 1914. Dear Editor: But perhaps I should begin by saying "Dear Peshishik" (however unpronouncable the name is) as it really was his letter which fired me with enthusiasm to write to defend the charming girls who do not happen to live in Manitoba, but I will give the Editor the benefit of the acubt. It was decidedly mean of "P." to put charming Manitoba girls, thereby exempting the charming British Colum.1a girls. So good-bye, step uncle. Wasn't "Sunset Bill's" letter interesting? I suppose there is a good deal of truth about falling in love with love as you say, "S. B." As to whether marriage is a failure, who can say for,

Everybody has their cares and trouble Whether they go it single or double;

The single person's greatest trouble Is when and where they can get double.

Mother always says that those who are not married sometimes think they are missing a lot, while those who are, know they are not. I am anxiously awaiting the replies to "Kitty's" question as to wh'h kind of a woman would make the best wife; lazy and affectionate or tidy and cranky. If I were a man I believe I would prefer a happy medium, but that is dodging the question. When you get the receipt for lasting love, will you please send it to me, "K."? The September number mė, has just arrived and it reminded me of the letter I started. Wishing The West-ern Home Monthly the success it de-serves I will sign myself by the name that our postman calls me when he has a nice letter. Sweet Alice.

(You "ken," dear Edito", that someone said that a woman could not write a letter without a P. S.? Well here it is.

P. S.-I enjoy the stories in this magazine very much. It is an ideal paper. Good luck to everybody including "r.," for I do not hold spite long.

To Aura Lee

Wheat City, Alta., Aug., 1914.

Don't you know you should not jest, so hard

The Summer Complaint of Infants **IS CHOLERA INFANTUM**

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

Many Children Die from this **Trouble When They Could** be Cured by the Use of DR. FOWLER'S EX-TRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

A remedy which will quickly offset the vomiting, purging, and the profuse diarrhoea, accompaning a case of this nature.

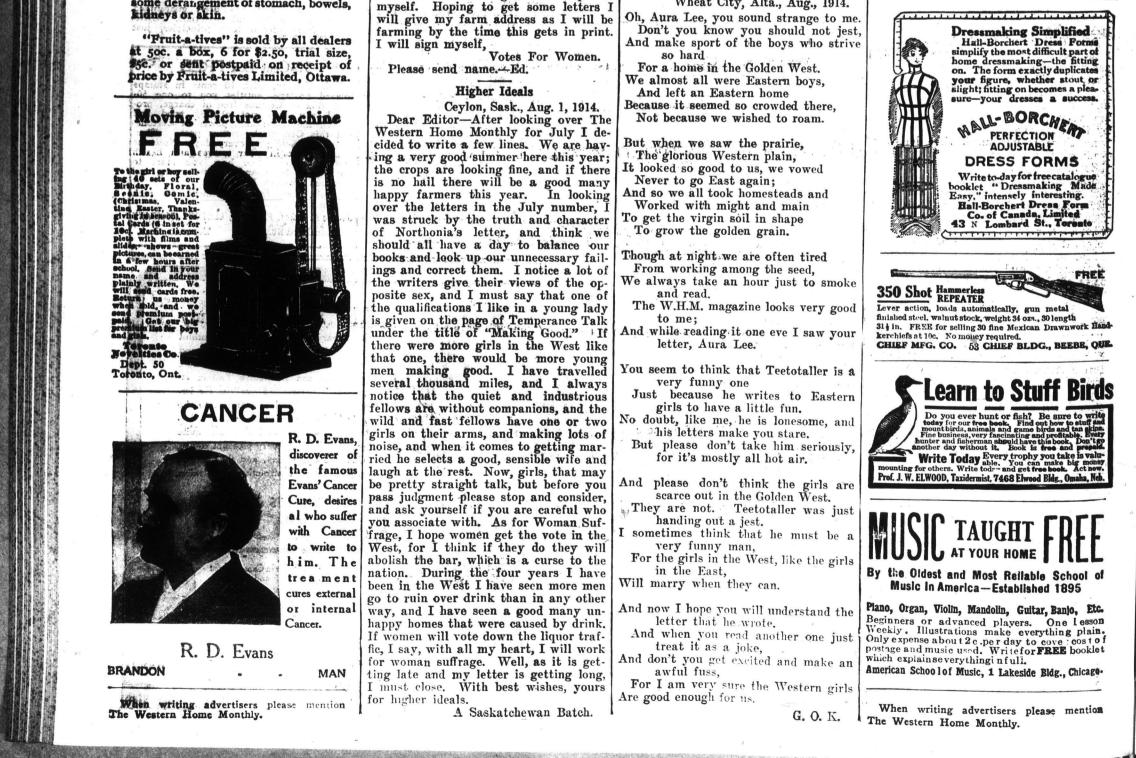
Mrs. George Henley, Boxgrove, Ont., writes:-"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Cholera Infantum. My little girl was so sick I did not think she could live, as we could not lift her up, for when we moved her, her bowels would move. I gave her 'Dr. Fowler's" and the first dose helped her, and one bottle cured her. I recommended it to my sister whose child was sick, and it cured her also. Then again I have told other friends about it, and they have found that it is a grand medicine to have in the house all the time.

There are many preparations on the market to-day, claiming to make the same cures as "Dr. Fowler's" but these no-name, no-reputation, so called strawberry compounds are nothing more or less than rank imitations, and are liable to be a detriment to your health.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get it. Do not accept any other as these substitutes may be dangerous.

See that our name is on the wrapper. Price, 35 cents. The T. Milburn Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.



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Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

The Western Home Monthly

Woman's Influence.

Saskatoon, June 26th, 1914. Dear Editor :- On reading the correspondence page of the W. H. M. for June I am pleased to notice a greater variety in the subject and style of the letters. Too often the letters are all too much of the same type.

Now "Dido" on the one hand, after a jab at "petticoat government" (of course he would die an old bachelor rather than submit to it), proceeds to express himself in verse, while "Machinist" of Kamsack, who surely possesses a practical mind, desires to correspond on gasoline engines. I should like to echo a remark of

"Canadian Frank" in appreciation of Dr. Gordon's page, "The Young Man and His Problem." Although I am not a very young man, being on the wrong side of thirty. I must confess I always read the doctor's pithy and pointed paragraphs, even before I turn to the correspondence columns, and never fail to find them both interesting and inspiring.

Now, by way of introduction, I may say I am a bachelor farmer, who would like a few correspondents, for although I believe I can stand loneliness as well as anybody, I like company best, and I also like a good fat mail.

I am fond of reading, although work doesn't permit of much of that during the summer months; take a little interest in photography, dance a little, play cards a little, but do not drink, gamble, smoke and chew. I notice that the woman suffrage question is still under discussion, and I hold that every woman should demand and should have a vote. Women, although of course they are not perfect, do in the main exercise an elevating and purifying influence wherever they congregate with men, and they should be willing to, and should be allowed to, exercise their influence in public affairs. People who are opposed to woman suffrage invariably

raise the objection that women would have to give a little time to politics if given the vote. They would . ad the papers, go to political meetings and go to vote on polling day, and that in doing so they would neglect their homes.

Surely these people would not argue that women never read, and if they do would they or their homes be worse off if they threw away their ten cent novels in favor of the political news in the daily and weekly papers; also they could profitably drop an occasional social engagement to attend a political meeting and further, I think that politics would gain and not-lose in dignity if men and women went to the polling booth together. Very often we hear women, and the very best of women too, say that they do not want the vote, possibly because they feel that men may be trusted to do what is fair for women, but this attitude is women, The help of women is needed wrong. in politics and any woman who is conscious of her ability to give a sensible opinion upon public affairs, and whose convictions are on the side of morality, sobriety and for the uplifting of the race should insist that her opinions should not be of no avail when questions come to be settled by the vote, but that their views should be allowed to find expression at the polls. As regards the militant suffragettes of Britain I certainly do not defend their methods, and very possibly if they could have realized at the commencement of the mintant campaign to what lengths their tactics would eventually lead them they would never have adopted the course they have done. But nevertheless the fact remains that they have advanced the question in Great Britain to the position that sooner or later women are bound to get the vote. Now I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that I have said so much about woman suffrage that I shall have to bring this to a close, or find my letter closed out

however. I notice some writers descant upon the loneliness of country life, but after all is country life so lonely as it is made out to be? Personally, I feel less lonely (and I have lived most of my life in cities) right out on the prairie, with a few friends within visiting distance than I do amongst a host of people with whom I am scarcely on speaking terms. And this is the case with many city people.

Yours sincerely,

Jerry. Please send name.-Ed.

To the Front Again.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 23, 1914. Dear Editor,-

Anyone who bothered reading my first letter to you will think, I fear, that I am rather sarcastic, so I am trying to make myself believe that no person noticer it. However, there is some satisfaction in seeing one's first letter in print, and I wish to thank you. The Western Home Monthly becomes more interesting every time, and I hope to see it coming to our house regularly before

This summer I spent six weeks in the country, and although heretofore my favorite place of abode had been the city I must say that country life has never appealed to me so strongly. Per-haps my ideas are peculiar, but I think there is something about the woods, the winding creeks, broad fields, and last, but not least, the fresh air, which makes a person feel happy and mighty independent. I do not think a farmer is any more independent than any person else earning a living. True, he is his own boss, but if he does not attend to business properly he will soon be anything but-independent. Who does not agree?

Are bachelor homesteaders really very lonesome? I wish I could find out just to satisfy my curiosity. It seems to me for want of space. Just one more word, if three or four or even two half lively

chaps were together they could have heaps of fun. Of course, some districts are sure to be quieter than others, but just look what I read recently. "Manitoba Pearl" has three brothers in the West, and she says they just laugh when they read letters of pity and sympathy (meant for their benefit). They are very ungrateful young men indeed, for the writers of such letters were probably led to believe that Western homesteaders are most unfortunate creatures. I almost thought so myself when I read a letter from "Engineer." One phrase in his letter made me feel quite sad, in fact, viz., "the lonesome drag of home-steading." My heartfelt sympathy My heartfelt sympathy 'Engineer."

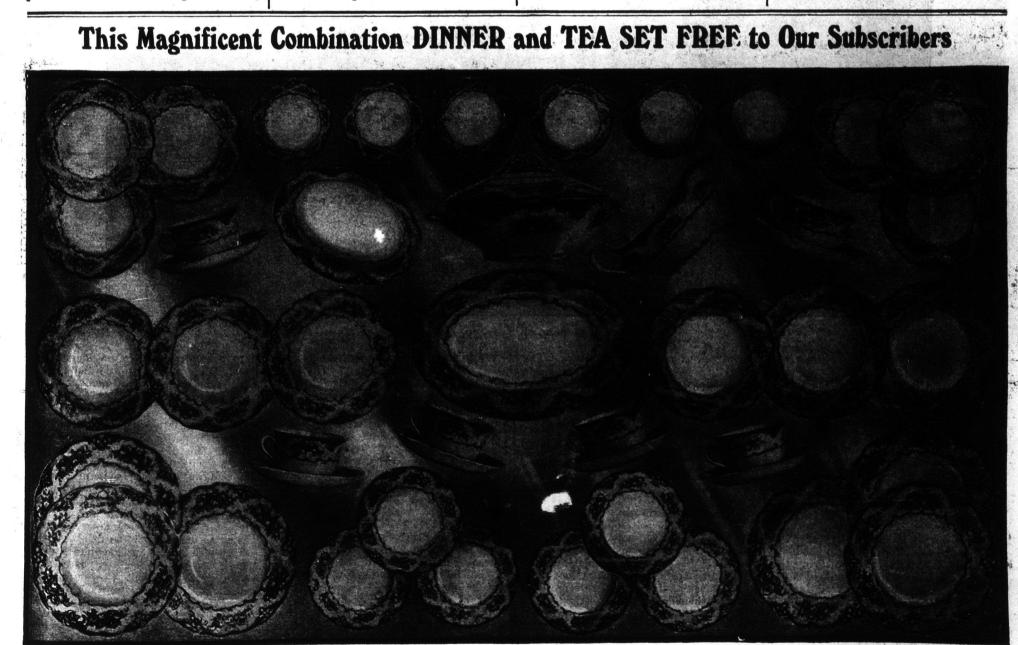
Your letter was good, "Sunset Bill." May I ask you a question or two? Do you honestly believe that love, in the true sense of the word, is nothing more than a "sweet and passing fancy?" You say your experience has taught you so, and I am presumptuous enough to say that, in that case, you have still to meet the "right one." Let us hope that love is more substantial and lasting than a passing fancy. If it is not, how do you account for people enjoying years of happy married life? Had you not asked to hear from those who do not quite agree with you, I should not have made these remarks.

"Peshishik," I enjoyed your letter very much. It was a change. Could you not tell us some more about your travels between the G.T.P. and Arctic Circle ? . I like fun all right, but cannot claim to be a "charming Manitoba girl." Ontario is every bit as good, however.

If I do not will be my last, so Auf wiederschen Aura J If I do not soon stop, my first letter

Aura Lee.

Unless worms be expelled from the system. no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.



The above illustration only begins to do justice to this handsome combination Dinner and Tea Set, to our readers. The Combination Dinner and Tea Sct consists of 47 pieces and is made of the best English Semi Porcelain. The design is one of the most popular patterns we have ever seen. The floral decoration is printed under the glazein a rich flow color, soft

and velvety in tone. A neat, embossed design follows the edge of every piece. All All All All Home bandles and edges are traced with gold. Each set is guaranteed by The Western Home Monthly and by Messrs Robinson & Co., the well-known Pioneer Winnipeg merchants. All that you have to do in order to get this set is to send us seven new subscriptions to The Western Home Monthly at one dollar apiece. Surely a magnificent reward for such a little labor. For any further particulars write—

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Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Canada

Woman and the Home

Let the Child Make His Own Decisions

48

Encourage the boys and girls to make their own decisions in such matters as their pleasures, their outdoor pursuits, the choice of their clothes. Make them feel due responsibility in the preparation of their studies. Nothing of all this is incompatible with parents and children being on terms of intimate friendliness. The mother or father should always be ready to be consulted, to aid in reaching a conclusion-but first let the child work the problem out on his or her own lines and then refer to the parent for approval or disapproval of the solution, but not for assistance in finding the solution itself.

Such drill as this and such custom of ruling one's life and one's self is of good stead in the inevitable battles of life that the most loving parents cannot ward off from their children.

"'You weren't terribly lonely and blue because I was away?' Impersisted.

"'Why, of course not,' she laughed. 'I missed you, and it is lovely to have you now, but I wasn't unhappy just because I was alone.

"A wave of thankfulness rose in my heart," said my friend. "I had struggled hard to teach my girl self-reliance and I had won for my daughter what I had had to learn for myself through bitter fights—the ability to get along by her-self."

The Too-Dependent Child Must Suffer.

A lesson well worth while for any man or woman! The woman who has been child-like dependent upon her parents, wretched when they were away, the prey to agonizing homesickness when forced to leave them for a day, has sorrow and loneliness ahead of her when she is obliged to rely upon herself. Being a woman, she may sit in her own room | charge?

judgments, to stand for their own individualities, to rely upon their own powers, need not in the process have refused tenderness and confidence, encouragement and faith. But they have supplied their children with a fund of strength which will abide when the parents have passed beyond and left the younger generation to draw upon its own resources

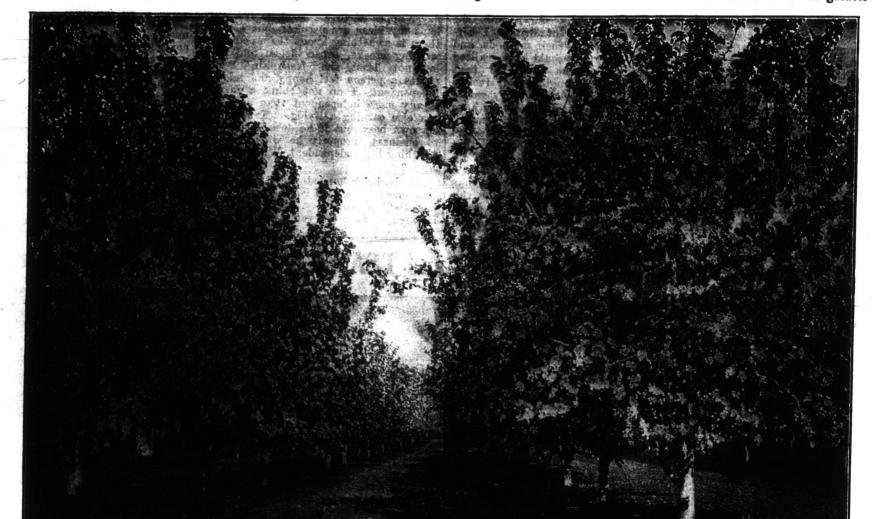
Said a mother to me the other day, "I do not wish my children to depend upon me so much that when I die after they are grown they will be heartbroken and feel that their lives are blasted. I hope they will always remember me and love me and feel that my life is a dear memory and an influence for good-but no more than that."

Courage was her portion, and courage of a high sort is required to enable parents to take this point of view. To appreciate that since the children must live their own lives they should be trained to do this, to be independent growths, not parasites-here is a task which makes a demand upon the reserve forces of fathers and mothers, blots out selfishness and incites to high endeavor. How many parents are equal to the my brain could be kept unaffected by any of the tempting errors of the age, and my heart centered in the adoring love of God, all would be well with me in perpetuity. He was still convinced that by intensely directing my thoughts he could compel them to flow in a certain channel, since he had not begun to learn the lesson, so mournful for saintly men of his complexion, 'that virtue would not be virtue, could it be given by one fellow-creature to another."

Winnipeg, Nov., 1914

. . I was docile, I was plausible, I was anything but combative: if my father could have been persuaded to let me alone, if he could merely have been willing to leave my subterfuges and my explanations unanalyzed all would have been well. But he refused to see any difference in temperament between a lad of twenty and a sage of sixty. He had no vital sympathy for youth, which in itself had no charm for him. He had no compassion for the weaknesses of immaturity.'

Families, happily, are no longer divided by such keen religious differences as that of Gosse and his father, but similar clashes are occurring every day all around us, whenever a father of limited intelligence and positive temper attempts to "form" a son of greater power and



Fruit Trees Flowering in British Columbia

Not only of the strength to meet | and eat her heart out in solitude. The temptations to evil do I think when I reflect upon the necessity for children learning to get along without their parents. One great consideration which moves me is the thought of the heartsickening loneliness they will be spared if early in life they are taught to take it for granted that they must rely upon themselves. I recall the testimony of a friend upon this subject-a friend who had all her life suffered from the effects of having during her girlhood been "tied to her mother's apron string."

"When my eldest daughter was thirteen she went for a visit to the home of an old friend in the country. Her father and I were called out of town unexpectedly at the time fixed for her return, and by a series of misunderstandings there was no one at home to welcome her when she came back. A comparatively new maid was the only person in the house. I returned the next morning full of sympathy for my lonely child.

"'Were you very unhappy when you came home last night and found no one here?' I asked

"'Not a bit,' she spid. 'Of course I was a little grouchy at leaving Aunt Jenny's, for I had a beautiful time, but that was all.'

boy who has been similarly reared has equal pain, equal eagerness to get away from it. He also has that which she lacks, the opportunity to escape the hurt, to go on the street, to seek companions of any sort-good, if they are at hand; if not, anything he can find to help him forget his heart hunger.

"It is the exacting parents who are loved," said some one to me once when I commented upon the fact that the children of a certain self-sacrificing mother seemed to get along about as well after her death as before. "Yes," she went on in reply to my exclamation of surprise. "I have often remarked it. Notice the mothers who make door mats of themselves for their children and never let them do anything for themselves, and you will see those mothers are not the most cherished or considered. But if you will observe those who keep their children up to the mark, who demand a high standard, you will find they are the mothers who make the deepest impression and wield the strongest influence."

The "Door-Mat" Mother is Not the Most Loved.

There is a good deal in this. The parents who have taught their sons and his whole life. daughters to arrive at independent believed," writes the son, "that if

When the Boy is the Better Man of the Two

The mistake of the hard-and-fast fathers is in accepting themselves as the normal standard of all that is right and desirable and proceeding on that complacent assumption to trim or stretch their boys to conformity with the model. And when the boy is the better man of the two the worst of it is that he will conform or tend to conform, outwardly and only too readily with whatever model is set before him. He may be rebellious at heart but is unable to express himself, and therefore is forced to surrender at discretion to save any peace of his life. Later when he comes to himself he may rebel and escape; or the habit of conformity may be so strong that he will be crushed under it and spend his life in vain regrets; in either case the mistake will have yielded a full measure of tragedy in several lives. We have a pathetic record of such a clash of temperaments in Edmund Gosse's "Father and Son"-a book which, if I could, I would put into the hands of every father. The elder Gosse was a man of the profoundest religious convictions and these convictions colored "My father then

more perception. We no longer fight about religion, but we do fight about money and questions of money.

Women need to learn to ignore petty and narrow perfections, to get the effect without the detail, to save the force some women expend on morbid scrubbing and scouring and apply it in bringing entertainment and enlightenment, and good, old-fashioned fun into the household. Most good women are too conscientious, and I have known "earnest" women to drive people to drink. I despise bad housekeeping, and so

many "bright" women are bad housekeepers. They think they are great enough to live above unwashed dishes and untidy rooms. I hope never to attain this pinnacle of greatness, but I do wish my sisters would abolish standards of painful excellence with their consequent worry and nagging for an unvarying standard of cheerfulness and humorous treatment of daily mistakes and bits of "bad luck" that one might quite as well laugh as cry over.

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v., 1914

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