



A Trainload of Buffalo from Montana, being unloaded at Wainwright, Alberta, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, Sunday, June 13th. The last trainload of the Canadian Government's purchase arrived on July 3rd.



Buffalo Feeding—A picture taken two hours after they were unloaded from a train. The Park in which these new Canadian Citizens will roam is enclosed by 70 miles of fence

The Closing Hours of the Congress

By KATHARINE REID

A DELIGHTFUL and impressive closing for the Quinquennial Congress of the International Council of Women was the large reception given by the Canadian Council on Wednesday evening in the Parliament Buildings in honour of Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen. Through the courtesy of Sir James Whitney the great Council Chamber was placed at the disposal of the Council, and the brilliantly lighted apartment, lavishly decorated with palms and bloom, and thronged with brightly gowned women, presented an interesting appearance. Her Excellency arrived about nine o'clock, accompanied by Sir William Thompson and a lady-in-waiting. She wore a regal gown of black satin, embroidered in silver while a diamond tiara, a necklace of pearls and diamonds and a corsage ornament of a butterfly in brilliants and emeralds were the jewels worn by the Countess in honour of this closing reception. Lady Grey, who was escorted by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, wore a gown of rose chiffon over satin, with a diamond tiara and pendant. For hours the Council Chamber, so frequently associated with dull debate, was brightened by hundreds of guests in modish and pretty summer gowns, who made a brilliant *finale* to the Congress.

The fortnight of intellectual and social activity is still echoed in feminine comment on the recent discussions. Peace and arbitration was by no means one of the least of these and the delegates were of one accord in the desire to have national disputes settled by arbitration instead of war. Mrs. May Wright Sewall expressed the views of the committee by advising the study of the creed of the Hague Conference and the teaching of history through books which truly represent facts, as a means of overcoming national prejudices. Miss Barrett of England was of the opinion that public sentiment, which abolished duelling, would be the compelling force in bringing about the "no war" policy.

In the Industrial Section Miss Jane Addams gave a vivid portrayal of the depressing conditions under which thousands of girls work in factories and mills, and of the efforts made in Chicago to alleviate the dullness of their sad lives. Working Girls' Clubs, in which girls are housed in a morally

and materially healthy environment, have proved to be a great force against demoralising influences, as have also the opportunities to read good literature, enjoy public parks, baths and playgrounds.

"Social well-being depends upon the care of childhood," said Miss Sadie American of New York, and she maintained that play is necessary for adults as well as for children, and in the country as well as in the city. The question of playgrounds was a vital one, as play was a social thing, and the child who played alone was abnormal. It was unjust that a child of five or six years of age should be sent out to sell newspapers, and she had seen them asleep at midnight in the doorway with vitality so exhausted that it could never be recovered. Let there be open spaces within reach of every child, and let him play in the fresh air and hear nothing about germs, but build up strength and character at leisure. "The child without a playground is the man without a job." Sympathy should exist between the authorities and the children, for when a child felt that the policeman was his enemy the first principle of citizenship was broken. When the policeman arrested a small boy for throwing an apple, neither of them understood what was being done, and when the boy went to the police court he posed as a martyr, but the stain could never be wiped out. As for girls, if a girl suffered the slightest speck she was forever condemned in this world, and, in the opinion of many, in the next also. The crux of the whole situation was the provision of adequate and properly supervised playgrounds. At present Toronto has seven supervised playgrounds but expects to have fifty-seven next year. To-day Chicago has \$11,000,000 invested in playgrounds, and is contemplating greater improvements for next year.

It was after an animated discussion on the question of divorce in the section of Laws Concerning Women and Children, when Dr. Stowe-Cullen placed the number of satisfactory existing marriages at a very low percentage and when divorce, for many civilised reasons, was not denounced, that a little group of ladies sank down in their seats and talked the matter over together. "The vote is the key to the whole matter," quietly said Miss Chrystal MacMillan, the graduate of Edinburgh University, who presented the plea for suffrage for women graduates before the House of Lords, "and

since we have undertaken the campaign we shall not stop till the franchise is obtained."

As to woman's employment and her inadequately paid services, Dr. Morton was decidedly of the opinion that women ought to be educated and thoroughly equipped in some line for acquiring an independent income, and they should demand for their services payment equal to that which men receive, and thus relieve themselves of enforced dependence. The world is now moving to a new civilisation, and industrial life, social distinction and standards of living make demands upon education that the learning of the past cannot supply.

In movements for reform, prevention is always better than cure, and prevention of evil is persistently advocated by the Council. An audience that filled every seat in the room in which the Social and Moral Reform Section was held, listened most attentively to the splendid paper read by Dr. Louisa Martindale of Great Britain, who dealt with the question of a double moral standard from a scientific point of view and denounced the unjustifiable habit as contrary to all the laws of science. But things will never be righted as long as one sex is economically dependent upon the other, and as long as people remain in ignorance of the causes of the terrible existing evils of humanity which have their origin in the violation of the one only moral standard. Dr. Stall, of Philadelphia, made some sweeping assertions and ended hopefully with the remark that greater progress in reform had been made during the past fifty years than during the preceding five hundred, which was due largely to the philanthropic efforts of women. Mrs. Kate Barrett of the United States contributed a powerful appeal for the education of the young. It is ignorance, not knowledge, that goes hand in hand with crime. To reach the cause of an evil is to find the cure, and the responsibility for the existence of evils that imperil a nation's life and lay waste her riches is to be laid at the door of false education, or of lack of education. The hope of the future lies in the diffusion of literature and in legislation as the means of preventing wrong-doing and of turning the multibillions of the nation's wealth to the benefit, and not to the condemnation, of the race.

A practical illustration of at least one of the benefits of music has been given daily in Convocation Hall where excellent programmes have been provided by many of the leading musicians of Toronto, and thither many have repaired after the strenuous work of the day, and amid its delightful surroundings have found rest and relaxation in the influence of sweet sound.