

Canadian Pictorial

VOL. 2., No. 6

One Dollar
a Year

JUNE, 1907

142 St. Peter Street
Montreal

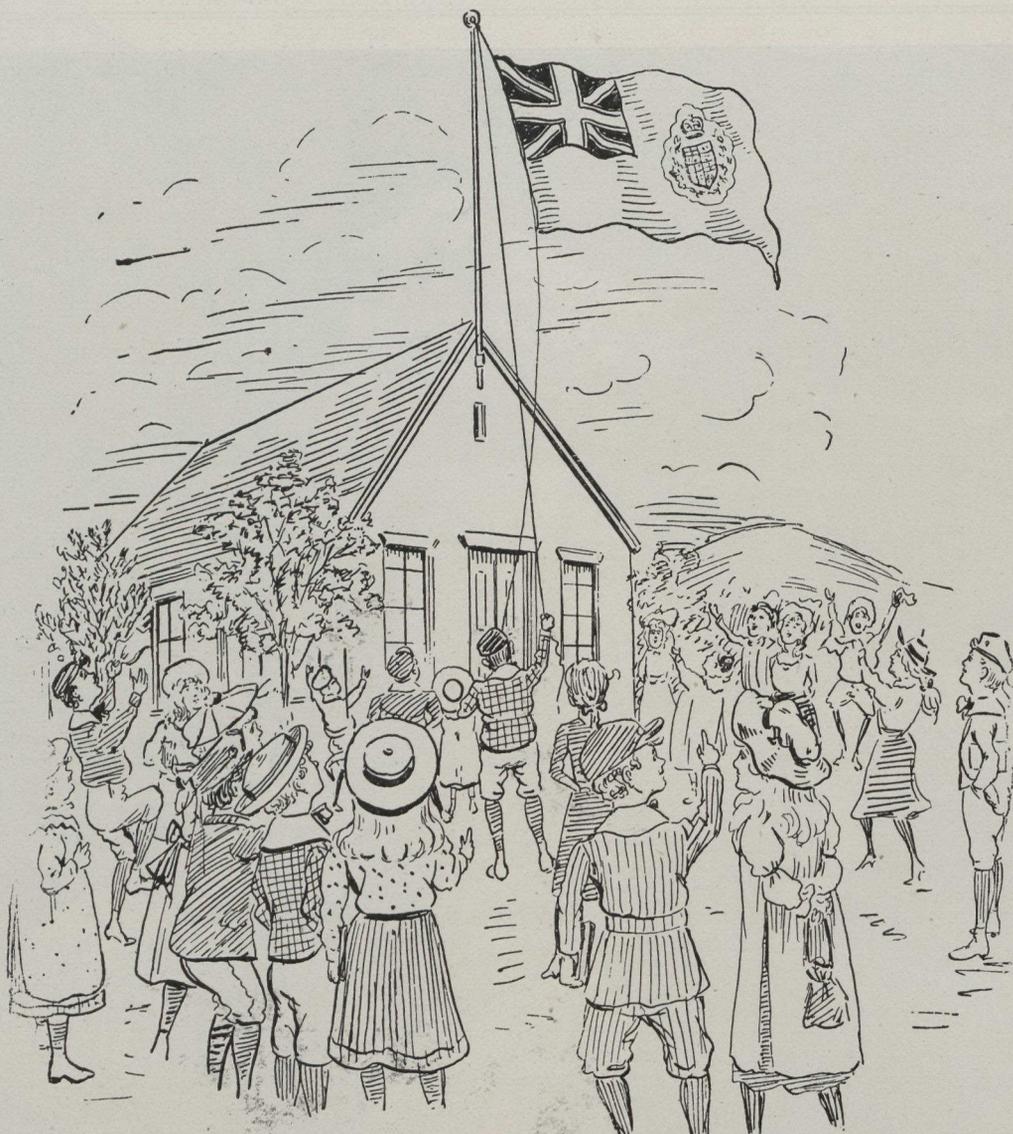
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Testimonials from delighted schools all over the Dominion, not a dissatisfied note among them—all more than pleased with the result of their efforts.

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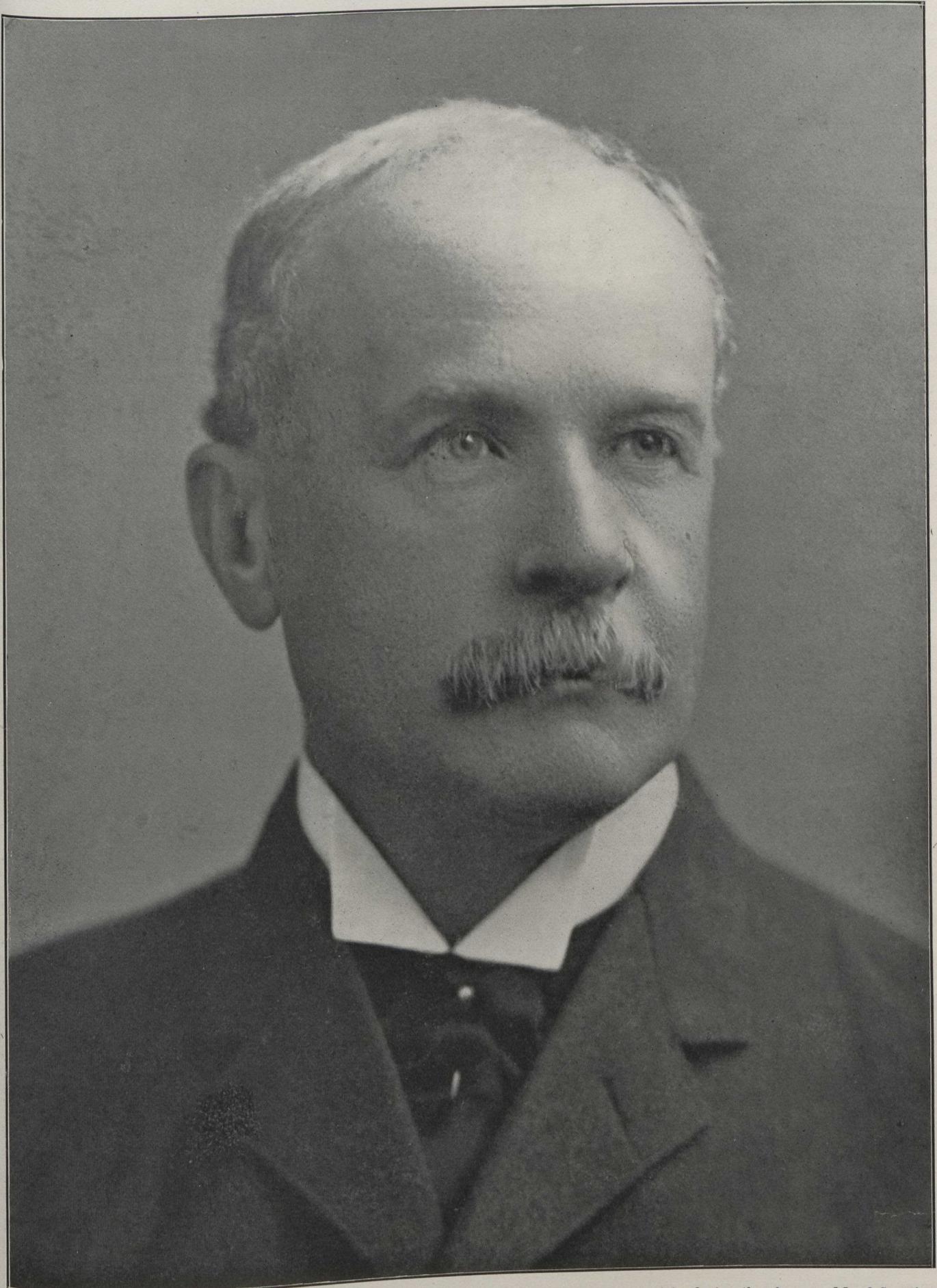
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The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, during the absence of Lord Grey in England, is vested with all the authority of the Governor-General. Mr. Justice Fitzpatrick, who is in his fifty-fourth year, had a distinguished career at the Bar, was appointed Solicitor-General when the Laurier government was formed in 1896, and became Minister of Justice in 1902 resigning the portfolio last year to become the head of the Supreme Court Bench.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH

The King and Queen of Denmark are to visit England on June 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, parliamentary secretary of the British Colonial Office, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The Irish International Exhibition was opened in Dublin on May 4 last by the Earl of Aberdeen. It is the largest exhibition Ireland has ever had.

In Berlin the most serious labor difficulty in two years is on just now, in the shape of a lockout of bricklayers and other employees of the building trades in which 100,000 are affected.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaivitch, second cousin of the Czar, was married on May 12th to Princess Anastasia of Montenegro. During the past year three attempts on the life of the Grand Duke have been made. The princess was recently divorced from Prince George Romanowski, Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Great Britain has placed orders at the Portsmouth and Devonport dockyards for two more battleships of the 'Dreadnought' type, as soon as the 'Temeraire' and the 'Bellerophon' now in building shall have been launched in August next. This is Britain's answer to Germany's refusal to discuss disarmament at the coming Hague Conference.

Sir Benjamin Baker, one of the world's great engineers, died in London on May 20. It was he who invented the pneumatic shield which has rendered so much assistance in tunnelling under rivers. The two engineering works by which he will be best remembered are the Forth Bridge in Scotland and the Assouan Dam on the Nile, of which he was joint engineer and consulting engineer respectively. He was born in 1840.

Guatemala has apologized to the Mexican Government for insinuating that the Mexican legation at Guatemala City was harboring the men who are suspected of attempting to assassinate President Cabrera of Guatemala, and the question of the extradition of José Lima, charged with complicity in the assassination of the former President of Guatemala, Manuel Barillas, while the latter was under the protection of the Mexican flag, is still pending.

King Carlos of Portugal, has accepted the invitation of President Penna, of Brazil, to visit Rio Janeiro in April, 1908, when the centenary of the opening of Brazil to the commerce of the world will be commemorated. His visit will be made an event not only in South America, but in the entire Western Hemisphere, as it will be the first time a European sovereign has crossed the Atlantic Ocean. It has not been determined whether the Queen of Portugal will accompany King Carlos.

The so-called barren lands of Canada, the vast stretch of territory lying to the north and east of Great Slave Lake, are to be the happy hunting ground of Mr. Thompson-Seton during the coming summer. He will go from Edmonton north by stage to Athabasca Landing, thence by canoe down Athabasca and Slave Rivers to Great Slave Lake. These barren lands get the name barren only because they are bare of trees, having the same climate as mountains above the tree line. But they are remarkably rich in grass and moss, and would make a home of comparative luxury for thousands of Norwegians who are at present living on farms the size of a city back yard.

In the recent Austrian elections, the first under the new equal and universal suffrage law, the Lower House of Parliament is practically reconstructed on new racial lines, and from now on it will consist of 516 members, of which there will be 233 Germans, 107 Czechs, 82 Poles, 33 Roumanians, 24 Slavendians, 13 Servo-Croatians, 19 Italians and 5 Roumanians. In 1896 it consisted of 353 members, made up largely of representatives of the great landed proprietors, the cities, and the chambers of commerce.

The Imperial Conference closed on May 14, after the adoption of the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier recommending the subsidizing of an All-British route between Great Britain and Australia. The cost is to be borne by the different contributing governments in equitable shares. Mr. Deakin expressed the opinion that, on account of the two transshipments necessary, it could be only a mail and passenger service. Sir J. G. Ward said New Zealand wanted a 20-days' service, and was willing to pay £100,000 for it.

In Canton on May 2, a gunpowder magazine exploded with such force that houses a mile away had their roofs blown off. A number of important Chinese and foreign mercantile establishments were demolished. The bodies recovered from the ruins near the magazine were shockingly mutilated. The officer in charge of the magazine was among those killed, and when the body was recovered a pipe was found clutched in his hand, which suggests the possible cause of the explosion. The financial losses are enormous.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in replying in French, in London, to the toast of 'The Entente Cordiale,' said if there was any country where the entente was received with enthusiasm, it was Canada, for in Canada there were two million British subjects of French origin like himself, who retained the full pride of their origin. They accepted with entire loyalty all that the words 'British subject' meant, yet they retained their intense love for France. Their sentiments came, in the most free country under the sun, from Canada, which preserved them; from France, which inspired them; and from England, which respected them.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark, of New York, who was called to account by his church for performing the marriage ceremony of W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, a divorced man, and Mabelle Gilman, has returned the marriage fee, begged the forgiveness of his church, and promised to humbly receive whatever censure the church should impose. The committee decided to recommend in its report to the congregation that, in view of the pastor's integrity and righteousness, and his letter of apology, no further action in the matter be taken.

The remains of the late Dr. William Henry Drummond were last week interred on the highest point in Mount Royal Cemetery, commanding on both sides a view of scenes amid which he spent his youth. Marking the lot will stand a Celtic cross of grey sandstone. Below the four-foot span, intricately carved, will be a symbolic square of entangled stags, foxes, birds and sheep. The inscription at the base is Drummond's line from 'Child Thoughts':—

'The shadows past, I see the light—
Oh! morning light, so clear and strong.'

Another fragment, not the Doctor's, but taken from his favorite Irish 'Songs of the Glens of Antrim,' by Moira O'Neill, was selected for the lower headstone:—

'Youth's for an hour,'

'Beauty's a flower,'

'But love is the jewel that wins the world.'

Mr. W. T. Stead addressed a Montreal audience last month, and from the number of times he was contradicted when he discussed Canada's relations with the Empire he said it was the liveliest meeting he had addressed on this side of the Atlantic.

The world mourns the death of 'Ian Maclaren,' Dr. Watson, the author of 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,' 'The Days of Auld Lang Syne,' and so many other tales of Scottish religious life and character. Dr. Watson was on a lecture tour in the United States, and while in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was taken with tonsillitis. Abscesses developed, and blood poisoning followed. His wife was travelling with him.

Spain was wild with joy on Friday, the 10th, over the birth of a son to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria (Princess Ena of Battenberg, granddaughter of Queen Victoria). Madrid was delirious. Exalted ladies made such haste to the palace that they added to the holiday fun by completing their hasty toilettes as they drove through the streets. The populace yelled 'A little boy, a little boy,' the Premier announced in loud tones of triumph, 'Gentlemen, it is a prince!' the King smiling with boyish pride as he bore the precious burden on a gold salver, announced to his waiting officials, 'I present to you my beloved son, the Prince of the Asturias, and successor to the Throne of Spain, to whom my dear wife, Her Majesty the Queen has just given birth.'

The highest altitude ever reached by man is claimed for Dr. Bullock Workman and Mrs. Workman, just now in Paris on their way to London. Last summer they pitched their camp on snowfields in the unexplored Minkum range in Suru, Kashmir, at a height of 21,300 feet, and from there ascended various peaks. While Mr. Workman stopped to take photographs, Mrs. Workman climbed alone to a height of 23,000 feet. Later, they together climbed Chogo Lunga to the height of 23,304 feet. The coolies could go no higher than 19,000 feet. Ten thousand feet up they found people of a Mongolian type growing rye, wheat, oats and barley, and living in huts with fowls, white goats, marmots, and strange animals. Above 16,000 feet there was practically no life. Avalanches there stretch half a mile in width.

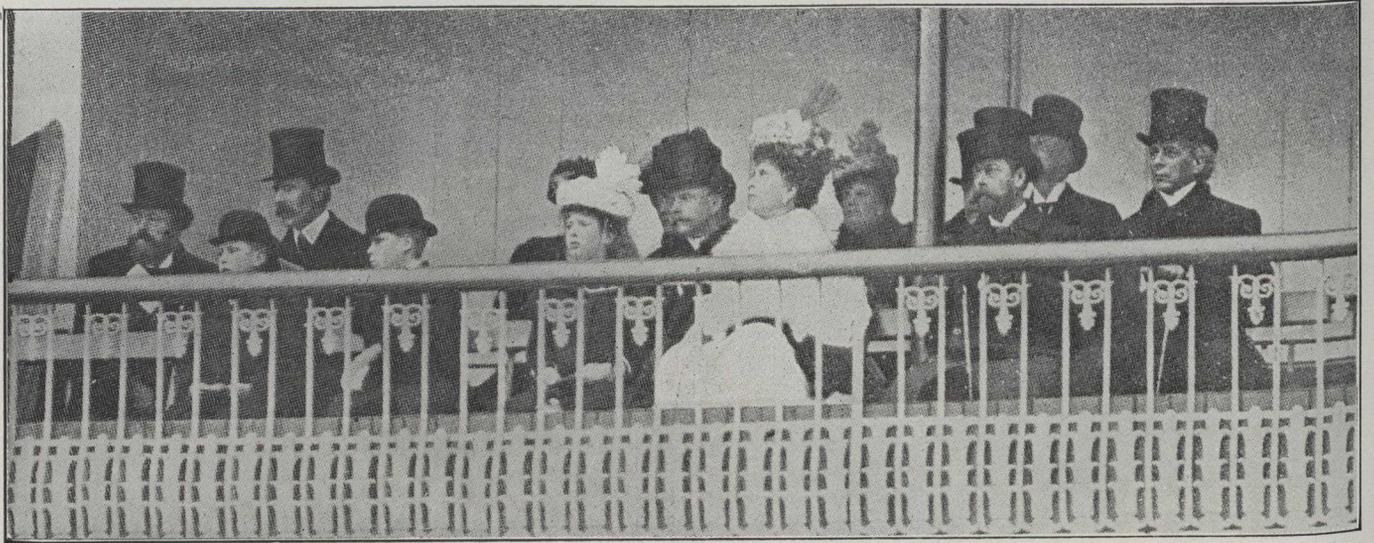
'On the straight road to ruin' is how Major-General Greely, commander of the Northern division of the United States Army, describes what he has personally observed during the past two years of the Esquimaux of Alaska, after a course of United States rule. 'The same trouble,' he declares, 'predominates in Alaska to-day that has characterized the attitude of the United States Government towards all the aborigines with which it has come in contact. It never treats them fairly. Two years ago,' he says, 'the United States courts were a fiasco. It was a wonder to me that the entire lot of government officials were not hanged by mob law. I have been in mining camps, where, as the old saying goes, they "hung five men before breakfast" for less provocation than was imposed on the people of Alaska. The courts were only instruments of private interests.' General Greely said the 'blood thrilling' episodes of Alaska described by certain writers are exaggerations.

THE COVER PICTURE.

This figure, so full of life—the Strathcona trooper's horse frightened by the bursting of a shell near-by—surmounts the monument on Dominion Square, Montreal, to Lord Strathcona and the Canadians who lost their lives in South Africa during the war. It was unveiled on Victoria Day by Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, as Administrator of the Government of Canada. Over three thousand troops participated for the occasion.



Panels on the Monument The upper represents two artillery engagements, Komati River and Belfast. For distinguished gallantry in these two engagements one Canadian secured the coveted Victoria Cross while three others received the Distinguished Service Order. The lower one depicts the memorable battle of Paardeberg in which, although victorious, Canada lost many of her noble sons.



Watching the "Capitals" in London

— Some of the distinguished spectators of a match at Lord's. Front row, left to right: Prince Albert, Prince Edward, Princess Mary, Princess of Wales, Prince of Wales, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.



The Spanish Royal Birth

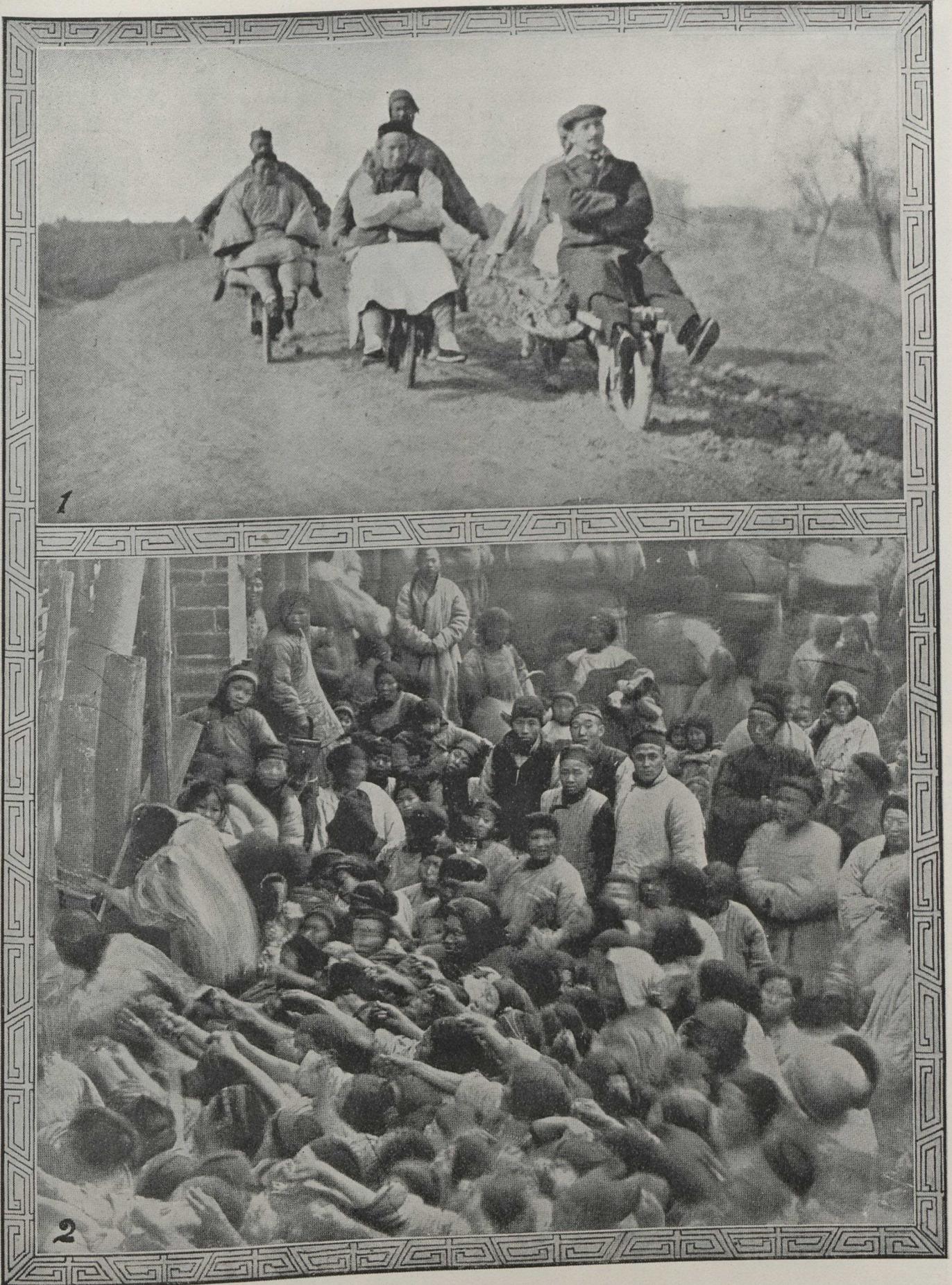
Crowds outside the Royal Palace, Madrid.
—Black and White.



The King of Spain

A golfing snap-shot of His Majesty to whom an heir has just been born. The King is standing at the left of the picture.

Photo, copyright, Halfstones, Ltd.



The Famine in China

1. A tour of inspection in the famine region by a Missionary, a Journalist and a Native Christian who knows the neighbourhood. 2. The struggle for bread: Famine-stricken peasants reaching for tickets entitling them to buy cheap rice. The lower photograph was taken outside the Magistrate's yamen at Suchien, on the Grand Canal, within the famine area. At Yangchow there is a famine camp of 80,000 persons, of whom a thousand died in a single night, of cold and starvation. At Nanking 100,000 people are encamped, and at Chingkiang 30,000. The people are bearing their sufferings with wonderful restraint, and have made no attempt to loot the food from shops in the cities.—*London Illustrated News*.

News Photos



The Editor of the "Canadian Pictorial" is anxious at all times to see photographs of current interest. Such as are found suitable for reproduction will be paid for. It is impossible for the Editor to say from description whether any picture could be accepted. It must be submitted. If stamps are enclosed reasonable care will be taken to see that all pictures declined are returned, but the Editor cannot hold himself responsible if any should fail to reach their destination. Mark "News Picture" and address: Managing Editor, "Canadian Pictorial," 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.



Lord Kitchener The Commander-in-Chief in India recently had a narrow escape from a serious accident. His horse put its foot into a hole, throwing him down a 14-foot embankment. Lord Kitchener was not hurt however, and remounted immediately.



Prince Fushimi The lion of the hour in England now on the way to Canada. The Prince is in the centre and on his right, bareheaded, is Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

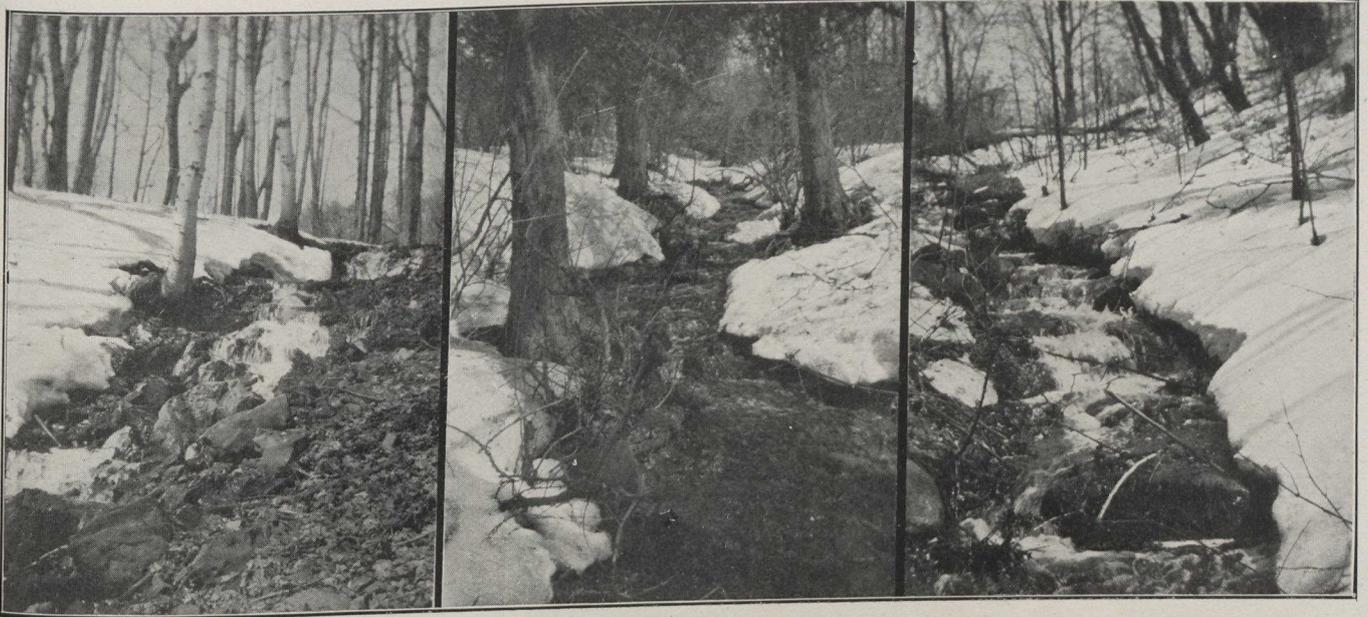
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Shakespeare's Birthday

April 23 is always a great day at Stratford-on-Avon. This year a procession was formed outside the Bard's birthplace and marched to the church, the English rose, in honor of St. George's Day, being carried by most of the "pilgrims." Wreaths were sent from Goethe's house in Frankfort, and Victor Hugo's house in Paris, and hung outside the birthplace.

—Black and White.



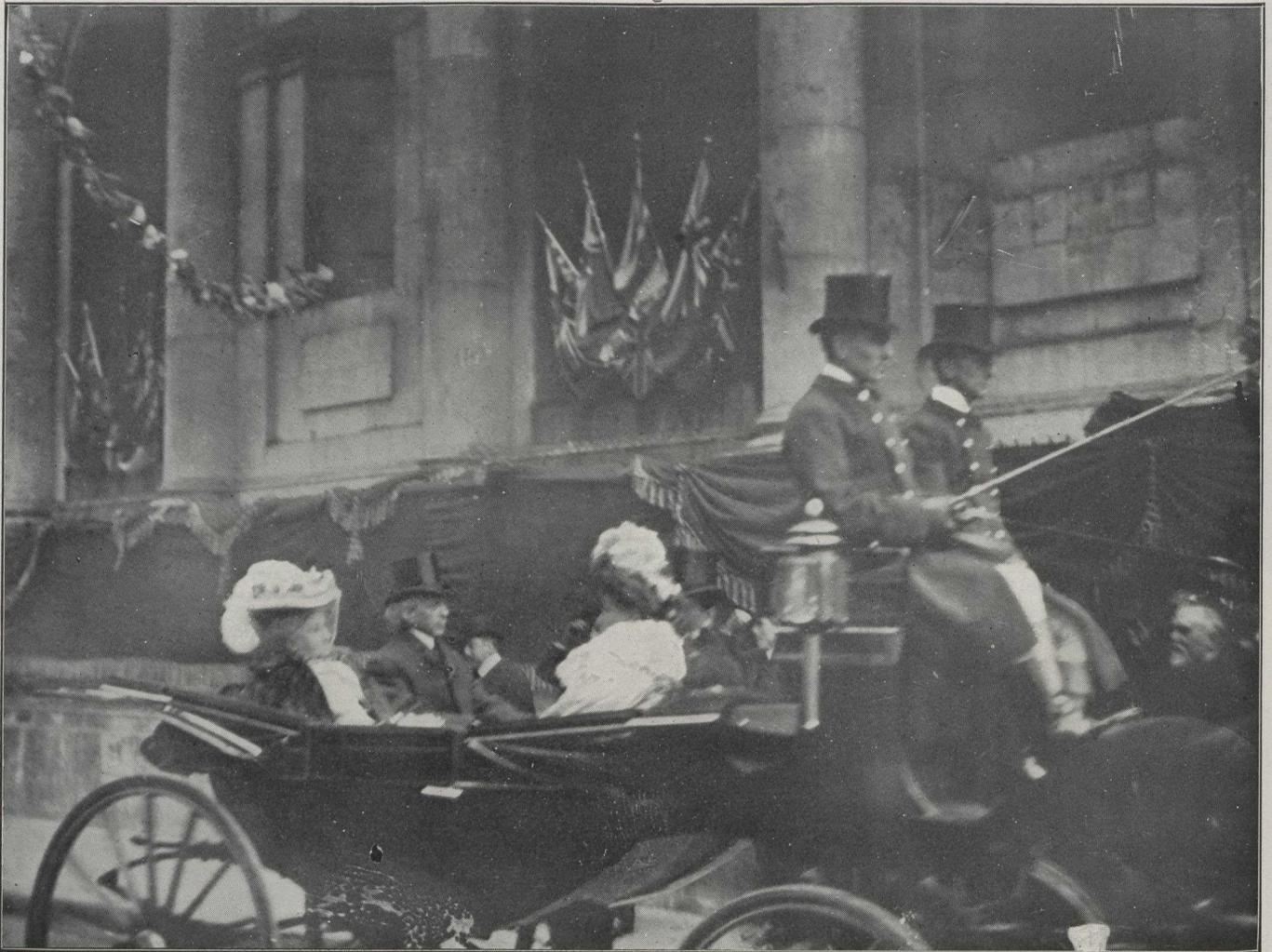
Spring on Mount Royal, Montreal

Taken for the "Canadian Pictorial"



A London Crowd

Typical open-air gathering listening to speakers in one of the great public squares of the Metropolis.



Sir Wilfrid in London

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier driving to the Guildhall, where the Colonial Premiers received the freedom of the city.

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The Boer Premier

Arrival of General Botha and his daughter at Southampton.

—Copyright, Canada Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd.



Transvaal's New Premier

General Louis Botha, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces during the latter part of the war, has now become Premier of the Colony. In a speech at Pretoria, on March 2nd, he said: "When I signed the treaty of peace, I solemnly accepted what is so dear to you—your King and your flag. They are now our King and our flag." This interesting picture was taken during the war.



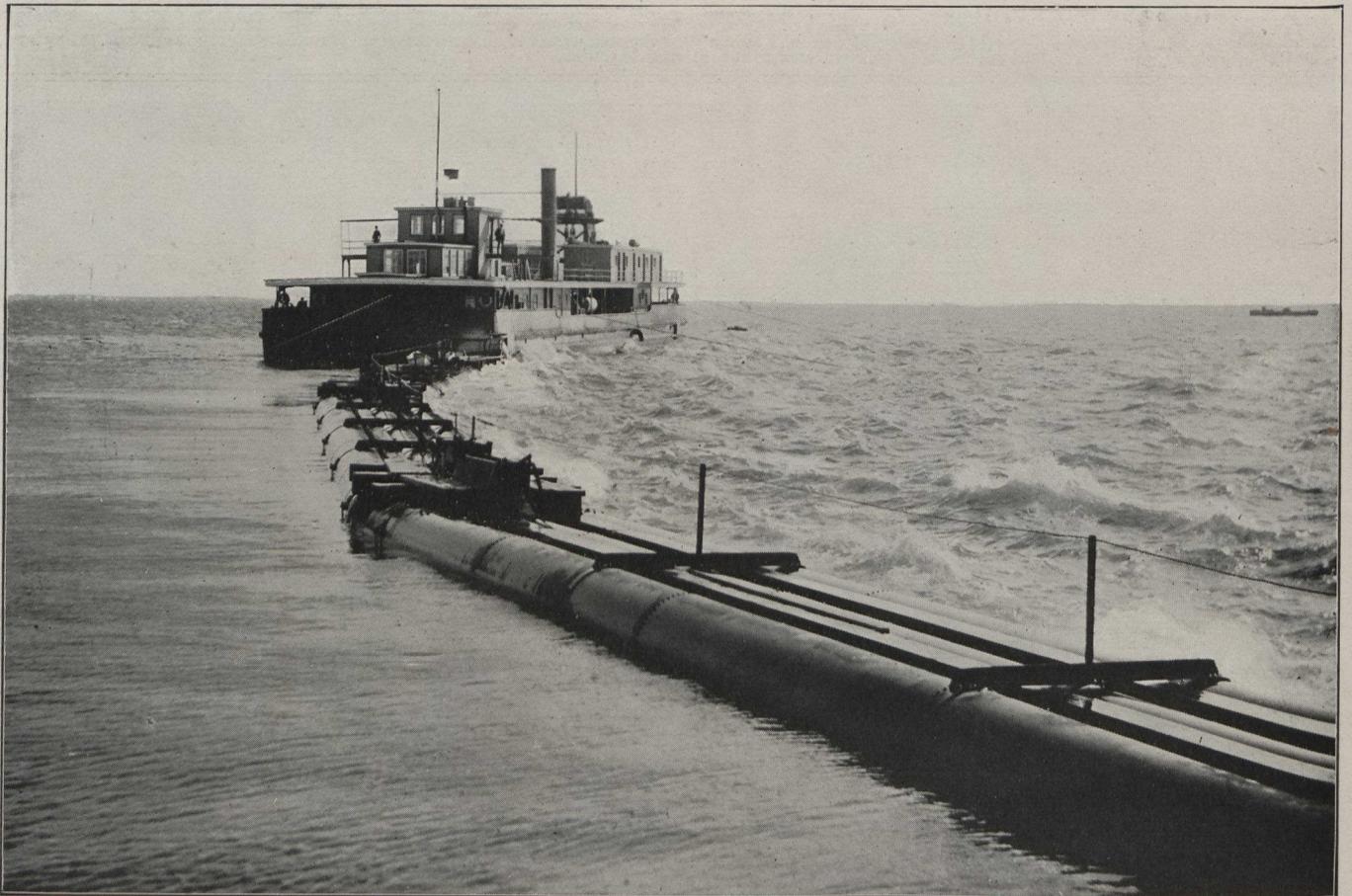
General Botha To-day

The Boer Premier and his charming daughter driving through the London streets, Londoners cheering him at every step. —Photo, copyright, Canada Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd.



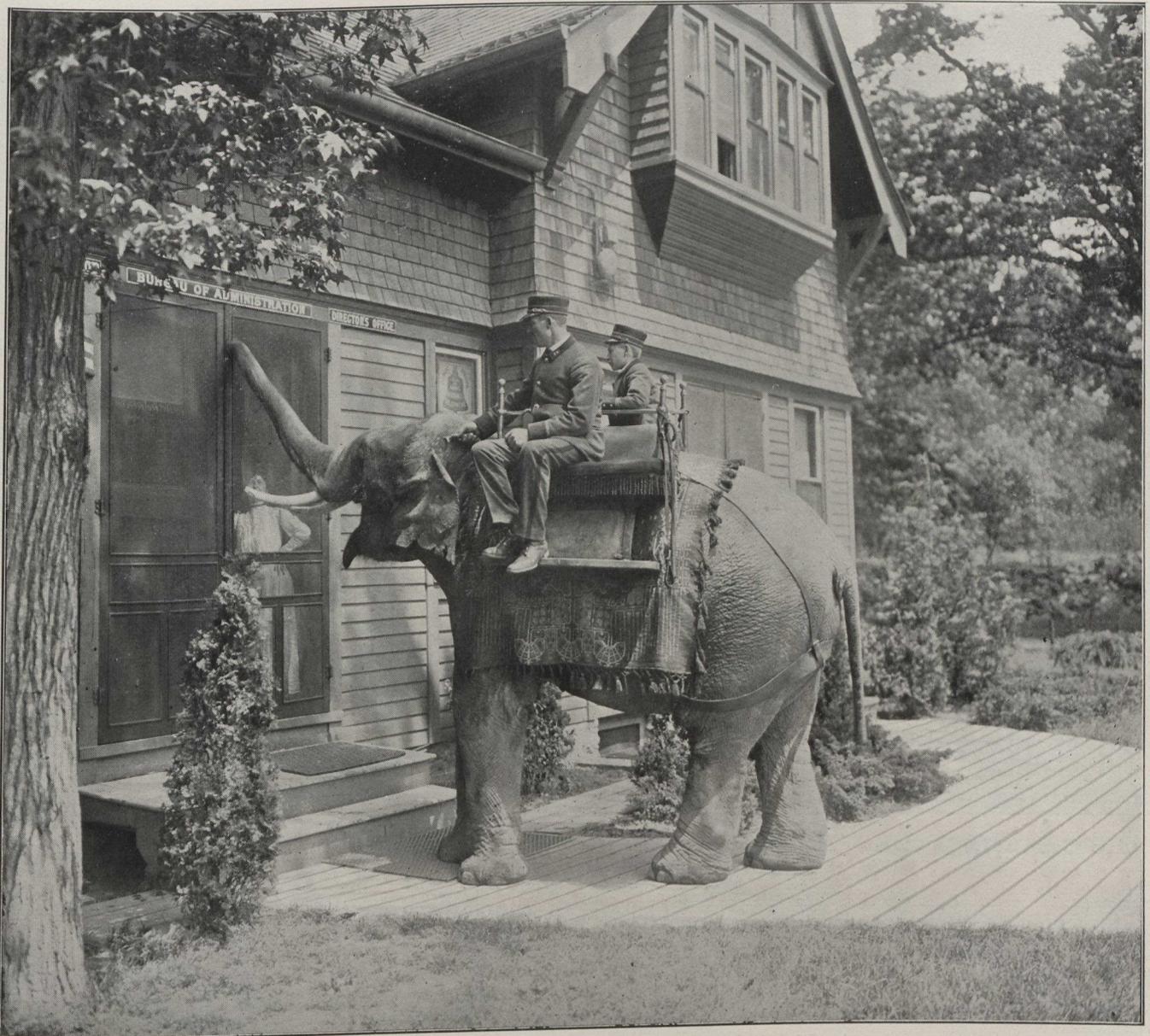
In Westminister Hall

A glimpse of the luncheon given by the British Government to the Colonial Premiers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's left, and Lady Laurier on his right, next to Mr. Balfour. —Photo, copyright, Canada Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd.



The Great "J. Israel Tarte" Dredge at Work in Lake St. Peter.

This unique dredge has held for five years the world's record for performance, this record being 750,000 cubic yards of blue clay in one month. This enormous quantity would weigh over one million tons or 40,000 tons every day. The dredge loosens and sucks up the river bottom and discharges 2,000 feet distant through a great pipe 36 inches in diameter. The pipe is rafted along the surface of the water in any direction to which the discharge is desired. This dredge is interesting, for last fall it completed the 30-foot ocean steamer channel through Lake St. Peter, and this year will be employed in widening this channel. The river St. Lawrence thus possesses two world's records, for its ship channel has been completed by the greatest dredge in the world and will be spanned by the greatest bridge in the world, above Quebec. The dredge "Tarte" was designed by Mr. A. W. Robinson, M. Inst., C.E., of Montreal, whose work in the dredge-building line includes dredges for India, Burma, Egypt, Cuba, the Panama Canal, and several in the United States. The great Steam Shovels which are building our railways are also of Mr. Robinson's design. The dredges on the Nile are of special interest because one of them will be similar to the "Tarte." With others of special type these dredges will open up a vast region in the Soudan, which is now covered with swamps, and at the same time augment the low water flow of the Nile, which is so much needed for irrigation.



A Wise Elephant

"Gunda" in the New York Zoo, has been taught to do many tricks that delight spectators. These pictures are published by courtesy of Dr. W. T. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Society.



Rocky Mountain Goats

In the New York Zoo the flock has been given access to the roof of the barn by means of steep runways of planks.



Transporting Alligators

The removal of alligators from one house to another, made necessary by their growth, was a difficult task for the Zoo officials.



The Cambridge Crew

Cambridge won the University Boat Race this year, defeating Oxford by four and a half lengths.
—Photo, copyright, Halftones, Ltd.



A Model Camp

The Exhibit of the C.P.R. at the Montreal Sportsmen's Show.



Stromboli The recent unusual activity of the volcano makes this picture extremely interesting. It was taken on March 8, 1907, by Mr. A. W. Robinson, of Montreal, on the way home from Egypt. Stromboli is one of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, and the cone rises out of the sea to a height of 3022 feet. It is notable as being the only example in Europe of a volcano in a state of constant activity. In a valley on the other side of the volcano there is a cluster of little houses.



A Snap-shot of Dr. Torrey

The famous evangelist was caught by the "Canadian Pictorial" camera as he was entering St. James Methodist Church, Montreal. Across the road, St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church is seen.



The Police and the "Suffragettes"

1. Constables drawn up to repel assaults upon the House of Commons. 2. A martyr to the cause. 3. Two of the leaders, Miss Kenney (standing) and Mrs. Pankhurst, directing operations from a hansom cab.

—Photo, copyright, Halftones, Ltd.

— Woman and Her Interests —

CARE OF THE HAIR



THE summer is the best possible time for giving the hair any special treatment it may require, but with proper care the year round it is not likely to require heroic measures. In the summer, especially in the country, one can treat one's head to baths of sun and air

with very beneficial results. It is a mistake, however, from this as from several other points of view, to remain with the head uncovered in the direct sunlight for an unlimited time. The fashion of going bareheaded almost all the time, that girls at summer resorts adopted a season or two ago, had something to recommend it from the hygienic standpoint, but it can be carried to excess. In its effects on the hair, overmuch sunlight produces faded, bleached-looking spots which give the coiffure a streaked appearance that is not pleasing. To give the head its daily bath, let the hair down over the shoulders, and shake it out that the air and sunlight may play upon all parts of the scalp. Leave it down for an hour or two, and after you do it up again, wear a lingerie hat when you are in the hot sunshine. One should wear a cap of oiled silk when one is in bathing, and if by any chance one's tresses get wet by the sea water, they should be rinsed thoroughly in fresh water as soon as one gets to land. Repeated wetting and drying in fresh water is also to be avoided, but if the hair is arranged snugly well up on the head, and a water-proof cap is worn, one can bathe to one's heart's delight without unduly wetting the head.

As to the general care of the hair, begin with the scalp. If that is healthy, the hair will almost certainly be in satisfactory condition. Luxuriant hair, or the reverse, seems almost to 'run in families,' but even where the hair is naturally inclined to be thin, good care will make the most of what there is, and may stimulate the growth. Scalp massage is helpful by causing the blood to circulate more vigorously, with more nourishment to the hair follicles. One can easily give this treatment oneself, although it is rather tiresome. Let the hair down, and brush it out, then apply the tips of the fingers to every part of the scalp in turn, rubbing with a rotary motion. Begin at the nape of the neck and work upwards over the crown to the forehead, taking care not to drag the fingers through the hair or to rub so ungently as to loosen or break strands of it, or to hurt the scalp. It is of very little use to massage the scalp once in a while as the notion takes one. The treatment must be kept up regularly for weeks before improvement may be looked for.

Perfect cleanliness is, of course, essential. This does not mean that soap and water must be applied every few days. There are some exceptional cases where the secretion of oil is excessive, when once a week is not too often to wash the head, while in many other cases once a month is quite often enough, provided a clean brush is used on it daily. If it is possible to procure it, always use soft water for the hair bath. The difference in effect between the use of hard and of soft water is enormously in favor of the latter. If there is a tendency to dandruff, spirits of green soap is recommended, otherwise pure castile is satisfactory. Before washing it, braid the ends of the locks to prevent tangling. Have ready a basin of warm water, wet the hair, then rub the soap lather upon the scalp and let it remain three or four

minutes, after which wash both scalp and tresses, and thoroughly rinse out the soap in tepid water. Squeeze out the water as well as you can and wrap the hair in a towel, patting it to absorb as much of the moisture as may be. Then sit in a warm room, and make a business of getting the hair completely dry. A woman whose abundant hair is used as an advertisement for certain 'hair-growers,' in the drying process divides her trailing tresses into strands, and patiently re-divides these strands again, hair by hair, as it were, so that evaporation is hastened. Applying the hands to the scalp also hastens the drying at the roots of the hair. When it is partially dry, sit in the sunlight, or have some one fan warmed air among the tresses.

For the brushing which is so necessary to a well-groomed appearance, a fairly stiff but not hard brush is preferable. The 'hundred strokes' which used to be recommended is a good rule, but half the number every night is better than twice the number once or twice a week. The hair should be loosely braided at bed-time, never left with the hair pins in. Do not tie the hair tightly when doing it up, as this has a tendency to break it. Bone hair-pins should be used, not wire ones.

The Wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court



Mrs. Fitzpatrick, whose husband is Administrator of Canada during the absence of Earl Grey, is the daughter of the late Hon. R. E. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick were married in May 1879 and have one son and four daughters. The Fitzpatrick home on Daly Avenue is one of the popular centres of Ottawa Society.

Weddings and Wedding Receptions



SEVERAL readers of the 'Canadian Pictorial' have asked for information regarding church weddings, and wedding receptions, and the present article will deal with all the points brought up at one and the same time. Some of the questions asked have been answered before, but as the topic of

weddings is a timely one, remarks may be repeated. To begin with, there is no 'most fashionable hour' for a wedding in this country. The hour is usually fixed in accordance with train time to whatever place has been selected for the spending of the honeymoon. It may be any time between eight o'clock in the morning and five or six in the afternoon, these hours, of course, not being a definite limit, as marriages are occasionally solemnized both earlier in the morning and later in the evening. An early morning wedding is not usually followed by a large reception. Often the bride elects to be married in her travelling costume, and the newly-wedded couple, accompanied by their attendants and a few friends, drive directly from the church to the train. However early the wedding may be, the bride may, if she chooses, be dressed in the traditional white, but she will have a simpler gown than if the wedding were taking place at noon, or at any time after twelve o'clock. At a morning wedding where a small reception is held after the ceremony, for relatives and intimate friends, breakfast may be served at one table, or, less formally, at several small tables, with one large enough to seat the wedding group, the parents of the bride and groom, the clergyman, and any aged relatives or old friends whom it is especially desired to honor.

In some places, what is rather meaningfully called 'high noon'—twelve o'clock—is an hour in favor for the celebration of weddings. The arrangements for a noon wedding may be quite as elaborate as for one that is celebrated later in the day. The bride may be gowned as richly as she pleases, be attended by several bridesmaids, and hold as large a reception as she cares to do afterwards. The wedding breakfast following a noon ceremony differs little from a formal and rather elaborate luncheon. At the table, the bride and groom sit at the centre of one side, with the best man, and maid of honor next them, the bridesmaids and ushers along the same side or opposite, the bride's mother with the clergyman—or, if he is not present, the groom's father—is seated at one end of the table, and the bride's father with the groom's mother at the other end. The other guests seat themselves as they choose. The floral decorations of the table are usually in white, but a touch of pink or mauve, the bride's favorite color, may be added with pretty effect. Where the number of guests is large a 'stand up' breakfast may be served from a buffet.

When the wedding takes place any time between half-past two and six o'clock, the reception afterwards is much like an ordinary formal afternoon reception. The bride's mother acts as hostess, receiving the guests near the drawing-room door as she would on any other occasion. The bride and groom stand together within the drawing-room and receive the congratulations and best wishes of their friends. The guests are served with refreshments in the dining-room, standing or sitting about the room as at an afternoon tea.



Novel Duck-Shooting

The favorite recreation of the Ameer of Afghanistan is duck-shooting, and his method seems a queer one to us. He drives from Kabul in a rubber-tired dogcart, and on reaching the swamps, three miles away, mounts an elephant, from which point of vantage he soon brings down the birds.

—Illustrated London News



London's New Bridge

View taken from the north side of the Thames at Vauxhall.
—Photograph, copyright, by "Topical".

EARLY SUMMER FASHIONS



HERE was not much that was distinctly novel in the way of dress at the Horse Show, which is supposedly—and in fact—an occasion when the feminine part of the on-lookers wear their most fashionable costumes. If there were any doubt as to the acceptance of the over-blouse

models, it was quite set at rest, as there were any number of costumes in this style, indeed, most of the smart dresses had some sort of over-bodice or arrangement of bretelles, worn with blouse of lace, embroidered net, or chiffon. One handsome gown, in a fine cloth of London gray, had the fitted bodice cut off square in front and back exactly like a girl's pinafore, with shoulder-straps laid in folds, the bodice being sleeveless and worn over a white net blouse. Another pretty costume was in baby blue, with 'jumper' waist cut out only enough to show a rounded yoke portion of the lace blouse, and with slashed sleeve-caps which were edged like the jumper with a band of embroidery in blue silks and threads of silver. The overblouse in some instances was folded in surplice style, and again was like a plaited bodice with a wide V cut out to the waist line at front and back. A gown of white messaline with the bodice slashed in this way and worn over a lace waist and sleeves looked very well indeed. A few handsome cloaks with the exaggerated arm hole and short kimono sleeve were noticed, and a perfectly fitting gown of white cloth had the same style of sleeve, which was scarcely more than a wide band of the hand-embroidered cloth, the real sleeves belonging to the under bodice. While on the subject of sleeves, it is worthy of mention that the elbow sleeve is seldom seen, the three-quarter length, or one at least coming well below the elbow, being much more fashionable. So that this summer we may hope to be spared the glimpse of bare insistent elbows between the sleeve and the inadequate glove, which was a sight all too common last season. Quite a number of the new blouses have the deep cuff to the wrist, and some of the coats have likewise full-length sleeves.

At the display of fashion aforementioned, combinations of white and black, and of brown and cream-color, in stripes or checks, were much in evidence in costumes at the afternoon performances. A tailored suit worn by a little brunette lady was of white cloth striped at half-inch intervals with lines of black, and the hat worn with it was of white chip trimmed in canary color. A somewhat similar costume, white with double lines of black, was trimmed effectively with pipings, buttons, and little tassels of black, and the hat was covered with a profusion of roses and rose-pink ribbon. The white and black hair-line striped fabrics are somewhat indefinite in themselves, and require a touch of brightness in the head-gear worn with them. Black and white was combined with pink, with charming effect in the costume of a handsome, dark-eyed young matron, who knows how to introduce a touch of originality into her dressing. The costume was of a silky mohair in a pale pink, and the distinguishing touch was in the use of the black and white striped silk for the flat collar and revers of the fancy little bolero, and the pipings which edged the girdle and bretelles. The hat was a small round sailor of white mohair, caught up in front with a bow of black velvet ribbon holding in place two white plumes which drooped over the back.

Brown, usually regarded as an autumn or winter color, is among the most popular colors of this season, and in the voiles and thin materials will be worn all summer.

As for hats, apparently 'everything goes.' from the simple round sailor or modified tri-corne—if one is fortunate enough to know where to find such simplicity—to the curious

contrivances of straw braid, ribbon and flowers, which sometimes turn out picturesque and sometimes grotesque. The mushroom shape continues popular, and is generally becoming. Some of the best dressed, women select the simpler shapes, trimmed with long ostrich plumes, or with flowers and ribbon for less formal occasions.



An Afternoon Costume

Gown of Nattier-blue cloth, with kimono bodice decorated with lace dyed the same shade.
—Black and White

For the June Bride



HE girl who has chosen one of the rare days of June for her wedding day may select for her bridal gown any of the filmy gauzy tissues instead of the heavier satin, if she so desires. A dainty robe prepared for a bride elect is of white chiffon, made in princess style, laid in

plaits at the waist line, the plaits being released below the hip line to give the desired fulness. The bottom of the chiffon robe is cut in square scallops edged with a fold of white satin, the scallops disclosing a nine-inch border of white satin on the foundation skirt. The bodice portion has a square yoke of point lace, outlined with a satin fold, and the scalloped sleeve caps of chiffon edged with satin are over point lace undersleeves, gathered into a ruffle below the elbow.

At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore dresses of striped white and silver gauze, with long Directoire coats of white taffeta braided in silver, and their tri-corne hats of white crinoline were trimmed with plumes caught at one side with silver tassels. A pretty adaptation of this idea would be striped pink and white, mauve and white—or other color desired—for the dresses, and the Directoire coats in taffeta matching the colored stripe.

'A study in brown' was the costume worn the other day by a brown-haired, blue-eyed girl, who had succeeded in getting exactly the shades that toned in perfectly with her own coloring. Such a costume would be ideal for a bride's going-away,—that is, of course, if the color were becoming. The gown was of a rich brown voile made over a rather lighter shade, and the skirt was trimmed along the hem with narrow brown velvet ribbon in a conventional design, outlined with brown silk cord. A girdle of the velvet and bretelles with the braided design of the skirt reproduced on a smaller scale were worn over a creamy tinted net blouse, and a little Eton jacket completed the costume. The hat of a deep-hued Tuscan straw, was a becoming little affair, trimmed with a brown wing and a cluster of small roses shading from leaf brown to pink, with just a touch of blue among the brown tulle filling in under the left brim.

Lingerie frocks, more or less elaborate, will occupy an important place in the summer bride's trousseau. The shirt waist frock, in forms having little suggestion of the original shirt waist idea, is as popular as ever, and is usually made of fine linen or lawn trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and frills of lace and often elaborately embroidered by hand. Some of the linen robes have a deep border of the embroidery, instead of having the design on a front panel. While the white is most popular, some of the colored linens are very smart, and among these are the browns, grays, and ecrus. There are lovely shades in the pale blues, lavenders, and pinks. Some effective suits of the heavier linens are made without garniture, except buttons or heavy cord trimmings, and a chemisette and undersleeves of Valenciennes lace. Chuny and filet laces dyed to match the material are used on some of the new linen frocks and coats. With the white or pale-tinted linen gown goes the embroidered linen parasol to match.

The long dust coat is a necessity for the bride, or any other woman who is going to travel. The new dust-coat is a smart garment, very different from the ugly, shapeless affair with which the term used to be associated. One may still buy an ugly dust-coat, but one is not driven to do so, for there are plenty of attractive models. The tussore silk coat is as smart as it is serviceable, and mohair also makes an excellent dust cloak. Collar and cuffs of plaid silk add a smart touch. Such coats are usually cut on long, flowing lines,—though sometimes they are semi-fitted,—and the deep arm-hole and draped sleeve seem particularly suited to coats which are to be worn over another suit.

The silk costume is a useful addition to the summer wardrobe, as it can be worn on occasions when the lingerie frock would scarcely be suitable, and when it is yet not cool enough for the cloth suit. The summer silks are lovely in color and texture, and come in a great variety of weaves.



ROLLED WAFERS.—Cream quarter of a cup butter, and add gradually one-half of cup of powdered sugar, and very gradually one-quarter cup of milk, then stir in seven-eighths cup of flour and flavor with half a teaspoon of vanilla or rose. Spread very thin on the inverted and buttered bottom of a dripping-pan, using a broad-bladed knife, and sprinkle with blanched and finely chopped almonds, if preferred. Measure off into small squares, and bake in a slow oven until delicately browned. Then cut the squares apart, and roll each into a tube shape. If the rolled wafers are tied with tiny bows of baby ribbon of the same color as the decorations, and piled on a plate, they are a pretty addition to the appearance of the table.



Studies of Negro Life

These two photographs are by E. L. Savage, 22 Seymour Avenue, Montreal. The prints were made on rough paper which gives them almost the appearance of crayons.



Water from the River Jordan

Jordan water is being conveyed to America in large quantities by the International Jordan River Water Company, New York. The project was formed and carried out by Colonel C. E. Nadaud, of Kentucky, who had a great many obstacles to overcome. He had to convey the water seventy miles to the sea-coast across the mountains of Judea. Casks were not to be had, and had to be made of wood brought from Asia Minor. Before the water was put into them they were thoroughly washed and disinfected, and the water was boiled and filtered. The persons in the photograph are, in the centre, Colonel Nadaud; on his left, the long white-bearded figure is Father Maximos, of St. John's Convent, near the Jordan, representing the Patriarch of Jerusalem; to the Colonel's right stands Ali Riza, Governor of Jericho and the Jordan; and to his left, Mr. Gelat, interpreter of the American Consulate of Jerusalem. The mounted men are Turkish Cavalry Soldiers, sent to protect the party.

—Illustrated London News.



Chafing-Dish Cookery



THE chafing-dish was one of the utensils appreciated by housewives in the eighteenth century, and it has again been coming more and more into use within the last few years. By means of it, a hot dish can quickly be prepared to supplement a cold luncheon; it finds its place on the breakfast table, when the eggs may be cooked in any way desired, or the creamed toast kept piping hot; and it is almost indispensable in the preparation of little suppers when some members of the family have been detained beyond the ordinary meal-time, or when one is entertaining a few friends. The form of chafing-dish now in use has two pans, the under one for holding hot water, the upper one containing the food to be cooked. The heat is supplied by a lamp burning wood alcohol or other spirits, which give much heat without smoke. There may be had a form of toaster to be used over the chafing-dish for toasting bread or broiling meats.

In the hot summer months when heavy meals are undesirable, and the house-keeper wishes to avoid heating the indoor atmosphere by a fire in the kitchen, the chafing-dish is of great convenience, and can be made to provide all the hot dishes required for both breakfast and luncheon. Following are recipes of a few dishes that may be prepared on the chafing-dish:

CREAMED CHICKEN.—To make the white sauce, put in the pan two tablespoons of butter, and stir until it is melted and bubbling; add three tablespoons flour mixed with one-quarter teaspoon salt, and a few grains of pepper, and stir until butter and flour are thoroughly blended; pour on gradually one cup of milk, about a third at a time, stirring until well mixed, then beating until perfectly smooth. To one cup of this sauce add one-eighth teaspoon of celery salt, then add one cup and a half of cold, cooked chicken cut in dice, and heat. Serve hot.

EGGS IN SWISS FASHION.—Heat the chafing-dish pan, put in one tablespoon of butter, and when it is melted add a half cup of cream. Break the eggs carefully, and slip in one at a time—this quantity of cream is sufficient for four eggs—sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. When the whites are nearly firm, sprinkle two tablespoons of grated cheese over the eggs, finish cooking them and serve on buttered toast. Strain the cream through a gravy strainer over the toast.

OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Clean a pint of oysters, putting them into a strainer over a bowl and pouring over them a little cold water, then picking them over one by one and removing any bits of shell that may be adhering to them. While the oysters are draining, melt in the chafing-dish two tablespoons of butter, then add the oysters and cook until they are plump. Then add one half teaspoon of salt, a few grains of cayenne, a quarter cup of thin cream, and the yolks of two eggs. Cook until the sauce is slightly thickened, and serve on pieces of toast.

LOBSTER BUTTERED.—Remove the lobster meat from the shell, and chop slightly. For two pounds of lobster, melt three tablespoons of butter in the pan, then add the lobster and let it heat thoroughly, then sprinkle with salt, pepper, and lemon juice.

SAUTED MUSHROOMS.—Remove the stems and wash the mushroom caps, then peel and dredge with flour and break them in pieces. Melt two tablespoons of butter in the hot pan, add the mushrooms, sprinkle with a fourth teaspoon of salt, a few grains of pep-

per, and a few drops of onion juice. Cook for five minutes, then add one-fourth cup hot water, and cook two minutes longer. Serve on toast.

SALMI OF LAMB.—Put two tablespoons of butter into the pan with one half tablespoon of finely chopped onion, and cook for about five minutes. Have ready some thin slices of cold roast lamb add these to the hot butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover with a cup of cold lamb gravy seasoned with Worcestershire sauce, or a cup of brown sauce. When thoroughly heated, arrange the slices on a platter, pour around them the sauce.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Melt one tablespoon of butter, add one tea-spoon corn starch and stir until well mixed, then add gradually one-half cup thin cream and cook two minutes. Add a half-pound of mild soft cheese cut in small pieces, and stir until it is melted, then season with a quarter of a teaspoon each of salt and mustard, and a few grains of cayenne. Serve on bread toasted on one side, pouring the rarebit on the untoasted side.

To freshen a stale loaf of bread twist it up tightly in a paper bag and place it in a moderately hot oven. Rolls, buns, coffee, cake, etc., can also be treated successfully in the same way.



LADIES' WRAPPER.—NO. 5742.

This wrapper is cut on excellent lines. The front fullness is laid in fine tucks to about yoke depth, and a round collar completes the neck. Full-length sleeves ending in narrow bands or shorter ones finished by a frill of lace are both included in the pattern. The fulness is held in place around the waist by a ribbon tied in front, but a belt of the material will do as well. Cashmere, challis, albatross and percale are all suitable for reproduction. For 36 inch bust measure 9 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



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MAY ORDER ON SEPARATE SLIP.

As many of the readers of the 'Canadian Pictorial' desire to keep all their numbers intact, the patterns may be ordered without cutting out the illustrations. In ordering, state clearly the number of pattern, and description, as 'Ladies' Morning Wrapper,' 'Ladies' and Misses' Corset Cover,' etc. Also state the size required, and give name and address in full. The pattern should reach you in about a week from the time your order is received at this office.

Price, 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, Pattern Department, 'Canadian Pictorial,' 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.



A 'JUMPER' CORSET COVER.—NO. 5762.

One of the simplest designs for a corset cover is shown in this pretty model. It is in 'jumper' style and slips on easily over the head. The plain front affords an excellent place for a bit of hand work, shadow embroidery being especially effective. The neck and armhole edges are finished by lace and ribbon-run beading. The fulness at the lower edge is adjusted by a tape run in a casing. Handkerchief linen was used for the making, but other materials such as nainsook, lawn, cambric, and longcloth are available. For 36 inch bust measure 1 yard of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

WITH THE WITS

THE NEXT BEST.

She hasn't got a motor car
To tear o'er hill and dale;
And yet she's not unhappy, for
She's got a motor veil.

'RAIL' COOKING.

Traveller, in American dining-car, fast express: 'Waiter, these eggs are too soft.' Waiter: 'S'prised to heah dat, sah.' Traveller: 'They were not in the water long enough.' Waiter: 'Well, sah, I'll put 'em back an' let 'em boil another mile.'

PRISON REPARTEE.

There were two prisoners in jail. One was in for stealing a cow. The other was in for stealing a watch.

Exercising in the courtyard one morning, the first prisoner said tauntingly to the other: 'What time is it?' 'Milking time,' was the retort.

A KEY TO SLANG.

Philologists like to study slang. They can account for many slang phrases that seem idiotic. Thus:

'To give the cold shoulder'—It was the custom in mediaeval France, when a guest had outstayed his welcome, to serve him a cold shoulder of mutton instead of the usual hot meat. The man always took this hint.

'He's a brick'—A visitor to Sparta found the capital without walls, and asked the king what he would do, in case of invasion, in his wall-less town. 'Sparta has 50,000 soldiers,' the king answered, 'and each man is a brick.'

'Catching a Tartar'—During the war between Russia and Tartary, a private soldier shouted 'Captain, I have caught a Tartar.' 'Well, bring him in,' the captain rejoined. 'He won't let me,' the soldier called despairingly, as his prisoner dragged him into the Tartar lines.

'To eat humble pie'—In the middle age, after a deer had been slaughtered, the master of the house and his family ate the choice cuts, while the feet, neck and head were made into a pie. This humble pie was served to the servants and retainers.

INFURIATING.

Scottish folk are proverbially canny and prudent in money matters, and the following shows that the younger generation is no exception to the rule.

A teacher in a lowland school was taking mental arithmetic with a class of boys. She asked one urchin:

'How much would your mother give you to buy four pounds of tea at one and six a pound?'

'We ne'er get sae much at once as that, mum.'

'Never mind that. Four pounds at one and six?'

'But we canna afford the one and six, mum, We always 'hae the one and twa.'

'Answer the question. What would she give you to pay for four pounds of tea at—'

'Nawthin', mum.'

'What do you mean by "nothing"?' 'She'd na' gie' me ony bawbees. She'd tell me tae ask the mon tae pit it doon.'

'Oh, dear! Oh, dear! But supposing she did?' With a pitying smile came the reply: 'A can see ye ne'er met ma mither, mum.'—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'



Limited Scope

He: "Suffrage or no suffrage, woman's chief duty after all, is to make fools of us men."
She: "I quite agree. But you've no idea how tiresome it is when Nature has forestalled us."
—Black and White.

MACHINE'S LIMITATIONS.

'Madam,' said the young man who had called at the back door on May day, 'I have the pleasure of introducing to you our new automatic house-cleaning machine—a simple little thing which does the whole work of house-cleaning, leaving to you merely the general supervision.'

'Does it all, eh?' demanded the woman of the house. 'Will it wash the outside of the upstairs windows?'

'Why, no, madam, but'—
'Will it take down, wash, stretch to dry, iron and hang up the parlor curtains?'

'Well, of course—(this machine)—
'Will it gild the chandeliers, paint the kitchen, make my daughter help with the dishes, persuade my husband to be contented with cold dinners, get out the screens and patch them up?'

'Oh, madam, this machine'—
'Will it take down the parlor stove and set up the refrigerator, wash the winter bedding and put it away, lay down the furs with moth balls, paper the hall bedroom, wash down the paper in the bathroom, wash, fold, starch and iron and put away the family clothes, darn, sew on buttons, wash dishes, set three meals a day and pacify the household.'

'No, madam, you have misunderstood the limitations of this machine.'

'Limitations?' demanded the woman of the house. 'I guess it has limitations. It will be a long time yet before any man will get up a machine that will do all a woman has to do in housecleaning time.'

She took a fresh mouthful of tacks and went back to the dining room carpet and the agent faded sadly away.

THE CHILDISH MIND.

Here is a collection of what are called 'Howlers,' quaint answers given by children to questions put to them in examination papers. This latest assortment of samples appears in 'Past and Present,' which is described as 'a journal for scholars (old and young) of Friends' schools,' and the answers quoted have been given by children in those schools:

'Rameses II. is generally known as the Pharaoh of the Compression; because he

made the children of Israel into bricks without straw.'

Let us turn to the history paper, which also has its gems—as, for instance:

'The Temple of Zeus is built of columns that bulge out. This is called the Ironic style.'

'The Spartans had two kings to check one another.'

But, after all, some of the simplest answers are the best. A lad who, when asked, 'If you stand facing the north, what have you on your left hand?' replied, with quiet confidence, 'Fingers'; and the other boy, who, when asked to state whose bones the children of Israel took with them when they left Egypt, answered, 'Their own.' There is finality about such answers.

There is also nothing that can be added to this:

Q. What happens when sulphur is heated?
A. It gets warm.

If you were to roll all the leading scientists of the day into one, they could not call in question the accuracy of that simple statement. It ends the matter completely.

The boy who wrote the following ought to become a practical politician when he grows up:

'The easiest way to cross a range of mountains is go round them.'

It is possible, however, that some temperance advocates will frown at the suggestion contained in this:

'The potato is not only used for feeding peasants, but goes to more important things, such as whiskey.'

Another lad appears to be more sound on the temperance question, for, having been invited to give his views on tramps, he wrote the following little essay:

'Tramps. Some people threaten to call the police or turn the garden hose on them. But all these precautions are of very little avail, as at every street corner, public house or roadside, the tramp is always to be found; and until Chinese labor is abolished and a great many of the public houses removed there will always be the same bountiful supply.'

Here is another specimen of the complete and final answer which leaves no room for further argument or trouble:

Q. Why did Moses not enter the Promised Land?

A. Because he was dead.

In regard to mathematics, there are some good things said, though I have not come across anything better than my favorite specimen, in which a boy remarked: 'Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to anything else.' But these are by no means without merit;

'A circle is a line of no depth running round and round a dot forever.'

'An axiom is something equal to something else, as a part is equal to a hole.'

'A theorem is something you have to prove which is absurd.'

'A problem is something that we've proved, and then we've got to find out what it's about.'

'A problem is a figure which you do things with, which are absurd, and then prove it.'

'When holes are added to whole, the remainder is holes.'

In a history paper occurs the following sentence:

'Edward the then king of England died to confuse matters.'

There is a suggestion here of the diplomat who, when he heard that his rival was dying, remarked, moodily, 'I wonder what he's doing that for?'

POVERTY A VIRTUE.

The Doctor maintained that poverty was a virtue. A wag responded that, that was literally making a virtue of necessity.



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Our Portrait Gallery



A 'PICTORIAL' FAMILY.

Master Harold Deans, a Western Ontario boy, who wins the place in our 'Portrait Gallery' this month, could only give us his picture taken with his sister and his twin brothers, but we did not think any apology needed for sending us such a charming little group. In fact, we thought it a pity to break it up, and have taken the liberty of reproducing the whole family. Master Harold is a bright example of what a boy in a small country town can do by steady work. He couldn't handle a very big supply monthly of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' but he could take care of a dozen, at least, sometimes more. This he has done regularly, ever since November. He earned a watch in November, and since then has been adding to his bank account by selling the 'Pictorial' on commission. Our friend is now ready for his first bonus—a neat rubber stamp with his name and address on. We wish Master Harold continued success.

There is every chance for hundreds of such boys in the same line. You can handle a dozen a month at the least without interfering at all with school or home duties. Let us hear from you TO-DAY. No time like the present. If you make up your mind after it is too late to send for June issue, get full particulars from us, and order well ahead for July. With so many city folks summering in the country, our town and village boys want to make the most of their chances; while the city boys 'in green fields and pastures new' can also 'improve the shining hours.' Remember, a postcard will bring you a dozen to start on.

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