

# Canadian Pictorial



LAPRES & LAVERGNE, PHOTO.

January

TEN CENTS



# AS ITS CONTEMPORARIES SEE IT.

'The "Witness" is a high-toned independent paper.—"Globe," Toronto.  
 'The "Witness" has ever been a leader among the leaders.'—"Gleaner," Fredericton.  
 'The "Witness" columns set all things fairly before its readers.'—"Journal," Ottawa.  
 'The "Witness" stands four square on moral issues.'—"Whig," Kingston.  
 'The "Witness" is a clean, healthy, high-principled paper.'—"Times," Hamilton.  
 'The "Witness" has sacrificed thousands of dollars for what it believed to be right.'—"Beacon," Stratford.  
 'The "Witness" is perhaps the most influential journal in Canada.'—"Tribune," Winnipeg.  
 'The "Witness" stands four square to all the winds that blow.'—"Onward," Toronto.  
 'A regular reader of the "Witness" will be well informed.'—"Sunday Magazine," London, England.  
 'The "Witness" has impressed its country with high ideals of journalism.'—"Our Day," Chicago.  
 'The Montreal "Witness" is by far the best educator.'—"Prairie Witness," Indian Head, Sask.

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contains almost everything that appears in the Weekly, and has, of course, the advantage of bringing you the news every day.

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The

'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' contains the best that appears in the 'Daily Witness,' besides giving somewhat more attention to agriculture and farmers' interests generally.

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Another of its advantages is that it is a Canadian paper, while most of its contemporaries are printed in the United States, and on the Fourth of July and Decoration Day, as well as other occasions, are filled with national matter less grateful to the patriotism of our youth than to that of those to whom it is addressed. The 'Northern Messenger,' in cultivating patriotism, proposes to do so on British and Canadian models.

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**SEE OUR CLUBBING OFFERS ON PAGE 20**

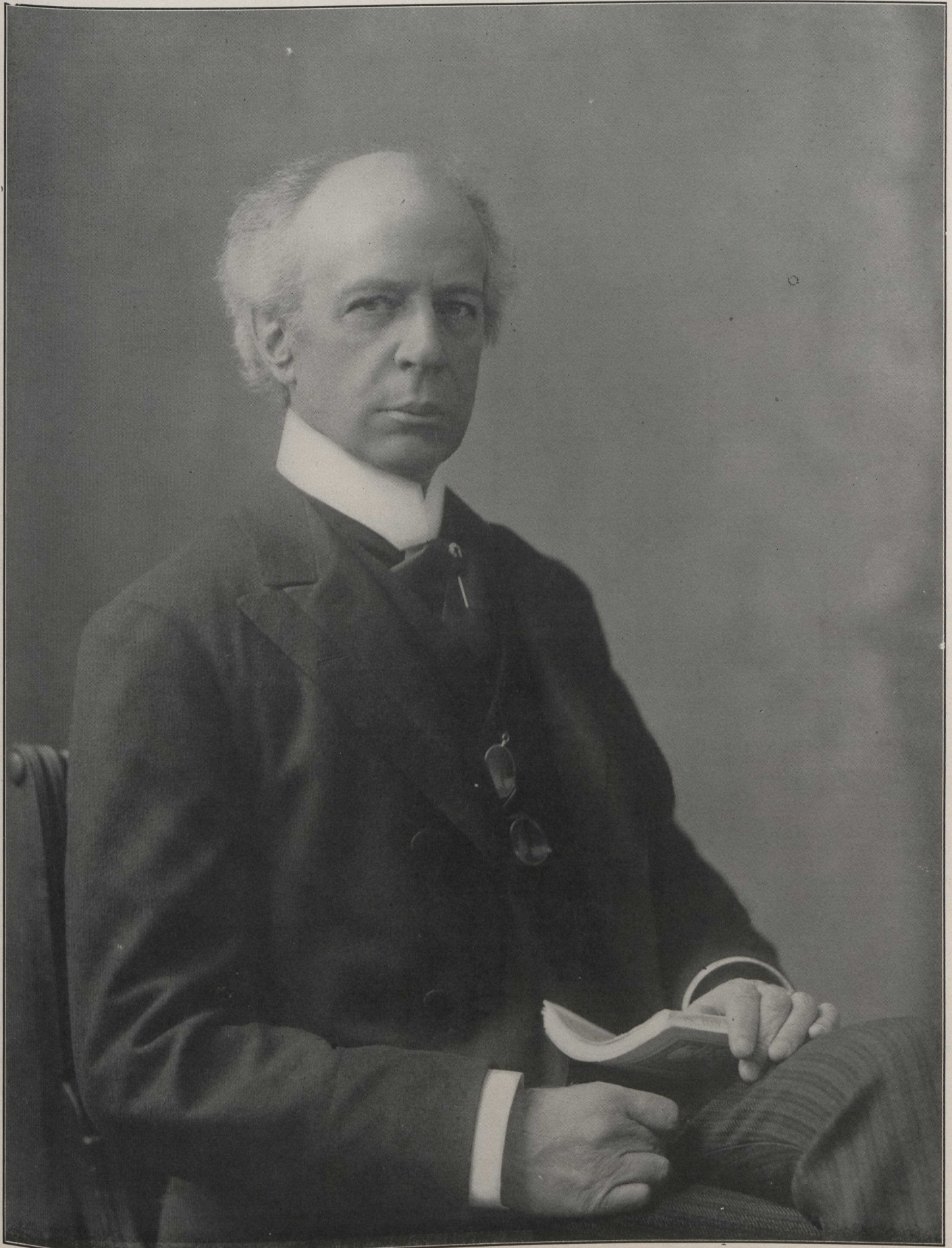


# Canadian Pictorial

VOL. 2., No. I

JANUARY, 1907

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**The Premier of Canada**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in the midst of the exacting work of another session of Parliament. He has always been a conspicuous figure in the House of which he became a member in 1874. He has been Premier of Canada ten years, and was sixty-five years of age on November 20 last. This is Sir Wilfrid's favorite photograph.



# NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH

The Orange River Colony is to be granted full responsible government next year.

Britain, France and Italy have all signed an agreement to maintain the open door in Abyssinia.

The Armstrongs have received the contract for a third new British battleship of the 'Dreadnought' type.

General Booth is shortly to pay a visit to Canada and the United States on his way to India, China, and Japan.

Sir William Pearce Howland, P.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., one of the Fathers of Confederation, died in Toronto on New Year's Day.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has introduced a bill to tax foreign wheat 2½ pesetas, and foreign flour 4 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes.

Two thousand foreign drilled troops have been despatched to the province of Hunan, China, where disturbances are becoming more and more serious.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has presented Chicago University with a New Year's gift of \$3,000,000. This brings Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the University up to \$19,426,199.

The salmon canners of the Fraser River want 1908 declared a close season. They also want all fishing in the Fraser above New Westminster stopped at all times.

President Roosevelt has gracefully withdrawn his orders to Congress for the 'simplified spelling,' and hereafter the United States Government documents will appear in their usual style.

Last month the British House of Commons rejected every one of the amendments passed by the House of Lords to the Education Bill by a vote of 417 to 107, the Irish members all voting with the Government.

The famine in the province of Kiangsu, China, is growing worse. According to reliable reports received here, 5,000,000 destitute persons are encamped at Tsinkiansu, and many have arrived at Nanking. The rebellion in Kiangsu has been crushed.

A disastrous rear-end collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio road near Washington on Dec. 30, in which 40 persons were killed and 50 hurt. It is said that the wreck was caused by the engineer of the rear train running past signals obscured by the fog.

There have been several changes in the United States Cabinet. Mr. Oscar S. Strauss has been appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Charles Bonaparte, the retiring Secretary of the Navy, has taken up the duties of Attorney-General.

Mr. Deakin, the Premier of Australia, says that while Britain's attention was taken up with the Anglo-French Convention, Germany would have, but for his timely warning, annexed large sections of the New Hebrides. The recent elections resulted in the election of 19 Deakinites, 16 Readites, 26 Labor men, and 14 Anti-Labor.

The British Parliament prorogued on December 21. Much bitterness exists over the defeat of the Education Bill, which was killed in the Lords on Dec. 20 by a vote of 132 to 52. Speaking on the matter in the Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: 'It was in-

tolerable that the upper chamber should be able to so thwart and distort the policy approved by the electors. It might be necessary to submit for the moment, but the time would surely come when the will of the people expressed through their elected representatives in the House of Commons would be made to prevail.'

Sixteen persons were killed and over thirty injured on December 28 in a wreck on the North British Railway between Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Mr. Alexander William Black, M.P. for Banffshire, who was among the injured, died from his injuries two days later. The wreck was a result of the danger signals being clogged by the heavy storm.

Sir William Sinclair, of Victoria University, Manchester, says he has never met an Aberdeen graduate who did not deplore the influence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of two million to the Scottish universities. It has caused the Scottish student to lose his self-reliance and his capacity for study under difficulties, and is causing the whole of Scottish university life to undergo a change for the worse.

In Tangier, on Dec. 28 last, the Minister of War for Morocco entered the city in state and in the Grand Mosque read a letter from the Sultan dismissing Raisuli from his governorship for causing injury to the country, and appointing Ghazi Pasha as his successor. The bandit chief refused to resign, and has taken to the mountains, where he is preparing to preach a holy war against the foreign invaders.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts died in London on December 30, at the age of 92 years. The wealthiest woman in England, she has been noted chiefly for her widespread philanthropy, for which she was raised to the peerage by Queen Victoria in 1871. It was largely through her efforts that the antiquated system of education for women was revolutionized, and her gifts for the improvement of tenements for the London poor were enormous.

Persia now has a Constitution. The Shah was so much better on Dec. 30 that he was able to sit up and sign it with the Crown Prince. It provides for the establishment of a partly elective Senate and financial control of the Government by the Lower House of Parliament. The Crown Prince has also signed a separate document promising not to dissolve the present parliament for two years. The Crown Prince is the Shah's own son.

By a vote of 127 to 30 the Belgium Chamber of Deputies has decided to take over from King Leopold the control of the Congo Free State. Speaking the other day of the Congo atrocities, the British Ambassador at Washington said that it was not impossible that a point had been reached at which England would take some action, and the British Foreign Secretary said the United States Government had expressed a desire to help towards the much-needed reforms.

Last month the Servian situation was reported acute. In Belgrade, on December 26, there were disorderly scenes over the acceptance by the National Assembly of the Loan and Armament bills. Supporters of the late King Alexander charged that a large part of the money would be pocketed by the members of the reigning family, letters were sent to the Premier threatening that King Peter would meet the fate of the murdered Alexander and Queen Draga, and throngs outside the palace cheered repeatedly for a republic.

The bill separating the Church and State in France was passed in the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 21 by a majority of 247. The Pope, it is now said, will reject the new religious law, order the priests to discontinue worship in the churches, and hold it only in private. The formal inauguration of this, it is believed, was the order of the Bishops suppressing all Christmas masses. The Bishop of Joliette, Que., who has just returned from a visit to Rome, says that France can no longer be called a Roman Catholic country, as out of a population of forty-five millions not more than ten million persons practice that faith.

Twenty-five thousand employees of the Austrian Post Office began a passive resistance strike last week. The strike consists of absolute obedience to the strict letter of the antiquated regulations which are quite inapplicable to modern requirements. The employees are thus enabled to paralyze the mail service without contravention of the rules. Negotiations are expected to be resumed with a view to arranging a compromise. The men have been agitating for years to secure an increase of their inadequate pay, which begins at about forty-five cents per day, and rises to a maximum of only ninety cents after forty or fifty years' service.

Mrs. Russell Sage, ever since the death of her husband, has been daily persecuted by hundreds of begging letters, and continuous work day and night could not meet one-tenth of the requests for personal interviews alone. While her heart goes out to the writers of many hundreds of these letters, in whom the irresponsible press has excited such false hopes, Mrs. Sage asks that wide publication be given to her only public statement on the subject that importunity and reiteration are no recommendation to her attention, and that the persons for whom she is likely to do the most are those who respect the early days of her widowhood.

In the city of Lodz, Russia, on December 29, anarchy reigned. The town was completely in the hands of the Socialists. So many managers and engineers were murdered that the factories had to be closed down, thus throwing out of employment 100,000 persons. In Omsk on December 28, General Litvinoff, Governor of Akmolinsk, was assassinated by two unknown men. In St. Petersburg, following the assassination of General Count Alexis Ignatieff at Tver, and the attempt on the life of Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, ex-Governor-General of Moscow, 588 persons, including 34 women, were arrested by the secret police, charged with revolutionary activity and illegal election agitation.

Chancellor Day, of the University of Syracuse, has no patience with the present agitation against millionaires. If fortunes have swollen during the past years, he says, salaries and wages have swollen too, and hours of work have shrunk, which simply means another way of swelling wages. The men who are shouting for the reduction of the big fortunes had not anything to do with raising them, could not manage them if they had, but would gladly take of them all they could get. The talk of government control, he considers equally foolish. There are, he maintains, no men more disqualified to manage swollen fortunes or supervise large corporations than the majority of legislators.

♦ ♦ ♦

## The Cover Picture

The bright young Canadian, a picture of whom appears on the front cover, is the daughter of Mr. George Marcil, Montreal, and she is just as clever as she looks.





**Royalty at a Cattle Show** Like the King, the Prince of Wales takes a great interest in agriculture, and attends every show of importance. His Royal Highness was at the Smithfield Cattle Show, which was opened on December 11th. The Prince is in the centre of the picture. Prince Christian is at the extreme right. Photo, copyright, by Halftones, Ltd.



**The Latest Addition to the C. P. R. Fleet** The "Cruizer," said to be the most powerful tug in the world, is the latest addition to the C. P. R. fleet. She is to be used at St. John, N.B., in the winter, and at Quebec in the summer, to assist the "Empress" steamships to and from their berths. The "Cruizer" acted as tender for the "Shamrock III." when the latter was sent to New York by Sir Thomas Lipton to battle for the America's Cup in 1904.



**A Flock of Ostriches**

This picture was taken on a Californian ostrich farm.





## A UNIQUE COLLEGE



The Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, now in course of construction, is twenty miles from Montreal, and Sir William Macdonald, who is building it, intends on its completion to hand over the whole of the splendid buildings and the estate on which it is situated, to McGill University, not only free of debt, but with an endowment of two million dollars with which to carry on the work.

Sir William Macdonald's primary idea in founding the college is to educate country people for country life in a manner commensurate with that in which city people are educated for city life. Hitherto the aspiring youth has been educated away from the country, and his aspirations directed into the channels that lead to professional life in the cities. Now, as far as the capacity of the new college will allow, he will have a chance of instruction in the essentials of country life; and above all, he will have an opportunity of instruction in the science of that most fascinating and wholesome of industries—agriculture—than which no profession offers greater opportunities in this Dominion.

It is with the idea of making the influence of this college as widely felt as possible that particular attention is to be paid to the training of teachers for rural schools, and negotiations are now in progress for merging the McGill Normal School with the College. At the same time it will be the endeavor to refuse admission to none who are 17 years of age or over, and who can show qualifications similar to those required for entering other colleges. Further than that, there will be short courses open to anybody, old or young, who cares to come, and any resident of the province of Quebec who can benefit by such courses will be competent to profit by them.

The various departments, which have already been organized, with the principal professors appointed, show that the education will be by no means one-sided. Mathematics, languages, and literature will be taught, but added to these will be subjects which go to the root of practical country life. Thus girls will be instructed in the whole gamut of the housewife's art, from cooking to trimming their own hats, and from laundry work to small fruit culture and poultry keeping. All this will be done in the best educational way. Lessons in cooking will be accompanied by lessons in the chemical laboratory, lessons in sanitation by lessons in the bacteriological laboratory, and so on. It is hoped to attract young women who for three or four years after they have graduated will give their services in the rural schools before they settle down. A similarly complete and scientific education will be given young men in such branches of farming as dairying, agronomy, veterinary science, farm machinery, and blacksmithing.

The college property includes what has become quite famous as the Robert Reford Ayrshire Stock Farm, and five adjoining properties, making a total of 530 acres. On the farm is a delightful farm-house, model outbuildings, and a big herd of Ayrshires, which are easily among the finest on the continent.

The new buildings are splendidly planned and most complete. They will afford accommodation for about 300 women students and 150 men, with a residential block for each. The main building includes an assembly hall capable of seating 750 persons.

Professor Robertson, in a recent interview, said French and English students will stand on an equal footing in the college.

'We do not intend,' he said, 'to interfere with their personal rights, as has been rumored in certain quarters, but we will stand for high moral characters. We want to make the young men and young women of our province and country realize that nature is the mother of us all, and that by a careful study of the methods of agriculture which we will follow

out in the college, the students will go out into the world feeling that they are better equipped to meet life. I may add that the Macdonald College will have three distinct characteristics. It will be a college of agriculture, a college for the training of teachers, and a college of household science. The social life also will be well looked after.'

Dr. Robertson is hopeful that the college will be ready to receive students by September next, and it is expected that His Excellency the Governor-General, together with Federal and Provincial Premiers, and many leading citizens, will be present at the opening ceremony.

The staff required at the college will number 30—professors, assistants, instructors, and demonstrators. The members of the staff already appointed are:—Mr. F. C. Harrison, professor of bacteriology; Mr. William Lochhead, professor of biology; Mr. John Brittain, professor of nature study; Mr. L. S. Klinck, head master of the department for the improvement of seed; Mr. Saxby, W. Blair, assistant head of the department of horticulture; Mr. F. C. Elford, chief of the poultry department; Mr. John Fixter, farm manager, and instructor in farm machinery; Mr. A. D. Perry, herdsman; Miss J. M. Kennedy, head housekeeper and dietitian; Mr. James F. O'Hara, accountant; Mr. H. K. Richardson, secretary.

Professor Robertson, the principal of the college, was formerly the dairy commissioner for Canada, a position which he resigned in order that he might devote his life to carrying out this unique college scheme of Sir William Macdonald's. Professor Robertson has personally supervised the planning and construction of the college, and is also responsible for its organization.

Sir William Macdonald, who is laying the whole province under an obligation to him by this magnificent contribution to the cause of education, is one of the most generous benefactors that McGill has known, having, previous to the gift of this college, contributed over \$3,000,000 to that University. It was he who built and equipped the engineering, physics, and chemistry buildings, and established endowment funds for the same, while the princely McGill Union building, which has contributed so much to the social welfare of the students during the present session, was also a gift to the university from Sir William.

Sir William Macdonald is the youngest son of the late Hon. Donald Macdonald, sometime president of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, and he is a grandson of Capt. John Macdonald, eighth chief of the Clan Macdonald of Glenaladale, who, after founding the Scotch settlements at Tracadie, Scotchfort, Glenfinn and Fort Augustus, P. E. I., served during the American revolutionary war as a captain in the 84th, or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. Born at Glenaladale, Tracadie, P. E. I., in 1833, Sir William was educated at the Central Academy, Charlottetown, and obtained his business training in that city under the late Hon. Daniel Brennan. He left Prince Edward Island in 1854, and removed to Montreal, where he has made a big fortune as a tobacco merchant and manufacturer. The dignity of knighthood was conferred on him in 1898, by the Queen, through Lord Minto, then Governor-General, at the ceremony of opening the chemistry building which Sir William had built for the University.



### THE SOURCE OF BEAUTY

'What is the true source of feminine beauty?' was a question thought important enough to be discussed at a gathering of English artists, scientists, and literary men, whose views on the subject will doubtless be read with interest.

A distinguished artist expressed the opinion that luxurious surroundings help to make women beautiful. Ease and the com-

forts of life, he contended, may even produce as well as improve beauty in woman-kind, just as toil and trouble, on the other hand, help to rob them of their youth and good looks.

Another painter, celebrated for his portraits of women, gave it as his conclusion that the true secret of beauty was health, and that, as a consequence, the woman who does rough, manual labor, the intellectual woman, and the merely wealthy one might be equally beautiful, each in her own way.

A medical man of renown found that three things essential to the development and preservation of female loveliness were diet, sleep, and bathing. The first of the three was the most important, and he advocated extreme simplicity of food. Plenty of fruits and fresh vegetables were indispensable, while bread, potatoes, starchy foods, and sugar should be used sparingly.

A veteran scientist thought that beauty was induced and preserved to a large extent by quietude of mind. Tranquillity of spirit, he asserted, is closely associated with the subtle forces that make for physical loveliness. Much in the same vein was the dictum of a doctor famous for his investigations in mental science. Beauty and youth in a woman, he averred, were best secured by a normal, happy life. She should have a clear conscience, a pleasurable occupation, and plenty of sleep. Dissipation, anxiety, hard work, and exposure being the great destroyers of beauty, it was but natural to suppose that the opposite conditions helped to create it.

Very suggestive were the remarks of a brilliant young painter, who is given to idealize his subjects. Beauty, he asserted, had its origin in the spirit, and when painting he sought, as far as possible, to bring out the soul of the subject. Loveliness, therefore, was the outcome of character, and to attain beauty in its truest sense and highest development the character must be rounded out and matured. The mere surface beauty of youth was not lasting unless linked with the inner beauties of mind and soul, which, coming gradually to the surface with advancing years, replaced the more artificial loveliness. From that standpoint, true beauty was not reached until full maturity was attained.

Another painter of repute remarked that two of the greatest enemies of beauty, whether budding or mature, were tight corsets and tight shoes, which deformed the body and distorted the features?

To the various opinions recorded above may be added that of a literary man, who, although not present at the discussion, has made a contribution to the subject. He had noticed (as many others have done) that many women combine beauty of form and face with minds, characters, and habits that are not beautiful. This, the authority suggests, is due to the virtuous lives of some of the ancestors of such women. But he is in agreement with the artist in his belief that beauty which is acquired simply as an inheritance is but a fleeting possession.



### THOUGHT HE WAS SAFE.

One day Percy, aged three, was playing with the tail of a big dog. 'Look out,' said a careful aunt; 'he'll bite you, dear.' 'Oh, no, auntie,' he said. 'I see not at the bitin' end.'—*Harper's Weekly.*



'Maria,' said Mr. Quigley, entering his home in some excitement. 'I want you to promise me not to look at the papers for the next three months!' 'What for?' wonderingly asked Mrs. Quigley. 'I have just been nominated for a public office,' he faltered, 'and I don't want you to find out what kind of a man I really am.'—*Chicago Tribune.*

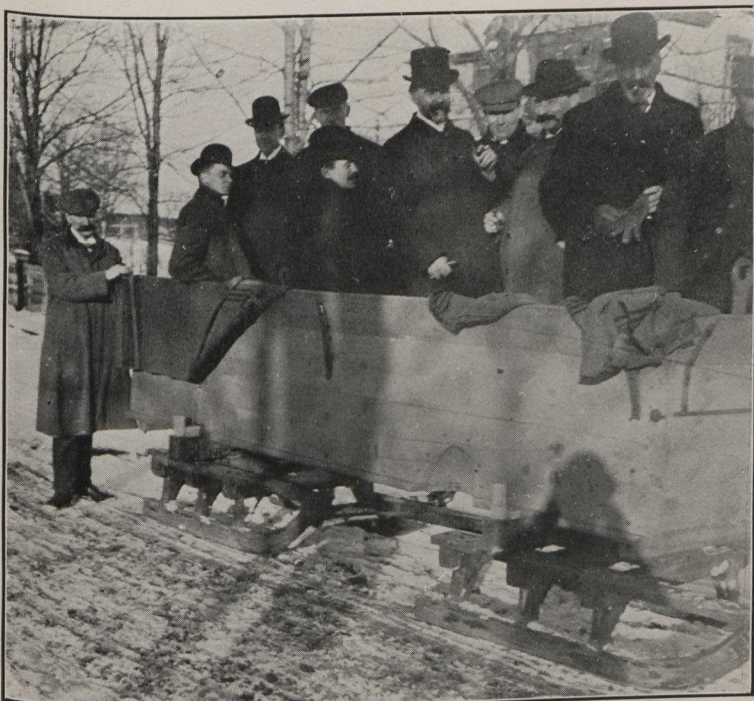




**St. Anne's College** This picture shows the present condition of the chief building of the group which is being built by the generosity of Sir William Macdonald, under the superintendence of Dr. James W. Robertson. The buildings will occupy sixty acres of an estate of five hundred acres.



**St. Anne's College** One of the smaller buildings comprising the group, all of which are being constructed to last for generations. The site chosen is twenty miles from Montreal.



**M.P.P.'s at St. Anne's** Last month the Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Mr. Peter Mackenzie, M.P.P., and Mr. W. H. Walker, M.P.P., visited the college at St. Anne's and were driven all over the grounds by Dr. Robertson. Mr. Walker is right in front, Mr. Mackenzie is behind him, with Mr. Weir on his right.



**At St. Anne's** The Hon. W. A. Weir (with the cane), and Dr. J. W. Robertson, at the door of the comfortable residence of the latter. All the photos on this page are by the "Canadian Pictorial" photographer.





**The Lord Mayor's Banquet**

The gorgeousness of this, the high civic festival of the metropolis of the world, is admirably brought out in this reproduction of a drawing in the "Illustrated London News." The Lord Mayor just inaugurated is Sir William Treloar, who was known as the children's alderman. The members of the British Government are always expected to make an important statement at this banquet, and the picture shows the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, Minister of War, replying to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," in a speech in the course of which he said: "Our solemn duty and obligation is to maintain at the present juncture, in their full strength and fighting efficiency, the forces of the Crown."



Confidences

Photo by Miss M. Tyrell



# Latest Pictures of His Majesty the King



**The King in Uniform** This Picture shows the King out driving with the Queen on a recent State occasion.



**The King's Smile** This Picture Shows the King dressed in the ordinary clothes of an English Gentleman. Note the genial expression as His Majesty acknowledges the greeting of one of his subjects. These copyright photographs, taken within the last few weeks, are by "Topical."





**Old Masters** There is at the Montreal Art Gallery just now a loan collection of the works of the Dutch artists of the 17th century. The pictures on this and the succeeding page were photographed by the "Canadian Pictorial" photographer, and are reproduced by permission of the owners. The above picture is "The Family," by Hals (1584-1666), one of the best-known portrait painters of the Dutch school. Owned by Mr. R. B. Angus.



**Old Masters** The one on the left is "Juffrau Pellucorne," by Rembrandt (1606-1669), and is one of the gems of the exhibition. The one above is "The Reader," by Jan Vermeer (1632-1675). Both owned by





**Old Masters**

A marine, by Van de Capella (1630-1690), an artist of whom little is known, but whose marine pictures are famous. Owned by Sir William Van Horne.



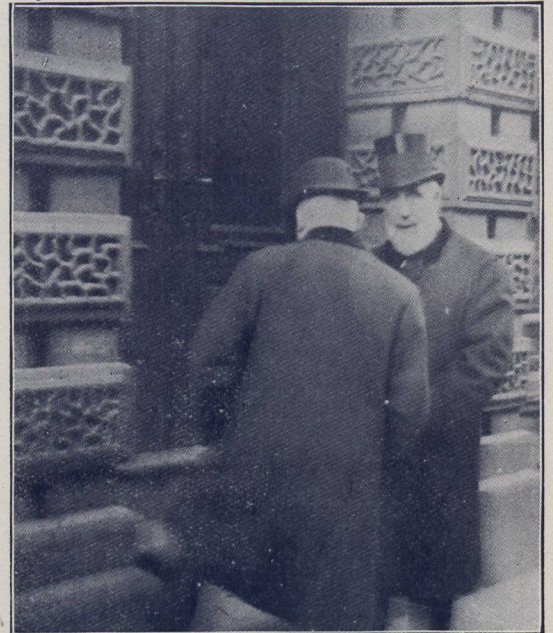
**Old Masters**

"Landscape, near Arnheim," by De Koninck (1619-1689), a pupil of Rembrandt, who devoted himself wholly to landscape. Owned by Sir William Van Horne.





**An Industrial War** The dispute between the Dominion Coal and Steel Companies was brought to a practical issue at a conference held in the National Trust Building, St. James Street, Montreal. Sir William Van Horne, who is facing the camera, was a factor in the settlement.



**An Industrial War** Senator Cox, being a director of both companies, was one of those who were able to bring the matter to a basis on which negotiations could be carried on.



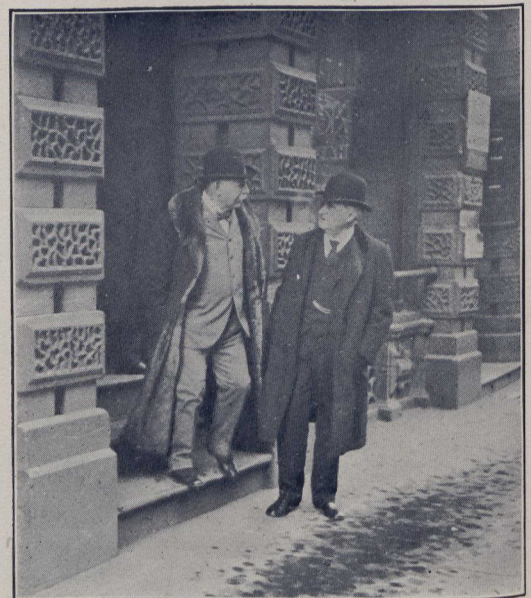
**An Industrial War** Mr. J. H. Plummer, President of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., detained a moment as he was about to enter his office.



**An Industrial War** The Hon. L. J. Forget leaving his office to attend a meeting of the Steel Company, of which he is Vice-President.



**An Industrial War** Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Boston, was the original promoter of the Dominion Coal Company, and is still a director. He came to Montreal to attend the meetings of the Boards.



**An Industrial War** Mr. Whitney paused to speak to Mr. H. F. Dimock, of New York, who is also a director.





**A Daring Leap**

One of the great sights of the State of Wisconsin is what is known as the "Giant's Castle." Pictures of it are common enough, but the remarkable photograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York, reproduced above, shows a man in the act of leaping from one pinnacle to another across a yawning chasm several hundred feet in depth. The peril of the act is apparent, the impression upon the mind of the spectator being that he cannot possibly land far enough on the rock to obtain a secure foothold.



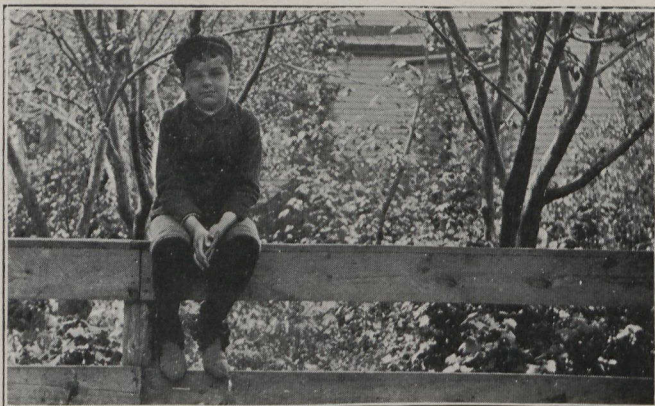
**The Football Season**

Every game has its vogue as the seasons come and go. Between lacrosse and hockey comes football, which is just about as popular as either of them. This snapshot was taken by the "Canadian Pictorial" photographer at a recent match in Montreal. The above illustrates the break-up of a scrimmage. Players in the foreground show the new forward formation.





**Russian Peasant Prisoners** The revolutionary outbreaks in Russia have resulted in thousands of such scenes as this. "Off to Siberia" has been the cry, and a terrible one it is. These men, who struck a blow for freedom, are manacled in the jail yard at Tambov, where they are awaiting transportation. Photo, copyright, by Halftones, Ltd.



**Idleness**

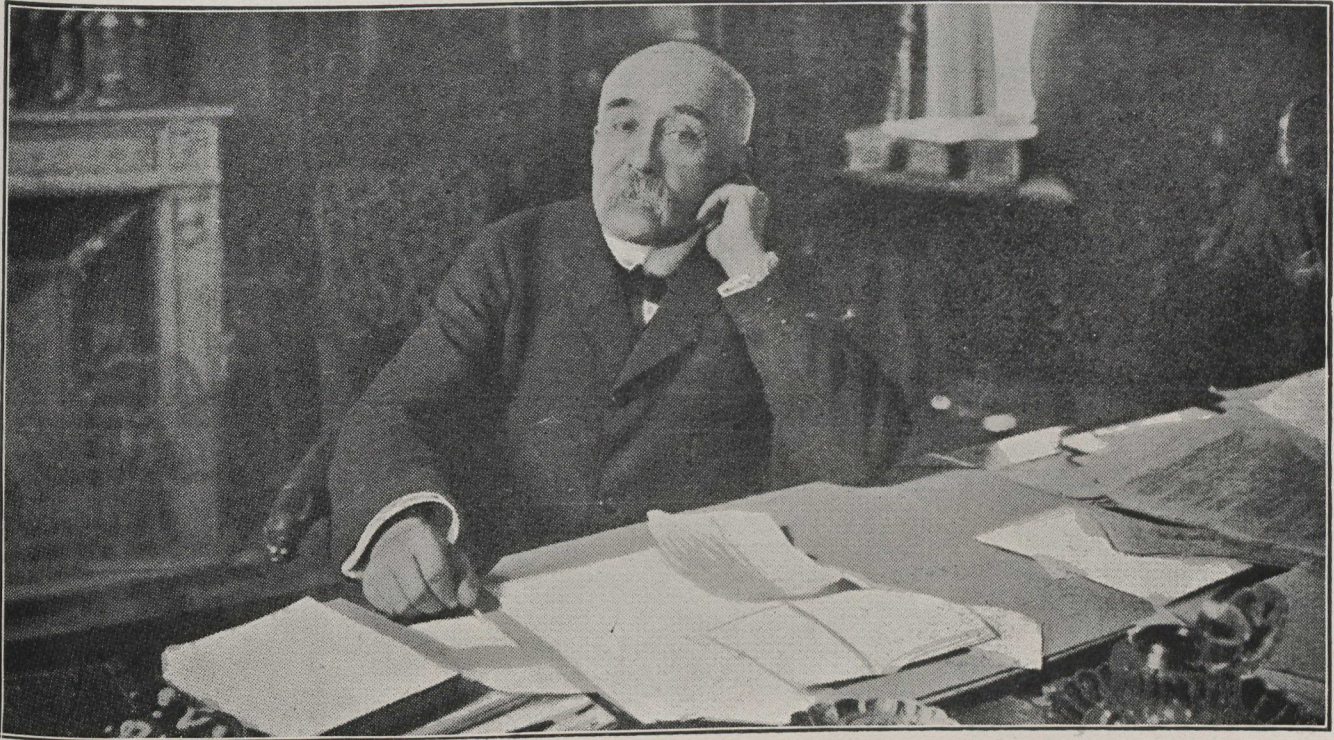
Photo by R. W. Stevens.



**The Modern Babes in the Wood**

Photo by E. S. Jackson, Westmount.

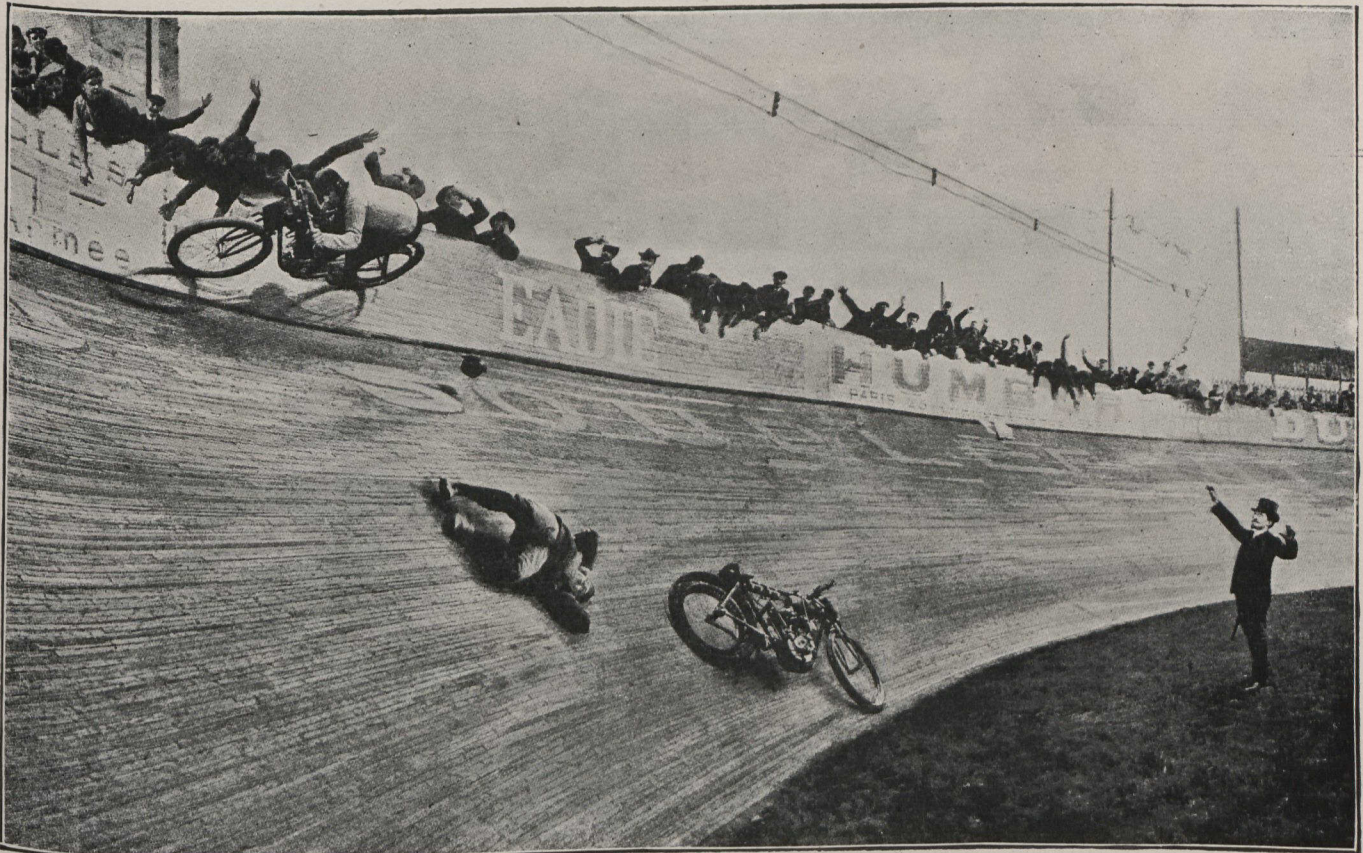




### France's New Premier

M. Georges Clemenceau, who has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies almost continuously since 1873, lived for four years in the United States. He is sixty-five years of age.

The present crisis between the French Government and the Roman Catholic Church adds interest to this picture, which is from "Black and White."



### Motor-cycle Accident

The race was run by two competitors, Pernette and Contant, on the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris. Pernette fell, and his body and his motor bicycle occupied nearly all the track. Contant, in his

endeavor to avoid his comrade's body, took the outside station, and was swept up to the palisade, which his machine climbed until it reached the top of the "u" in the word "Humber." At a speed of fifty miles an hour he continued his course upon the vertical plane until he reached the top of the second "e" in the word "Eadie." At that point the machine leaped beyond the barrier and swept along literally on the breasts and heads of the spectators until the front wheel struck a post, and was smashed. Contant had only slight wounds—a black eye and his right ear slightly torn; and Pernette was not hurt at all. Both were ready to recommence their dangerous exercise. Two persons were killed, and four were injured. The reconstruction of the scene has been effected by the cunning junction of many photographs specially taken for the purpose.—"Illustrated London News."

### Photo Competition

It is hoped that the judges who have in hand the task of deciding the "Canadian Pictorial" photographic competition will have completed their work in time to have the result announced in the next issue. The entries are numerous and from all parts of the country, showing that the competition has been a popular one.





**The Governor-General in Montreal** Last month Lord Grey paid a flying visit to Montreal, occupying Lord Strathcona's house, on the steps of which His Excellency is seen in the snap-shot taken by the "Canadian Pictorial" photographer. Sir Montagu Allan is giving the coachman his instructions.



**Feeding the Pelican** This is a Californian picture. The girl is throwing an orange so that it may be caught by the pelican with its enormous bill. Pelicans are very fond of oranges.





**A Royal Visitor** The King of Norway was warmly received on his recent visit to England, not only on his own account, but because Queen Maud, who accompanied him, is the youngest daughter of our King and Queen. Little Prince Olaf, the heir presumptive, won all hearts. This picture, copyright by Halftones, Ltd., shows the King inspecting the guard of honor after landing at Portsmouth.



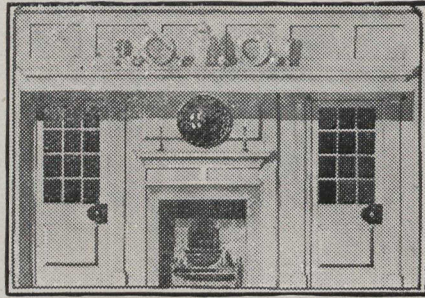
**A Distinguished Pair** On the way from the docks to the railway station at Portsmouth, after receiving King Haakon, the Prince of Wales and Dr Fritz Nansen drove together. Dr. Nansen, whose achievements is now Norwegian Ambassador to London.



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 142 St. Peter St., MONTREAL





**Canada's Next Royal Visitor**

It is still hoped that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is coming to Canada. If so, he will come, not as the King's brother, but as Inspector-General of the Forces. Nevertheless, he is assured of a royal welcome. This, His Royal Highness' latest photograph, was taken as he was about to enter St. Paul's Cathedral, to represent the King at the unveiling of a memorial to the late Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Simmons, erected by the officers of the Royal Engineers, of which he was Colonel Commandant.—Picture from "Black and White."



**An Australian Steeplechase**

A great deal of interest was taken in the Melbourne Hunt Club races on September 29th, and the course included some pretty stiff timber.



**Coming a Cropper**

One of the incidents of the day was the fall of one of the riders.



"Monarch of all he Surveys."





## What the Press says of the "Canadian Pictorial"

The 'Canadian Pictorial' bears out the promise of its first number to give its patrons only the highest class of work. The object of the new monthly is to present pictorially the news of the day edited from a Canadian point of view for those interested in Canada and the British Empire. Canada and the British Empire are a large order, and the pictures consequently cover a big field. In this impatient age, when many people prefer to draw their own conclusions from a good picture rather than wade through a dull article, the new journal ought to do well. Certainly it offers the maximum of pictures and the minimum of prose.—Toronto 'Daily Star.'

The Pictorial Publishing Company, of Montreal, is doing a distinct service to Canada and Canadians in its new publication, 'Canadian Pictorial.' The illustrations are high class, and the printing is in keeping. There is a field in Canada for such a magazine, and the standard set by the 'Canadian Pictorial' should spell success.—The 'Spectator,' Hamilton, Ont.

'The "Canadian Pictorial" is beautifully printed, and the entire magazine is highly creditable to the publishers, who deserve support in their patriotic undertaking.—Hamilton, Ont., 'Evening Times.'

'The "Canadian Pictorial," a very promising aspirant for public favor, is filled with splendidly executed photogravures of Canadian and foreign scenes, incidents, groups, and portraits.—The 'Evening Times,' St. John, N.B.

A handsomely printed and profusely illustrated publication is the 'Canadian Pictorial.' The pictures in the 'Pictorial' are among the finest that have been produced.—The 'World,' Vancouver, B.C.

The handsome full-page and other illustrations of the 'Canadian Pictorial' are a delight to all picture lovers, and a great credit to Canadian workmanship.—'Daily News,' Truro.

### WHAT BOYS ARE DOING

#### HONOR ROLL of Successful "Pictorial" Boys

Robert Anderson, Quebec  
Cecil McLean, Ontario  
Archie McQueen, B.C.  
Fred Bailey, Sask.  
Archie Stockton, Alberta  
Murray Cleghorn, Manitoba  
Bruce McLeod, P.E.I.  
Earle Don, N. Brunswick  
Vernon Russell, N.S.  
Jas. Lang, Alberta

Harold Ley, Cape Breton  
George Bevan, Sask.  
Ernest Peden, Ont.  
John Spencer, Ont.  
Lloyd McKerracher, Ont.  
Fred Kennedy, N.S.  
John J. Weidmark, Ont.  
Clyde Mallock, Ont.  
Gordon Dewar, Que.  
Alex. Sutherland, N.S.

#### A Peep into "Our Boys'" Mail Bag

"I sold the twelve copies in five minutes and could have sold the other twelve that I ordered in five minutes more. Rush the other twelve copies so that I can earn a watch."—Bob Hayes, S...., Que.

"I received the copies yesterday, all of which I sold last night and remit the proceeds this morning. Kindly send me the other copies right away."—Murray Cleghorn, B...., Man., who has earned a fine pen by selling eighteen "Pictorials."

"Send me twelve more copies. The first twelve I sold in half-a-day, but have decided to get the watch instead of the knife."—Archie McQueen, Kaslo, B.C.

"I received twenty-four copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' and sold them easily, and received the watch. I am more than pleased with it."—Gordon McWhinnie, A...C.... Que.

"Received the twelve copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' last night, sold them to-day besides going to school. Please forward the remaining six copies as I want to get my pen. The papers were fine and sold like hot cakes."—Archie C. Stockton, O...., Alta.

"Please send me one dozen copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' I thank you for the jack-knife. It is a 'dandy.'"—George Bevan, Craik, Sask., earned his knife by selling twelve "Pictorials."

"I received the one dozen of 'Pictorials' to-day at noon and sold them in less than an hour. They sell like wild-fire."—James W. Lang, O...., Alta.

"I have sold papers and have received watch and fountain pen and am delighted with both. Sold forty-two 'Pictorials' in all."—R. J. Anderson, O...., Que.



Mr. William B. Moulton, a young Ontarian of about eighteen years, finds that, while attending Collegiate Institute, he still has time for a little pleasant work after study hours. He has now won a fine watch, a fountain pen, and has a standing order on our books for a definite number of 'Canadian Pictorials' each month, by which sales he will be able to add substantially to his bank account.

This is a type of sales-agent we want to enroll among our 'Pictorial' boys, and it is the sort we are securing in every province in the Dominion. There remain many localities where we have not secured agents, and each of these offers a fine opportunity for an enterprising boy. Is your district being canvassed? Send your name and address on a postcard, and let us start you also in a profitable little business.

Are you going to have a place in this 'Portrait Gallery'? That depends on your zeal and your promptness. Boys who show such qualities have a fine chance of this honor.

Just read a few of what still others of our boys are saying. It may sound pretty much as it did last month. That's because we can't help it, if we are to give genuine boys' letters. There are all from different boys but the chorus is the same:—"Papers sell fine." 'Premiums A.I.' We invite you to write to us.

### BOYS! A SPLENDID FREE!

Any boy can earn a handsome premium selling the 'Canadian Pictorial'—sell twenty-four copies for a Watch, eighteen for a Fountain Pen, twelve for a Knife—all first-class reliable articles—or he can sell on a cash commission. Send to us for a package, and let us start you in business, with full instructions. No cost or risk to you. Many a wealthy man got his set-out in just such a way as this.

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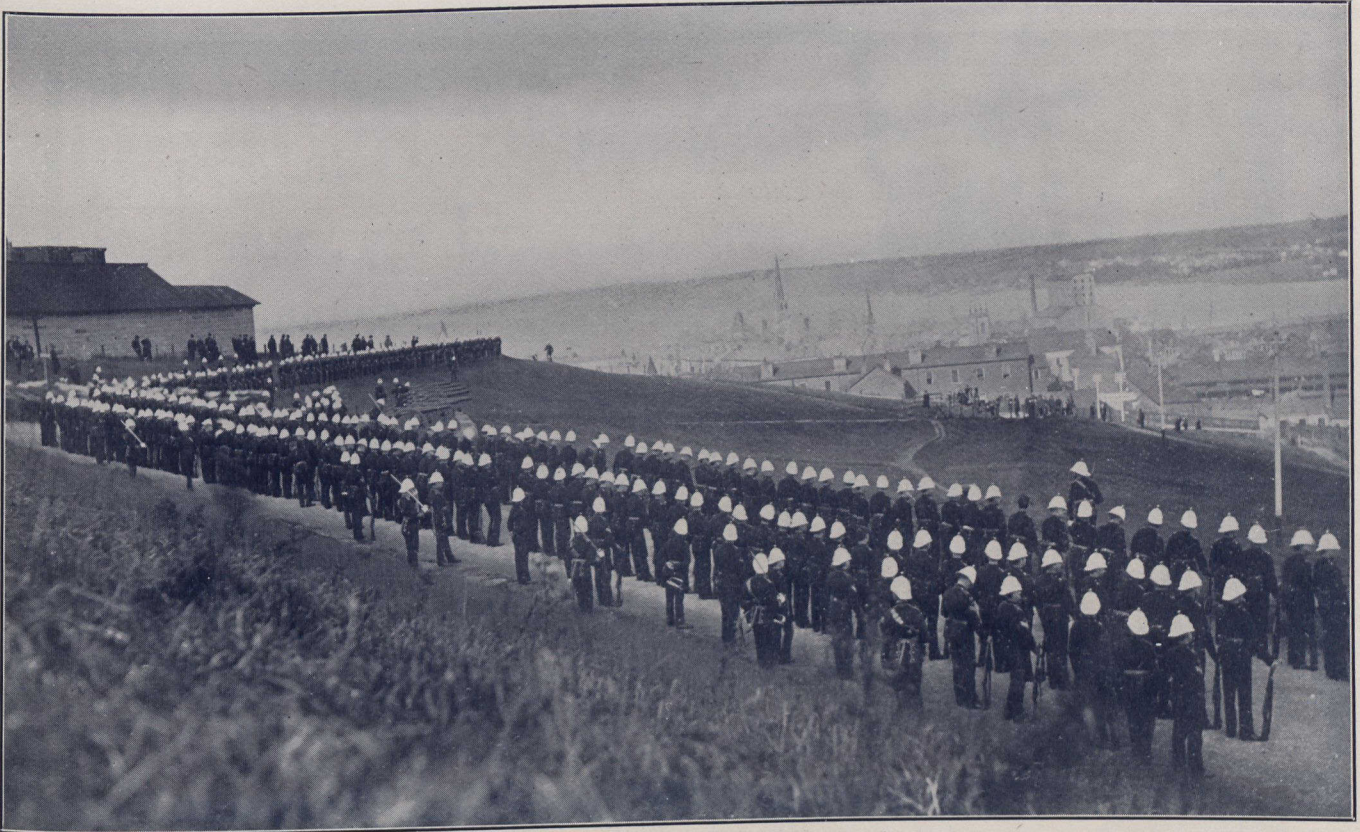
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**King's Birthday at Halifax**

First Royal Canadian Regiment and Artillery on Citadel Hill waiting for the noon gun to fire Royal Salute.—Photo by J. A. Irvine, Halifax, N.S.



**King's Birthday at Halifax**

Imperial Troops firing Royal Salute on November 9th.—Photo by J. A. Irvine, Halifax, N.S.

## 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.





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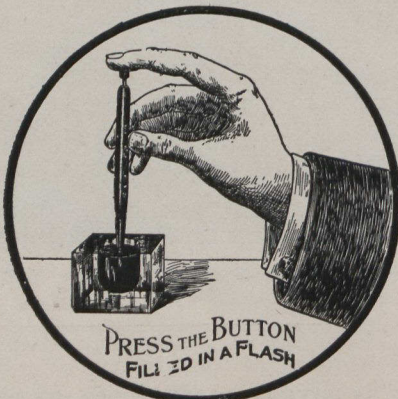
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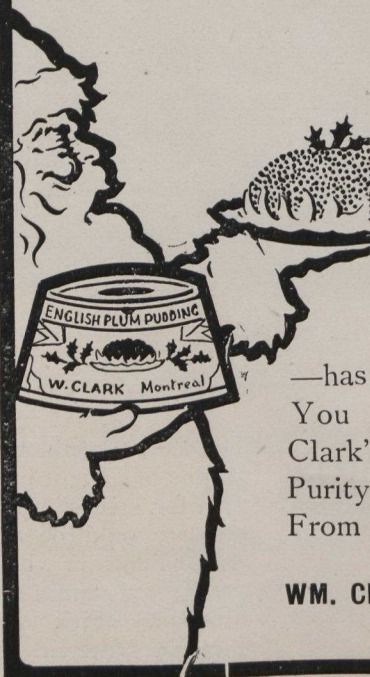
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# — Woman and Her Interests —

## THE WIFE OF THE PREMIER



LADY Laurier, who, before her marriage, was Miss Zoe Lafontaine, was born in Montreal, and received her education in that city, and at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Vincent de Paul. Her marriage to Sir (then Mr.) Wilfrid Laurier, at that time a member of the Junior Bar, took place in Montreal on May 13, 1868. Owing to Mr. Laurier's rather delicate health they removed to the country, and took up their residence at Arthabaska-ville, which continued to be their home for many years, and where they still spend a part of their holiday time each year.

After the future Premier entered the House of Commons and began his distinguished Parliamentary career, his wife accompanied him to Ottawa at each session of Parliament, and took her place in the social life of the Capital. She was a successful hostess, and gathered about her a goodly circle, her Saturday evening musicales especially being always largely attended. On Mr. Laurier being called to the post of Prime Minister of Canada, in 1896, they removed to Ottawa, and made their home permanently in the Capital.

The home of the Prime Minister and Lady Laurier is a capacious but plain house of white brick, with wide verandah, surrounded by an ample lawn, on Laurier Avenue, renamed in honor of the Premier. On the right of the large entrance hall is the drawing-room, a handsome apartment finished in red, white, and gold, and in which are gathered gifts from prominent people all over the Dominion. In the rear is the dining-room, which contains a magnificent set of mahogany furniture, rich in carving, presented by Montreal friends of Sir Wilfrid. Lady Laurier's formal luncheons and dinners are very elaborate and beautifully arranged. The covers are laid on the plain mahogany, the table reflecting the gleam of superb cut glass and silver. The service of delicate china in use, is adorned with the monogram. A favorite centre-piece is a huge cut-glass bowl filled with pink roses.

On the left of the hall is the library, with sitting-room behind it. The library is an interesting room, containing many souvenirs, among them a goodly collection of illuminated addresses presented to Sir Wilfrid, many of which have been framed, while others have been bound into a huge volume occupying a small table in the room. Lady Laurier has also collected into an album photographs of the baby boys named for Sir Wilfrid. Among much prized pictures are autograph portraits presented by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and others. The paintings in the Premier's home are almost all works of Canadian artists.

Lady Laurier is a charming hostess, possessing much tact, and the rare ability of making her guests feel immediately 'at home.' She is very fond of music, being herself an accomplished musician, and always has some excellent music at her entertainments. More than once has Lady Laurier, by her means and her influence, assisted some struggling young Canadian with marked talents for music to have her gift cultivated by the proper training.

At Lady Laurier's receptions and entertainments are to be met politicians, Cabinet ministers, Senators, and members of Parliament, and their wives and daughters, musi-

cians, scholars, and friends of the hostess, from all over Canada. She has no children, but is fond of young people, and they are very fond of her. Clad in pale gray, mauve, or purple—her favorite colors for gowns—she is often seen about the corridors of the Parliament Buildings with a crowd of young girls about her,—her ladyship the most animated of them all.

Lady Laurier's 'motherly' care of the Prime Minister is well known. When he is ill she allows no one to act as nurse but herself, and she is credited with being very firm and very successful in that capacity.

Besides her social duties, Lady Laurier finds time to attend meetings of the charitable and philanthropic associations. She is an elected

vice-president of the National Council of Women of Canada. In 1897 Lady Laurier accompanied the Prime Minister to England, on the occasion of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and visited Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Lady Laurier was also present with Sir Wilfrid at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and she wore on that occasion a tiara of selected diamonds, the gift of members of the Senate of Canada on the Government side.

In her numerous duties Lady Laurier is greatly assisted by her secretary, Miss Coutu, the daughter of an old friend, who is a clever, energetic girl, much liked by Parliamentary people. Lady Laurier is 'at home' on Monday afternoons during the season.



**Lady Laurier** Her Ladyship is very fond of dogs, and at her Monday afternoon receptions, she is usually zealously guarded by two or three of them.





## MID-WINTER FASHIONS



SOME of the modes which appeared provisionally at the beginning of the season have been received into favor, while others have not caught more than the passing fancy. While a few new ideas will appear from time to time as the season advances, the main lines of the winter's fashions are defined, and will continue without much change for the next three months or so, or until the spring styles appear.

Elaboration is a marked feature of all the winter gowns and costumes, except those intended for morning shopping, and general utility wear. These are on practical and simple lines, and are made with skirts in round length, clearing the ground by two inches or so. Mixed tweeds are among the smartest, as well as most serviceable, of these walking suits. A brown and green tweed, for example, was made with plaited skirt, the plaits stitched flat to knee depth, and three-quarter length coat, the flat collar and cuffs of which were of green velvet, bordered with brown soutache and an edge of gold braid. The hat was of brown felt trimmed with green velvet, and shaded wings, and mink furs were worn.

For the more elaborate street gown and visiting costume, chiffon broadcloth and velvet are among the most desirable materials of the season, being rich and warm in appearance, and falling readily into the full, sweeping folds which are considered so graceful. Beautiful laces, and applied motifs or designs in fine, silky braids or embroidery, decorate the cloth gowns, and the velvet costumes are likewise embellished with rich laces, strappings or pipings, silk ornaments, and the like. Irish crochet lace continues much in favor as garniture for the fine cloth or silk costume, and a collar of old Venetian point, if one is fortunate enough to have such among her possessions, is an exquisite addition to a velvet gown. A new and effective braid of silky radium finish, is in a Persian pattern, the colors picked out with gold or silver threads. This is used to brighten up a rather sombre costume. Braiding in self tones is the rule, the design emphasized perhaps with a narrow cord of a darker or lighter shade.

Chinchilla is a much fancied fur at the moment for wear with the velvet costume. A beautiful and chaste costume—if one can apply the word to dress—was of gray velvet, made quite plainly on princess lines, the long skirt finished merely with a few folds of the velvet above the hem. The little jacket was of chinchilla, lined with ivory-tinted satin, opening a little at the throat where some fine old lace was visible, the full three-quarter sleeves ending in ruffles of gray chiffon bound with velvet over frills of lace. The hat was of gray velvet, trimmed with shaded gray ostrich feathers, among which nestled one splendid pink rose of velvety texture. One of the costumes noted at a recent wedding was of 'old blue' velvet—a shade which bears the same relation to other blues as 'old rose' does to other pinks—trimmed with bands of chinchilla, and the same rich garniture appeared on another velvet gown, this one in a petunia shade.

Fur will be very much in evidence throughout the season, not only in Canada, in most parts of which its use is an absolute necessity, but also in other countries that have not the same reputation for cold winters. From Paris and London come notes that Fashion has set the seal of approval on the wearing of furs, as whole garments, in millinery, and in every way they can reasonably be worn. One can hardly say that one fur is more of a favorite than another. Some kinds seem more suitable for certain occasions than do others, that is all.

While fur coats are of all lengths, and in a variety of styles, the 'pony' coat continues to be an admired little model, and consequently looks smart in almost any fur, except, perhaps, sable, which always suggests

something long and sumptuous. Fur sets for the mid-season all are ample and luxurious.

The separate blouse is rarely seen at any formal affair, except luncheons, when a dressy street costume being worn, a lighter-weight waist may be desirable. This must be very elaborate, of lace or embroidered net, or something equally exquisite, and should either match the skirt in color, or be blended with it, as it were, by a little bolero or bretelles of the skirt material. Some of the lace blouses are composed of two or three different laces, a heavy one, such as guipure, with something fine, like Valenciennes. With the walking costume and for informal wear, the separate blouse is still very popular.

The short-waisted effect, which was in the tentative stage at the beginning of the season, will continue in the modified Empire styles. The Princess models have also been



### Blouses for Demi-Toilette

- 1.—Blouse for informal dinner or concert wear, of pale pink nixon, with square of guipure lace as a vest, and frills edged with ribbon.
- 2.—Waist in cream messaline, with bands of Oriental embroidery in gold and colors, lace vest, and collar and cuffs of velvet matching the skirt with which it is to be worn.

somewhat modified, and the little jackets worn with these are rather longer than before. Crêpe de Chine, and all the family of crêpes, the chiffon cloths, etc., continue in favor for afternoon reception gowns, being made up with much trimming, in the form of tinted lace encrustations, hand embroideries, or other elaborate garniture. A reception gown of old rose cloth was trimmed on the skirt with bands of taffeta to match. The quaint little bolero was bordered with silver embroidery and opened over a corsage of cream chiffon lightly embroidered in pink flowers, picked out with silver threads, the elbow-length sleeves finished with full ruffles of chiffon.

The Drawing-room, which was this year the opening of the social season, brought out many beautiful evening gowns, some of which were models of the best fashions which will obtain through the winter. Dainty and diaphanous creations are the rule, the heavy-looking frock the exception. There are no dull dresses nowadays. Even the useful black frock is all a-sparkle with sequins, silver embroidery or something sheeny and glittery. A gown of black gauze was mounted over silver tissue, the skirt being 'frothed' to a foot of its depth with little ruffles of black lace gathered over other frills of white chiffon, and heading the uppermost ruffle was an embroidery festoon of paste 'dewdrop' spangles which gleamed alluringly against the dark surface. The décolletage was bordered with similar embroidery, and the short sleeves were a succession of ruffles. One handsome little brunette lady wore at the Drawing-room an extremely becoming dress of yellow gauze, festooned with yellow chiffon roses, each sprinkled with 'dew-drop' sequins, and velvet bows of the same hue. Another much-admired gown was of white tulle, worked with bands of silver embroidery.

Beginning with the holiday season, costumes for out-door exercises—skating, snow-shoeing, tobogganing, and ski-ing—come in for their share of consideration; for, while one may indulge in these winter pastimes for the sake of the sport itself, one's enjoyment is certainly enhanced when one is attired in the most suitable garments.

For skating, the costume should allow freedom of movement, and be graceful at the same time, for there is no more graceful exercise than skating. Warm and vivid colors are best, against the cold grey background of snow and ice. Quite an ideal costume is of deep red cloth, the circular skirt, finished with a band of black fur about the hem, and the close-fitting military-looking jacket having collar and cuffs of the same fur. With it was worn a red cloth toque edged with fur, and trimmed with two black wings. Warm shades of brown, and rich greens are satisfactory colors, and an admired costume was of gray cheviot with trimmings of red. Large or elaborately trimmed hats are, of course, out of place on the ice. The little 'Scotch cap' toques, set off with a wing of quill, are excellent for the purpose.

For tobogganing, nothing can rival the blanket suit, with 'tuque' and bright sash. A similar costume serves for snow-shoeing. A pretty and suitable costume for the girl who skis would be a plaid skirt, with short jacket and cap in a plain color to harmonize, piped with red.

### The Girl Who Smiled

The wind was east and the chimney smoked,

And the old brown house seemed dreary,  
For nobody smiled and nobody joked,  
The young folks grumbled, the old folks croaked,

They had come home chilled and weary.

Then opened the door and a girl came in;  
Oh, she was homely—very;

Her nose was pug, and her cheek was thin,  
There wasn't a dimple from brow to chin,  
But her smile was bright and cheery.

They forgot that the house was a dull old place,

And smoky from base to rafter,  
And gloom departed from every face  
As they felt the charm of her mirthful grace

And the cheer of her happy laughter.

Oh, give me the girl that will smile and sing,

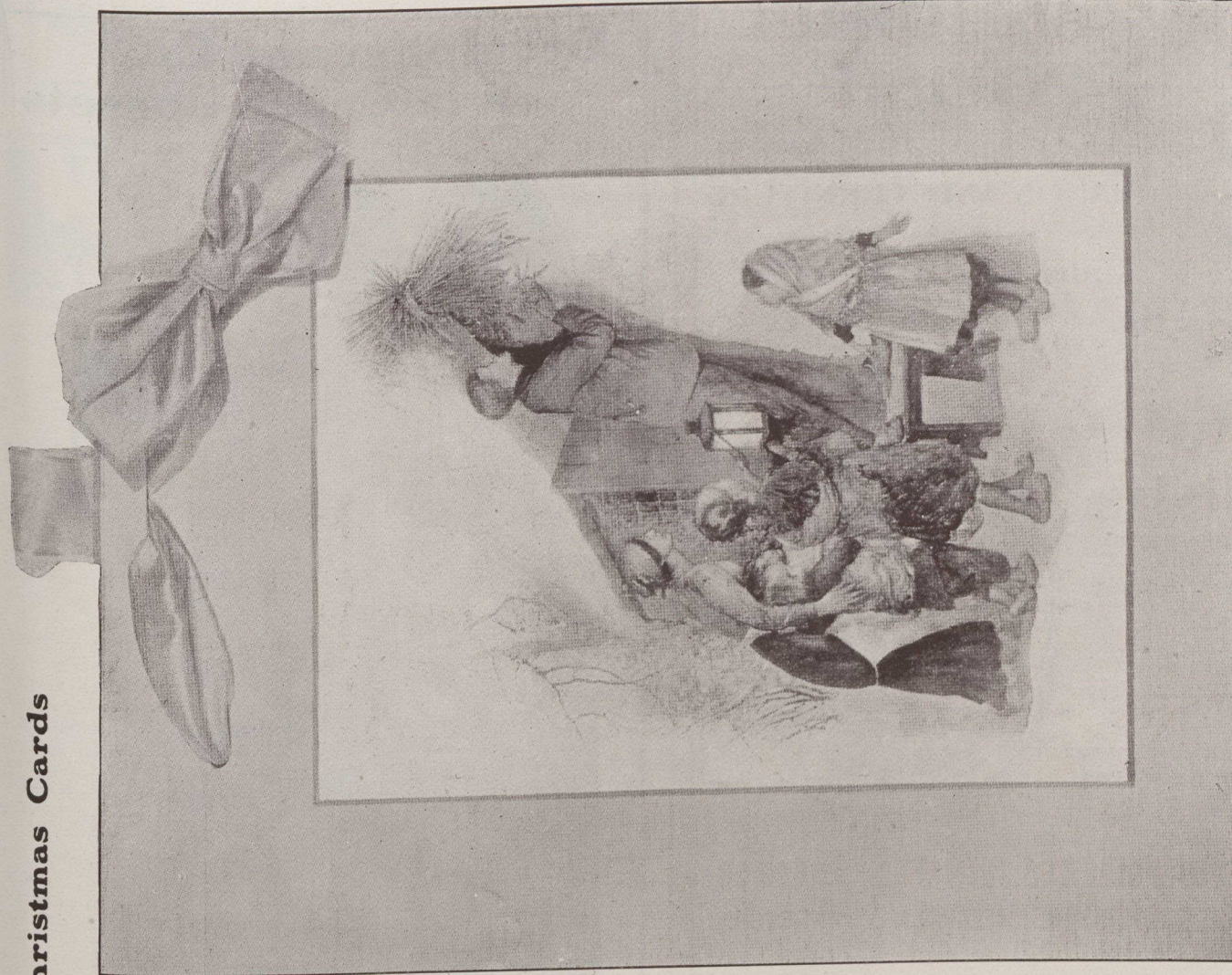
And make all glad together!  
To be plain or fair is a lesser thing,  
But a kind unselfish heart can bring  
Good cheer in the darkest weather.



**Their Majesties' Christmas Cards**



**The King's Christmas Card** The King's Christmas card has been specially prepared for His Majesty, as in former years, by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons. It is emblematical of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and depicts a British Admiral in the Royal Palace at Tokyo, leading a Japanese Princess to the dance. The drawing is charming, as indeed was to be expected, seeing that Mr. John Bacon, A.R.A., was commissioned by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons to execute the original.



**The Queen's Christmas Card**

This beautiful Christmas card, specially prepared by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons for Her Majesty the Queen, depicts the quaint old Danish custom followed by the peasantry of hanging up a bundle of hay on Christmas Eve for the birds to nest in, this thoughtful and kindly act being witnessed by the whole family. As in the case of His Majesty's card, Messrs. Tuck commissioned Mr. John Bacon, A.R.A., for this beautiful work.





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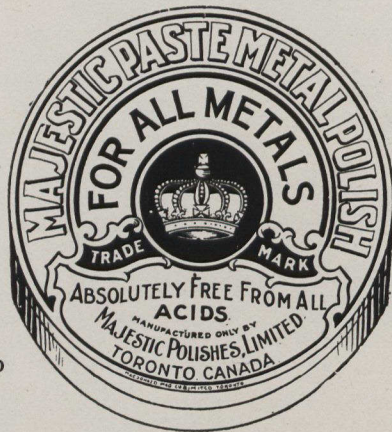
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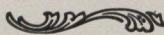


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MENTION THIS PAPER



# A NEW YEAR



THE eternal hopefulness with which humankind is blessed springs up to greet the New Year. There is something inspiring and gladdening in the name by which each succeeding year is introduced to us.—A New Year—hence our greetings to one another. 'A Happy New Year to you!' 'Last year you sang it as gladly,' quotes one, 'and the year before that. Is it then so new, after all?' Yes, happily, it is always new—like morning, and hope, and sunshine after rain.

What has the New Year in store for us, we wonder; what experiences will come with the unfolding of each of the three hundred and sixty-five days now hidden in the mysterious wrappings of the future? Hope paints pleasing pictures on the background of uncertainty, and lifts for a little the cloud from over some who have been facing the coming time with misgiving.

A woman, who is now among the world's earnest workers, says that when she was a little girl she used always to add to her prayers on New Year's morning a petition that 'something nice should happen to everybody before that year was over.' Most of us have in mind a special 'something nice' which we are looking for the new year to bring, or, if not that, at least to advance us nearer the coveted good. To one it means the opportunity to carry out some cherished plan, for herself or some one else; to another it is the chance to cultivate a talent or pursue some favorite study; to a third, more comfortable circumstances; to a fourth, the delights of travel. The lonely one would have from the new year 'a friend, and a true true-love; the sick, restoration to health; the over-worked, leisure; the desolate, the return of friends from a far country.

Many of us feel towards the old year as to a departing friend. 'So long as you have been with us.' . . . 'We did so laugh and cry with you.' But we will not look for the New Year to prove less a friend. If he take from us some of the gifts his predecessors brought, will he not leave others in their stead? We shall cry with him, no doubt, but we shall also laugh. There will be wintry storms and autumnal grayness, as well as spring flowers and summer sunshine, but withal there 'isn't more night than day.'

It has become somewhat the fashion to smile at the making of New Year resolutions. It is a good practice, nevertheless. What has brought it rather into disrepute is that so many of the new leaves turned over were not fastened down, and the breezes of occasion or circumstance fanned them back again where they were before. But surely, it is better to resolve and fail—or seem to fail—than never to resolve at all. The very act of thinking the matter over seriously enough to come to a decision is something gained, and if we are earnest in our resolution to follow a more excellent way, we cannot but make some progress. One need not wait until a New Year to make one's good resolutions, of course, but neither need one wait until afterwards. The old choir musicians, in Hardy's 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' whose services were no longer required on account of the innovation of an organ and an organist, asked to be allowed to continue playing until a certain festival, and not just stop on a common Sunday. If one needs the prompting of an 'uncommon' occasion, what festival more appropriate than the opening of the New Year!

A young woman, whose life had been very full of varied interests, was sent away to spend a quiet winter resting in a little hamlet. When she complained that it was very dull with nothing to do, and no one to know, her physician observed that she would have leisure to become well acquainted with herself. Whether one can get to know oneself as well in solitude as one can by contact and the resulting comparison with others, or not, is a question. But one can certainly spend a quiet hour

with profit, now and then, in reflecting on what one already knows of oneself, as far as the acquaintance extends, and such an exercise is an excellent one at the close of the year—a sort of balancing of one's spiritual books.

'I am different from what I was this time last year, since there is no standing still. In what direction have I been moving?' one may ask. 'Am I reaching out to my highest ideals, or have I been content to live on a lower plane? What use have I made of my opportunities? Have I lived as much as may be for self, my own pleasures, my own profit, or have I, as the occasion offered, held out a hand to

make it 'a year to be glad in' with the joy of living after Nature's laws, the satisfaction of work well done, whether it be washing dishes or writing poems; a year for trying bravely, again and again, if need be, and not for sighing over the past, or borrowing trouble from the future; a year for striving after the attainment of high ideals and worthy ambitions; 'a year to live in,' a full life of faith and thought and endeavor; to gain in mental poise, and spiritual strength, and serenity, and to give in, of kindness and sympathy, and cheerful help, as we may. And, whether it brings to us our own particular 'something nice,' or withholds it a little longer, may it be to all a bright New Year.



## SOME RULES ON CALLING

The custom of making New Year calls was not observed so generally this year as it was a few years ago. Until very recently, every gentleman was supposed to call, on that day, on all the ladies of his acquaintance. As wine was almost invariably offered, it required a strong will or a strong head, for a man to finish the day in his right and sober mind. Now, it is recognized that there is a limit to even a man's endurance; he is not expected to call on other than intimate friends, or ladies from whom he has received special hospitality. Many hostesses offer the usual afternoon tea, instead of wine.

A first call must be returned promptly. This refers to calls at the beginning of the season, or on a new-comer to the town or neighborhood. These calls should be returned within two weeks, or on the visitor's next reception day, and must be repaid in person, not by leaving a card. A bride is allowed more latitude in returning her first visits, her 'wedding calls' as they are styled. Often she receives so many on the day or two of her post-nuptial reception that it would be quite impossible for her to repay them all in the usual time, if she did nothing else but make calls from three to six o'clock every afternoon. However, she is expected to make the round within a reasonable time.

When she announces the presence of a guest in her home, the hostess expects friends of both sexes to call as soon as they can. In case one knows the visitor, but does not know the hostess, it is quite right to call, but one must in courtesy inquire also for the mistress of the house, and leave a card for her.

An invitation to an afternoon tea or reception does not necessitate a special call afterwards. If, however, the affair is given to introduce a debutante, or to meet a visitor in the house, a call is made afterwards. A formal call is made within ten days after a dinner, wedding, dance, any formal party or special hospitality, whether one has accepted the invitation or not.

Calls of condolence are made chiefly by relatives and very close friends. Others write notes, or leave cards without asking to see any member of the family. These are acknowledged, by sending a visiting card enclosed in an envelope of the same size, with a few words of thanks for sympathy written on the card. Calls to make inquiry in case of illness are usually answered in the same way. Only intimate friends call to express congratulations on a happy event.

The question often arises, what should one caller do when the next visitor enters the room? If the new-comer is known to the former caller, they greet each other with a bow and smile, but the caller who is seated does not actually rise. The latest arrival always receives the greater share of the hostess's attention, but a clever hostess manages that no one shall feel left in the cold. One caller should not rise to leave directly another visitor appears, but should remain a few moments until the hostess is at liberty to receive her leave-taking.



**New Year's Party Dress**

Girl's Empire Frock of white mull, gathered all around into a deep lace yoke, insertions of lace and applique on the skirt. —Illustrated London News

some weary or discouraged ones by the way? And what of that fault, this failing, the other weakness,—what progress have I made in building character, in 'making the house, where gods may dwell, beautiful, entire, and clean?'

In the quiet retrospect of the Old Year memory comes to act as witness in the self-imposed examination. There were the times when one listened to disparaging remarks of somebody who, one had reason to believe, did not deserve them, but one failed to bring forward the evidence for the defence. There were other times when moral cowardice kept one silent rather than take the unpopular side, though one knew very well that the unpopular side was the right side. There were hasty words spoken in temper that went on rankling, and can never be recalled. There was the girl whom we might have helped in her single-handed struggle,—even a friendly word now and then would have been an encouragement, but we were too much engrossed with our own affairs, or too careless, to say them.

But the New Year is here with another golden sheaf of opportunities. Let us try to





# LE JOUR DE L'AN



HE New Year, 'le Jour de l'An,' is celebrated by French-Canadians in much the same way as the English-speaking people celebrate Christmas, with interchange of gifts, and gatherings of family and friends. To the French-Canadian, Noël, Christmas Day, is a religious festival,

ushered in by a service in the church at midnight, and observed as a holy day rather than a holiday. Gifts and merry-making are reserved for the New Year.

In the towns and cities the making and receiving of New Year calls is a time-honored custom in well-to-do French-Canadian families. An atmosphere of gaiety pervades the home. The drawing-room is decorated with flowers, the daughters of the house receive with their parents, and the sons assist at such times as they are not calling upon other hostesses. The handsome New Year gifts are shown to intimates, and admired again and again. The receptions are charming with the wit, liveliness, and grace characteristic of good French society.

But it is in the country districts that one finds the fullest possible enjoyment of the New Year festival. The habitant dearly loves a fête, and 'le Jour de l'An' is to him and his wife, and numerous children, literally 'the day of the year.'

Preparations for the event are in progress for days and days. There is a trip to market with turkeys, and hens, butter, and a few be-lated eggs, and possible some pairs of knitted socks and mittens. There is a busy afternoon in town, buying, for the feast, groceries and what little else the habitant cannot furnish from his own farm, 'things' for the children's stockings, bright ribbons or other ornamental gear for the girls, and a gift for everybody, for one must always have on something new on the first of January,—that brings luck all the rest of the year.

The habitant house-wife prepares for every event in life—a visit of the curé, a fête, or a wedding—by a thorough house-cleaning and overhauling. The rag carpet is taken up or swept until its hues glow again, the splint-bottomed chairs are scrupulously dusted, the little china ornaments and images and everlasting metal flowers carefully brushed off and arranged to the best advantage. In the big kitchen the floor and the table are scrubbed to an equal whiteness. The tin pans and kitchen utensils are scoured till they shine like silver from their nails on the wall. The stove is polished, the lamps cleaned and filled. The clean smell of soap and water mingles with the fragrant odor of cookery. Innumerable doughnuts are fried, tarts and seed cakes are baked, and fowls are plucked and 'dressed' for the coming feast.

On New Year's morning the family is early astir. The children are awake betimes to see what the 'petit Jésus' has sent them. Their thick woollen stockings are turned out and the contents compared and exclaimed over—great red-streaked apples, lumps of la tire peppermints, all start immediately on their common road, while the cheap toys and less perishable articles are carried about and exhibited proudly. The older girls get the little brothers and sisters into holiday array, and assist the old grand père and grand mère, and then hasten to make their own toilettes, appearing gay in new red or blue or flowered frocks, made by themselves, and worn for the first time on this notable occasion. The mother gets the 'déjeuner' under way before putting on a fresh 'caline,' with her Sunday gown. The father pokes in more wood, until the atmosphere is redolent of heat.

It is not unusual for a round of visits to begin directly after the stroke of midnight. At all events everything is in readiness at an early hour, while the lamps are yet lighted, and visitors are expected at any moment. Presently is heard the jingling of sleigh bells, making merry music on the frosty morning

air, then a mingling of voices, and now the carriages, scringing over the hard frozen snow, glide up before the open door. Le père, his head protected by his old tuque, and la mère, stand in the door-way to welcome their visitors, sons and daughters, sons-in-laws and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren, who come the first to wish the 'old people' a happy New Year.

'Come in! Come in!' cries the father. 'I wish you all, my children, a good and a happy year.'

There is much laughter, and embracing, and talking all together. La mère, a grandmother several times over, although probably not yet fifty years old, deftly unwraps the little human bundles that she takes from among the

'I don't know. She was here since less than a minute,' says the mother. 'Angelique, call your sister.' But Angelique is thirteen, and wise.

Shortly there dashes up a smart 'cutter' and horse, with many bells. Henri enters, and goes straight to salute Marie, who innocently appears upon the instant.

There is coming and going all day. There is, also, much drinking of toasts, or rather, drinking a similar toast innumerable times. As night falls the visitors are few and far between. Everybody has been to see everybody else. As the last carriage of children and grandchildren starts off there is a final 'Bonne année! et le Paradis à la fin de vos jours!' 'A good year, and Heaven at the end of your days!'



## Selected Recipes

**Salad in Apple Cups.**—Select a number of well-shaped red apples, cut a slice off one end and scoop out the inside part of the apple. Mix this with chopped celery and walnut meat in about equal parts. Moisten with mayonnaise or a cream salad dressing and refill the apples. Serve with a lettuce-leaf under each apple.

**Fried Oysters.**—Select the finest oysters, clean and dry them between towels. Make a batter of two eggs beaten until light, seasoned with one teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. To one cup of flour add three-quarters of a cup of milk, stirring until the mixture is smooth, then stir in the egg. Dip the oysters into the batter, fry in deep fat, then drain them on brown paper. Garnish with thin slices of lemon, and parsley.

**Charlotte Russe.**—Line a mould with lady fingers or thin slices of sponge cake. Whip one pint of cream and beat in a little at a time the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff meringue with one cup of powdered sugar. Flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla. Fill the cake-lined mould and set away in the ice-chest for two hours.

**Graham Muffins.**—Mix one cup of Graham flour, one cup white flour, one quarter cup of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, and four teaspoons baking powder, and sift. Then add gradually one cup of milk, an egg which has been well beaten, and a tablespoon of melted butter. Divide the mixture into buttered gem pans, and bake in a hot oven.

**Chops with Apple.**—Wipe pork chops, sprinkle with salt and pepper, place in a hot frying-pan and cook slowly until they are tender and well-browned on both sides. Have some apples cut in slices a half-inch thick. Remove the chops and arrange them on the platter, fry the slices of apple in the fat remaining in the pan, and arrange them around the chops.

**Duchess Potatoes.**—Boil the potatoes and force them through a coarse strainer. To two cups of the potato add two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon salt, and the yolks of three eggs slightly beaten. Shape into pyramids, cones, or fancy shapes, brush over with beaten egg diluted with a little water, and brown in a hot oven.

**Cheese Balls.**—These are to be served with the salad course. Mix one cup and a half of grated cheese with one tablespoon of flour. Season with a few grains of pepper, preferably cayenne, and one-quarter teaspoon of salt. Add the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Shape the cheese mixture into balls, roll them in cracker dust, and fry in deep fat. Drain them on brown paper.

**Crisp Crackers.**—To serve with soup, split common crackers, spread each half thinly with butter. Bake until browned delicately.



**A Paquin Dinner Gown**

Of pale green satin, the skirt weighted with two wide tucks of velvet alternately with one of the satin, the bodice swathed over embroidery marked upon the satin, bordered with bands of greenish blue velvet.

—Black and White.

shawls of which the young mothers proceed to divest themselves, and which the little sisters and brothers carry away to the 'lit de parade,' or best bed. There are, not infrequently, four generations gathered in the big kitchen, and there may possibly be a great-great-grandparent or two added. Early marriages are the rule in the habitants' large family.

After breakfast there are more arrivals. Friends and neighbors come in groups, each uttering the timely wish in the formula which no one ever thinks of varying: 'Je vous souhaite une bonne et heureuse année,'—or shortened to 'Bonne et heureuse année!'—a good and happy year. The wish is heartily expressed and cordially returned.

The young men of the neighborhood vie with each other in seeing who can be first, after the members of the family, to give their New Year greetings to the daughters of the house, and the girls are not slow to contrive that the favored swain shall have the first chance, for, is it not permitted that 'Tout le monde s'embrasse, au Jour de l'An,'—provided, of course, that 'everybody' is willing.

'Where is Marie?' asks young Pierre who has run ahead of others, on his snowshoes.





OTTAWA, ONT.  
232 Cooper St., Jan. 8th, 1906.

You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives", and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine I ever took that did me any positive good for constipation. I can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the finest medicine ever produced.

(Signed)  
JOHN COSTIGAN.

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# WITH THE WITS

## SYMPATHY FOR MR. GRIGGS.

Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, was describing in Wilmington some of the adventures that had marked his summer walking trip through Pennsylvania and Maryland. For many years the bishop has devoted his vacation to walking, covering in ten days 200 miles or more.

'The sexton of a quaint old Maryland church,' he said, 'showed me through the cool, dim building one warm afternoon, and as we were departing pointed to the Bible on the lectern and smiled.

"A strange thing happened last Sunday in connection with that Bible," he said. "We had a strange minister preaching here, and when he opened the book he came upon a notice and read it out with all due solemnity.

'It was a request for the congregation's sympathy and prayers for John Q. Griggs, who had been deeply afflicted by the loss of his wife.'

The sexton paused and chuckled softly.

"You see, sir," he said, "our regular minister had been using that paper as a book-mark for a year. John Q. Griggs, in a fine new suit, sat in a front pew with the new wife he had taken just the week before."



## HE DIDN'T DRAW.

Sir William Perkin, the inventor of mauve dye, said at a dinner given in his honor at Delmonico's by the chemists of New York:

'Chemists, in their search after new things, have a sorry time. When success comes, it is pleasant; but before success, nothing but one disappointment after another meets the investigator.

'Encouragements but too often turn out to be really disappointments, for too many of the student's encouragements are, like the old woman's speech to the minister, but discouragements misunderstood.

'You know there was an old minister—a good man, but prosy and dry in his sermons—who met an aged woman on the road one day. And this aged woman, after she had shaken him by the hand, said heartily:

"Ah, sir, I do like it when you preach."

'The minister, unused to such compliments, beamed.

"Thank you," he said. "I wish there were more of your mind. And why, my good old friend, do you like it when I preach?"

"Ah, sir," she replied, "when you preach I can always get a good seat."



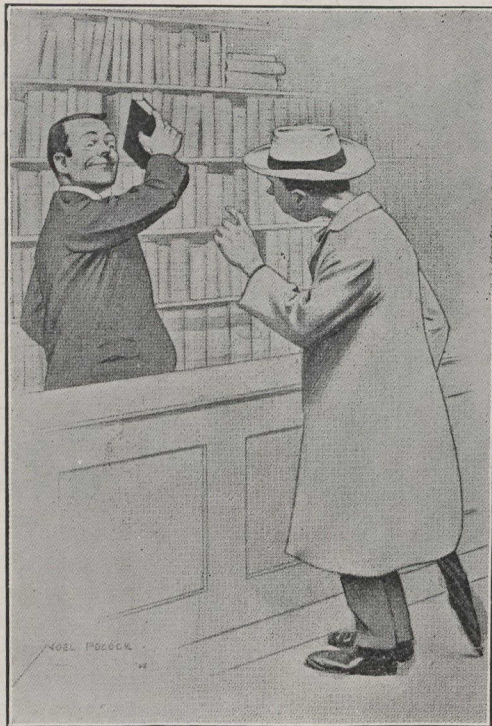
## MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

Clark Howell of Atlanta tells of the sad case of an elderly darky in Georgia charged with the theft of some chickens. The negro had the misfortune to be defended by a young and inexperienced attorney, although it is doubtful whether any one could have secured his acquittal, the commission of the crime having been proved beyond all doubt. The darky received a pretty severe sentence. "Thank you, sah," said he, cheerfully, addressing the judge when the sentence had been pronounced. "Dat's mighty hard, sah, but it ain't anywhere near what I spected. I thought, sah, dat between my character and dat speech of mah lawyer dat you'd hang me shore!"—'Success.'



## BREAKING IT GENTLY.

Jones (to next door neighbor)—I don't like to mention it, but I fear your daughter is taking elocution lessons.' Smith (hotly)—Certainly she is. What of it? Jones (hurriedly)—Oh, nothing, only I thought I would break the news as gently as possible, in case you were ignorant of the fact.—'Town and Country.'



## At the Book Club

Precise Party: "I want something fairly light and at the same time solid, something to ruminate and digest at leisure."

Smart Assistant: "Yes, Sir, try 'The Dumpling,' sir."

—Black and White.

## BUT THEY WERE TAINTED.

There was a man in our town,  
And he'd a right good name;  
But in some scramble after wealth  
He wholly lost the same.

And when he found his name was lost,  
With all his might and main  
He gave his millions right and left  
To get it back again.

—Minneapolis 'Journal.'



## NO TIME TO LOSE.

One of the many good stories told by the late John George Witt, K.C., relates to Justice Cave. Counsel for the plaintiff in a case tried before him had called four witnesses without advancing the case at all. The learned judge said, "These are bad witnesses, bad indeed! Have you got a good one?"

'O, yes, my lord,' said the counsel.

'Then call him at once,' said the judge, 'if you keep him any longer he will go bad like the rest.'—'Tit-Bits.'



## A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Male Friend—My heartiest congratulations, Fraulein Meier. I read in the paper the announcement of your betrothal to Inspector Mueller.

Fraulein—That wasn't I, but another Fraulein Meier.

Friend—Oh, I'm sorry, but, between ourselves, you can be glad that you didn't get such a fool as Mueller.



## A FITTING PLACE.

A shoemaker had this card conspicuously displayed in his window:—

'Any respectable man, woman or child, can have a fit in this shop.'

## HIS MOTHER KNEW.

Frederick Landis, who two years ago was elected a Representative from Indiana, is one of the most youthful looking men in public life. That Landis excels at repartee was proved at the time of his election, when, it is said, he appeared to be not a day over twenty. 'Say, boy!' shouted a Hoosier to the candidate, as Landis was leaving the platform at a political meeting, 'does your mother know you're out?' 'Oh, yes,' replied Landis, with a smile, 'and when the votes are counted to-night she'll know I'm in.'—Cleveland 'Plain-Dealer.'



## THE COURT CONCURRED.

There are few places that have given birth to more humor and wit than the court room. Many have heard of the humor of the famous Lord Ellenborough. One day a young member of the bar rose to address the court in a grave criminal case. 'My unfortunate client'—he began; repeated it two or three times, and then stopped short. 'Go on, sir, go on!' said His Lordship. 'So far the court is with you.'—New York 'Tribune.'



## OLIVER HERFORD'S WIT.

An editor was talking the other day in New York about the wit of Oliver Herford.

'It is its unexpected quality,' he said, 'that makes Herford's wit so delightful.

'He sat in my office one afternoon when a young novelist entered.

"Mr. Herford," said the novelist eagerly. "I value your opinion very much. Now I want you to tell me candidly what you think of my new book."

"No, no," said Herford hurriedly; "let us remain friends."



## LOUD COLORS.

'You can't beat the Irishman for wit,' says Robert Edson, and he takes advantage of his native proclivity in all his business enterprises. While walking on one of the business thoroughfares of Pittsburg last year my attention was arrested by a display of shirts in a haberdasher's window, which for variety of sunset colors far excelled a Turner landscape when the sun is red and low, and there in the window in glaring green type a large sign read, "Listen!"—'Argonaut.'



## SANDY'S READY ANSWER.

Laird—Well, Sandy, you are getting bent. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man? Sandy—Eh, man, do ye see that field o' corn over there?. Laird—I do. Sandy—Weel, ye'll notice that the full heids hang down, an' the empty ones stand up.—Pearson's Weekly.



## RAN BOTH WAYS.

During the examination of a youthful witness as to the location of certain stairs in a house, the counsel asked him:

'Which way did the stairs in question run?' 'One way up, the other way down,' was the crushing reply.



## NOT PROFESSIONALLY LAME.

A Scotch advocate, limping down High street in Edinburgh, overheard a lady say to her companion, 'That is Mr. C., the lame lawyer.' Turning round, he replied, 'No, Madam, I am a lame man, but not a lame lawyer.'—'Christian Register.'



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