

Canadian Pictorial

VOL. 2., No. 7

One Dollar
a Year

JULY, 1907

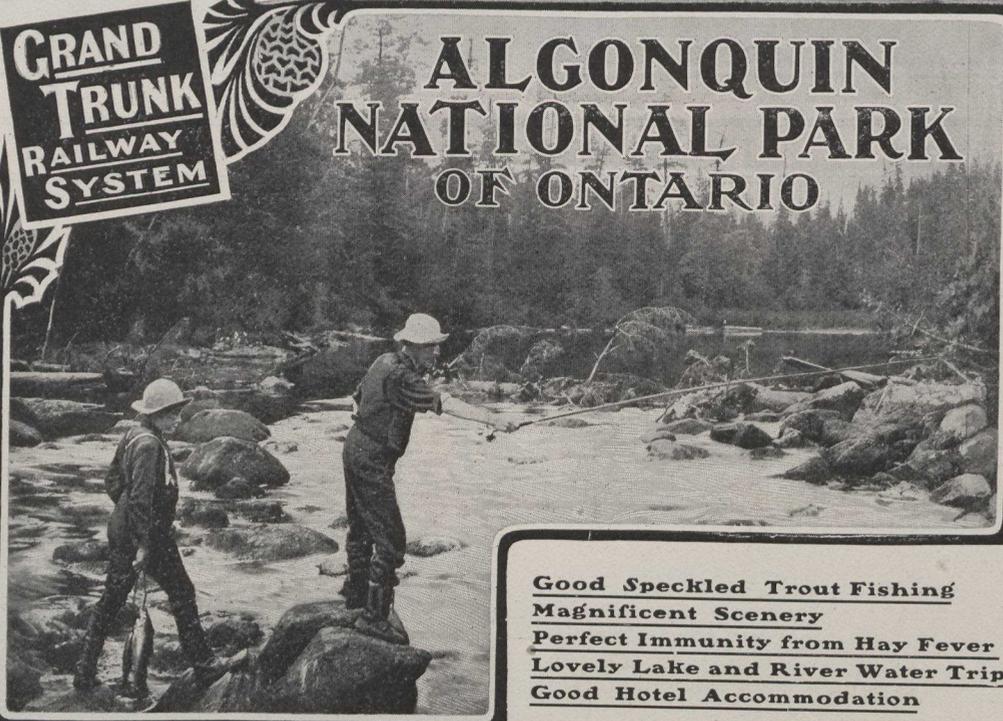
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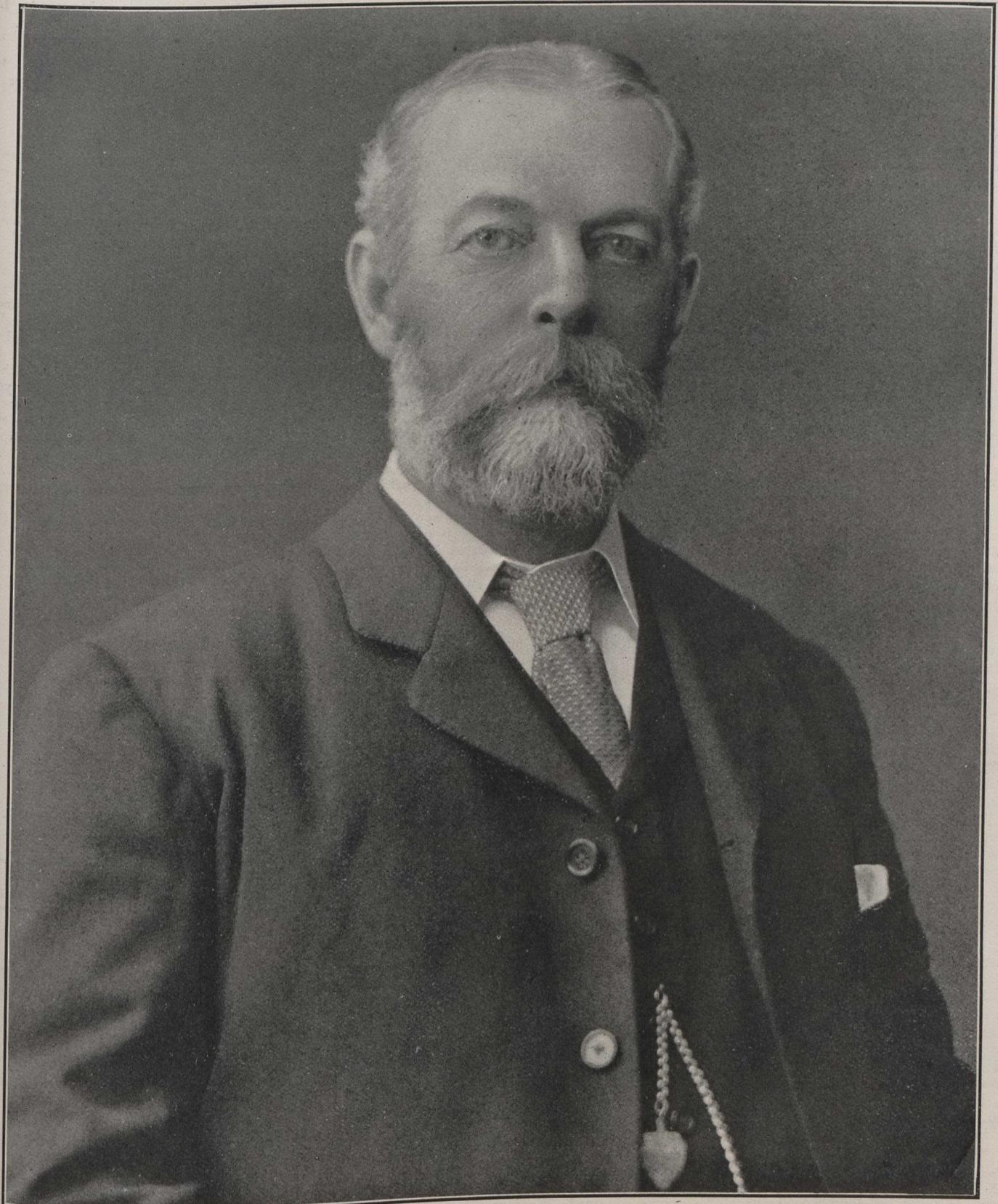
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The Minister of Agriculture

The Hon. Sydney Fisher is a practical farmer and has greatly increased the usefulness of the department of which he is the head. His own country residence, "Alva Farm,"

Knowlton, Que., is one of the show places of the Eastern Townships. He sits in the House as member for Brome, having been first returned in 1882. Mr. Fisher, who is unmarried, is fifty-seven years of age.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH

At the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath on June 19, the Emperor Francis Joseph urged a settlement of the long vexed language question. 'It is,' he said, 'my earnest desire to give one day to my people as a precious legacy their national assets completely assured, and thus to guarantee national peace to all of them.' Speaking of the export trade of the country, His Majesty said he favored encouraging it by subsidies.

The Russian Douma was abolished on June 16 by order of the Czar, because, on Friday it had rejected, with only 130 opposing votes, the Premier's ultimatum for the immediate suspension of fifty-five Social Democrat deputies, who are charged with organizing themselves into a secret criminal body known as the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, to act in concert with criminal organizations throughout the country to produce armed uprisings among the peasantry, workmen and soldiers, with a view to overthrowing the government and the monarchy. The new Douma, which is to meet on November 14 next, is to be elected under the new election law, which provides against 'the submergence of the educated classes by the uneducated masses.' The news did not disturb St. Petersburg in the slightest, but caused considerable excitement in Odessa. In Poland there is deep gloom because its representation in the Douma is reduced to almost nothing.

After the Boxer war China agreed to pay indemnity to the United States amounting to \$24,400,778.81. Now the United States has notified China that as a token of sincere friendship these figures have been revised, and brought down to \$11,655,492.69, which will save China a sum of over twelve millions, and four per cent. interest on the same.

In the British House of Commons last week, Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, defended the sharp treatment he had extended to the Indian agitators, and refused to offer an apology for it. He was confident that the bulk of the population in India were on Great Britain's side. He did not say they liked the dominant power, but that did not matter. They knew their interests were bound up in the law and order which the British maintained. It was a dream of some educated Indians that they could carry on the government of the country better than the British, but they could not work it for a week. 'British rule in India,' he said, 'will continue, ought to continue, and must continue.'

The Australian Mail Line, a new British steamship service, is about to be started between San Francisco and Australia, to take the place of the American-Oceanic Line, which recently went out of operation. The first ship will sail on August 1 next, and a monthly service will be maintained.

The rebellion in the Chinese provinces of Kwang-tung and Fukien is gathering force. Around Swatow and Amoy they are murdering the officials, burning official buildings, and occupying towns and villages. The taotai of Swatow is said to be only reporting losses suffered by the revolutionaries, fearing that the news of their depredations would lead to foreign interference. The revolutionists are reported to be closely in touch with the Boxers in the north, who, it is said, are in league with every person of importance in Canton. The rebellion is against the Manchu dynasty, and is said to be among those who have been, through the influence of the Dowager Empress, put out of office. In southern Fukien the revolutionists are known as the White Fans. They are well organized, and well fed, and though badly armed, are preparing to attack Chang chow, a part of Amoy. Their leader is Soon Wen, a man who has been educated in Japan.

In Portugal the political situation is said to be dangerously near a crisis. The Premier, who belongs to the new party recently evolved from the two old parties, found himself paralyzed by Republican obstruction, and offered his resignation to the King. The King, refused to accept it, whereupon the Premier dissolved the Chambers, without fixing any date for an election. The Premier is now said to be disposed to govern for three years without a parliament, and, while he is bribing the farmers by remitting the customs, officials by an increase of pay, and workers by the promise of pensions, the King is visiting the barracks to conciliate the troops. Probably the greatest obstacle to a dictatorship is the fact that the army and navy are profoundly disaffected.

King Edward has sent to the Bouton Episcopal Church at Williamsburg, Va., a beautiful Bible, in commemoration of the tercentenary of the establishment of the Anglican Church in that state. The book is bound in red Niger leather, with decorative treatment of interlaced lines tooled in gold. The doublures and fly leaflets are of undyed Levant morocco. The clasp are of gold. On the back are the arms of Virginia, and the following inscription tooled in gold on a red inlaid Niger panel appears on the front fly leaf:—'This Bible is presented by His Majesty King Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, to the Church of Bouton, Virginia, a shrine rich in venerable traditions of worship, in solemn memories of patriots and statesmen, and in historic witness to the oneness of our peoples. The King will ever hope and pray that the ties of kinship and of language and the common heritage of ordered worship and of ennobling ideals may, through the saving faith of our Lord and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, revealed in these sacred pages, continue to unite Great Britain and America in a beneficent fellowship for setting forward peace and good will among men. MCMVII.'

The Emperor of Germany is planning to build an automobile speedway thirty-one miles long, with a series of dangerous curves, descents and hazards, with grand stands to accommodate a million spectators. The whole is expected to cost \$5,000,000.

The wine growing region in the south of France last month was the scene of grave troubles; the riots were followed by the revolt of a whole battalion of soldiers, the 17th Infantry, but these were overpowered and quickly despatched elsewhere. The matter was hotly debated in the Chamber of Deputies. The Government said 'law must be enforced,' and emerged from the encounter with a vote of confidence of the Chamber by a majority of 101.

Daniel Osiris, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, of Paris, who died some time ago, leaving property valued at \$13,000,000, has left over a third of it, \$5,000,000, to the Pasteur Institute.

The Second Peace Conference opened at The Hague on June 15. M. Nelidoff, the head of the Russian delegation, who was unanimously chosen president, gave a blow to the 'pacifists' by scouting the possibility of ultimate disarmaments 'as a star floating far above this mundane sphere to be always striven for but never attained. Nations, like individuals,' he said, 'are human, and not the most judicial system ever invented could put an end to strife and violence. When honor and vital interests are at stake,' he declared, 'regardless of consequences, neither the former nor the latter will recognize any authority except personal judgment and personal feelings.'

In the United States interest continues to centre in the Stuenenberg murder trial in Idaho. Harry Orchard was on the stand for many days, testifying to an unprecedented list of crimes committed by him, and extending over a number of years. The wife of the murdered governor is quoted as saying that the trial is but the beginning of a struggle between organized labor and the nation that will end in a rebellion.

General Booth has arrived home in London after his tour of Japan and Canada.

Prince Fushimi, after a triumphal tour through Canada, sailed from Vancouver for home on June 26.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the British House of Commons on June 24, brought in his resolution to test the feeling of the House as to the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords. The resolution declares that the House of Commons alone is authorized to express the sentiments of the country; that when differences occur over any bill, the matter shall be discussed between the two houses; if no agreement is reached, the bill shall be re-introduced and sent a second time to the House of Lords with the declaration that should a second conference fail, the House of Commons would pass the bill over the heads of the Lords. Such a plan, with the period of parliament reduced to five years, the Premier believes, would effectively prevent an effete government which had lost the country's confidence from forcing through unpopular and improper measures.

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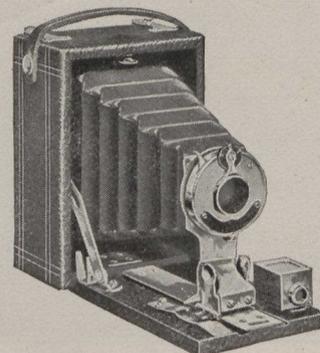
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The sooner you send the better the bargain, for we will include the July issue as long as the edition lasts. N.B.—Should we find that any of the friends whose names are thus sent us, are already receiving the "Canadian Pictorial" through another source, we will promptly notify the sender and give him the opportunity of selecting another name. This offer includes also Great Britain and a long list of her colonies.

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The Winner of the Famous Derby

The greatest race of the year was won by "Orby," a colt owned by Richard Croker, the former New York Tammany leader, who in the picture is seen leading the horse past the grand stand.

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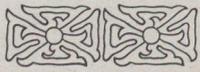
Prince Fushimi's Visit

One picture shows a corner of Prince Fushimi's private car on the G.T.R. The other shows the scene at Brockville when the Prince embarked on the new R. & O. Steamer "Rapids King" to go through the Thousand Islands.

SOVEREIGN  
PHOTO CONTEST



THE Publishers of the "Canadian Pictorial" offer a Golden Sovereign (\$4.86) for what the judges consider the most interesting Photograph submitted before August 1st. Negatives must be sharp and prints clear. They need not be mounted. This Competition is open to all, amateur or professional photographers. All pictures submitted become the property of the "Canadian Pictorial." Mark "Photo Contest" and address: Managing Editor, "Canadian Pictorial," 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.



Photographing Crowned Heads



The pictures on pages 12 and 13 illustrate this article. Copyright by Underwood and Underwood, and published by special arrangement.



HERE are knights of the camera to-day who have photographed almost every crowned head in the world. Through the lens they have witnessed great pageants, court life, battles, coronations, state funerals, legislative bodies, airship flights, eruptions of volcanoes, wrecks, conflagrations, floods and the thousand and one disasters visiting the human family on some spot of mother earth now and then.

They have tramped cold and dreary Siberia, followed expeditions into the heart of Africa, rested their tripods in ruins of ancient Babylon, floated down the sluggish Nile, smoked up the coffee houses of Constantinople with flash light, invaded the flowery gardens of the Mikado, cheered the athletic games at Athens, looked on at the bull-fights of old Spain, sat by the great Chinese wall, camped on the banks of the Amazon, witnessed tiger-hunts in India, crossed the ghostly Alps, and done many strange things that have fallen to the lot of few men.

Among these soldiers of photography are two brothers, business men, heads of a large corporation, with but little in their appearance to tell the tale of their exciting and strenuous past. They have met more royal personages than perhaps any great writer or interviewer of our day, yet their names have never appeared in print other than in connection with their business.

They are modest in regard to their achievements, and only from random conversation can the writer present some few of the difficulties that are presented to those setting out to photograph rulers of great countries. These sketches are hap-hazard at best, but interesting, and shed light on the personal side of some monarchs.

At the time of King Edward's Coronation the thing sought first was the most rare thing that could be obtained along the line of the great procession. This rarest picture was undoubtedly to be obtained in front of the Mansion House, the only place where the King was to alight from the Royal coach. Here he was to be received by the Lord Mayor and the officials of the city in most quaint and gorgeous ancient costumes.

Confident in an argument he had up his sleeve, the man of the camera secured an audience with the Lord Mayor, who, after hearing his appeal, turned him over to the Lady Mayoress with the remark, 'She will do much more for you than I can.' The Lady Mayoress proved to be most kind. When the photographer suggested that the people of Canada and the millions of descendants of Englishmen in the United States who could not be at hand, should have an opportunity of seeing this unique spectacular ceremony in picture form, he won her co-operation. She assigned him a position of his own choosing, on the platform within twenty feet of where the King would stand. His was to be the only camera to record the ceremony. But we all remember that this ceremony did not take place, as the sudden illness of His Majesty, which necessitated a dangerous operation, caused a postponement of the Coronation, and to a large extent an elimination of the ceremonies.

After the operation, when King Edward was ill on his yacht, seeing his chances slipping away, one brother decided to drop intermediary diplomats, and write a personal letter direct to His Majesty's secretary, stating his case as well as he could, and ask him to present the facts to the King. It was necessarily a long letter. To his surprise, it must be said, a prompt reply was received, which stated that His Majesty's health was such that he could make no promises, but that he would be pleased to command the photographer's presence at Buckingham Palace on the day of the coronation, and give such facilities as should seem advisable on the day. In the meantime, the photographer had sent to Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, a set of pictures of the Boer War. These afforded the King

much pleasure when he was ill. The merit of these pictures may have had something to do with the King's reply.

You may be sure that he was at the Palace with his camera on the day of coronation. Likewise were the two court photographers. The ruler's strength was not great, and he sent word that he would pose on his return from the Abbey. Upon returning to the Palace, the King alighted from a carriage pale from weakness, and the Royal couple in their magnificent coronation robes, which they would never put on again, passed the anxious photographers, forgetful of their promise. One could see that the King was simply holding up through sheer force of will. However, a friendly court officer reminded His Majesty of his promise to the photographer, just as he was passing with the Queen through the great door. She appeared very reluctant to have him pose, for he needed immediate rest, but motioning her to follow. His Majesty walked out towards where the cameras stood, and posed on the steps. Turning, he found the Queen absent from his side. Then calmly he walked back to the doorway, where she stood, took her by the hand, and led her out.

'Be quick, please,' he said.

It was clear that King Edward VII. was ruler of his home as well as his country.

Three or four days later a group was made on the royal yacht during the naval review. The Shah of Persia, the Empress Eugenie, and other royal personages were guests of the King of England. King Edward took personal charge of arranging for the photographic group, by placing the chairs and designating the seats of his royal guests, and superintended things generally.

The lot of the photographer is not altogether a happy one in Russia to judge by the experiences of the other brother in photographing the Czar, Emperor William of Germany, and President Faure of France both of whom were guests of His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II. during the summer of 1897, their visits being separated only by a brief interval. A card of invitation, after much diplomacy, enabled him to photograph the German Emperor at the laying of the corner-stone of the German Hospital in St. Petersburg. The presence of the visiting rulers was the cause of many celebrations. On the occasion of President Faure's visit the Czar was to lay the corner-stone of the new Troitsky bridge over the Neva, and the photographer, accompanied by a Russian friend in a droshki, upon returning from one ceremony to go across the Neva to another, found all the bridges closed and guarded by the soldiery, who kept the crowds back. It seemed impossible to get through. How could they get there? They were loaded down with apparatus, and would have to keep a conveyance. Then a happy idea struck them.

'Do not speak a word, except in French. I will do the talking,' said the Russian friend.

Although it was afternoon they were in full dress, a thing demanded at royal fetes and receptions. Ordering the driver to approach the bridge the Russian called out in voluble French:

'We are of the French party. You must make way. We are expected on the other side.'

An officer was at their side in an instant, all apologies and explanations, and soon they were across, and at the ceremonies, where excellent photographs were made of the Czar, President of France, the head of the Russian Greek Church, and all the grand dukes.

The next trouble came at Tsarskoe Selo, twenty miles from St. Petersburg, where a great military parade was to be given in honor of President Faure. When the photographer arrived at the Czar's pavilion, the review had not started, so he wandered around taking snaps of royal personages. Half-innocently he made his way into the select circle to take a snapshot of the Czar on horseback. Hardly had he pressed the bulb, when detaining hands were laid upon him, and he found himself under arrest. Then he was

taken to the guard tent. Not being familiar with the language, he could not explain, and could not understand what was said to him. He was the only prisoner, and two guards were stationed at the entrance. The parade now started, trumpets sounded, bands struck up, and the guards crowded away from the tent, forgetful of their captive, to get a better view. In another instant the prisoner had made his escape, circled round the rear, removed his silk hat, and replaced it with a cap, and was down on the lines making his photographs.

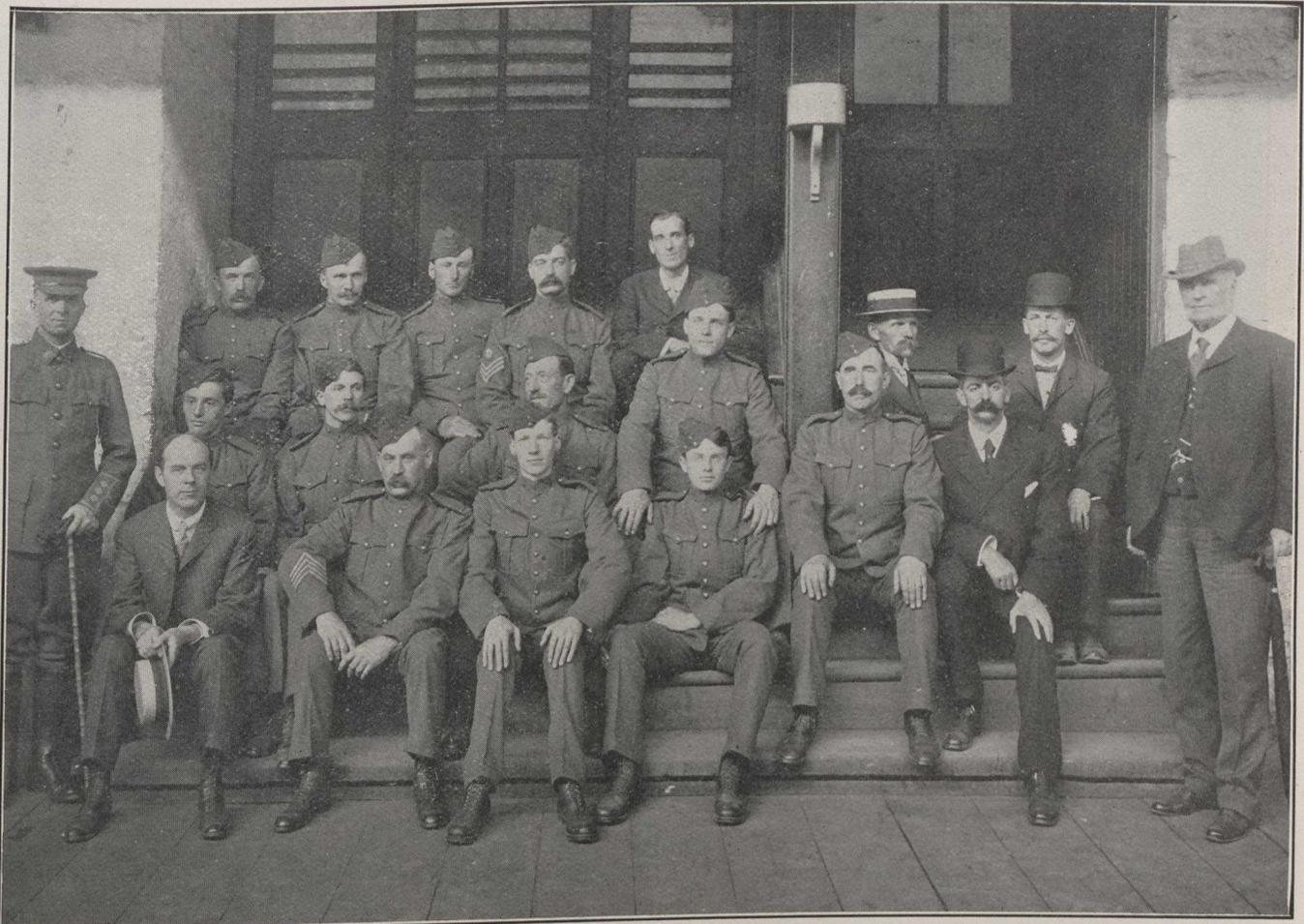
Oscar II., King of Sweden, was only photographed after some diplomacy. The American Minister at Stockholm was absent, but his secretary assured the photographer from his country that he thought it would be impossible to gain the royal consent. He agreed, however, to accompany the man with the camera in the capacity of an interpreter. Learning beforehand that the Minister of War was greatly interested in Y. M. C. A. work, the photographer interested him with a series of photographs, which he had brought from America for Prince Bernadotte, on Bible study. This won a letter of introduction to Baron Akerhjelm, the Chief Chamberlain of the Cabinet. Showing this latter gentleman the photographs of other monarchs he had made, and his credentials from Washington, His Majesty was communicated with, and finally named the following Saturday afternoon as a time for the posing at his country palace 'Rosendal.' His Majesty proved to be a very gracious person, and in his conversation showed great knowledge of foreign affairs. A fortnight later the photographer was invited to accompany the Crown Prince and royal party to a sham battle in the Noorlands. This privilege was so unusual that the Swedish newspapers besieged the photographer for copies for illustration.

King George II. of Greece was not so difficult to land before the lens. As the King was away at Corfu and other pleasure resorts a great deal of the time, it was a hard matter to catch him at home. The games at Athens, however, brought His Majesty back, and after the ceremonies he appointed a date to receive the photographer at Tatoi Palace, his summer residence. The immediate grounds of the palace consist of some six hundred acres, which King George has cultivated himself—a fact of which he is very proud. The photographer drove out on the appointed afternoon to find the King awaiting him.

At the entrance of the beautiful royal grounds the photographer, on presenting his card, was admitted in accordance with the King's command. At the palace he again presented his card, and was ushered into a magnificent reception room, where he was soon put at ease by King George himself entering, and according him a cordial welcome, such as truly great men know how to give. He was shown about the grounds by King George himself, and was presented to the prince and princesses at home—the Queen was away.

Then the ruler of Greece took affairs in his own hands, posing in different places and arranging groups. After this was over His Majesty conducted his guest about the grounds and talked of his plans of cultivation.

The Shah of Persia was photographed at a banquet by Lord Roberts in London. The Field Marshal, who was acquainted with the work of the photographers in the Boer War, proved a ready and willing friend in capturing the Shah. A card being sent to Lord Roberts with a request for permission to make photographs, an answer was received—'Come right in and make them.' The light was too bad inside, and another card telling him of the plight of the photographer was sent. In a few moments he had the Shah outside, and he seemed to manifest a great deal of curiosity as to the disposition of his person. Seeing the camera set for him he inquired the nature and make of the camera. Later he sent one of his suite to find out why the stereographic camera was equipped with two lenses.



The Bisley Team

The Canadian team for Bisley sailed by the "Empress of Ireland" on June 14. This picture was taken at the Drill Hall, Montreal, by the "Canadian Pictorial" Photographer. Standing at the left is Captain Duff Stuart, 6th Regt. D.C.O.R., Vancouver, B.C., Adjutant of the Team, and at the right, Col. J. Tilton, President of the Dominion Rifle Association. Seated, Top Row, reading from left to right—Company Sergeant-Major J. Caven, 5th Regt. Artillery, Victoria, B.C.; Private J. S. Stevenson, 43rd D.C.O.R., Ottawa; Private J. F. Moore, 42nd Regt., Perth; Col. Sergt. J. Moscrop, 6th Regt. D.C.O.R., Vancouver, B.C.; Private W. A. Smith, the G.G.F.G., Ottawa. Middle Row—Corporal F. B. Fisher, 5th Regt. Artillery, Victoria, B.C.; Sergeant G. S. Carr, 5th Regt. Artillery, Victoria, B.C.; Private George Milligan, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Sergt. F. H. Morris, 46th Regt., Bowmanville, Ont., Regt. Artillery, Victoria, B.C.; Lieut. B. E. Converse, 7th Hussars, Barnston, Que. Bottom Row—Captain W. Hart McHarg, Major O. W. Wetmore, 74th Regt., Clifton, N.B.; Sergt. D. Mackay, 5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal; Captain C. N. Mitchell, R.O., Winnipeg; Staff Sergt. A. Graham, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Corporal R. L. Snowball, 43rd Regt. D.C.O.R., Ottawa.



Japanese Prince in Canada

From London to Yokohama under the British flag is the experience of Prince Fushimi, cousin of the Mikado. In this picture, the Prince, who is resting his right hand on his cane, is seen in the Governor-General's state carriage.



A Hindoo Funeral in Canada

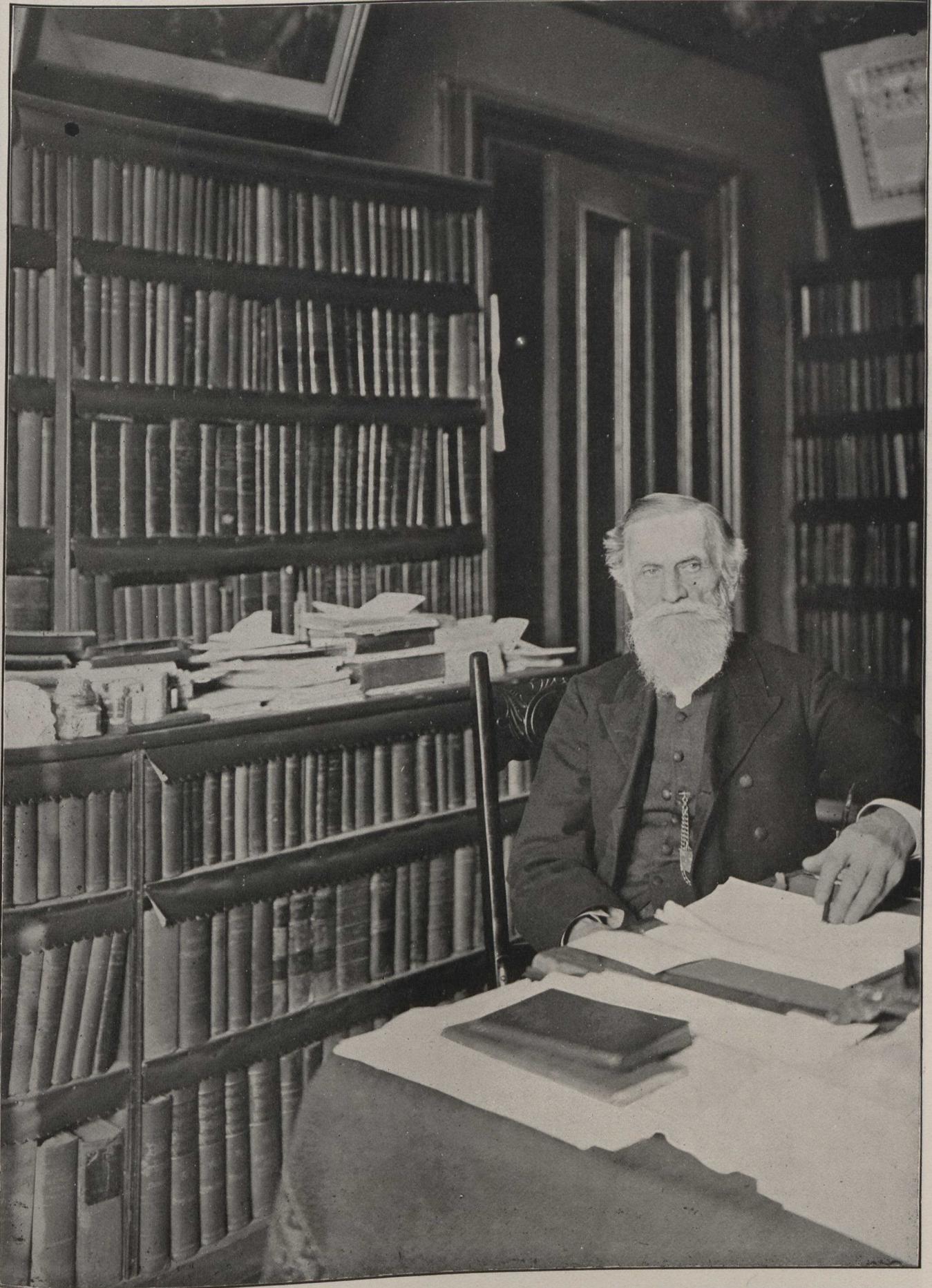
One of the Hindoos, who recently came to British Columbia, died. His fellow-countrymen carried the coffin to an open space in the bush, where it was placed on a pile of wood to which a torch was applied.



A Hindoo Funeral in Canada

The ceremony commenced at ten o'clock in the morning, and at seven o'clock next morning, watch having been kept all night, the teeth and a handful of ashes were gathered up. One tooth and a portion of the ashes were sent to friends in India and the rest scattered on the waters of the Pacific. These pictures were taken by Mr. W. E. Losee, Tod Inlet, B.C.

The Presbyterian General Assembly



Moderator of the General Assembly

The head of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for this year is the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., who has been minister of St. Gabriel Church, Montreal, for forty years. He is an authority on procedure, having been joint clerk of the Assembly for fifteen years, and makes a dignified presiding officer.



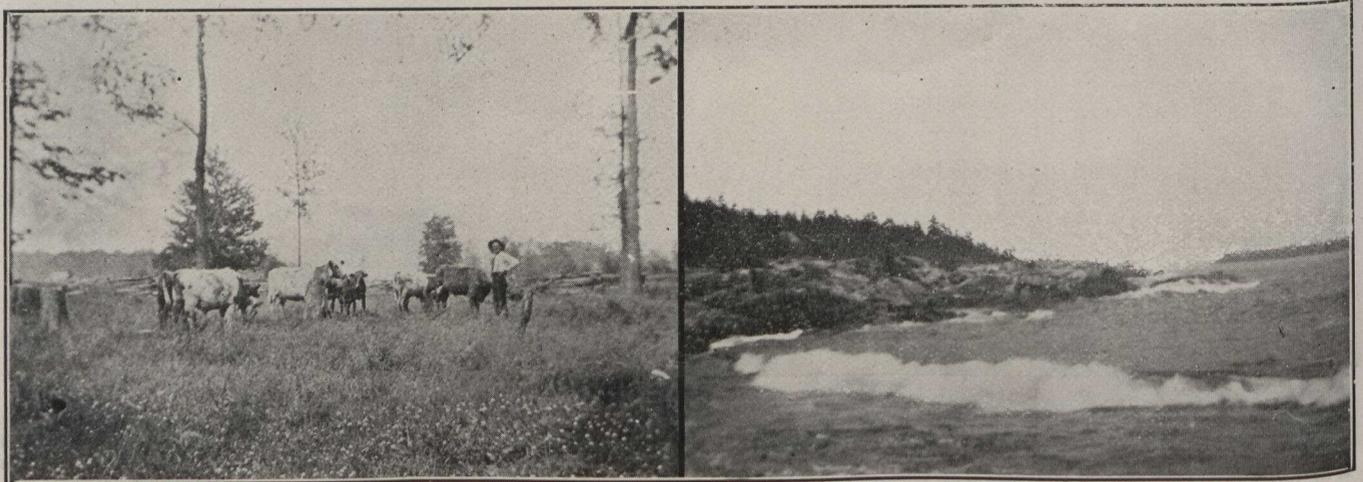
The Presbyterian General Assembly

The Moderator and types of the Commissioners, snapped on Sherbrooke Street, Montreal.



Erskine Church their Destination

These snap shots were taken as one of the most important sederunts of the Assembly was about to begin. In the central group will be recognized Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa, an ex-Moderator, and the Rev. John Thomson, M.A., of Ayr, Ont.



Summer-Time

Photo by Mrs. E. Corlett, Charing Cross, Ontario.

The Maine Coast

Photo by R. W. Stevens, Westmount, Que.



The Presbyterian General Assembly

The meetings this year in Erskine Church, Montreal, will go on record as among the most important of that great body. Activity was reported in all branches of the Church's work. This picture is from a flash-light taken expressly for the "Canadian Pictorial" by Homier, 743 St. Catherine Street West.

Photographing

The pictures on these two pages will be of special interest in connection with the article on page six.



King Edward and some of his grandchildren at Balmoral Castle.



King George of Greece (at the right) and a family party.

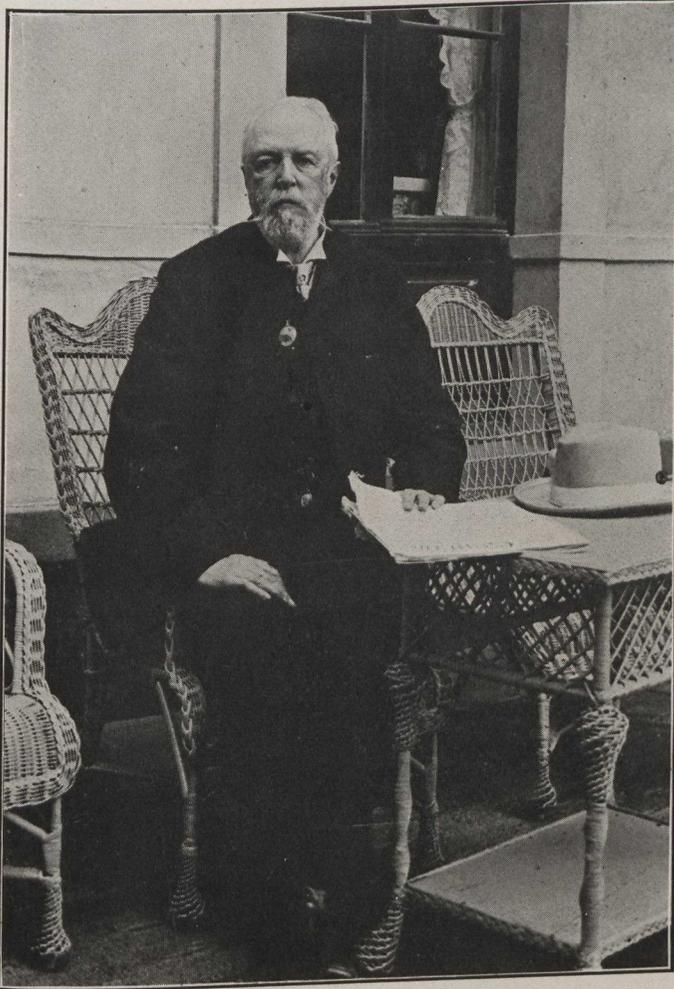


Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria driving in Hyde Park.

—Photograph, copyright, by "Topical."

Crowned Heads

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Oscar II, King of Sweden, at his country villa near Stockholm.



Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania.



The Czar of Russia and the Czarina on board the royal yacht.



The King and Queen of Norway in their Coronation robes.



Benchers of Gray's Inn

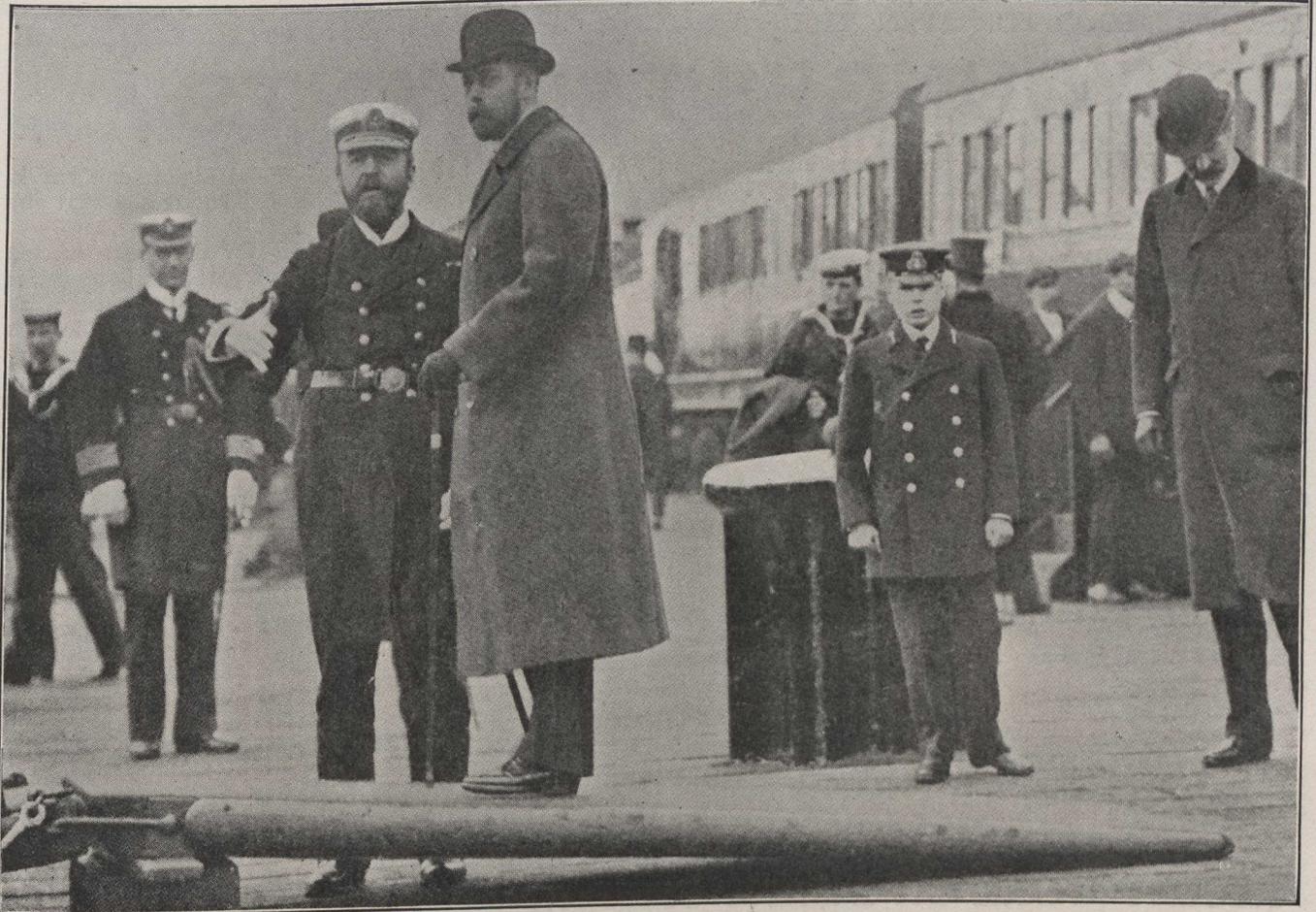
In the ancient Hall of Gray's Inn on May 11, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Deakin lunched with the Benchers, among whom was the Duke of Connaught. A special Court was held, and on the motion of the Treasurer of the Inn, Master Reader Harris, K.C., seconded by Master the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Ministers of Canada and of the Australian Commonwealth were admitted to the roll. The new Benchers were then gowned by the Steward, Mr. Douthwaite, and thereafter they shook hands with the Treasurer, with the Duke of Connaught, and with each other. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Deakin then acknowledged the honor in brief speeches.

—Illustrated London News.



Beef Types

This picture shows the kind of cattle the new province of Alberta produces.



The Sailor Prince

of hardy discipline as the rest of the cadets. The young prince stands behind the Prince of Wales, who is conversing with Admiral Robinson, superintendent of the College.

H.R.H. Prince Edward of Wales who is now installed at Osborne College, Isle of Wight, will share a dormitory with some other future officers of His Majesty's Navy and will lead exactly the same life

—Black and White



The Old and the New

The Colonial Premiers witnessed from the "Dreadnought" an imposing naval demonstration, the vessels passing between the new man-of-war and Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory."

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THE BEST FOOD FOR EVEN THE

YOUNGEST INFANTS

The NEW Nestle's Food Not content with the original formula of the Swiss chemist, Henri Nestle, the manufacturers of Nestle's Food for the past few years have been seeking to improve their product. The recent work done in both Europe and America by leading pediatricists has been carefully followed.

After five years of experimentation, slight changes were made in the formula. Since 1903 this New Nestle's food has been sold in Switzerland and generally throughout Europe. The improvements made on theoretical grounds have in the course of the past three years been proven by thousands of clinical tests to be a step in advance.

The Changes Since January 1, 1906, the Nestle's Food made and sold in the United States has been prepared according to the new formula.

Chief among the modifications made in the conversion of a larger percentage of the wheat starch into dextrin and maltose. Nestle's food has not, however, become a 'malted food' by this change, as the percentage of maltose is inconsiderable.

Other changes are the increase of fat percentages, and the reduction of the amount of cane sugar.

No change has been made in the appearance of the package, the label and outside wrapper being the same as have been used for the past thirty-five years.

Milk The basis of Nestle's Food is pure cow's milk, condensed in vacuo, and so treated that the proteids are easily digested.

One of the principal reasons for the great success Nestle's Food has attained, in all parts of the world, is that water only is added to it to prepare it for use.

It is well known that a large percentage of infants cannot digest fresh cow's milk, no matter how carefully it is modified. In such cases Nestle's Food is especially valuable, since its mode of manufacture and preparation renders its constituents readily assimilable by even the youngest infants.

Starch The percentage of starch in Nestle's Food has been reduced to one-half the former amount, but a certain proportion of starch is still retained. Jacobi, Chapin, Shaw and Keller have demonstrated the value of cereal decoctions in infant feeding. It is now certain that the presence of starches is of the greatest value in overcoming the indigestibility of the casein of cow's milk.

Fats The percentage of fats in the New Nestle's Food is higher than it was under the old formula. Beyond a certain percentage it is not possible to go in the manufacture, without impairing the keeping qualities.

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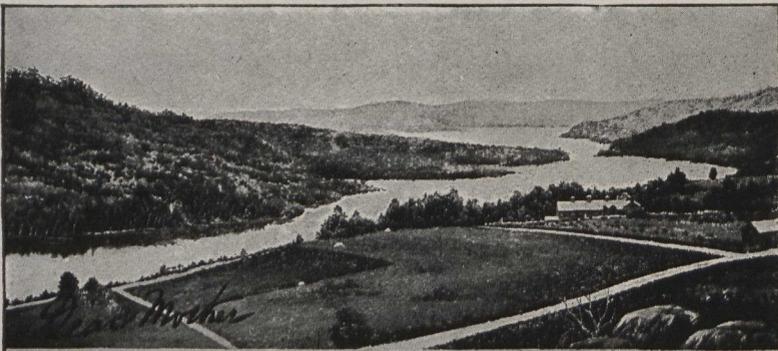
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— Woman and Her Interests —

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL



THE National Council of Women of Canada, which is holding its fourteenth annual meeting, in Vancouver, B.C., this month (July 15-20), was founded by the Countess of Aberdeen in 1893, the year in which Lord Aberdeen came to Canada as Governor-General. The idea underlying the organization of the Council is that of unity. It was

formed in the belief that greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose among the women of Canada, would work for the best good of the homes and the nation. Those who formed the Council in 1893 were solicitous that it should be so constituted as to bring together in every centre of population, those who are endeavoring to work for the welfare of the community, irrespective of creed, political party, class, or race.

On these lines there are now established twenty-five Local Councils, from Halifax to Vancouver. With each of these Councils are affiliated a great many of the women's organizations, philanthropic, charitable, and social, each of which retains, of course, its organic unity and independence, looking to the Council only for sympathy and any assistance it may be in the power of the larger organization to give. These Local Councils are linked together in the National Council. At the annual meeting, representatives from all the federated organizations are gathered in conference. Reports are received from the different branches; subjects in which the various Local Councils are interesting themselves are discussed; recommendations are made to the Councils in regard to lines of work or inquiry in their several provinces; and any combined national action considered desirable is decided upon. Every five years there is a meeting of the International Congress of Women, at which the National Council of Women of Canada, in common with the Women's organizations of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Denmark, France, Sweden, and other European countries, is represented. It is interesting to know that the next quinquennial meeting of the International Congress is to be held in Canada.

A prominent statesman once said that at first he was under the impression 'that the Women's Council indulged in a great deal of talk, and accomplished very little of a practical nature, and that the matters of reform which engaged the attention of the Council were of an ideal and impracticable character,' but, he went on to say, these delusions had been dispelled, and he found the Society 'grappling with problems which years ago should have received the deep and earnest attention of our Legislatures.' The Women's Council has had in its aims the sympathy of many of the men of weight in the country, and the representations made to them by the Council have always been treated with consideration. The policy of the Council has been to endeavor to work in co-operation with the men of affairs towards the aims it had in view, and it has proved to have a real influence.

The Countess of Aberdeen, in the Handbook compiled for distribution at the International Exhibition in Paris, gives a number of instances of work undertaken or carried through by means of the Council, either in its National or Local capacity, in its first six years during which Lady Aberdeen was president. It obtained the appointment of Women Factory Inspectors for factories and workshops where women are employed, in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It brought about very desirable changes in the arrange-



The Countess of Aberdeen
Founder of the National Council of Women of Canada, and President of the Council for its first six years

ments for women prisoners in various places. It originated the idea of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and helped to establish the Order in different centres. It has sought to promote the teaching of domestic science, and helped to organize cooking schools and cooking classes. It spread sanitary knowledge, a special instance being the 'Health Talks for Mothers' given in French and English by physicians in Montreal. It instituted inquiries into the conditions surrounding working wo-



Lady Edgar
President of the National Council of Women of Canada

men in several centres, the members of the Council in those centres being urged to work by various methods for the amelioration of such conditions. It conducted an inquiry in all the Provinces into the laws for the Protection of Women and Children, and laid certain recommendations before the Minister of Justice. It interested itself in the concerns of women immigrants, and in the case of the Doukhobors provided the women with materials for carrying on home industries and other needed assistance for their first winter in Canada. It pledged itself to co-operate with medical authorities in urging immediate measures to be taken to check the increasing ravages of consumptive diseases, to spread knowledge on the subject, and bring responsibility home to individuals.

Since Lady Aberdeen's resumé was written, the work of the Council has continued steadily along similar lines. There are standing committees appointed to deal with the following subjects: Laws for the better protection of women and children (Convener, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, N.W.T.); objectionable printed matter (Convener, Mrs. F. H. Waycott, Montreal); custodial care of feeble-minded women (Convener, Mrs. Evans, Hamilton); care of the aged and infirm poor (Convener, Mrs. James Thom, Montreal); immigration (Mrs. Shortt, Copseworth, Kingston); domestic science and manual training (Convener, Mrs. Hoodless, Eastcourt, Hamilton); agriculture for women (Convener, Mrs. B. Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I.); vacation schools and supervised playgrounds (Convener, Miss Mabel Peters, Westfield, N.B.); suppression of white slave traffic (Convener, Mrs. Asa Gordon, Ottawa); peace and arbitration (Convener, Mrs. Courtice, Toronto); citizenship (Convener, Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, Toronto).

The Executive Committee for 1906-07 was composed as follows:—

Honorary President: Her Excellency the Countess Grey.

Advisory President: The Countess of Aberdeen.

President: Lady Edgar.

Vice-Presidents: Lady Laurier, Lady Taylor, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Mrs. Robert Thomson, the wives of Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces being honorary vice-presidents.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow, Halifax; Lady Tilley, St. John, N.B.; Mrs. Anderson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mrs. R. Dandurand, Montreal; Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton; Mrs. McEwan, Brandon; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, N. W. T.; and Mrs. McLagan, Vancouver, B.C.

The Presidents of Local Councils are ex-officio vice-presidents: Mrs. Torrington, Toronto; Mrs. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton; Mrs. Bovey, Montreal; Lady Ritchie, Ottawa; Mrs. Boomer, London; Mrs. Bond, Winnipeg; Mrs. Fraser, Kingston; Mrs. D. McLennan, St. John, N.B.; Mrs. Dennis, Halifax; Mrs. F. C. Perry, Fort William; Mrs. Day, Victoria, B.C.; Miss Edge, Vancouver, B.C.; Mrs. J. W. Smith, Regina; Mrs. McKelvie, Vernon, B.C.; Mrs. D. McEwen, Brandon; Mrs. Chapman, Kenora; Miss Anderson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mrs. J. Laing Stocks, Nelson, B.C.; Mrs. Levar, New Westminster, B.C.; Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mrs. Passmore, Port Hope; Mrs. Milne, Lindsay, Ont.; Mrs. W. B. Nelles, Ingersoll, Ont.; Mrs. Allen Fitz Randolph, Fredericton, N.B.; Mrs. Grant, Gananoque.

Treasurer: Mrs. F. Frost, Smith's Falls, Ont.

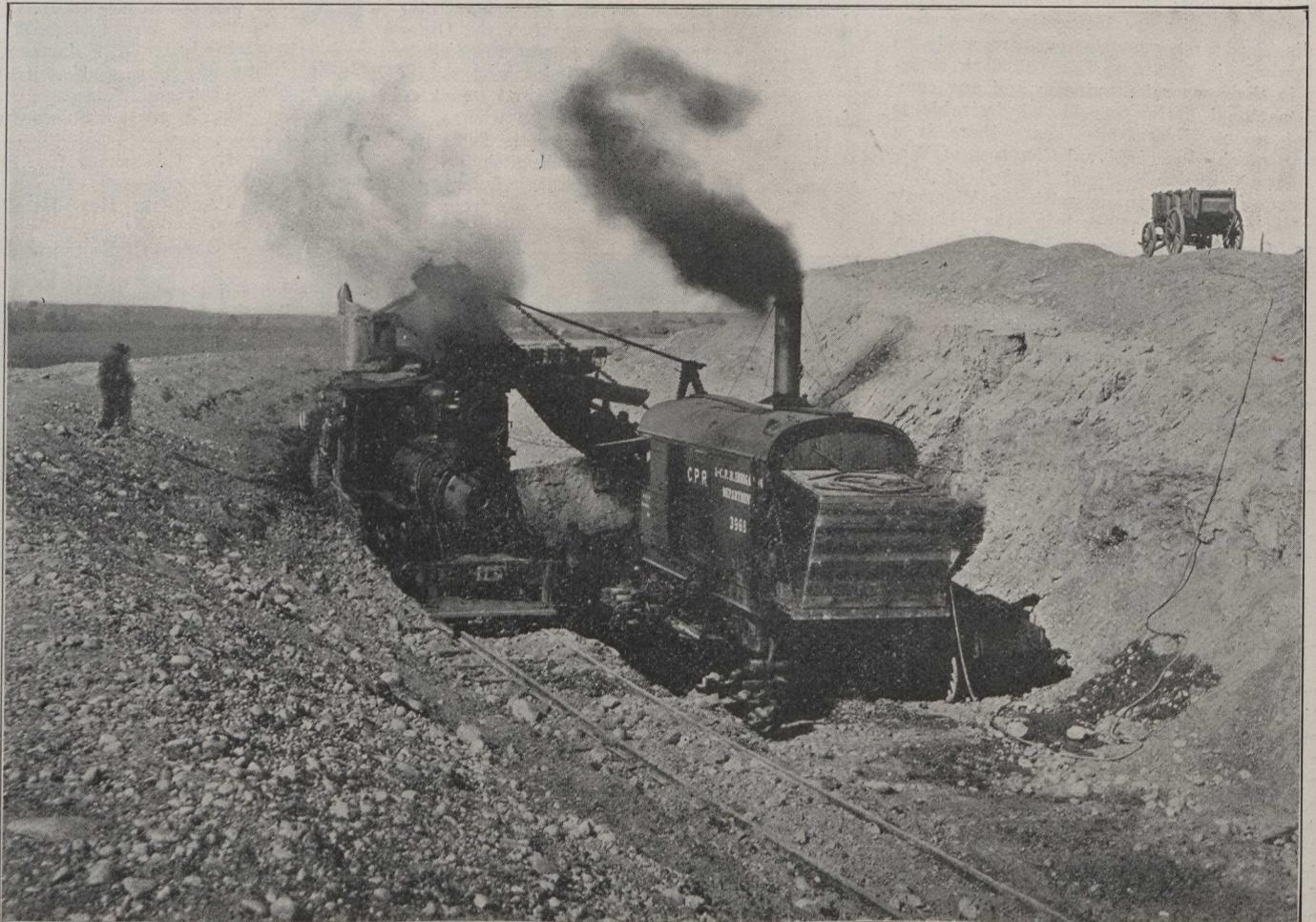
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto.

Recording Secretary, Miss Derick, McGill University, Montreal.



Horrors of the Famine

Two little Chinese waifs being fed by a missionary. It is hoped that the new crop to be harvested this month will put an end to such heart-rending scenes as this.



Irrigation in Alberta

The C.P.R.'s project comprises a block of three million acres and a waterway of 967 miles. This picture shows a steam shovel at work.

FOR AN OCEAN VOYAGE

TO THE woman who is planning for her first trip to Europe, the question of what luggage to take causes no small amount of study and careful thought, and after all, unless she has someone of more experience in travel to consult, she is very apt to take some things which will prove more of a nuisance than a comfort, and to leave behind others, over the lack of which she will many a time sigh before the voyage is done. Of course, much depends on what part of Europe one is going to, and whether one's object is to travel about seeing as many of the show-places as possible, or to spend most of the time visiting friends in a city, or at some of the fashionable 'watering places' or seaside resorts.

For the voyage itself, a steamer trunk will be filled with all things needful in the seven or eight days while one is on the ocean, as the other trunks go into the hold, where they remain until the port of landing is reached. Into this steamer trunk, which accompanies one in the state-room, it is advisable to pack changes of woollen underwear, as even in midsummer flannels are necessary to the well-being of anyone at all susceptible to cold. A hot-water bottle is one of the small articles likely to prove a comfort. Into the steamer trunk will go two or three lingerie, shirt-waists, some of them of the simple tailored type in substantial white linen, to be worn with soft collar of embroidered linen, and string tie; a skirt, clearing the ground by at least two inches, of serge or some equally serviceable material, with petticoat or bloomers of matching hue; boots that lace well round the ankle, for use on deck; a pair of slippers; a kimono to wear to and from the bath, and to serve as a dressing gown in the state-room; the inevitable automobile veil and a closely-reefed little hat of light felt or rough straw. Provision must be made for dressing for dinner and for the concerts given some evenings on board. With a 'dressy' blouse of lace or net, and a simple dinner dress with high neck, one can manage very well.

Going on board one wears one's best tailored costume and a smart hat, and afterwards stows them carefully away in the steamer trunk until it is time to prepare for landing. The skirt of this suit may be required with the lace blouse for evening wear, but it is advisable to make some other arrangement, and keep the 'best' costume fresh for the landing. As everybody knows, there is nothing for making one feel well dressed like donning a costume that has been quite out of sight for a while. For actual wear the rest of the days, there is nothing better than the old stand-by, navy blue serge or chevrot. The mixed tweeds also make extremely satisfactory costumes for wear on ship board. With a tweed of, say, brown and green mixture, made with short skirt—not too short,—and 'top' coat reaching to within a few inches of the hem, a taffeta silk blouse of either brown or green, made with tucks and a very fine knife plaiting on each side of the front box plait, and a small, close-fitting turban of brown straw simply trimmed with a band and bow of green velvet, and a green quill or wing, and laced tan or brown boots, one would have a comfortable and smart suit for day wear on ship board, and for the rougher usages of travel later on. Almost everyone has a last season's tweed suit which can be remodelled for this purpose; or a suitable skirt with warmly lined separate coat or ulster will do very well. A Tam-o'-shanter, or other cap, should also be taken for wear on windy days. With the white linen blouses, a change can

be made from the silk one. A 'sweater' or golf jersey will also come in very useful at times. A steamer rug must not be forgotten, and in with this should be strapped a good warm cape, preferably of circular cut with straps and buttons to hold the fronts together. A really handsome cape among the belongings of one woman who has just 'come across' was of double-faced cloth in a mixture of Alice blue and smoke gray, marked into squares by a hair line of black. For the simple evening dress, one made after the popular 'jumper' or pinafore model will be advantageous,

required depth, leaving an upper part to fold over, and bind all round with white tape. Then mark off the various pockets, one for the hair brush, another for the clothes brush, a third for the comb, a fourth for the few sewing materials that are necessary to have at hand, and so on. Stitch tapes between the divisions, and also a piece of tape at the back, to tie the case with when it is rolled up. The advantage of this simple affair is that it can be hung up in the state-room, with its contents always at hand, and taking up no room at all. A portfolio, with writing paper, envelopes, and a place for the fountain pen, should not be omitted, for almost everybody finds some inspiration to letter writing or 'making notes,' on ship-board.

One word of advice as to the other luggage,—take as few trunks and boxes as possible. The checking system which makes travel in Canada such a simple matter does not obtain on the other side of the Atlantic. The traveller must look after the identification and collection of his own 'boxes' at his stopping places, not to mention the unavoidable interviews with the Customs officers. If one is to be travelling about, it is not necessary to take more than one or two changes of lingerie, as the work of a laundress can usually be done, with a little inducement, in a few hours. China silk underwear has several advantages for the traveller. The shirt-waist is one of the greatest boons ever devised for the woman tourist, and she doesn't need many of these if they are readily laundered. It is possible, and saves many inconveniences, to go about from place to place with only a suit case available for days at a time, the trunk or trunks having been booked to one of the larger towns 'to be called for.' In the suit case will be a clean blouse or two, some collars and ties, a change of lingerie, slippers, stockings, toilet articles, handkerchiefs, and a pretty frock to don after the dust and movement of the day, and for dinner. In providing one's outfit, it should be remembered that there are some things which can be purchased more advantageously in the British Isles or on the Continent.

◆◆◆

Things Useful to Know

Stains on white silk can usually be removed by soaking with gasoline and then rubbing in lump magnesia; as much should be rubbed in as the gasoline will absorb. In mentioning gasoline, one always feels like giving once more the warning that it must not be used where even a match is burning, one so often hears of accidents from the neglect of this caution by persons who really know better.

Chamois skins, it is said, can be beautifully cleaned by rubbing soft soap into them and allowing it to remain for an hour, then rubbing till clean. Rinse in warm water, into which soda and yellow soap have been put. wring in a rough towel and dry them quickly but not near a fire, pulling them until soft.

When the scalp is healthy, hair brushes should be washed at least once a week, and twice a week is not too often. When the scalp is affected with dandruff in any form it is absolutely necessary that they should be washed each time that they are used.

Grass stains may be removed from some fabrics by soaking the stained part in spirits of wine.

Before hanging up new lace curtains, get a piece of strong, white tape, about one inch wide, and sew along the top of them. You will find this will hold the curtain pins or hooks much better, and prevents the curtains tearing. It also makes the curtains hang more evenly and last longer.

White materials that are to be stored away should be wrapped in dark blue paper to keep them from turning yellow.



A Smart Summer Gown

Developed in bisque voile embroidered in polka dots, trimmed with bias bands striped in pale yellow.

as various changes can be produced by the use of different guimpes, which take up very little room in the trunk tray. Voile, crepe de Chine, or a soft taffeta or Louisine silk of some indeterminate shade will be satisfactory, worn with lace or embroidered guimpes, and the skirt of it can be worn with the lace blouse for a change.

Japanese crepe, either in cotton or silk variety, is excellent for the lounging robe to wear in the state-room, and to the bathroom. It launders well, and can be crushed into a small space and come out looking none the worse. If something warmer is desired, a wool challis or French flannel can be taken.

Among the smaller articles for convenience, a very useful one is a travelling-case, which can be made in half an hour or so. Take a piece of heavy linen about a yard wide, and two-thirds of a yard long. Turn up a portion of this, sufficient to make the pockets of the



No. 130



No. 131

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Mail Order
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No. 130. LADIES' BLACK "HERMAC" TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS

same as illustration, made with deep flounce, and dust ruffle, finished with double sewn seams and 3 rows of shirring, well made, large and roomy, 39 to 43 inches long. Material looks exactly like silk, but gives much more wear. Regular value of this skirt, \$1.75; Special for Mail Orders, \$1.00; Postage, 15c.

No. 130. FINE SHIRTWAISTS WORTH \$1.75 for \$1.00

Ladies' Fine Shirtwaists exactly as illustrated, made of fine lawn with all-over embroidery fronts, 3/4 sleeves finished with Val. lace and tucks, backs neatly tucked. Sizes 32 to 42 bust. A regular \$1.75 value; Special for Mail Orders, \$1.00; Postage, 6c.

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By its means, you can hear the voices of the greatest singers of the day in all their beauty, clearness, and richness of tone—the famous duets of Caruso and Scotti, Caruso and Melba, and other selections.

These wonderful little instruments reproduce, at will, anywhere, music played by masters of the different musical instruments.

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With a Victor or a Berliner Gram-o-phone in your home, you can have perfect dance music any evening you wish.

Prices \$12.50 to \$120.

Hundreds of new 8-inch records at 40c. each—others 40c. up.

Records are flat round discs that take up little space and are practically indestructible.

We have some interesting literature about this wonderful little instrument—why not write for it to-day?

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Care of the Nails.

Of the first importance to the appearance of the hand are well-cared for nails. When in proper condition, the finger nails should be pink in color, with the white crescent at the base exposed; they should be smooth, and oval, rather than flat, although when the flatness is due to natural conformation, it can only be partially overcome by treatment. If one can avail oneself of the services of a professional manicurist, a few times a year, all the better. One learns in that way how to do the work for oneself, and when the nails are put in perfect condition they can more easily be kept in order by the home treatment.

Dainty manicure sets are turned out which make it a pleasure to do the work, but the home manicurist who cannot afford one of these can get along very nicely with the simple equipment of a pair of manicure scissors, a nail file, a bit of chamois, and an orange stick. If there is nothing abnormal the matter, about fifteen minutes once a week and a few moments' attention each day, should be sufficient to keep the nails in good condition. Begin by cutting them to the proper shape and length; that is, shape them to follow the curve of the finger tip. With the nail file finish the shaping, and smooth the edge of the nail. Then soak the finger tips in a suds made of warm water and fine white soap, for a few minutes, until the flesh at the base of the nails can be pushed back without effort. Dry the fingers, and with the orange-wood stick (these sticks can be bought at the drug-store) push back the flesh at the base of the nail, leaving the white

crescent exposed. If the finger tips have been neglected, this 'half-moon' will probably be covered, and it will take more than one treatment to remedy the defect. Do not use enough pressure to cause pain, as the delicate tissue underneath the nail is very easily injured. The disfiguring white spots which sometimes appear are often the result of bruises or undue pressure. When drying the hands, always gently press back with the towel or the fingers at the base of the nail, to keep the flesh from encroaching on the crescent. Stains, except those caused by acids, can often be removed by the simple application of lemon-juice. Dip the pointed part of the orange stick in the juice, and rub the stain. Use the nail brush only when necessary to remove obstinate soil; the too frequent use of the brush is liable to produce those painful abrasions known as hang-nails. When the flesh is pushed back at the edge of the nails, a slight trace of it will sometimes remain. To remove this use the sharpened part of the orange stick. If it will not yield to this, use the manicure knife, or a fairly sharp pen-knife, with as light a touch as possible. Avoid



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Falling Hair—Promptly checks falling hair. You save what you have and get more, too.
Dandruff—Removes all dandruff at once, and prevents its further formation.

Ask for "the new kind"
The kind that does not change the color of the hair.
Formula: Glycerin, Capsicum, Bay Rum, Sulphur, Tea, Rosemary Leaves, Boroglycerin, Alcohol, Perfume.
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scraping the nail with any steel instrument, as such scraping, if the instrument is dull, bruises the delicate under portion, and if it is sharp, is apt to leave scratches or to form ridges. Scraping under the edge of the nail with a pen-knife, is also to be avoided. While it may remove the dark line at the time, it enlarges the space between nail and finger, and leaves more opportunity for the collection of 'foreign matter.' If the nails are kept at the proper length, a little brushing will keep them clean about the edges. If the nails are very dry and brittle, giving them an occasional coating of warm almond oil, allowing it to soak in, will be beneficial.

The final stage in the manicuring process is the polishing. When the nails have been carefully cleaned and properly shaped, bathe the finger tips in clear warm water, dry them carefully, then rub with a bit of chamois. Nails unpleasantly white and colorless may be touched with a little pink paste sold for the purpose. Give the finishing touch by polishing in the palm of the hand.

A FROZEN DESSERT.

Raspberry ice.—Make a syrup by boiling four cups of water with a little less than two cups of sugar, for twenty minutes. Cool, add two cups of raspberries mashed and strained through two folds of coarse muslin or cheese cloth. Add about two tablespoons of lemon juice, strain, and freeze in a can with cover. To freeze a small quantity like this, place the can in a small wooden tub, and pack it around with crushed ice and salt in layers, in the proportion of three parts of ice to one of salt. The ice and salt need come only a little higher in the tub than the mixture to be frozen. Turn the crank of the can until the mixture is frozen to the consistency required, then draw off the salt water, pack more ice around, and cover the can over with newspapers until the dessert is to be served.

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.



LADIES' BATHING SUIT.



NOS. 5694, 5824.—LADIES' JUMPER SUIT.

Unusual grace of line distinguishes this charming gown of blue and white plaid taffeta. The waist is in the popular over-b blouse style, and slips on easily over the head. The neck is cut in low graceful outline, and the short sleeve caps fall prettily over the under-sleeve of net or other sheer material. The skirt is a particularly smart design. It is constructed of seven gores, and is in the fashionable clearing length. Groups of pleats are laid in each of the side seams. They are stitched well below the hips and creased to the lower edge, where they flare widely in prevailing style. Plain or novelty mohair, voile, taffeta, rajah and other silks are all suitable for development. For 36 inch bust measure 2 yards of 27 inch material will be required for the blouse and 8 3/4 yards for the skirt.

Ladies 'jumper' No. 5694. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Ladies' skirt, No. 5824. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Patterns of the above illustration will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each, in money or stamps.

The above is a very smart model. A broad sailor collar that extends to the waist in front, gives style to the blouse. A shield is attached to the neck underneath the collar, which may be omitted if desired. A pretty design is also given for little girls, consisting of skirt, waist, and bloomers. The leading colors this season will be dark blue and black, and materials most in use are serge, mohair, linen and silk, with trimming of either black or white braid. The medium size requires six and three-eighth yards of forty-four inch material for the ladies' and four yards of thirty-inch material for the child's.
Ladies' bathing suit, No. 5117: Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.
Girls' bathing suit, No. 5118: Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
The above illustration calls for two separate patterns. The price is ten cents for each.

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Ask any honest grocer for THE BEST SAUCE. ——— He is sure to give you LEA & PERRINS'

WITH THE WITS

NATURAL STEPS.

'He married a widow, I understand,' 'Yes, a widow with five children from two to ten years of age. They're just like steps.' 'Naturally; they're his step-children.'



A FREAK WAITER.

'This,' said the waiter, as he started toward the tent with a tray full of edibles for the fat man and the living skeleton, 'is carrying things to extremes.'



ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

'This watch will last a lifetime,' remarked the jeweller, as he handed the watch to the customer. 'Nonsense!' retorted the other, 'Can't I see for myself that its hours are numbered?'



A PARENT DISCOMFITED.

Dad (severely)—'And look here, Ethel, you mustn't encourage that young man to stay so late at night. It's disgraceful. What does your mother say about it?' Ethel—'She says men haven't altered a bit, dad.'



MISSED THE MARK.

Jones: 'That was a scathing sermon on mean men the parson gave us last Sunday. Wonder what Smith thought about it?' Brown: 'Singular! I met Smith yesterday, and he said he'd like to know your opinion on it.'



A PALATE TEST.

'Can any little boy,' asked the new teacher, 'tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?' 'I can,' replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. 'Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in.'



THIS IS NO JOKE.

They were choosing a name for the new baby. 'I think Esmeralda is too sweet,' said one of the infant's aunts. 'Alfreda is better, and more uncommon,' said another. 'How would Alvina do?' asked a third. 'Hardly,' said the fond father. 'You seem to be getting away from the idea that this is a baby and not a new kind of cigar.'

A REMINDER OF HOME.

'It was careless of me to say that I admired Bacon,' remarked the young woman with glasses. 'Did you offend some Shakespearean student?' 'No. It was a Chicago pork packer. He rigidly remarked that he didn't care to talk shop.'



ONLY A DREAM.

Wife: 'I dreamt last night that I was in a shop that was simply full of the loveliest bonnets, and——' Husband (hastily): 'But that was only a dream my dear.' Wife: 'I knew that before I woke up, because you bought one for me.'



FUNNY MAN EXTINGUISHED.

'The difference between a woman and a glass,' said the funny fellow, 'is that the glass reflects without speaking, while a woman speaks without reflecting.' 'And the difference between you and a glass,' said the sharp girl, 'is that the glass is polished!'



OPTIMISTIC.

Kind heart: 'So your father's ill and can't work? It's very hard to have the bread-winner ill.' Young hopeful: 'Yes, sir; but it might a been wuss. It might have been mother, an' she's butter-an'-cheese-an'-meat-an'-taters-an'-coal-an'-boots-an'-clothes-an'-rent-winner.'



ART DECEIVING NATURE.

Donald Macdougall started to dress his own fly hooks. He was met by a crony one day, who said, 'I hear ye've begun to dress yer ain hooks noo Donald. Is that true?' 'It's a' that,' answered Donald. 'An' can ye put them up anything nateral like?' inquired the crony. 'I dinna ken for that,' replied Donald, 'but there was a spider ran away wi' two o' them yesterday.'

A MATTER OF HISTORY.

'I say, Johnny,' said a father to his son, 'what are you doing in that bookcase?' 'I want to find a history of England,' answered the lad. 'What for?' 'Well, Billy Jenkins says that Tom Jones captained the town football club four years ago, and I want to find out if he did!'



A SURER CASE.

A clergyman in a rural parish in Fifeshire was recently discoursing to a drowsy congregation, and seeing their listlessness he remonstrated with them, threatening to close the book and stop the discourse if they were not more attractive. Two of the parishioners discussing the matter afterwards, one of them observed: 'Man, if he had said he wad gie them't a' owre again he wad hae roosed them quicker.'



THE DOCTOR'S SHOES.

Two doctors, husband and wife, recently acquired a practice in a provincial town. The husband is tall and very thin, while the wife is short and inclined to stoutness. One morning, soon after their arrival, the lady was summoned downstairs in her husband's absence, and found the local boot repairer. He was standing, and a large bundle lay in the chair beside him. 'Mornin', said he. 'Doctor in?' 'I am Doctor F——,' said the lady, with dignity. In the first call she is always nervously conscious that her size may be against her. 'Doctor F——, I want to see.' 'I am Doctor F——.' 'Well, it's the doctor I was to——' 'I am Doctor F——,' she repeated again, with increased emphasis. The caller bent, picked up the bundle, and unrolled it slowly. Then he hold out to her the contents, a pair of newly soled enormous men's shoes she seemed to recognize. 'Well,' said he, unmoved, 'there's your shoes.'

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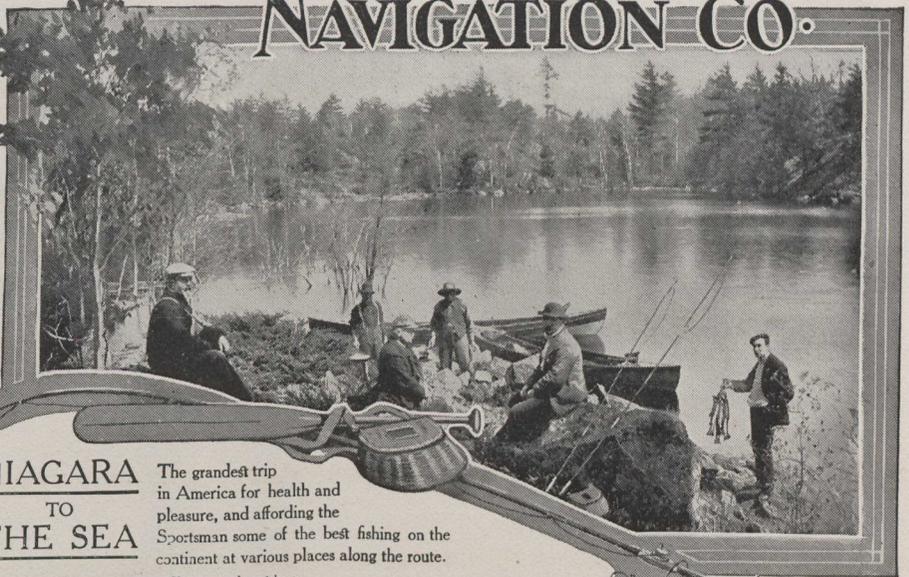
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