

Canadian Pictorial

VOL. 2., No. 4

One Dollar
a Year

APRIL, 1907

142 St. Peter Street
Montreal

PRICE 10 CENTS



Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

J.M. DOUGLAS & Co. MONTREAL, CANADIAN AGENTS

From EAST to WEST—Another Good HONOR ROLL of Successful "Pictorial" Boys

EDWIN SOLES, British Columbia.
 ROBERT MUIR, Manitoba.
 FRED WHEATLEY, Saskatchewan.
 H. R. FORFAR, Manitoba.
 ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Alberta.

EDDIE SMITH, Manitoba.
 GEORGE NORMAN, British Columbia.
 ALBERT RICHARDS, Alberta.
 IRA DARLING, Nova Scotia.
 HAROLD BREWER, New Brunswick.

CAMERON CAMPBELL, Cape Breton.
 RODERICK McISAAC, Cape Breton.
 MISS BARBARA FRASER, Nova Scotia.
 LESTER KEADY, Nova Scotia.
 CHARLES ALLEN, Cape Breton.

It is hardly likely that many of the 'Pictorial' boys get the chance of riding horseback to make their sales like our fortunate friend of the portrait gallery below, but possibly some of the Western boys have this pleasure. We should like to hear from some of them about this. One thing we are sure of, is that not a few of our boy agents mean to ride and drive by and by—horses of

their own, too—and every step forward in business push and enterprise helps that day along.

We believe in our boys. Some of those now on our working list—sending orders in promptly—keeping in touch with their customers—following up 'prospects' (a good business word that, boys, look it up) in a persis-

tent but always courteous way—some of these boys will one of these days be at the top of their chosen calling. Are you in line for some of the training they are getting? We invite you to write to us.

John Dougall and Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SOME GOOD CLUBBING OFFERS

	Per Annum	
The "Montreal Daily Witness"	-	\$3.00
"An independent, fearless and forceful newspaper"		
<small>Latest news, Market and Stock Reports, Financial Review, Literary Review, Good Stories, Home Department, Boys' Page, Queries and Answers on all subjects, etc., etc. Advertisements under editorial supervision. A clean, commercial, agricultural, and home newspaper.</small>		
The "Canadian Pictorial"	-	\$1.00
BOTH for only \$3.35.	Worth	-\$4.00

"The Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"	-	\$1.00
"An independent, fearless, and forceful newspaper"		
<small>The best weekly newspaper in Canada, reproducing all the best matter contained in the "Daily Witness," and adding thereto valuable departments, devoted to farm, garden and allied interests. Read its editorials and judge for yourself.</small>		
The "Canadian Pictorial"	-	\$1.00
BOTH for only \$1.35.	Worth	-\$2.00

"World Wide"	-	\$1.50
<small>Canada's Leading Eclectic. A weekly reprint of all the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. Internationally fair at all times. Good selections from the best cartoons of the week. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price.</small>		
The "Canadian Pictorial"	-	\$1.00
BOTH for only \$1.35.	Worth	-\$2.50

"The Northern Messenger"	-	.40
<small>A favorite for over forty years. Illustrated Sunday reading every week for the home and Sunday school. Twelve to sixteen pages. Evangelical, non-sectarian. Interesting from first to last. Caters to all ages. For size and quality combined UNEQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.</small>		
The "Canadian Pictorial"	-	\$1.00
BOTH for only \$1.00.	Worth	-\$1.40

SPECIAL "FAMILY CLUB"—"Canadian Pictorial," "Daily Witness," "World Wide," and "Northern Messenger," worth \$5.90 for only \$3.70.

"Canadian Pictorial," "Weekly Witness," "World Wide" and "Northern Messenger," worth \$3.70 for only \$2.70.

N.B. None of these club rates are available for Montreal or suburbs, but hold good for nearly all the rest of the English-speaking world. Three of the four papers in the Family Club must go to one address, the other may be ordered sent to a friend.

The Pictorial Publishing Company,
 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 or JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Block, Montreal.
 Agents for the "Canadian Pictorial."

Our Portrait Gallery



Master Fawcett Eaton, a Western Ontario boy, has done good steady work selling the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

He did not begin with the first number, but having started in at Christmas, he has kept it up each month with increased orders, and is after annual subscriptions, too. He is now one of our regular agents.

After selling a trial half-dozen, Master Fawcett wrote us, 'This place is noted for being a bad field for agents, but these sold, as you said, at sight.' Later, after a second dozen, he writes, 'The dozen sold well, and I can easily sell another dozen, so please rush them, so that I can sell them on Saturday. I ride horseback to do my selling.'

QUICK WORK

Saskatchewan, March 12, 1907.
 Messrs. John Dougall and Son, Montreal:
 Sirs,—Enclosed find eighty cents to pay for twelve 'Canadian Pictorials' received yesterday, and sold after school last night.
 Yours truly, OECIL HARRISON.

This is the sort of agent we delight in. We would like to get FIVE HUNDRED such boys AT ONCE—TO-DAY. We could keep them all busy. Will you be one of them? Special cash-in-advance price if you work for commission only. For premiums, you sell twelve for a knife, eighteen for a pen, twenty-four for a good nickle watch, and six extra for a chain.

Drop us a postcard this very day, and we will send you a package of twelve to start on, and a letter of instructions as to how to go to work.
 JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Agents for 'Canadian Pictorial.'

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Can easily make large commissions taking subscriptions for the 'Canadian Pictorial.' Good, live representatives wanted in every city, town or village in Canada and elsewhere. For full particulars write at once to Promotion Manager, The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

10c. value. The "Canadian Pictorial" SUBSCRIPTION COUPON. 10c. value. APR.

This coupon with Twenty Cents will secure the "Canadian Pictorial" on trial three months, or with Ninety Cents will secure the "Canadian Pictorial" for twelve months.

Name

Amount..... P.O.....

Date..... Prov.....

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO.,
 142 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL
 JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness Block," Montreal, Agents.

Canadian Pictorial

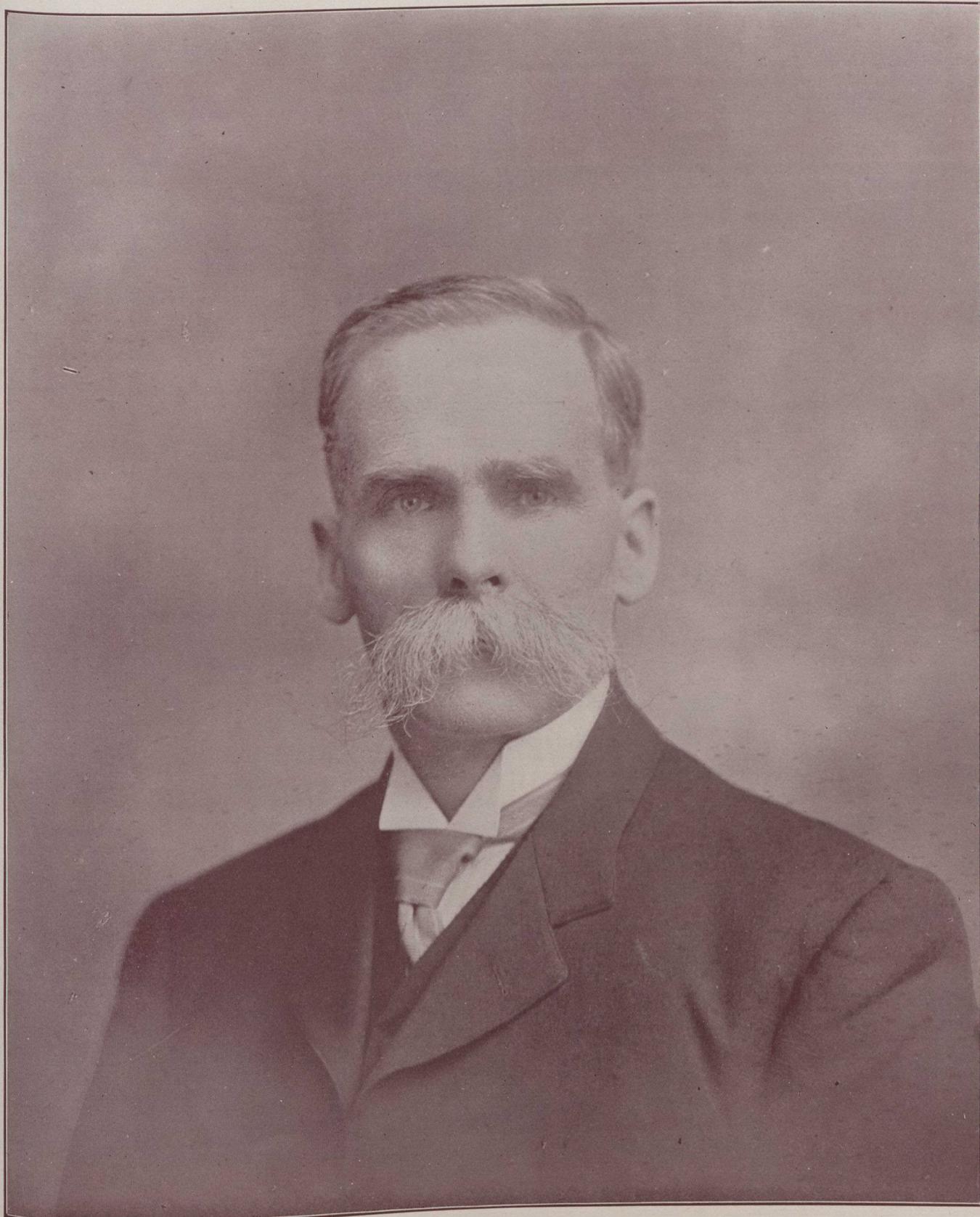
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Minister of the Interior

The great problems of the West are largely in the hands of the Hon. Frank Oliver, the energetic Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government. He knows the needs of the West as few do, for while yet a boy he left Ontario and linked his fortunes with the pioneers of that day. In 1883 he became a member of the North-West Council, entered the House of Commons in 1896 and the Cabinet on April 8, 1905.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH

M. Casimir-Perrier, who was President of France in 1894, died in Paris on March 12.

Dr. John Alexander Dowie, former head of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion, Ill., died on March 9.

The resignation of Governor Swettenham of Jamaica has been announced in the British House of Commons.

In the British House of Commons last month the Woman Suffrage Bill, brought in by Mr. Dickinson, was talked out on its second reading.

The King of Siam, Chulalongkorn I., started from Bangkok on March 27, on a trip to Europe. The Crown Prince will act as Regent during the King's absence.

There was launched on the Clyde on March 16 the first of the new class of armored cruisers being built by the Admiralty this year. She is 630 feet long, and 17,250 tons, exceeding the other cruisers by 50 feet. Her engines are turbine, and she is expected to be able to steam 25 knots an hour. Her armament includes eight 12-inch guns, almost equalling the main battery of the 'Dreadnought.' Two sister cruisers will be launched within a fortnight.

The British House of Commons on Feb. 22, by a vote of 263 to 34, adopted the second reading of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This is the eighteenth time the measure has passed its second reading, but there are said to be better prospects than heretofore that it may become law during the present session of Parliament.

Prince Edward and Prince Albert, the two elder sons of the Prince of Wales, are, like their father and his brother, to tour the world on a battleship.

In the Russian Douma, on March 19, the Premier, M. Stolypin, announced that the cardinal principles of the present government were: freedom of speech and of the press; habeas corpus on the same basis as other states; the substitution of a single national form of martial law instead of the various local decrees; reform of the Zemstvos; responsibility of officials; agrarian reforms and popular education. Count Lamsdorff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, died at San Remo on March 19.

By a series of explosions in the dry dock at Toulon, on March 11, the French battleship 'Jena' was blown to atoms, and between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men perished with her, while hundreds more were badly hurt. The debris was hurled literally all over the city, one baby being struck by a flying fragment and instantly killed. Among the killed are Captain Adigard, the commander; Captain Vertere, chief of staff of the Mediterranean Squadron, of which the 'Jena' was the flagship; while Rear-Admiral Manciron was frightfully injured. The cause of the explosions has not yet been ascertained, but spontaneous combustion in the black powder with which the shells were charged is a theory widely held. No two stories of the disaster have so far been found to agree.

The two months' tour of the Ameer of Afghanistan in India, just ended, is looked upon as a sealing of the good feeling established by the treaty of Kabul in 1905, which makes Afghanistan a buffer state against any possible advance of Russia upon India. The Ameer was for the first time designated 'Your Majesty' in a telegram of welcome from King Edward, when he first entered the country. During his stay he went up in balloons and became such an enthusiastic motorist that he has taken several autos back to Kabul. The message sent back to Calcutta from the frontier, the original of which was written with his own hands, has caused marked satisfaction in India. The message begins: 'In the name of God,' and goes on to declare that 'during my short tour of India, I have made more true friends for Afghanistan than could have been made in twenty years if I had not paid the visit,' and concludes with expressing the significant desire that his message be published in the newspapers for the information of the world.'

On Thursday, February 21, off the north pier of the Hook of Holland, the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer, the 'Berlin,' bound inward from Harwich, foundered in a raging snow storm, and of the 143 persons on board only 18 were saved. When the ship broke in two, within a few yards of safety, most of the people were swept away, but some few were still able to cling to the half-submerged stern, from whence they were not taken off until the following Sunday. The last to be rescued were Mrs. Wenneberg, whose husband was swept to death before her eyes, and whose baby died afterwards in her arms; her friend, Miss Thiele, and her sixteen-year-old maid, Anne Rippler. Of the heroism of the two latter, who stayed by Mrs. Wenneberg when they might have got away, enough cannot be said, 'Take the other two first,' persisted the little sixteen-year-old maid, 'I am better off than they are,' and when the men at last reached them, she alone of the three was rational. The hero of the day is Prince Henry of the Netherlands. One correspondent says it is believed that some of the survivors would not have been saved but for his energy exerted over the wearied rescuers.



The Stearns

"The Car with the White Line"

The best quality material money can buy, the highest refinement of standard design and the maximum time and care—2,100 hours of skilled labor—that's what enabled the Stearns to run away with every available competition. Made that way, it ought to be best—it has proved best.

Stearns' development began in 1896. In 1901 we had attained the two cylinder stage. In 1902 we built four cylinders with selective transmission. In 1903 we won the gold medal in the Pittsburg run. In 1904 we added four speed selective transmission, high-tension magneto, I-beam axles and employed nickel-chrome steel. In 1905 we raised the horsepower to 50. In 1906 we added imported D. W. F. ball bearings to the foreign material used and proved our car, by notable victories in open contest, the best that could be produced. In 1907 we have improved that car. There is nothing else so good. This entire development was under one management, working out one perfect model. What other maker can show the same consistency? \$4,500. Immediate delivery. 30-60 horsepower. The easy running qualities of a "30" in highest perfection—the power of a "60" when needed. The catalogue tells how. Write to-day.

F. B. STEARNS CO., Est. 1896, Members A.L.A.M., 3051 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, Ohio

GOOD AGENTS WANTED IN CANADA

NEW YORK: Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, Broadway, at 56th St.
 ROCHESTER, N.Y.: United States Automobile Co.
 ST. LOUIS: Reyburn Motor Car Co., 5023 Delmar Boulevard.
 LOS ANGELES: A. H. Braley, 400 So. Spring St.
 CHICAGO: Githens Bros Co., 1328 Michigan Ave.
 SAN FRANCISCO: Automobile Co., 365 Fell St.
 WHEELING, W. Va.: R. H. Mahlke.

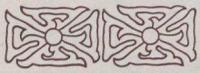
SEATTLE, Wash.: N. E. Peterson, 1520 Belmont Ave.
 BOSTON: A. E. Morrison Co.
 PHILADELPHIA: The Motor Shop, 317 No. Broad St.
 PITTSBURG: Fort Pitt Automobile Co.
 SCOTTSDALE, Pa.: Scottsdale Automobile Co.
 CINCINNATI: Hughes Automobile Co., 608 Broadway
 ATLANTA, Ga.: Capital City Automobile Co.
 WICHITA, Kans.: Wilson Auto. Co., 118 St. Lawrence Ave



The London Automobile Show In the upper left hand corner of the general view is shown Church's steam carriage, 1832; in the upper right hand corner, Sir Goldsworthy Gurney's Steam Coach, 1829; and below, on the left, Cugnot's French motor, 1730; and on the right, Squire and Macerone's steam coach, 1833. —Illustrated London News.



Fifty Years Ago This steam carriage for common roads was built by Mr. Rickett, of the Castle Foundry, Buckingham, and was shown to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It had a 10-h.p. two-cylinder engine. The weight was 30 cwt., and with a full load—water 12 cwt., coal 3 cwt., and passengers 5 cwt.—the gross weight was 2½ tons. On good roads, sixteen miles per hour was attained. The tank held ninety gallons of water, enough for a ten miles' run. The consumption of coal was 8 to 10 lbs. per mile. Of the two hind wheels one was engaged by a clutch, so that, when disengaged, they permitted the vehicle to turn in its own length without stopping. It is curious to contrast this vehicle with the touring-cars of to-day. —Illustrated London News



The Popularity of the Automobile



POSSIBLY no means of transportation ever leaped into public favor within so short a time as did the automobile, when what may be called the experimental stages had been passed through. The great bicycle boom of a few years ago was regarded with something akin to amazement, both in regard

to its popularity as a means of locomotion, and to the vast amount of capital sunk in the development of the great cycle-making industry. Unfortunately for the cycle manufacturers, however, the use of the bicycle in Canada and the United States, proved to have been at least to a very large extent a fad and a considerable amount of industrial distress followed, when the fad ceased to be fashionable. The case of the automobile has been somewhat different. With the gradual perfection of the small motor and improvements in car construction, the motor-car, as they call it on the other side of the Atlantic, has got out of the faddist stage, and bids fair to rival the horse, not only for purposes of pleasure, but for utilitarian ends as well. The adaptation of the motor to heavy express waggons, omnibuses, farming machinery, and other purposes, for which the horse has hitherto been used has become an accomplished fact. In London the erstwhile popular horse-bus is fast being replaced by the motor-omnibus.

In the larger cities of the United States and of Canada, the use of the motor vehicle as a means of popular locomotion is daily becoming more pronounced. While it is only within the past decade that the automobile can be said to have developed to any great extent, it is not exactly a modern idea, for it is recorded that, in 1572, Johann Haustack, of Nuremburg, designed and made a horseless carriage, its motive power being a coiled spring, which needed to be wound up like a clock before the machine could be set in motion. It can be well imagined that such a car, even from a purely mechanical point of view, could hardly have met with a successful career. The first steam automobile was built in 1770 by Cugnot, a Frenchman, and is still preserved by the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in Paris. English inventors like William Murdoch, James Watt, Nathan Read and Richard Trevethick, designed cars modelled after that of Cugnot, but they were so slow, noisy, and heavy that they never got far beyond the experimental stage.

The first automobile of the modern type

appeared in 1873, the invention of another Frenchman, Amadee Bollee. Improvements on this car followed rapidly, but it was not until 1894, the year in which the first of the annual cup-races in France took place, that the automobile really became at all a recognized institution. Since that date, however, its popularity has so increased that, in practically every civilized country of the world, and in some not yet quite fully civilized, the use of the automobile is common. A great and growing industry in the manufacture of cars and accessories has been created, in which millions of dollars have been invested. In the development of this industry, the Dominion of Canada has not been far behind other and more populous countries.

Like all innovations, of course, the automobile encountered a good deal of popular prejudice. A steam car, for example, modelled after the style of the old stage coach, and driven by a chauffeur clad in a coat of as many capes as the one old 'Tony Weller' used to wear, made several journeys between London and Birmingham in 1831. A protest against its use led to an inquiry into the automobile movement by a select committee of the House of Commons. The latter reported that the automobile, while practicable and thoroughly established, was meeting with such an obstacle in the prejudice of the people that it warranted the imposition of such tolls as to be prohibitive. The steam-car forthwith went out of business.

Much adverse feeling manifests itself even at the present time against the automobile, especially in the country districts. A magazine devoted to the interests of motoring recently had the following: 'Every ridiculous form of objection is offered to the automobile. A somewhat somnolent Ontario town has its business affected by the growing popularity and use of the motor. It is believed that the farmers will not come to that town with their produce for barter because automobiles are met on the roads leading to the town.' Modern prejudice, however, is disappearing rapidly, and it is claimed by practical chauffeurs that there is less difficulty and less risk to surrounding traffic in the handling of a big touring car even in the most crowded thoroughfares, than might be expected in the case of the horse-drawn vehicle.

That friends of the automobile should ally to protect and further their own interests is the natural outcome of opposition. The leading body in the Dominion is the Automobile Club of Canada, which was formed in the spring of 1903, by several prominent Mont-

real citizens, with the object of promoting the sport of automobiling in view of recreation and amusement. Mr. Duncan McDonald, the well-known manager of the Montreal Street Railway is the president of the club at the present time, the vice-president Dr. Mignault and Messrs. F. H. Anson, A. J. Dawes, Eugene Tarte, Wm. Carruthers, U. H. Dandurand, and Clarence F. Smith, the executive. Mr. Geo. A. McNamee of the Montreal Street Railway Co. is the secretary-treasurer.

One of the aims and objects of the club has been to secure better roads on the island of Montreal, and, while its efforts in this connection have met with only partial success, the club has not been disheartened. A new scheme is under way by which at least a few of the important sections of roadway will be put in standard shape during the coming summer. An interesting exhibition of the utility and effectiveness of the horseless vehicle was given under the auspices of the club at the gymkhana last fall at the grounds of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. The club will repeat the exhibition this year on a larger scale. At the present time the President and directors of the club are endeavoring to obtain changes in the Quebec Motor Vehicle Law, to increase the present rate of speed allowed by law. The directorate has been instrumental in throwing out the proposition of the City of Montreal, before the Quebec Legislature, to tax automobilists \$15 per annum in excess of the Provincial license and registration fee. Work along very similar lines is being done by the Toronto Automobile Club.

Last year automobile exhibitions were held in Montreal and Toronto, the undertakings in both cases meeting with unqualified success, and being attended by large numbers of sight-seers and prospective purchasers each day.

Another show for Montreal this year was almost immediately resolved on, but on a larger scale, and the opening date fixed for April 6th. The exhibition will be run on much the same lines as similar affairs in the large cities of the United States, sportsmen's exhibits generally, and motor boats forming outstanding features.

So great an interest has been manifested in the exhibition by the great manufacturers of automobiles, and their agents, that practically all the space available was filled up a long time before the date fixed for the opening. To provide additional accommodation, a large marquee is to be situated at the north end of the building. Special rates are being allowed by the railways to exhibitors and visitors.

To Wear in Motor-Car

The close-fitting toque is the favorite shape of headgear worn with the motoring costume. Coq feathers which are graceful and floating, and yet keep in place, are used to trim many of these toques. An example is a small straw shape of mixed green and brown, with a bunch of bronze coq feathers tipped with light brown, caught at the left with a green velvet rosette centred with a brown button. Another motoring toque is in tan colored satin straw, trimmed simply with a wide band of brown velvet worked with gold cord in interlacing rings, and a few short loops of velvet ribbon with a gilt buckle. A smart little turban has the crown part of red braid, and the upright brim made of soft red silk folded into square medallion shapes, fastened flat. At the left near the front a loose chou of the silk holds in place a bunch of black coq feathers.

Pale gray, champagne color, and brown continue to be the colors most frequently chosen for motor veils.

CIRCUMSTANCE.

Two children in two neighboring villages
Playing mad pranks along the heathy leas;
Two strangers meeting at a festival;
Two lovers whispering by an orchard wall;
Two lives bound fast in one with golden ease;
Two graves grass-green beside a gray church-tower;

Wash'd with still rains and daisy blossomed;
Two children in one hamlet born and bred;
So runs the round of life from hour to hour.

—Tennyson.



BETTER PAY, BETTER MEN.

The Rev. Rodney Swope, rector of the Vanderbilt church at Asheville, said the other night in the course of an address:

"These subtle attacks are the most unexpected and the most wounding. You have heard about the clergyman and his aged parishioner?"

"The parishioner said that he thought clergymen should be better paid.

"I am pleased to hear you say that. Brother Brown," exclaimed the young man, beam-

ing with good will and happiness. "It rejoices my heart to hear you say that."

"Yes," resumed the parishioner thoughtfully; "we'd get a better class of men, then."



A TESTIMONIAL.

There is a clever and gallant young fellow attached to the British Embassy at Washington, who since his advent into the official set at the national capital has achieved quite a reputation as a wit.

One afternoon the clever attache was receiving the finishing touches at the hands of a pretty manicurist on Connecticut avenue, when, with limpid eyes, she looked at him and said:

"We are so grateful for any testimonials from our patrons, Do you mind?"

"On the contrary, I should be delighted," responded the Briton. Then, taking a card, he wrote thereon the following and handed it to her:

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends.—'Public Ledger,' Philadelphia.



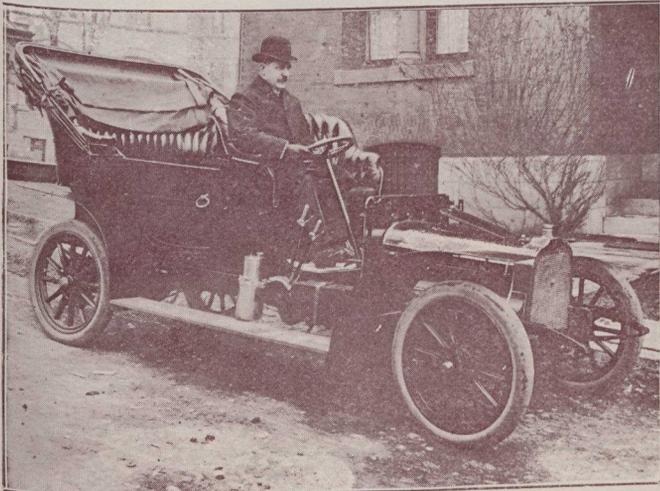
Automobiling in Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redpath out for a spin. Mr. Redpath is well-known in connection with the great Sugar Refinery which bears the family name.



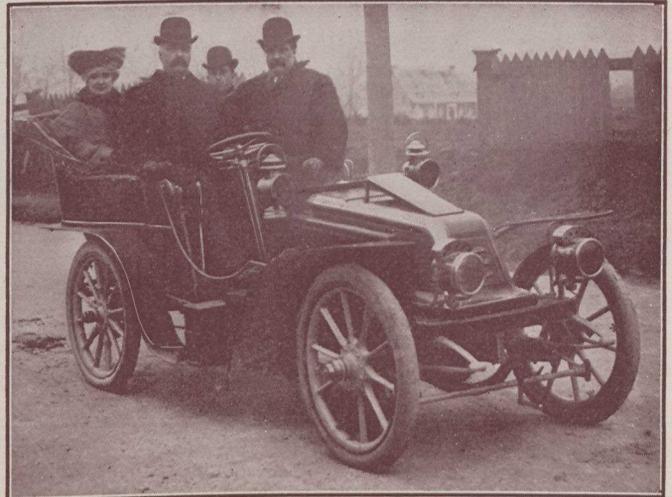
Automobiling in Montreal

Mr and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross leaving for an afternoon run. Mr. Ross who is assistant Manager of the Dominion Coal Company, is the son of Mr. James Ross, the well-known capitalist.



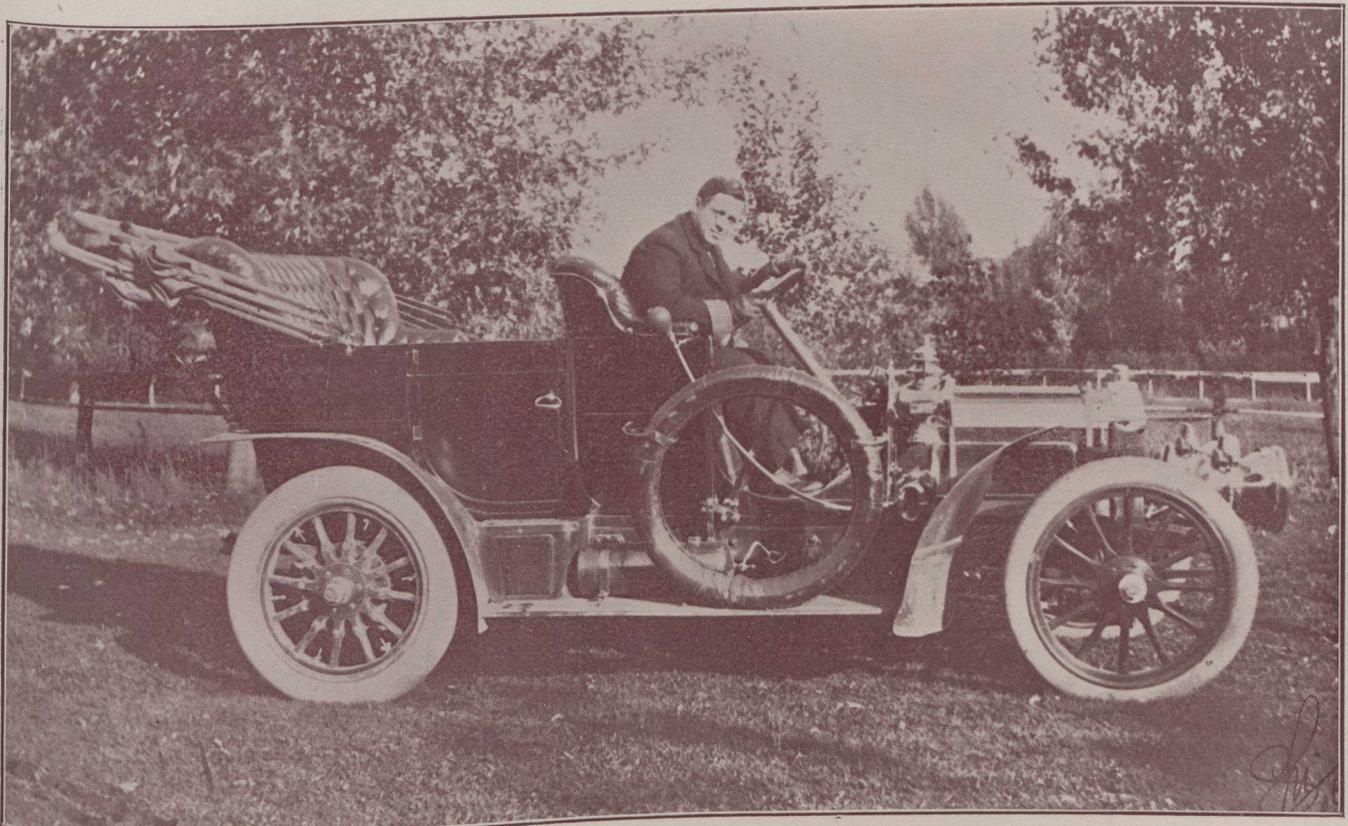
Automobiling in Montreal

Mr. Frank H. Anson ready for a run. Mr. Anson who is a member of the Auto Club executive, is general superintendent of the Ogilvie Milling Company.



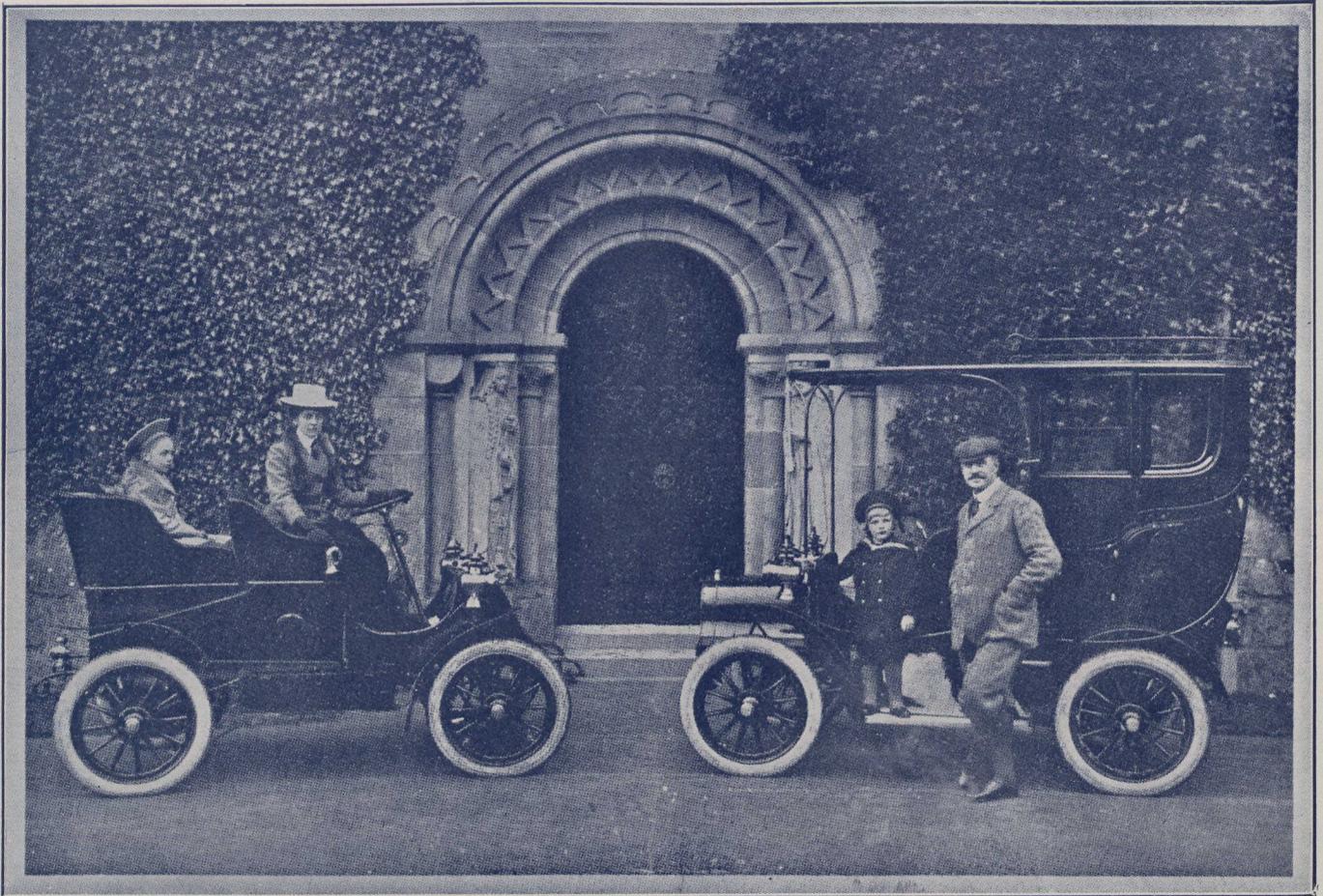
Automobiling in Montreal

Mr. Duncan McDonald and some friends out for a ride. Mr. McDonald, who is president of the Auto Club, is manager of the Montreal Street Railway.



Automobiling in Montreal

Mr. William Carruthers, a member of the Auto Club executive, and Vice-President of the Hiram L. Piper Company, is well-known on the Corn Exchange.



The Auto in Ireland

Sir Charles Barrington, Glenstal Castle, Ireland, is one of the Old World's most enthusiastic sportsmen. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, where he held a prominent place in University athletics, and was Ireland's champion athlete at the World's Fair in Philadelphia. Sir Charles is an enthusiastic motorist, now owning two Cadillac cars, a type of car which he considers well suited for the mountainous district in which he resides. Lady Barrington also takes a keen interest in motoring, enjoying touring especially.



At the Foot of the Pyramids

A party of English tourists who preferred an touring car to the romantic but less comfortable Camel.



New Place for an Auto

Even farmers with stables full of horses are beginning to use the automobile. This picture, reproduced by courtesy of the Aerocar Company, Detroit, shows Mr. David L. Cannon, a progressive farmer of Eastern Michigan, leaving his barnyard in his car.



A Woman Chauffeur

In Paris, where women cab drivers are increasing in numbers, one of the most popular vehicles for hire is the automobile driven by Mlle. Decouge, who is a skilful motorist.

—Photo, copyright, by Topical, and M. Branger, Paris



Easter in the Churches

Flashlight photograph of the Chancel and Pulpit of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, the night before Easter Sunday.



Awakening of the St. Lawrence

An ice shove which heralds the approach of the opening of navigation.



Remnant of the Six Hundred

The survivors of the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava on October 25th, 1854, were given a banquet recently.
—Black and White.



The Delight of Ski-ing Every Saturday afternoon while the snow lasted young men, and young women too, on skis might be seen on the slopes of Mount Royal, and the hills within easy reach of any of the larger towns of Canada. Great interest attaches to the jumping by which all impediments are overcome and hollows passed over. The sport is most exhilarating and likely to become more popular in Canada. It is the national sport of Norway.



Canada's Champion Eddie Durnan, of Toronto, went across to Australia to row Towns for the Championship of the World, and although not successful, worthily upheld the fame of the land in which sculling in February is practically impossible.—*Photograph by Pringle & Booth, Toronto.*



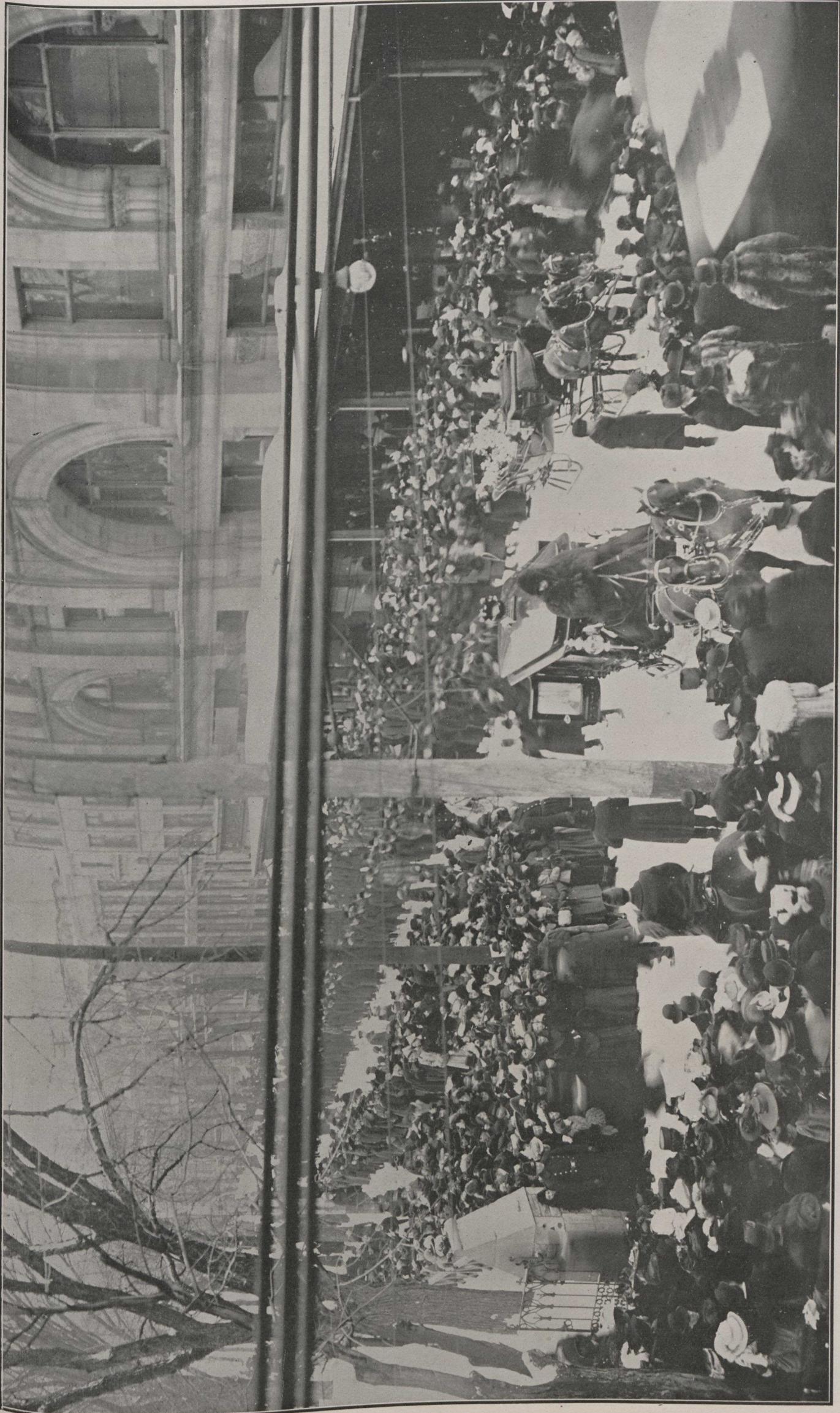
Sarah Maxwell.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HOHELAGA PROTESTANT SCHOOL, MONTREAL

*who, having with her own hands saved many pupils from the burning building,
refused to save herself at the entreaties of the firemen, but
went in search of more children, saying:*

"Oh, they must be saved!"

Feb. 26th, 1907.



Funeral of a Heroine

Miss Sarah Maxwell, principal of the Hochelaga Protestant School, Montreal, who gave her life for her pupils in the terrible fire which resulted in the loss of seventeen lives, was laid to rest amid every manifestation of public grief. This picture was taken as the procession halted at the gate of Christ Church Cathedral.



The Prince and Princess of Wales

The Prince the other day opened the new works which have made Devonport the best-equipped and largest war-port in the world. They include a fine tidal basin, with an entrance direct from the Hamoaze, and a closed basin, which has been provided with an entrance from the Hamoaze, which can be used for dry-docking men-of-war. Devonport has now three new docks, which can take even the biggest men-of-war, apart from the entrance-lock.

—Photo, Copyright, by Topical.



The Sailor Prince

The Prince of Wales, who has just been made a full Admiral, inspecting the London Naval Volunteers, who are mostly clerks in city offices.

—Photo, copyright, Halfones, Ltd.



The King Opens Parliament

On February 12, a cold, drizzly day, the King and Queen, in the historic golden coach of State, drove to the House of Lords. This picture shows Their Majesties leaving Buckingham Palace. The postillions were obliged to wear mackintoshes over their gorgeous uniforms. In spite of the weather, thousands turned out to witness the pageant.—Photo, copyright, by Halfones, Ltd.



The King Opens Parliament

This picture, in which the Queen can be seen in the coach distinctly, shows the Royal procession passing up Whitehall.—Photo, copyright, by Halfones, Ltd.



The Opening of Parliament

The King, accompanied by the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales, on February 12 opened the second session of the second Parliament of his reign. His Majesty, in his speech, read in the House of Lords, referred to the Jamaica disaster, commending the conduct of the Governor; the visit of the Amir to India; and the movement for the reconstruction of the House of Lords. This picture indicates the brilliance of the costumes of the peeresses.

—Illustrated London News.



An English View The Royal Yacht Club Landing, Isle of Wight, Miss E. Williams, Montreal.



A Canadian View English River, Quebec Frontier. Miss S. E. Hughes, Marlow, Que.

— Woman and Her Interests —

FOR EASTER BRIDES



AMONG the social events which follow close upon one another in the few weeks after Easter, weddings take first place. The girl who is to be numbered among the Easter brides is the 'raison d'être' of any number of social affairs in her own little world. Luncheons, teas, and

dinners are given in her honor, she is 'showered' and fêted, and entertained generally, to say nothing of the presents that arrive by every mail and at every ring of the door-bell.

The Easter egg motif, so to speak, can be carried out with effect in the arrangement of a 'shower' for the bride-elect of early April. A linen shower which some girls are arranging for the bride in their circle illustrates one way of developing the idea. The shower is to consist of all sorts of small linen articles, from a doiley to a hand-embroidered corset cover. One of the girls will give a luncheon, and, with the coffee, will be brought in a huge nest built of straws such as are used at the soda fountains. The nest is lined with white cotton wool, and rests in a bed of greenery on a tray. The eggs are, of course, the linen articles which have been folded and padded out with tissue paper into oval shape, then enclosed in paper of different colors, pink, blue, green, mauve and yellow. Instead of being tied with baby ribbon the packages are sealed by a strip of writing paper pasted around the egg, on which is written a couplet, the production—sentimental, witty, or of would-be wise counsel—of the donor. The tray is to be placed in front of the guest of honor, who will read aloud the lines and break open the 'eggs,' and, one can be sure, much merriment. Another hostess has planned a club breakfast for twelve girls, one of whom is soon to be married. Each of the guests will bring a dainty handkerchief, which, with the one the hostess herself contributes, will make up the dozen, all worked by hand and marked with the bride's initial. The table centre-piece is to be a large egg with wire frame-work covered with smilax and bits of asparagus fern, and dotted over with pink carnations, nestling among folds of white tulle over pale green silk. The egg is constructed with an opening in the larger end, and within it will be placed the handkerchiefs, each fan-plaited and caught around the centre with a piece of baby-ribbon, all being attached in this way to a three-inch wide pink satin ribbon, which reaches to the bride's plate. Narrower satin ribbons run from the centre to each of the other covers, and when these are pulled each has on the end which has been concealed under the silk some small souvenir, while the bride, of course, pulls her shower of handkerchiefs.

Among the most useful and welcome of 'showers' is one for the kitchen, to include the numerous small utensils, of great convenience to the house-keeper, and which are apt to be overlooked in the furnishings until they are wanted,—such as measuring cups and spoons, vegetable knife, biscuit cutter, wire toaster, gem pans, wire basket for boiling eggs, gravy strainers, and so on, the givers of the shower vieing with each other in the discovery of the latest inventions for the kitchen.

In the decoration of the house for an April wedding reception, plants of a bulbous nature—hyacinths, tulips, and the like—give a delightfully spring-time effect. Easter lilies are

preferred to other flowers, for their puny and beauty of form, but it is often impossible to procure enough of the lilies to make them the chief part of the decorative scheme, where the plants would require to be banked, or arranged in masses, to get the best effect.

When the services of a florist are not available, it is well not to attempt an elaborate plan of decorations with spring flowers. When potted plants are used they should be massed together at one or two chief points, as in front of an unused fire-place, or in a bay window. With a sufficient number of pots of Easter lilies, white hyacinths, and other white blooms, supplemented with ferns, foli-

age plants, palms, or any other greenery to be had it is possible for the home decorator to build up a green and white bank at that part of the room where the bride and groom will stand to receive their friends. What is aimed at is to have an unbroken arrangement of flowers and foliage from the floor up to whatever height it is desired to carry it. Boxes and inverted flower pots of different sizes can be used in grouping the plants at the various heights required. Begin by covering the background with solid green—using small branches of evergreens if there is not enough of other greenery at hand,—and against this bank its plants at graduated heights. Build so that the foliage of the lower plants will conceal the pots and boxes of the upper ones.

The Wife of the Minister of the Interior



The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, married in 1881 Miss Harriet Dunlop, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dunlop of Prairie Grove, Man. Their western home is in Edmonton, Alta. They have resided through the past winter in Ottawa, where Mrs. Oliver has entertained frequently during the session.

Many cut flowers of the kinds that come in spring are more effective in big bowls and low receptacles than in tall vases. It should be remembered that low vases or bowls should be used for any kind of cut blossoms when

they are to be placed in some high position.

A broad, jar-shaped vase of pink and white, or yellow and white tulpils—according to the general color scheme—arranged rather loosely, is an effective decoration for the mantel, or the top of any moderately high piece of furniture, while long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase may be effectively placed on a small table of the ordinary height, on which there is no other floral decoration.

While on the subject of weddings, one is glad to note that the barbarous custom of playing jokes on the newly-wedded is falling into disfavor. It is hard to see what 'fun' there can be in placarding the bridegroom's carriage and suit-case, hiding his hat, pouring rice into his umbrella, and the other so-called jokes which cause the newly-married couple annoyance, and sometimes humiliation. People of any claims to culture are coming to regard such 'play' as silly, to say the least. The throwing of rice, after the old custom to betoken prosperity, is attended with real danger from the hard little pellets. For this reason, confetti and flower petals are often substituted for the rice with which to give the emblematic 'shower.'



Concerning Introductions

The ability to introduce one person to another gracefully is an accomplishment not so common as it ought to be. A taken-for-granted manner of making the introduction is an ordinary fault, leaving the persons introduced still in ignorance as to each other's name, unless they happen to have known it beforehand. Essential points are to speak the names distinctly, and to make the introduction in a way to put the stranger at ease.

It is understood, of course, that a man is always presented to a woman, and an unmarried woman to a married one—unless the former is considerably the older of the two—and a young man to an older member of his sex. When there is a marked difference in rank, the presentations are made to the person of higher rank. It is considered an indication of lack of good breeding to use elaborate phraseology, or gestures of the hand, in introducing any one. The few words, 'Mrs. A., let me introduce (or present) Mr. B.' or simply 'Miss A. Miss C.' will usually be quite sufficient. Sometimes, however, when two persons are to be left to talk to each other for awhile as at a dinner party it may be well to add some remark on a mutual hobby or interest, to set the ball of conversation rolling. The clever hostess knows when to do this, and when to leave people to make their own discoveries.

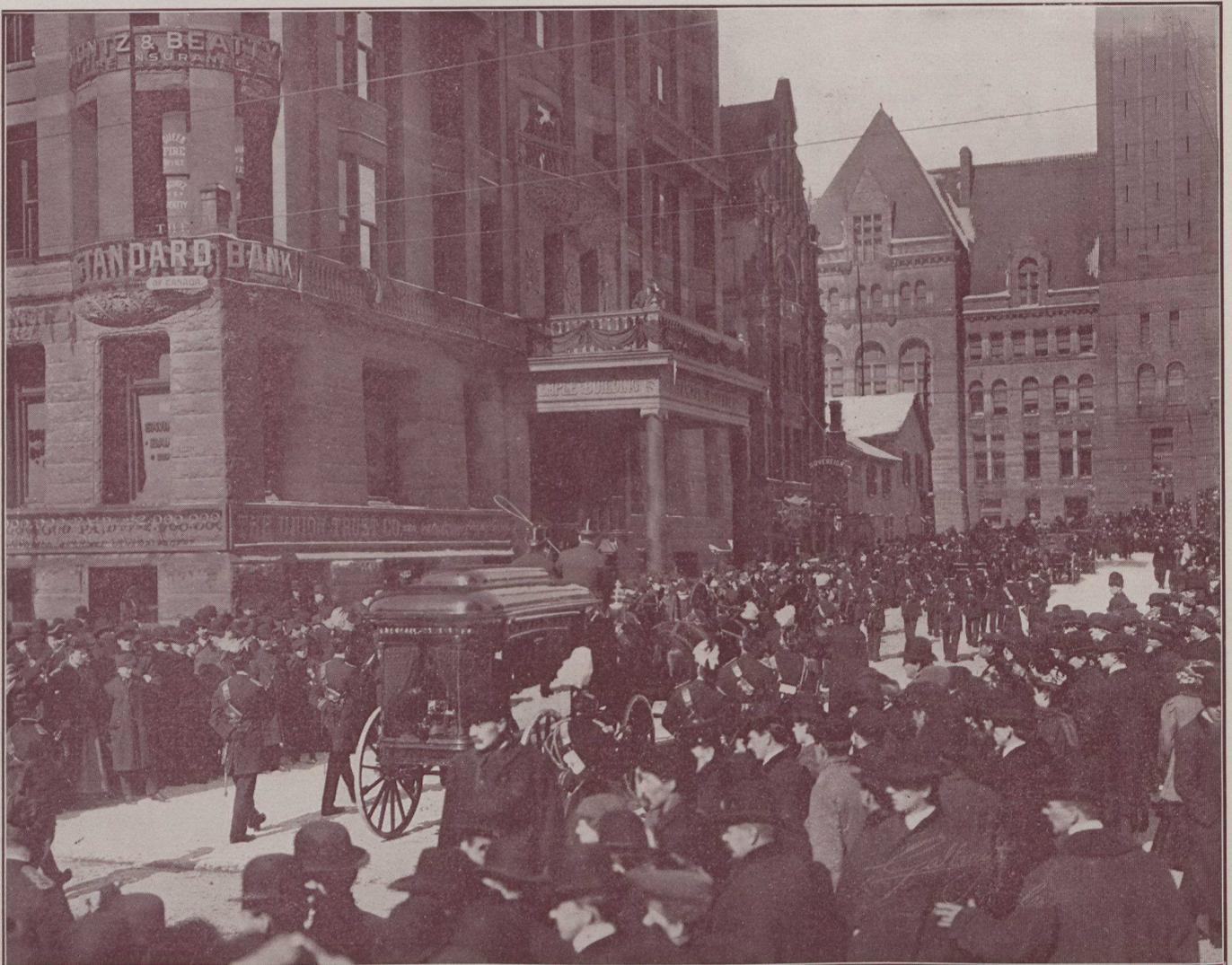
Whether a woman should shake hands with a man, or with another woman, who has been introduced to her, is a question often asked. In her own house she should always do so. It is gracious, too, for her to shake hands with a person who is introduced by an intimate friend of her own. An ordinary formal introduction is sufficiently acknowledged by a pleasant bow; it is the part of the man to express pleasure at the meeting, although when he is being introduced to several at the same time, he omits any conventional remark.

The introduction of people who meet casually is a matter that cannot be settled by rule; casual meetings happen under so many different sets of circumstances. When with a friend, one does not usually introduce to her acquaintances whom one may meet on the street, or in a shop or car.



Dr. Oronhyatekha's Funeral

The body of the great Chief being taken from his home, "The Pines," Deseronto, to the little red brick Indian Church near by, where the simple funeral service was held.
—Pringle & Booth, Photo.



Dr. Oronhyatekha's Funeral

The procession passing the Foresters' Temple, Toronto. The streets all along the line of march were crowded with those who desired to pay a tribute to the memory of the great head of a great Order.
—Galbraith, Photo.



SPRING MILLINERY



WONDERFUL is the variety of models designed for the spring millinery. Whatever fault may be found in the hats turned out for our wear this season, originators of the fashions cannot, at least, be charged with monotony of idea. As a matter of fact, the more extreme crea-

tions imported from Paris are copied by our milliners with reservations, because Canadian women, as a rule, do not take kindly to the over fanciful or outré in headgear. They like something that has lots of chic without bordering on the fantastic, and fortunately there are any number of such hats, charming and practical, some made here, others imported.

The rather large hat is more in evidence than in the past season or two, and will perhaps grow in popularity as the summer comes on. For early spring wear the smaller shapes seem more practical. Among these are toques, round or pointed in effect, sailors variously distinguished, turbans of oval contour, also the tri-corner and Napoleonic shapes. Many



A Type of the Season

Pale blue crinoline picture hat, trimmed with shaded ostrich plumes and blue tulle.

sides feathers and flowers, there is lavish use of soft ribbons and tulle. Many of the hats are literally loaded with trimming, mostly arranged to give a drooping or sweeping effect.

With a superabundance of trimming, it is necessary that the bare hat itself, the foundation on which the elaborate structure is to be built, should be of materials light in weight. According to present indications, the straw hats will be worn most, some of them intended even for quite formal occasions. These straws include the Tagal, which is something new, the fine and light English and Belgian, the fine-sewed Tuscan and other soft Italian straws, French chip, and all of the smooth, light variety, Leghorn, it is understood, will be even more popular than it was last summer, and that is saying a good deal. The mohair braids, pyroxalin, and the Milan braids are brought out again in beautiful silky weaves.

Some slight idea of the variety in shape and color scheme of the new hats may be conveyed by the description of a few models. A Leghorn hat of a deep yellow tone is intended for wear as soon as the heavier winter chapeau may be left off. It is mounted on a bandeau which keeps it up off the head, after the mushroom effect. The under brim is faced with a ruffle of yellow lace. A long spray of pink roses, their foliage supplemented by maiden-hair fern and bows of black velvet ribbon decorate the upper surface, similar bows being placed under the back of the brim, with loops falling over the hair.

A pretty hat of white straw, to be worn with a white or a mauve costume, is tilted smartly by a bandeau under the left of the brim. This bandeau is covered with mauve velvet ribbon and a few blossoms. The low, wide crown is wreathed about thickly with rose-shaped flowers in all shades of mauve from the pinkish to the purple tint, and a mauve plume shading to almost white at the tip is caught at the left side and droops backward over the brim. An odd brown hat has the flaring left side filled in with a mass of pinkish-yellow primroses, shaded brown leaves and tulle. A twist of gold gauze ribbon is wound about the crown, and a little to the left of the front is a chou of the ribbon holding a long brown plume which crosses the top of the dome-shaped crown, and falls over the downward sloping back. A four color combination is founded on a little oval plateau shape in pale blue pyroxalin braid. The 'flat' is bent down at the back to follow the contour of the head, and in the front it stops short of the outer edge of the hair. It is trimmed with white roses having yellow centres and pale green foliage. Directly in the centre front is a many looped bow of inch wide black velvet ribbon, with several perky ends cut in points. At the back, drooping from the white roses down, are three double loops of wider velvet ribbon.



When Choosing a Hat

It goes without saying that the hat to buy is the one that is most becoming to you, whether it is the one you like best or not. It sometimes happens, tantalizingly, that the charming little chapeau which one admires so tremendously while it is in the show case looks altogether different when it is transferred to one's head. Temperament, as well as the cast of one's features and the style of one's coiffure, should be taken into account in the selection of one's headgear. The perky little affair that looks quite bewitching over the fluffy hair and piquant face of the merry, sprightly type of girl, gives the quiet, demure maiden an appearance of defying the proprieties. The toque of many colors that completes the costume of some woman of the brilliant type looks quite

startlingly out of place, poised over the kindly face of a matron of simple domestic tastes, although the two women may be not dissimilar in coloring, and style of feature. But while the hat should not have the effect of clashing with one's characteristics as expressed in one's face and bearing, neither should it have the effect of accentuating them. The girl of a naturally quiet and grave turn of mind should not wear a gray hat, for instance, unless she adds to it a pink rose or some other touch of enlivening color, while the vivacious girl should not sparkle in too great a riot of colors. The style of dressing the hair is an important consideration in the selection of a hat. Milliners in Paris have for the past two or three seasons provided all kinds of little curls and puffs of hair with which they supplement their customer's coiffure, but this method of making the head correspond to the hat has not obtained here.

When choosing a hat, you should try to see the effect both sitting and standing, as well as front, back, and both sides. A woman of short stature may fancy herself quite im-



Neat and Becoming

Bordeaux knife-pleated straw toque, trimmed with liberty vieux rose and green scarf, with long rose plume.

posing as she sits before the mirror, with a wide plumed hat on her head, but the same hat will likely make her look flat and dumpy when she stands up, just as the narrow high-trimmed hat may be quite too much of the perpendicular for the tall woman when she is on her feet.

In the choice of color, you have to consider not only the suitability of the tints themselves, but also their harmony with the costume, or costumes, with which the hat is to be worn.

Generally speaking, the hat of all one color is not best for the woman who is under the average height. A touch of contrasting color on the upper part of the hat carries the glance upward and adds to the apparent height of the wearer. The tall, statuesque woman can wear handsome, plumed hats as if they were specially intended for her. A loosely puffed and voluminous coiffure calls for a large hat; when the hair is dressed rather close to the head, a trim sort of hat should be worn, unless the features are large, in which case close-fitting head-gear nearly always makes them look larger still, and something with loosely draped trimming may be better. But no definite rules can be given, and every general rule has many exceptions. The only true guide in the choice of a hat is its entire becomingness.

Illustrations on this page, by courtesy of Debenhams (Canada) Limited, Montreal.

noticeable models have drooping or turned-down brims after the mushroom order; in others the brim is straight and flat, or it is brought to a point in front, or round and caught up at the back or at some other point of its circumference. The crowns are as various and as important in the millinery scheme as are the brims. Draped crowns are among the most used. The bandeau still plays an important part in determining the completed effect of the hat. In quite a number of shapes, a narrow one under the front tilts the hat off the face, and the front hair.

Whatever the shape of the hat, it is upon the blending of colors and the combination of materials that the milliner this season concentrates her attention. Flowers are used in such profusion on the spring hats as to suggest the universal joyousness at the passing of winter. Roses are the favorites, and in delicacy of tint and texture, some of them are marvellous examples of the flower-maker's art. Drooping acacia blossoms, aigrettes of grasses, sprays of lilac, lilies of the valley, wild flowers and delicate ferns are also used, but there are more roses than all the other kinds of floral garniture together.

Ostrich feathers are as much used as they ever were, or more, for one of the splendid feathers now worn would make two or three of some that were considered quite elegant even a few seasons ago. Smart little hats for street wear are trimmed with wings which are made up in all shapes and colors. Be-



Her Excellency's Fans One of the many interesting features of the Canadian Handicrafts Exhibition which was recently held at the Art Gallery, was the collection of fans and old lace kindly loaned by the Countess Grey. The Handicrafts Guild, by encouraging home-made work, has given happiness and comfort to many whose lives for various reasons held little that was bright.

**AS A BRACER FOR A
HARD DAY'S WORK**

BREAKFAST ON

SHREDDED WHEAT

As a food it is far superior to mushy porridge or pasty corn products. It is hygienically perfect and more wholesome and nutritious than meat

BISCUIT AND TRISCUIT
are an ideal combination

All Grocers.

13c. a Carton; 2 for 25c.



This is my Favourite

I have found none to equal Clark's Lunch Tongue in delicacy and sweetness of flavor

—And when you open the tin you always find the tongue so tender and moist and fresh looking

—And then the name of WM. CLARK, I know, is a guarantee of purity and select quality

—And it always comes in so handy as a little extra tit-bit for breakfast or supper.

Clark's Lunch Tongue

does taste pure and wholesome.

WM. CLARK, MFR.,

MONTREAL

Cooking for the Invalid



NEXT to the proper preparation of an invalid's food, the way in which it is served is of importance. The appearance of the dishes goes a long way in determining the fickle appetite of the patient, one way or the other. This is one of the instances where it is essential to make a favorable first impression.

For the invalid's use, select your finest and prettiest china, your best silver, and the most delicate glass, giving gracefully formed articles the preference. Spread over the tray a fine white linen cloth, hem-stitched rather than fringed or lace-edged—spotless, of course, and well laundered without creases. Do not if you can help it, use for the purpose a napkin that leaves the corners of the tray bare, nor a cloth so large that it droops several inches over the edges. Arrange the tray with a view to the utmost convenience of the invalid, the plate next the edge of the tray, the fork at the left, knife at the right, its sharp edge towards the plate, and so on, even to the detail of having the cup turned with its handle in the right direction. Fill the water glass about two-thirds full, with water freshly drawn. Instead of a little vase of flowers, which a nervous person is always expecting to upset, lay on the folded napkin or at the back or left of the tray, a small cluster or spray of flowers, preferably those without much perfume. When fresh flowers are not to be had, two or three perfect geranium leaves or a bit of greenery is better than nothing. It is well to vary the appointments of the tray from time to time, keeping them invariably dainty.

Do not serve a large quantity at one time. A feeble appetite is easily discouraged. When the patient is allowed broth, meat, and dessert for dinner, serve in courses, instead of putting all on the tray at once. Keep hot foods covered on the way from the kitchen to the patient's bed-room, and see that cold dishes are served cold, not luke warm.

Arrowroot Jelly.—Wet two heaping teaspoonfuls of best Bermuda arrowroot with cold water; into two cups of boiling water stir a half teaspoonful of granulated sugar and a pinch of salt; set the saucepan over the fire, and when the water is boiling stir in the arrowroot, and keep stirring for four minutes or so, that is, until the substance is clear. Add the juice of half a lemon, if the patient is permitted to take it, and pour the jelly into wet glasses. Serve cold with sugar and cream. Arrowroot blanc-mange is made by substituting hot milk for the boiling water, and omitting the lemon juice.

Chicken Broth.—When the chicken is cleaned as for stewing, remove the skin and fat, disjoint the fowl, and wipe the pieces with a wet cloth. Put them into the stew pan, cover with cold water, heat slowly to the boiling point, skim, and cook until the meat is tender. When half done, season with salt to taste and a few grains of pepper. When cooked enough, strain and remove the fat. Re-heat the stock to the boiling point, add two tablespoonfuls of washed and partially cooked rice, and cook until the rice is soft. If the broth is made a few hours before it is needed, the strained stock can be set away to cool, when all the particles of fat are easily removed.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

FALLING HAIR.

It is now positively known that falling hair is caused by a germ, hence is a regular germ disease. Hall's Hair Renewer, as now made from the "revised formula," promptly stops falling hair because it destroys the germs which produce this trouble. It also destroys the dandruff germs, and restores the scalp to a healthy condition.

Formula: Glycerin, Capsicum, Bay Rum, Sulphur, Tea, Rosemary Leaves, Boroglycerin, Alcohol, Perfume.
Ask your druggist for "the new kind." The kind that does not change the color of the hair.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Cup Custard.—Beat two eggs slightly, add a quarter cupful of sugar, and not more than an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add slowly two cups of scalded milk; strain into buttered cups, sprinkle lightly with nutmeg, and set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a slow oven, taking care that the water surrounding the cups does not reach the boiling point. All egg and milk custard should be cooked at a low temperature. You can tell when the custard is firm, by running through it a silver knife which will come out clean if the custard is done. Unmould when cold, and serve in custard cups or on a china plate.

Oatmeal Gruel.—Pour three cupfuls of boiling water into a saucepan, and season with a scant teaspoon of salt. While the water is boiling, stir in a half cup of oatmeal—not rolled oats—and cook three hours in a double boiler. Put through a strainer, add milk or cream to make it of the right consistency, re-heat, and strain a second time. Serve in a china bowl placed on a plate covered with a doiley.



Waist with Pointed Yoke
No. 5733



A Dainty Kimono—No. 5715

This season the Japanese house gown is greatly liked as a negligee, and it has become a fad with fashionable women to possess a number of these picturesque wraps. The one shown in the illustration is the simplest of garments to make, and may be in long or snort length. It is made of figured crepe cloth, trimmed with a band of silk, but other materials are likewise adapted to the mode. The medium size will require 7 yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for small, medium and large.

The pointed yoke is a favorite design as it gives scope for individuality in the trimming. All-over lace, bands of insertion, or lace motifs may be used with good effect for the one here pictured, which is shown in a development of white dotted net. The pattern provides for two lengths in sleeves, the shorter ones being finished by frills of lace. Nuns' veiling, batiste, messaline and henrietta are all suggested for the making. For 36-inch bust measure 3 yards of 27-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send pattern shown in the accompanying cut, as per directions given below.

No.....

Size

Name

Address in full

.....

.....

.....

Be sure to cut out this illustration, and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price, 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, Pattern Department, 'Canadian Pictorial,' 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

WITH THE WITS

TOMMY KNEW HOW.

Mrs. Brown: "Tommy, do you want some nice peach jam?" Tommy: "Yes, mother." Mrs. Brown: "I was going to give you some, but I've lost the key of the pantry." Tommy: "You don't want the key, mother. I can reach down through the window and open the door from inside." Mrs. Brown: "That's just what I wanted to know! Now just wait until your father comes home!"



PRESENCE OF MIND.

General Funston, at a dinner in San Francisco, cited an example of great presence of mind.

"In the height of the disorder here," he said, "a mob was looting a big grocery when a band of soldiers arrived on the scene.

"One thief had seized two hams, and was about to make off with one under each arm, when he ran plump into an officer.

"Placing the hams in the officer's arms, he said peremptorily:

"Take care of these, my man, or, the first thing you know, they will be stolen."



PUTTING HIM DOWN.

Professor Brander Matthews, the famous essayist and scholar, enlivened with an anecdote a Shakespeare-Bacon discussion at the Players' club in New York.

"A literary woman," said Professor Matthews, "said one night to her husband:

"When I get to heaven, I am going to ask Shakespeare whether or not he wrote those plays."

"The husband chuckled.

"Maybe he won't be there," he said.

"Then you ask him," said the lady.



UNSETTLED STAIRWAY.

In a recent suit in a Cincinnati court a lawyer was cross-examining a German, the point under inquiry being the relative position of the doors, windows and so forth in a house in which a certain transaction was alleged to have occurred.

"And now, my good man," the lawyer said, "will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in your house?"

The German looked dazed for a moment. "How do they run?" he repeated.

"Yes, how do the stairs run?"

"Vell," continued the witness, "ven I am oopstairs dey run down, and ven I am downstairs dey run oop."—Harper's Weekly.



LIBERTY DEAD TOO.

An Englishman visiting New York was 'shown round' by an American friend, who was greatly disappointed that the visitor did not become enthusiastic over what he saw. They were discussing the subject, when the American exclaimed triumphantly, "At least you must admit the beauty and the grandeur of that magnificent statue of Liberty which rears its proud protecting head over our superb harbor." The word 'protecting' reminded the Englishman of the searching and bullying he had had to submit to from the U. S. Customs officials on landing, and he replied—"Yes, I see you have the same custom over here that we have on our side—you raise your most imposing statues to the dead!"



A Delicate Operation

Billy: "What's the matter with the motor, mate!"
The Motor Man: "Yer wouldn't understand if I was ter tell yer. It takes years, and years, and years!"
—Sydney Bulletin.

TACT IN CHICAGO.

"The weather this morning, Miss Dora"—
"Oh, don't talk about the weather, Mr. Hap-penround! It's such a dreary old chestnut."
"I was going to say, Miss Dora, that the weather this morning or any other morning, for that matter, is a mighty poor subject to use in starting a conversation. Glad you agree with me. Have you read Prof. All-brains's latest brochure on the influence of heredity as affecting the tendency of the human mind toward transcendentalism?"—Chicago Tribune.



THE DRUGGIST REBUKED.

A miner rode in to Santa Fe with dyspepsia one day, consulted a doctor, and took his prescription to a druggist to be made up.

"Well, how much?" said the miner, when the prescription was finished.

"Let's see," said the druggist. "It's \$1.10 for the medicine and 15 cents for the bottle. That makes—"

He hesitated, afraid he might have forgotten something, and the miner said impatiently:

"Well, hurry up, boss. Put a price on the cork, and let us know the worst."



IT WOULDN'T GO DOWN.

It is often claimed that artists and scientists should not marry. A wife and family, the contention runs, divert a man's thoughts from pure art or pure science to money-making, and in other ways; besides, they distract and constrain him.

Henry James, who is usually serious, defended the above claim rather frivolously at a dinner in New York on his last visit.

"For example," he said, "a friend of mine declared one night that he believed in study.

"Nobody can learn in a lifetime all that should be known," he said. "A man ought never to assume that his education is complete. I must and will keep abreast of the times, and I propose to begin the study of astronomy at once."

"Jerome," said his wife calmly, "you'll have to think of some better excuse than that for staying out to all hours of the night."

A HOUSE RENTING STORY.

"Look here," said Mr. Jones to the house-agent—"my wife will be calling to-day, and I want you to tell her that that house we have been looking at is taken!" "But, my good sir," protested the agent, "it isn't taken." "It will be then," answered Mr. Jones; "I am taking it now. Mrs. Jones can't make up her mind, but she'll want it directly she thinks she can't get it!"



COY, BUT NOW TOO COY.

"Biddy," says Pat, timidly, "did ye iver think o' marryin'?"

"Sure, now," says Biddy, looking demurely at her shoe, "sure, now, the subject his niver entered me mind at all, at all."

"It's sorry Oi am," says Pat, and he turned away.

"Wan minute, Pat," said Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me thinkin'!"



A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

"When Mark Twain was a boy at school in Hannibal," said a veteran Missourian, "the schoolmaster once set the class to writing a composition on 'The Result of Laziness.' Mark Twain, at the end of half an hour, handed in as his composition a blank slate."—Philadelphia Bulletin.



WILLING TO BE WOODED.

The following advertisement recently appeared: "Being aware that it is indelicate to advertise for a husband, I refrain from doing so; but if any gentleman should be inclined to advertise for a wife I will answer the advertisement without delay. I am young, am domesticated, and considered ladylike. Apply, etc.—'Tit-Bits.'"



ANOTHER WESTMINSTER.

When the Duchess of Westminster was presented to the late Shah of Persia, he greeted her heartily. "I have heard so often about you," he said. "Your worthy name is well known, even in my country." The lady was surprised, and turning to a friend said: "The man thinks I am Westminster Abbey," and she was right.



NOT BEFORE TIME.

A bashful Chicago man had courted a girl for years without daring to propose. Finally, while visiting in St. Louis, he decided to propose by letter. He sent the letter, and for two hours was one of the happiest men in Missouri. Then he began to wonder if he had been precipitate. That night he did not sleep. He thought all sorts of things, and vainly wished he could intercept the letter before it reached his beloved one; but that was manifestly impossible. It was not until noon the next day that he received an inspiration as he was passing a telegraph-office. Rushing in, he seized a telegraph-form and nervously penned the following—"Miss Mary —, Chicago. —Posted your wrong letter yesterday. Please do not open, and deliver to me on my return." After that he breathed more freely. That evening a telegram was awaiting him at his hotel. It read—"John —, St. Louis. —No; you posted right letter. It was about time."



Busily Kodaking the World

For the best and most sprightly verses, not more than six in number at most, describing the activities above represented, and also referring to the interesting features of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' will be awarded a prize of three dollars. The second best contribution will be awarded a prize of two dollars. A good parody might easily win, and one catchy verse might carry off the prize that a longer poem might miss. Competition closes May 31.

All competition verses must be accompanied by a special coupon for that purpose, to be found in this, and also in the May number. Readers wishing to interest their friends in the 'Canadian Pictorial' and this Competition, should draw their attention to the half rate trial offer given below, by which the April and May numbers will be mailed in due course to all who fill in the trial coupon and send with ten cents.

COUPON

Competition

The Publishers of the
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Date Prov.....

N.B.—Competitors are requested to address their envelopes as above adding the word "competition" in the corner of the envelope.

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The 'Canadian Pictorial' is ten cents a copy, but the two issues for April and May will be sent on trial to any postal address the world over (Montreal and suburbs excepted) for only 10c

See 'Busy Bee' picture above on this page.

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