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Canadian Pictorial

VOL. I., No. 1

OCTOBER, 1906

PRICE 10 CENTS



Dignity and Innocence The dainty little maid, heiress to an extensive stock farm, is not a bit afraid of the ponderous Herefords. The fall shows are just about over now and the magnificent animals that have been travelling from one end of the country to the other, carrying off ribbons everywhere, are home again and in their winter quarters. There are many such pets as those shown above on the farms of Canada. From stereograph, copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

"The Canadian Pictorial" contains about 1,000 square inches of Pictures. No other ten-cent publication devotes so much space to costly, high-class illustrations. This issue cost the publishers over a thousand dollars. The next will be better. See subscription rates on page 22.



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Handles of the clearest Pearl.
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It has warmth without weight, fits perfectly, and is as comfortable as underwear can be.

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Every garment is guaranteed against shrinkage. Jaeger is the underwear you need. It is not too early to get it now. The evenings are becoming cool and chilly. We have it in your exact size and the weight you like. Prevent possible chills by wearing Jaeger Pure Wool.

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Dr. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM CO., Limited

316 St. Catherine Street West, MONTREAL, and 286 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

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Typhoon at Hongkong

A TYPHOON on the morning of September 18 did enormous damage at Hongkong. It is estimated that seven thousand lives were lost, and the damage amounted to several million dollars.

Although the barometer was low that morning, there was nothing to presage a hurricane. Under ordinary precautions, the usual harbor work was in progress when the storm struck the shipping without warn-

ing. Vessels pitched ashore along the water front, and the docks and sea walls were strewn with wreckage. Ocean liners, junks, sampans and ferryboats were piled up in the streets, and the flooded highways blocked with the wreckage. The greatest loss of life was among the natives. Pearl river was crowded with boats, and the storm sent hundreds to the bottom. The typhoon was of a local nature. The observatory had predicted moderate winds. Half an hour after the gun signal had been fired, the storm was at its height. It lasted two

hours. Most of the damage done was wrought on the Kowloon peninsula. Over one thousand sampans and junks were reported missing from Hong Kong alone. Wharves were swept away, and houses collapsed. The military barracks are in ruins.

The above picture, from a stereograph, copyright 1906, by Underwood and Underwood, New York, shows the view across the bay to Kowloon and the mainland just above Hong. It gives a clear idea of the country and the nature of the shipping.

FOREWORD.

EVERYBODY likes pictures—especially well-printed pictures. But not everyone can afford several dollars a year for a pictorial publication that comes across the border or across the sea, and contains a large proportion of reading matter and pictures of no interest to the Canadian subscriber. A large pictorial publication must be high-priced, because fine pictures, with the fine paper they demand, are the most expensive commodity a publication can indulge in. Notwithstanding the great cost of pictures, it has been the aim of the publishers to crowd as many pictures into the "Canadian Pictorial" as possible.

This issue is not altogether a fair specimen, as it had to be unduly rushed. But the "Canadian Pictorial" will develop, increasing in size and interest as time goes by. Indeed, the demand for the "Canadian Pictorial" has been so great that, while the first issue was still on the press, a very large additional order for paper had to be rushed forward to complete the unexpectedly large requirements.

To see the "Canadian Pictorial" is to want to have it regularly. It appeals to every member of the family, old and young. It will appeal to the neighbors, and the publishers count on those who receive it showing it to all visitors. They would greatly appreciate it if each one receiving a copy would interest others in it, as in journalism, every increase of circulation adds to the means for improvement.

As a Christmas gift, or instead of a New Year's card, a subscription to the "Canadian Pictorial" would be found most acceptable. In this connection, an appropriate gift card bearing the donor's name could, upon request, be sent from this office by concurrent mail with the first copy.

If it were not for the advertising, the "Canadian Pictorial" could not be published at so low a subscription rate, and if subscribers in replying to advertisers will mention the "Canadian Pictorial" it will help to increase the advertising revenue and warrant a still larger expenditure on the picture portion of the paper.



NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH



The Duke of the Abruzzi reports the discovery of a river in Africa never before described in any geography.

In the recent floods in Sanitago province, southern Mexico, fifty-one persons are reported drowned, and five hundred rendered homeless.

The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, which failed so disastrously a short time ago, is to be reorganized on the Canadian system.

Zion City has deposed its founder, John Alexander Dowie, and elected as his successor by an overwhelming majority, Wilbur Glenn Voliva.

Mr. Justice Duff, of British Columbia, has accepted the position on the Supreme Court Bench, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Sedgewick.

Strong opposition is being made in British Columbia to the immigration of Hindus, even though there are many of them army reservists, and all British subjects.

The Royal Bavarian Mint was robbed on Sept. 20 of a sum equal to \$32,500, in newly-coined ten-mark pieces. The thieves got into the mint by creeping through a dry underground canal which had been opened for cleaning.

Twenty more bodies have been found recently by the searchers among the San Francisco ruins. They were all found in the debris of one house, in which fifty persons were known to have been, and of whom only seven had been accounted for.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, who was stricken with paralysis on September 12, died the next day. He was the richest prince in Germany, and it is expected that his estates will pass to Prince Eitel Frederick, the Emperor's second son.

The Government of Victoria, Australia, proposes to purchase a million acres in the western district of Victoria for closer settlement. The House of Representatives last week passed a bill authorizing an amendment to the constitution for the payment of old age pensions from special customs duties.

Three big ships were launched from various shipyards in Great Britain on Sept. 20. They were the H.M.S. 'Shannon,' the longest armored cruiser in the world; the 'Mauritania,' the new Cunarder, a sister ship and identical to the turbine steamer 'Lusitania,' and the White Star liner 'Adriatic,' which, next to the two huge Cunarders, is the largest ship afloat.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has given all Europe a surprise by deciding to hold every year some weeks of court festivities in Prague, Bohemia. The 'Zechs' look upon this action as pointing to a coming recognition of their demands for the

restoration of the independent kingdom of Bohemia, but the Germans maintain it has no political significance whatever.

King Haakon has sent a cable message to Captain Roald Amundsen, commander of the Norwegian expedition which, on the ship 'Gjoa,' discovered the North-West passage, expressing his gratification at the success of the expedition. His Majesty has acceded to Captain Amundsen's wish that the stretch of coast chartered by the expedition be named after King Haakon and Queen Maud.

Four Alpine climbers returning from ascending the Aiguilles d'Arves, on Sunday, were suddenly overwhelmed by an avalanche. All but one were rendered helpless. Questo, a writer on Alpine subjects, was found, with arms and legs broken, dangling by the rope over a crevasse of unknown depth. He hung there for nine hours before help came, and died just as he was lifted up.

A railway disaster occurred at Grantham, England, last week very similar to the Salisbury horror. The engineer of the Scotch express ran his engine through the station against signals, and took the curve at forty miles an hour instead of ten. The engine dashed over an embankment and turned turtle, the coaches piled on top, and the whole took fire. Ten persons were killed and many injured.

General Trepoff, commandant of the Imperial Palace at Peterhof, died suddenly of angina pectoris, on September 15, at the age of 51 years. His death is said to have been due in no small degree to the constant confinement and lack of exercise during the past year and a half, and to the constant strain due to the perpetual fear of death. He is described as 'A natural despot, tyrant by inclination, education and conviction, one of those men who have constantly appeared like evil geniuses in Russian history just at the time when conditions were most promising and turned the Russian rulers from liberalism back into the path of reaction.' A later report in the reactionary organ, the 'Russian Banner,' intimates that his death was due to poison.

Affairs in Russia grow no better. The terrorists have passed formal sentence of death on the Czar, Czarina, the Imperial children, and the Grand Dukes, and aim to wipe out the entire imperial family. Several terrorists, of whom the police until now have been able to keep close track, have disappeared and the gravest fears are felt. The Czar, by special advice of his ministers, is prolonging his cruise in Finnish waters. A plot to kill the Czar had he gone to the funeral of Gen. Trepoff has been discovered. Six members of his household are implicated, one of whom has committed suicide. Three members of the defunct Parliament, who signed the Viborg Manifesto have been expelled from the Russian Nobility. Within a few days it is said entire religious freedom will be proclaimed throughout the whole country.

This follows the distribution of land, and will be followed in turn by laws enlarging the rights of the Jews.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British squadron at Manila during the Spanish-American war, died at Gibraltar on September 17, of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days. Rear-Admiral Chichester was chief of the sea transport service during the South African war. His work in transporting a quarter of a million men five thousand miles to South Africa won him great praise. It was he who, according to report, 'stood by' the Americans in Manila Bay at a time when friction between Admiral Dewey and the German commander seemed likely to lead to serious consequences. One account of the affair, printed in a London paper, said that 'When the American and German fleets were grinning defiance at each other in parallel lines, their decks cleared for action, Captain Chichester stolidly steered the British squadron between them, giving an exhibition of calmness, tact and nautical good humor that probably saved a battle which would have resulted in disaster to the peace of the world.'

The insurrection in Cuba continues. President Palma, on September 10, issued a decree suspending all constitutional decrees in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara and Havana, putting all three under martial law, and ordering the arrest of practically every Liberal. Pino Guerra, the insurgent leader in Cuba, replied to the government's offer of a ten days' armistice by blowing up two railway bridges, cutting railway communication beyond Pinar del Rio, and attacking San Juan de Martinez. On September 13th a hundred and twenty sailors from the United States warship 'Denver,' with two field guns and two rapid fire howitzers, were landed in Havana, and camped in front of the presidential palace. Late at night a despatch from Washington ordered their immediate withdrawal, with the exception of a small guard to be left at the United States Legation. Later President Roosevelt wrote warning whoever was responsible for the trouble that the only way to keep the independence of the island was to avoid the insurrectionary habit and show themselves capable of self-government. A later despatch says President Roosevelt wrote only because of representations from British planters in Cuba, made through the British Embassy at Washington. In the meantime the revolutionists are wrecking railway bridges and destroying other property. Cienfuegos is cut off, and 3,000 rebels are marching on Havana. The Revolutionary Junta, in New York, has issued a proclamation declaring that President Palma is to-day the dictator of Cuba, instead of General Weyler, that the men who support him are the ones who supported the Spanish regime, while patriotic Cubans were fighting in the field, and asking that the illegal and fraudulent election of last December be annulled and a new election held at which every Cuban citizen will be given a fair chance to vote. Mr. Taft, the United States Secretary for War, is at Havana, and has reiterated President Roosevelt's declaration that hostilities must cease.

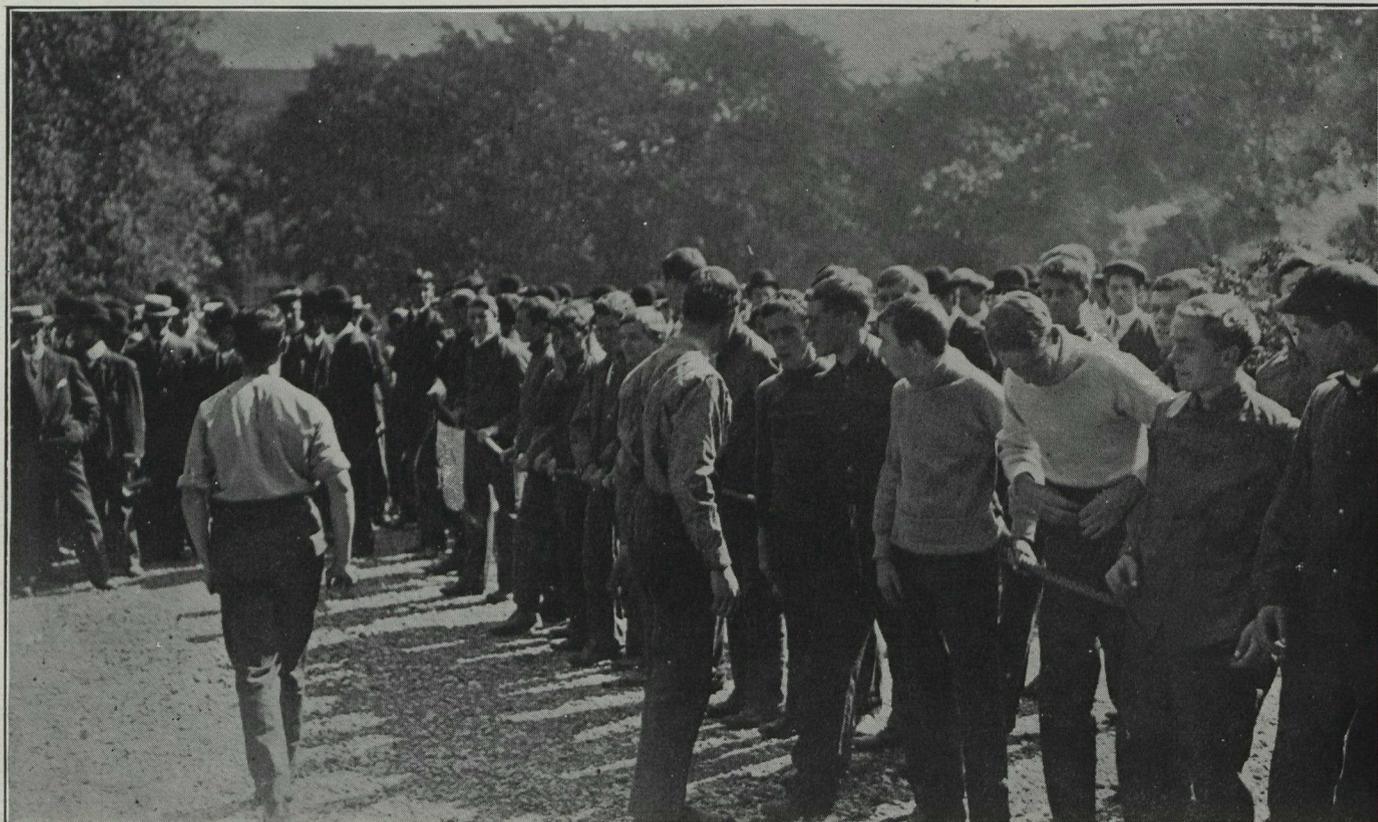


The Methodist Conference

that on amusements, has been deferred to the next General Conference. The pastoral term remains at a maximum of four years. The feeling of the Conference was strongly in favor of the Union of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, and an invitation was extended to the Anglican and Baptist Churches to meet the Standing Committee on Church Union. This picture was taken during the Conference sessions. In the front row will be recognized, reading from left to right: Rev. G. H. Cornish, Toronto; Mr. W. B. McCoy, Halifax; Mr. P. E. Butchart, Edmonton; Rev. Dr. Fottis, Toronto; Rev. F. A. Moore, Toronto, Secretary of Conference; Rev. Dr. Carman, President of Conference; Rev. J. J. Rae, Picton; Rev. R. J. Elliott, Waterloo; Rev. D. Rogers, Thorndale.

The seventh Methodist General Conference met in St. James Church, Montreal, last month, the Rev. Dr. A. Carman in the chair. It meets once in four years, and its jurisdiction extends over Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, and the West China Mission. It is composed of three hundred delegates, half ministerial and half lay. Legislation on rules of the Church, including the next General Conference. The pastoral term remains at a maximum of four years. The feeling of the Conference was strongly in favor of the Union of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, and an invitation was extended to the Anglican and Baptist Churches to meet the Standing Committee on Church Union. This picture was taken during the Conference sessions. In the front row will be recognized, reading from left to right: Rev. G. H. Cornish, Toronto; Mr. W. B. McCoy, Halifax; Mr. P. E. Butchart, Edmonton; Rev. Dr. Fottis, Toronto; Rev. F. A. Moore, Toronto, Secretary of Conference; Rev. Dr. Carman, President of Conference; Rev. J. J. Rae, Picton; Rev. R. J. Elliott, Waterloo; Rev. D. Rogers, Thorndale.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTO BY
HOMIER
MONTREAL



A University Rush

When classes open at the big universities, those who have just entered on their second year, exercise their ingenuity in devising schemes for the purpose of demonstrating their superiority over those who succeed them as newcomers. Several "rushes" have just occurred at McGill. The pictures show the Science rush. The second year men lined up at the top of the hill with a rope, and having arranged that the new men could only come out of college one at a time, bowled them down the hill in sections. But the first year in Science numbers over a hundred, and from the foot of the hill they fought their way up again, and the most impartial critics agreed that honors were fairly even. So that friend might be distinguished from foe, the juniors adorned their faces with black sticking-plaster. The McGill authorities discountenance rushes.



The Baby

An infant's introduction to a mirror is sure to lead to a "happy situation."



The Baby

These pictures might be suggestive to those who are looking for subjects for snaps.

The Military Camps



The 3rd Montreal Field Battery opening camp on St. Helen's Island.



THE MILITARY CAMPS



SEVERAL thousand young Canadians spent their summer vacation this year under canvas, in one of the military camps established to train the men of this broad Dominion to scientifically defend their country against attack should the occasion arise.

Travelling on the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, one's eye is arrested, almost mid-way between the ports mentioned, by a picturesque mass of light color showing clear and distinct against the dark, wooded background. Taking binoculars, and extending to it a closer examination, the mass gradually resolves itself into a collection of smaller masses, then, finally, into white tents and uniformed figures. Such, as seen from the river, is the military training camp of Three Rivers.

The popularity of these training camps is evidenced by the large number of young men who elect, year by year, to spend their holidays under canvas. Much has been both said and written about the unpreparedness of the Dominion in case of invasion. Much might also be written, and to more effect, about these men, who are determined that this unpreparedness, if it exist, shall soon be a thing of the past. Furnished, within the last four years, with Lee-Metfords like the British Army, the militia has, by dint of practice, slowly but steadily been improving its accuracy of fire. In the Montreal district on the Pointe aux Trembles range, the green shooting (i.e., the shooting of the raw recruits), has, this summer, been remarkable for its excellence.

But it is not in rifle practice—important as rifle practice is—that the only utility of the camps lie. The old dictum 'a sound mind in a healthy body,' might be adopted by the militia authorities as their device and guiding star. While the training is necessarily somewhat stiff, it must be remem-

bered that the recruit does not spend the whole of his days in marching from nowhere to some place else of equal importance, and his nights in tramping backwards and forwards over a well-worn beat. Training he does—he goes to camp to train—but the training is of such a nature as to set his faculties on the alert, to harden his muscles, and send him back home with clear eye and brisk step.

At the Divisional Camps—that is, the camps of the rural corps—the training is for the first week of a very elementary nature. With the infantry, for instance, the instruction is in equid drill and manual work; with the cavalry, instruction as to the general care of horses, saddlery, and horsemanship. The remainder of the twelve days is spent in manoeuvring and in field exercises of all kinds.

The four large camps of the province of Quebec were at St. Helen's Island, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Levis.

On St. Helen's Island the annual training of the Montreal Field Battery and the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars took place. The experience of this camp was that, from the commanding officer down to the trumpeter, every man worked hard in getting all the experience, knowledge, fun and excitement there is to be had out of camp life. Reveille sounds at 4 o'clock in the morning, and by the time the smoke from the sun-rise gun has blown away and the last note of the trumpet died, each mounted man is in his place. The officers of the Battery are Major W. O. H. Dodds, Captain D. R. McCuaig, Lieut. J. C. Fyshe and Veterinary Lieutenant A. D. Cowan.

The Hussars went under canvas this year at the Island for the first time, and the results were highly satisfactory, Colonel Lessard, C.B., the inspecting officer, paying the squadron a high compliment for its general efficiency. The officers of this squadron are Major R. A. Brock, Captain J. J. Riley, and Lieutenants D. E. Cameron, J. F. Sav-

age, A. J. Howard, W. E. Date, and W. F. Vittie.

At Sherbrooke the cavalry from the Rural districts underwent their annual training under Lieut.-Col. F. Whitley, Brigadier of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, which is made up of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, 7th Hussars, 11th Hussars, and the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.

At the Three Rivers Camp Col. Buchan, C.M.G., commanding the province of Quebec, took command with a large staff. There were 2,000 men under canvas, and the latest drill in the 'red book' was carried out to the letter.

Military men feel, however, that, considering the importance of the work and the complexity of its nature, twelve days are insufficient to allot to the camp. The work cannot be taught and learned efficiently in so short a time. The men are barely getting accustomed to camp routine when the camp has to be left for twelve months more. Moreover, at all these camps, taking into consideration the conditions of modern warfare, the grounds are not large enough. To remedy this, however, the Government has recently purchased a large tract of land at Petawawa over 70 square miles in extent, and with an artillery range of over 10,000 yards in extent. The Government is going to great expense to make the spot suitable as a general training ground for cavalry and infantry.

The Militia of Canada is governed by a Militia Council, which is composed of the Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., president; Colonel L. F. Pinault, C.M.G., vice-president; Major General Lake, C.B., C.M.G., First Military Member; Colonel B. H. Vidal, Adjutant General; Colonel D. A. Macdonald, Quartermaster-General; Colonel W. H. Cotton.

There are throughout the Dominion 11 Commands and districts, and 13 Royal Schools of Military Instruction. There is also now a Dominion arsenal at Quebec.



PEOPLING THE PRAIRIE



ABOUT fourteen thousand people have come to Canada from the Old Land under the auspices of the Salvation Army, during the present season, a number which surpasses all previous records. The majority of these immigrants this season have come by the Dominion Line S.S. 'Kensington,' which, specially chartered by the Army, made several voyages. Every attempt was made to secure additional vessels, but they could not be obtained owing to the large passenger traffic of the various steamship lines.

In addition to the immigrants of every class, who arrived by the 'Kensington,' there were specially conducted parties under the Army's auspices, on the regular lines, which included many very excellent people. Such parties have proved eminently successful.

As far as religious inclination is concerned, the Army's immigrants of this season comprised: Salvationists, twenty per cent.; Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists combined, twenty per cent.; Catholics and Quakers, ten per cent.; and the others, miscellaneous or professing no choice in belief. Each immigrant was required, as qualification, to furnish a reliable recommendation as to his or her moral character, and ability to earn a livelihood. The major portion come from the

rural districts to enter into farm life here, but not a few were tradesmen and mechanics, while others followed no definite occupation.

Situations were found for all, who desired them before they left the Old Country, and were directed, protected, and inspected until able to go their way without further assistance.

Proper supervision will be made to see that this year's arrivals will not suffer during the coming winter.

Prior to the inauguration of this movement, the emigrant was somewhat disheartened at the prospect of landing in a new world alone, without home or friends, of being dropped down in a haphazard manner, and left to adapt himself to his environment. The Army has changed all that, and as a result emigration to Canada is becoming more popular.

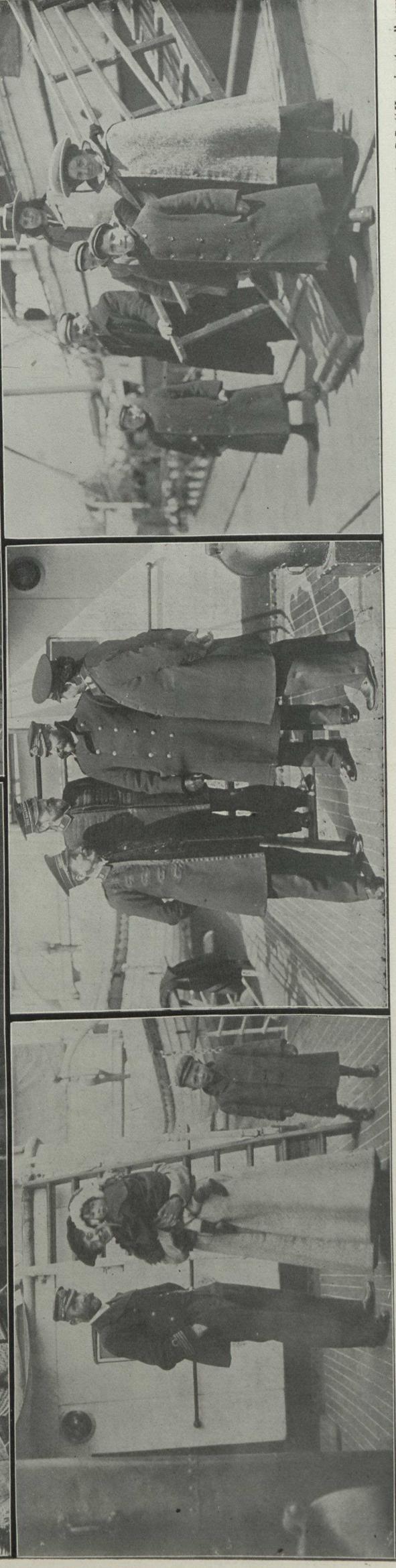
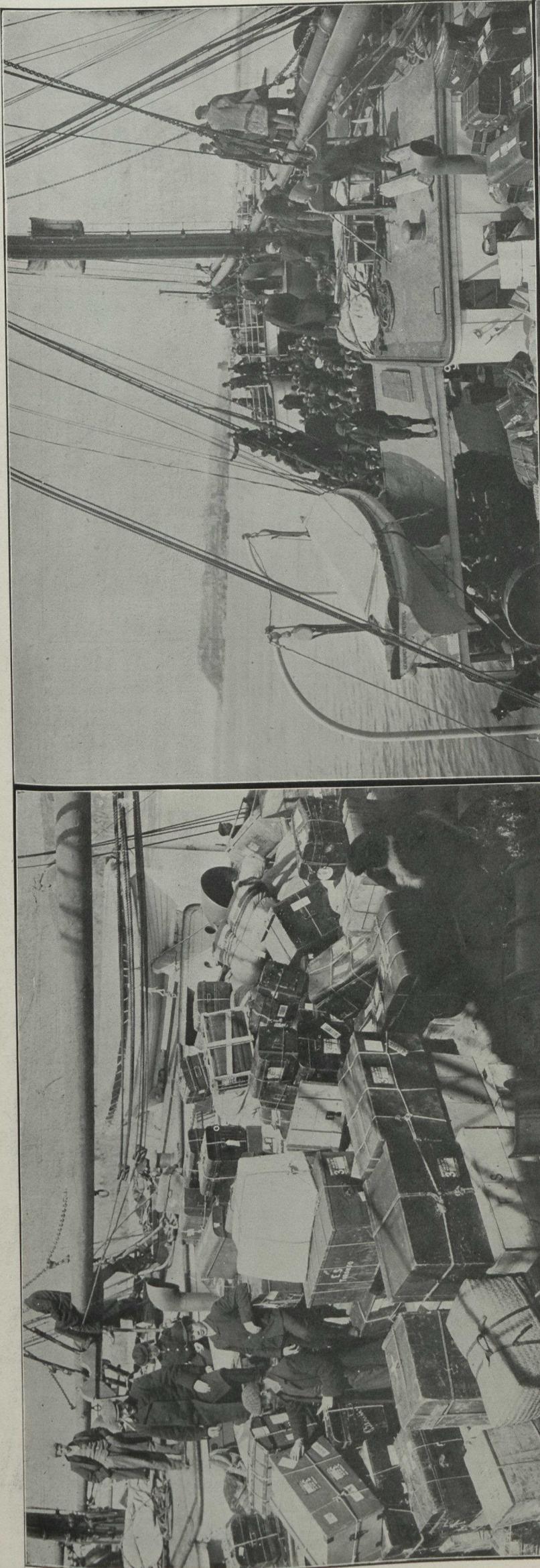
The organization of the Army is peculiarly adapted to this kind of work in Great Britain, where it has about two thousand corps, every one of which is an emigration agency. The same institution that finds a man out of work in London, England, brings him across the Atlantic, and sets him down on the prairies of the West.

Scores of corps in Canada, hundreds of soldiers, and numerous friends enable the work on this side of the ocean to be carried on satisfactorily alike to both Army and immigrant.

An idea of the immense amount of labor involved in the organization of this emigration movement may be gained from the fact that during the busy season last spring more than 1,000 letters were received daily at international headquarters, and half that number of enquiries were attended to personally each day. For a certain period it was absolutely necessary to have a night staff, and the offices were thus open to the public day and night continuously, except on Sunday. The greatest care was exercised in the selection of these men, for the Army refused all except those physically and mentally sound, and fitted by training or capacity to take up the battle of life in Canada seriously and successfully.

For next year the Salvation Army has outlined a gigantic scheme, which aims at bringing to Canada no fewer than 100,000 desirable immigrants. Arrangements have already been made for a large number of Scandinavians,—the men for railway construction, and the women for domestic service. More than two thousand will be selected from Northern Europe. The new colony at Tisdale, Sask., will be augmented by probably seventy-five families, as the heads of sixty families are now on the waiting list.

During the winter months the Army will endeavor to direct the tide of emigration from the British Isles towards Australia, where it is now almost spring.



Canada's New Citizens
 which is seen in the distance. The central lower picture shows a group composed of (reading from left to right) Col. Hay, Chief Secretary of the S.A. in Great Britain; Commissioner Coombs, head of the S.A. in Canada; Captain Roberts, in command of the Dominion Line S.S. "Kensington"; and Brigadier Howell, the Army's Secretary for Immigration in Canada. The pictures at left and right show the kind of people Canada is getting. Photos by Parker, New York.

The most striking feature of the immigration season this year was the bringing out of fourteen thousand colonists by the Salvation Army. The last party came by the S.S. "Kensington," some pictures of the arrival of which at Quebec are given above. The upper views show the mass of baggage ready for landing and the new arrivals taking their first look at the Ancient Capital, which is seen in the distance. The central lower picture shows a group composed of (reading from left to right) Col. Hay, Chief Secretary of the S.A. in Great Britain; Commissioner Coombs, head of the S.A. in Canada; Captain Roberts, in command of the Dominion Line S.S. "Kensington"; and Brigadier Howell, the Army's Secretary for Immigration in Canada. The pictures at left and right show the kind of people Canada is getting. Photos by Parker, New York.



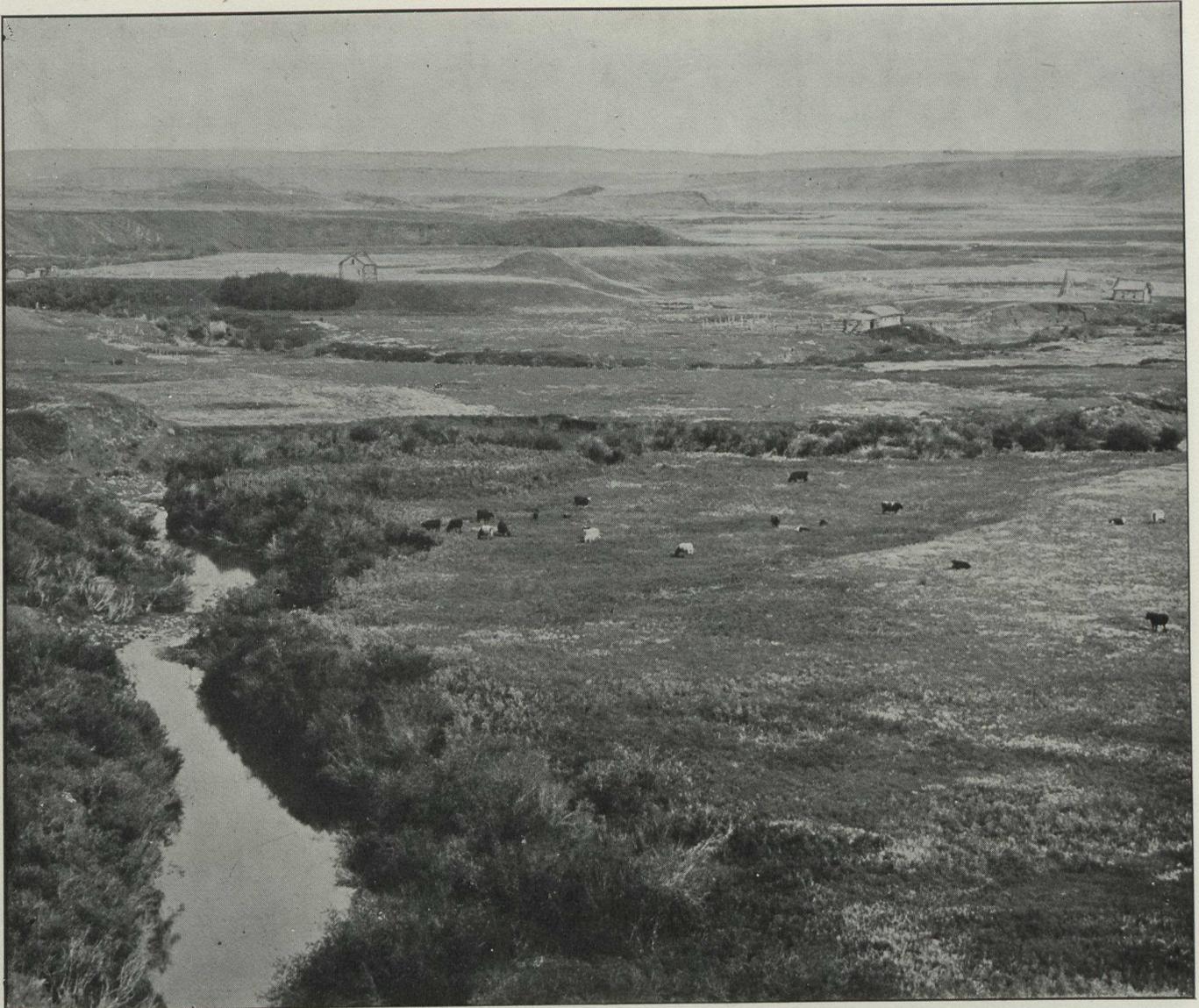
Mr. Bryan's Welcome Home

Mr. W. J. Bryan, who is to be a prominent figure in the next Presidential campaign, was given a great reception in New York recently on his return from a tour around the world. He addressed a throng in Madison Square Gardens. Mr. Bryan is the central figure in the picture, with Acting Mayor McGowan, in the white vest, at his right. Photo by George Grantham Bain.



A Habitant Family

There are still some homes in the Province of Quebec where the hum of the spinning-wheel is heard.



The Plains of the West

This remarkable photograph, giving a vivid idea of the country included in the new Provinces, was taken north of Gleichen, Alberta.



"Where Speckled Trout Abound"

Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the Grand Trunk Railway System, trying his luck in the waters of the Algonquin National Park, Ontario.

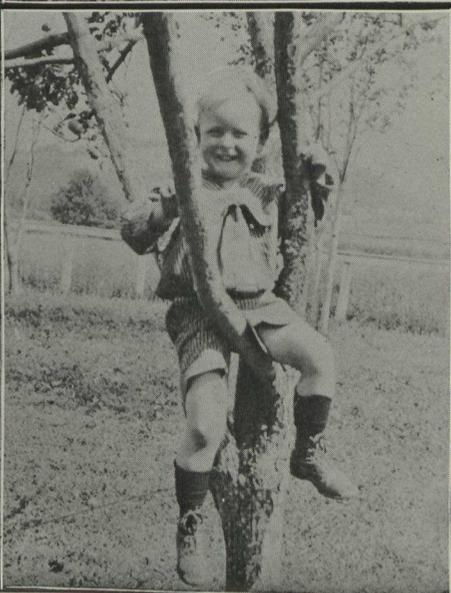
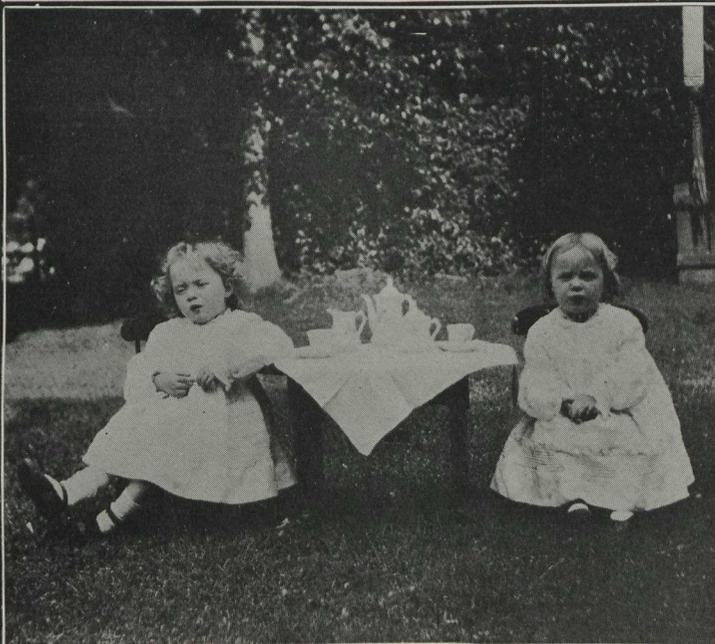
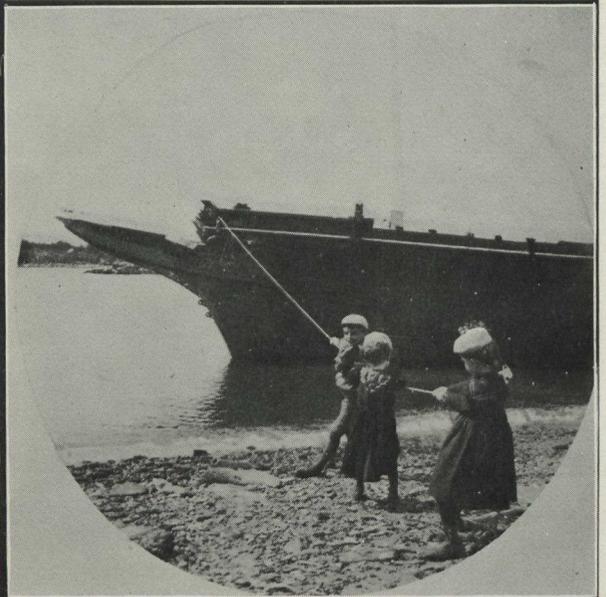
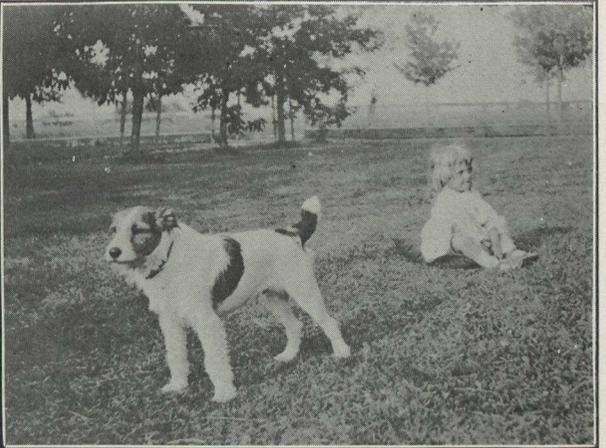
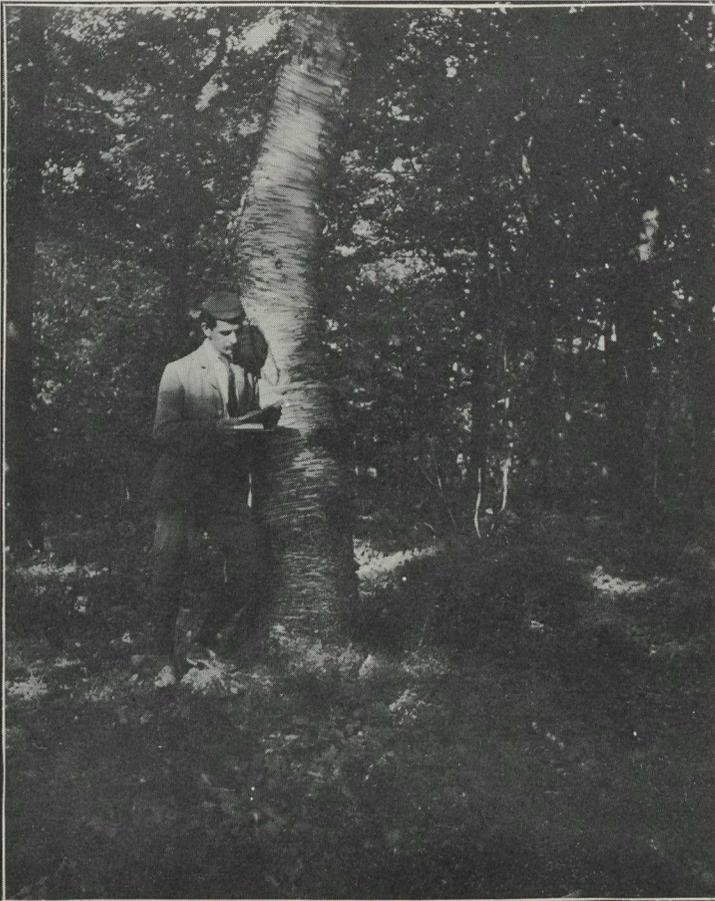
SOVEREIGN PHOTO CONTEST

The publishers of "The Canadian Pictorial" announce a competition in which all those who care for pictures will be interested. It will be for the most artistic photograph submitted between now and December 31st. There are no restrictions as to subjects. Prints need not be mounted and should have a glossy finish. All photographs sent in become the property of "The Canadian Pictorial." The prize will be a gold sovereign (\$4.86). Send entries as early as possible, addressed: Editor, "The Canadian Pictorial," 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal, and marked "Photo Contest."

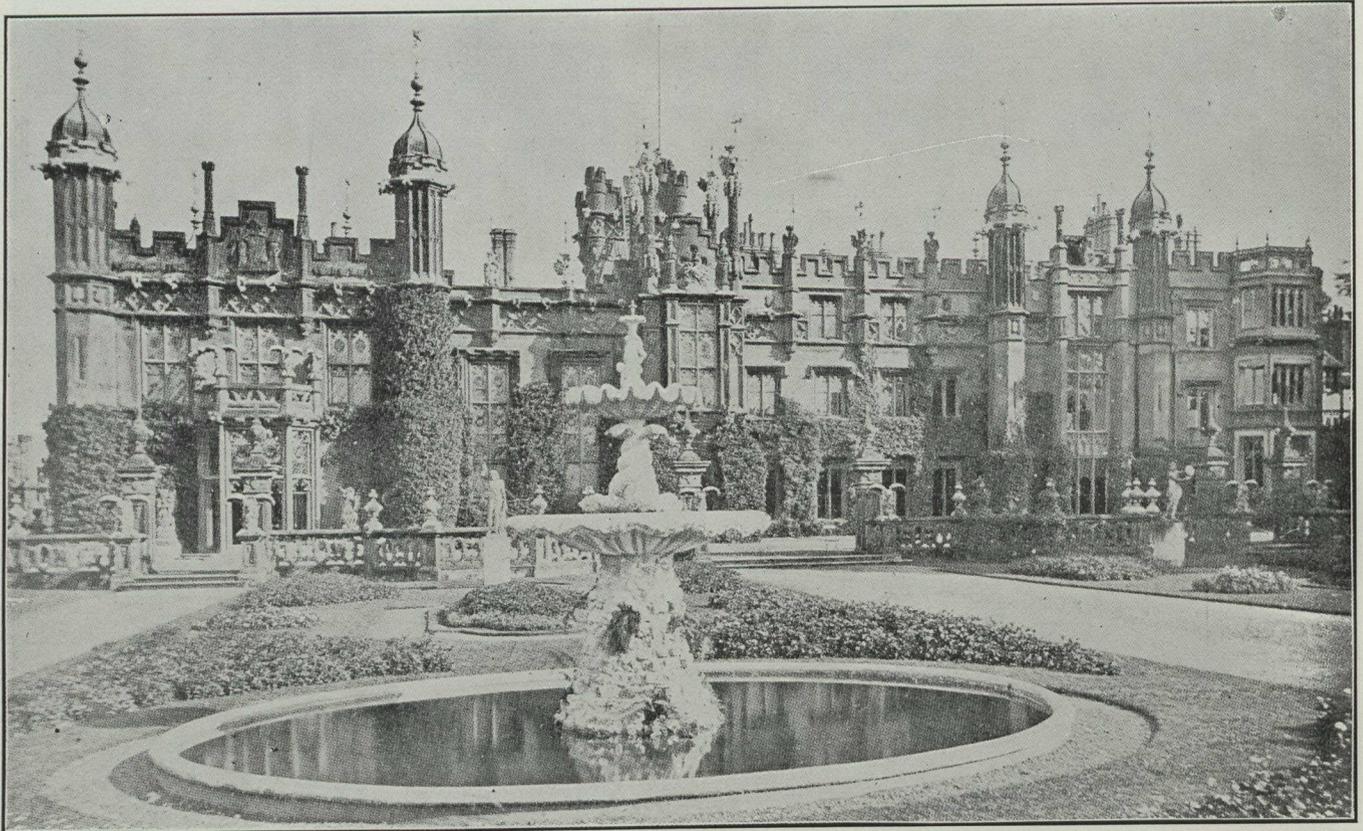
The pictures on this and the next page may be suggestive to intending competitors, but of course the ideas should be worked out with as much originality as possible.



F. W. Lunan, 95 Selby Street, Westmount, the picture at the upper left-hand corner, "The Secret"; John Galbraith, 144 Selby Street, Westmount, the one alongside, "His First Dip"; Miss E. G. McCaul, Deer Park, Ont., for "The Tug of War"; Chas. Sellier, 13 Gordon Avenue, Verdun, Que., the girls in the cool water; Miss C. Richardson, Westmount, the tiny bather at the foot of the page; A. Petrie, 444 Richmond Street, Montreal, "Her Faithful Friend," alongside.



Miss May de Jersey, 15 Tara Hall Avenue, Montreal, the picture in the upper left-hand corner, "The Letter"; Mrs. Wilmot Kissock, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., the one below showing Doris and Aileen Kissock (twins), "A Lazy Afternoon"; Frank Moseley, Strathmore, Que., the one in the upper right-hand corner, "Not Speaking"; S. C. Stevens, 4846 Western Avenue, Westmount, "The Three Jolly Wreckers"; Mr. G. T. Jenkin, 205 Ash Avenue, Montreal, the boys kissing; Miss A. P. Thomson, 48a McGill College Avenue, the boy in the tree; and M. Whitman, 199 Pleasant Street, Halifax, N.S., the happy picnic party.



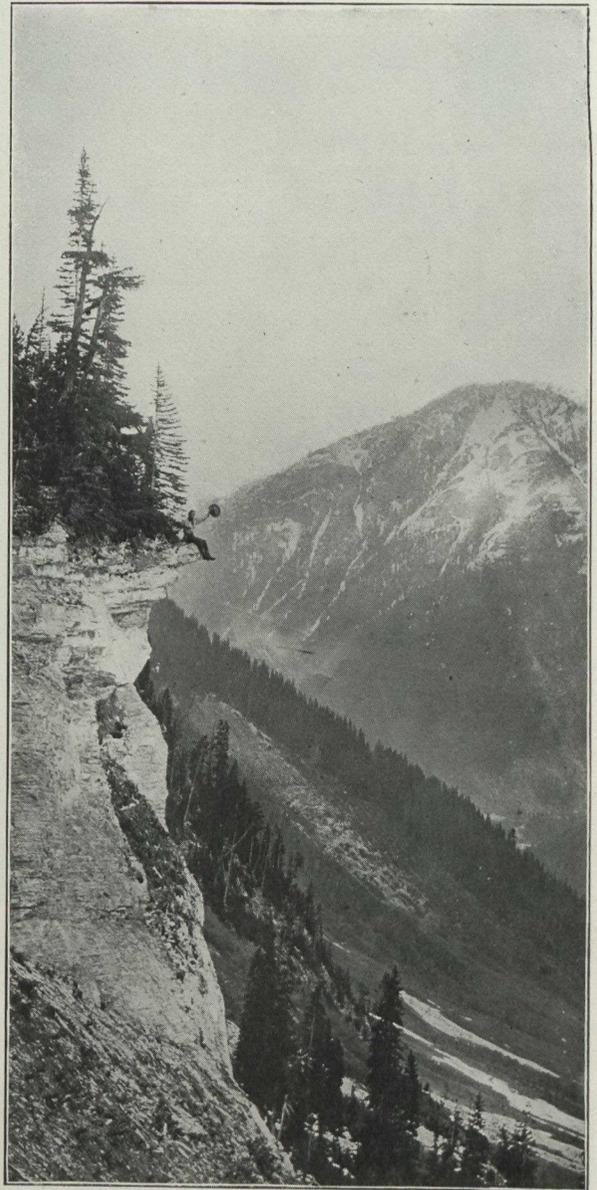
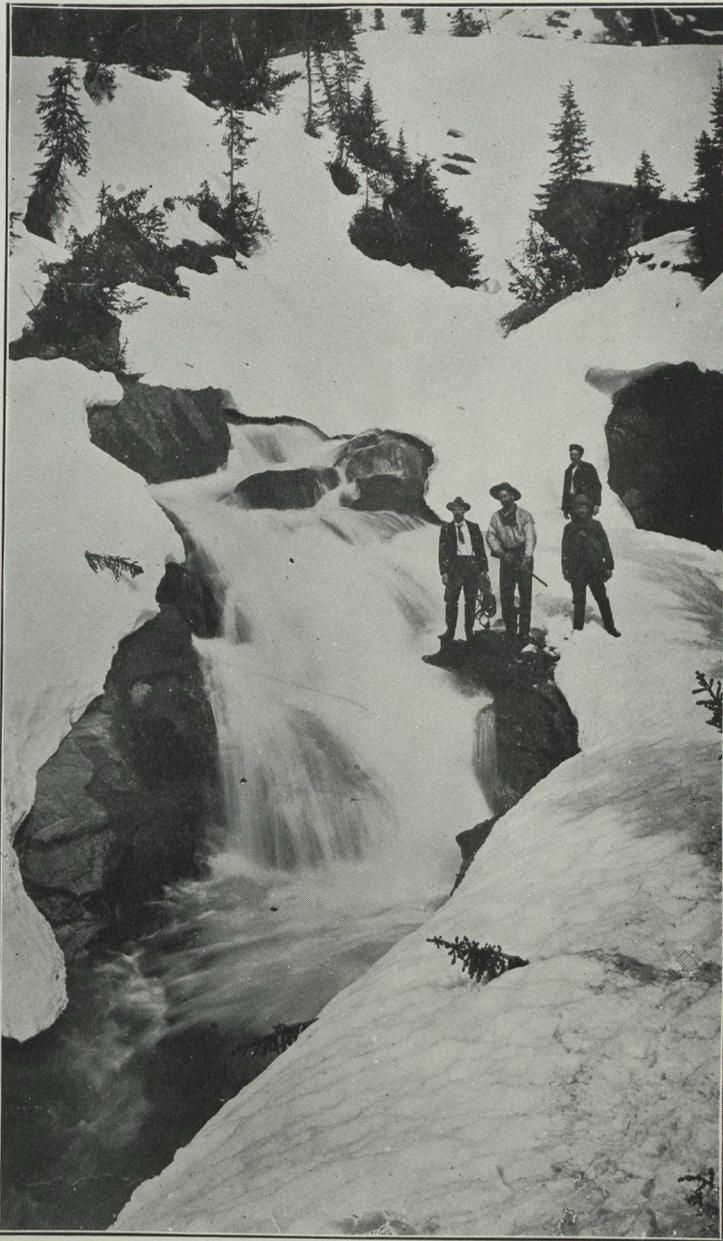
Lord Strathcona's Seat

On a fine Saturday last summer Lord and Lady Strathcona gave a garden party at "Knebworth" Herts. to fifteen hundred guests, a large proportion of whom were Canadians visiting the old land. Four special trains conveyed the guests from King's Cross Station, London.



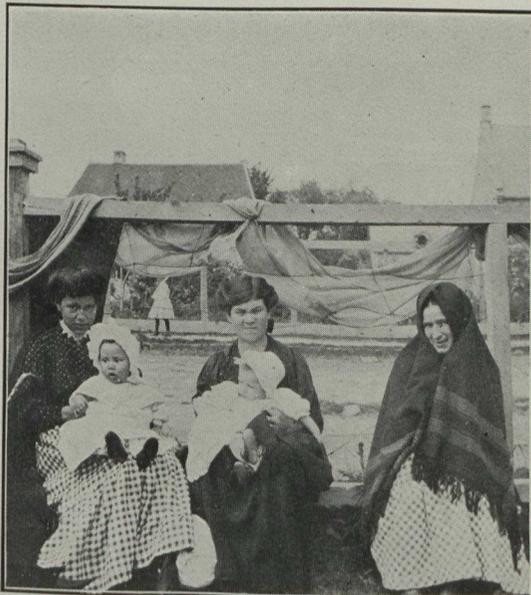
Drawing-room at Knebworth

The mansion dates back to 1653 and is inseparably connected with the name of Bulwer Lytton. The property was purchased by Sir Robert Lytton in the year 1492. Lord Strathcona holds it under lease from the Earl of Lytton. These pictures are from the English illustrated paper, "Canada."



The Caves of Cheops

The wonderful new caves recently discovered in the Selkirks by Mr. C. H. Deutschmann, and now named "The Caves of Cheops," are situated in the Selkirk National Park, two miles north of the Ross Peak water tank, on the C.P.R., and five and a half miles west of Glacier House. They are above the perpetual snow line. Mr. W. Ayres, who made a report for the Dominion Government on the caves, says they were cut out of solid marble by the water of Conger Creek, and must have taken 40,000 years to form. The caves are of tremendous size, are full of fantastic water-carvings, and the reverberating roar of the water as it plunges into the black depths below is awe-inspiring. One of the photos above depicts Point Lookout, at the entrance to the Valley of Caves, and shows Illecillewaet Glacier in the distance. The other shows the entrance to the caves, this entrance being in shape curiously like an Indian's head.



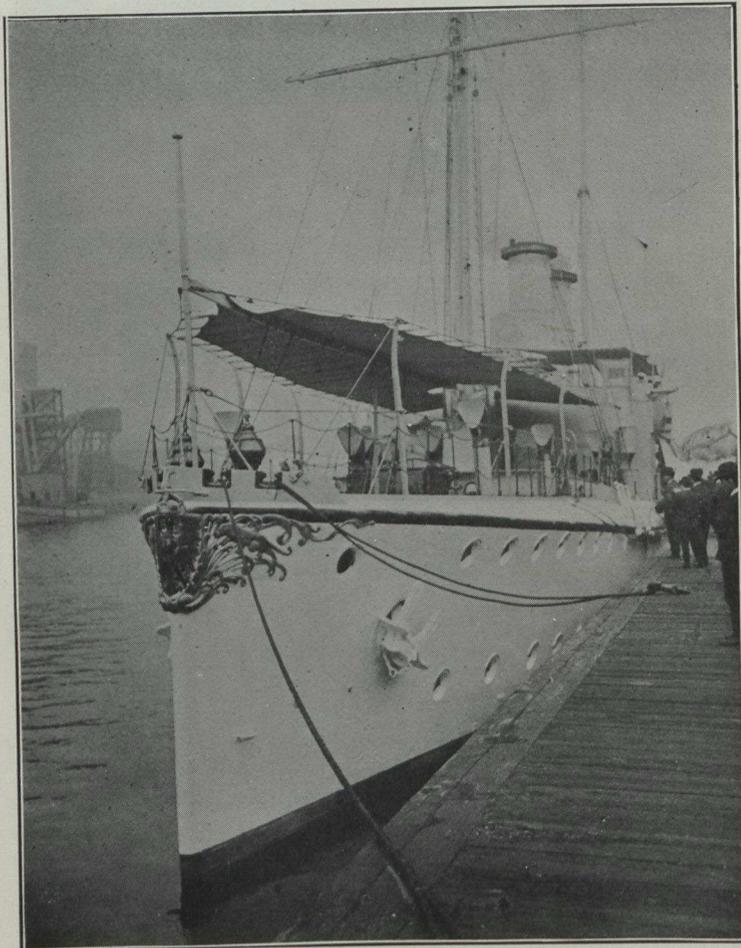
A Visit to Caughnawaga

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society visited the Indian village recently, and the peaceful descendants of the warlike Iroquois donned holiday attire in their honor.



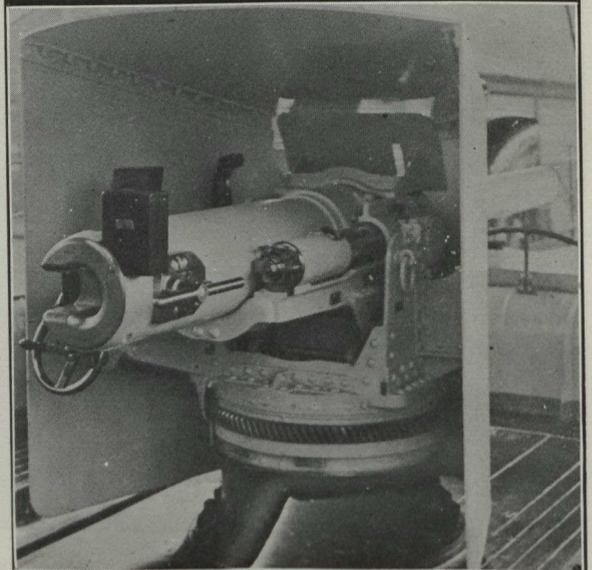
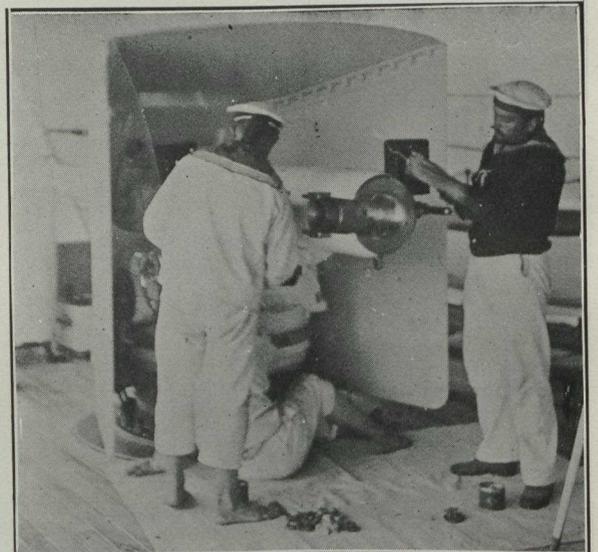
At the Dike Playground

A merrier, livelier crowd of boys and girls would be hard to find than those who have gathered daily through the summer at the Dike. This playground, conducted by a ladies' committee of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, with the help of contributions from citizens, has been a source of much enjoyment and benefit to the children through the hot weather. In the background stretches the St. Lawrence, in which the youngsters wade, bathe, and learn to swim.



A German Gunboat

The "Panther," one of the smaller vessels of the German navy, visited the harbor of Montreal last month, and her officers and men were entertained by the citizens. She is 1,000 tons, very smart and trim, and carries two four-inch guns, six Maxim guns, and six machine rifles. She is commanded by Captain Timme, who has 9 officers and 120 men under him.



- Woman and Her Interests -

THE AUTUMN FASHIONS

IT is even yet too early to speak with decision of the autumn styles in detail lest one's conclusions may be found to have been drawn from insufficient evidence, yet the general trend of fashion can already be noticed. These are, it appears, no radical departures or startling innovations. Indeed, it would be difficult to suggest any mode that has not been more or less in evidence, within quite recent seasons. During the

last few years we have been treated to all manner of picturesque styles, from the dashing Gainsborough to the beruffled little lady of the Watteau period; the different 'Louis' modes, the early Victorian and the decade or two earlier in date, and finally the Empire and Princess models, all with a charm of their own.

For the useful coat and skirt suit, there is a return to the more strictly tailored effect in the jacket, which is either hip-length or three-quarter length, and close-fitting. Most of the separate coats, on the other hand, are of three-quarter length, loose in both back and front, or with the front semi-fitted. Some of the 'dressy' long coats still continue to show Empire lines, either real or simulated by crossed bands, revers, and deep yoke effects. The shorter jacket, close-fitting and fastening to the throat has

a trim military sort of effect, particularly when trimmed with strapping and braid. This mode may prove too severe for the ordinary figure, and it remains to be seen whether it will be adopted, or whether there will be a return to the full, bloused front.

The entirely circular skirt has been superseded by the plaited or tucked skirt, of several gores. The box-plaited skirts are considered smart, and the skirts side plaited or tucked in groups will also be favored. Usually this kind of skirt is made walking length, as, if made with a sweep, the plaits are apt to become unfolded and the skirt loses its neat effect. The new skirts fit closely about the hips, and the flare of the gores begins about half-way between waist and knee.

There are rumors of change in that most changeable part of a woman's costume, the sleeve, but as a matter of fact no one can say with certainty what will prevail. Most of the elaborate gowns and separate waists shown thus far have the half or three-quarter sleeve, while the longer sleeve comes in the coats and blouses for ordinary wear.

The woollen goods are delightfully supple and delicate in weave. Plaids are very popular at the moment, in rich but subdued coloring. A plaid skirt is worn with a jacket of plain cloth reproducing the leading color in the plaid; or a plaid jacket in

short, military style, is smart with a plain skirt. For the woman whose wardrobe is necessarily limited, plaid is not a very wise choice, as she is apt to have to wear it so much as to feel it somewhat conspicuous, but otherwise it is a very pretty addition to the autumn wardrobe.

In a general way, grays have retained their popularity, and the gray checks and mixtures are about as well liked as they were in the spring. The red and wine shades, to judge from the many handsome materials, costumes, and hats shown in those colors, will predominate. Bronze and other greens are among leading colors, and it is prophesied that brown will be much in evidence, although we have had a good deal of brown in recent seasons.

As a trimming, braid of a variety of makes is used on all sorts of materials, and in combination with velvet, taffeta, and even lace garniture. Buttons are an important feature in the finish of the Autumn suits. Jewelled and enamelled ones are seen on coats and tailored costumes.

SOME OTHER MODELS

One of the new autumn jacket suits is shown in a gray overcheck, made with seven-gored skirt having foot plaits let into the front seams, and caught with two gray enamelled buttons rimmed with black and white at knee-depth. The jacket is close-fitting and ends about six inches below the waist, where it is laid in two box plaits. The fronts are turned back and held with the enamelled buttons, showing a white vest braided with soutache. The hat worn with this suit is a jaunty little sailor, with rather high crown, trimmed with Dresden ribbon and a black and white wing.

The princess effect is beautifully achieved in a black chiffon cloth, the skirt in corselet style with wide flare at the foot. The trimming is a plaited band of black liberty satin, edged on either side by a narrow Venice galon with square medallions of the lace worked over with chenille. This trimming is disposed in festoons. The waist has a bolero front and fitted back, with a girdle into which the bolero fronts are gathered. The girdle is drawn up in front to the top of the corselet, where it is finished with a buckle. There is a yoke of the Venice lace, worked with chenille and surrounding this is a shaped piece of velvet that descends with stole effect to the girdle; this is covered with a galon of the Venice lace and the same trims the sides of the waist, starting from the tip of the shoulder, and finishes the puff of the elbow sleeve. The yoke closes on the left shoulder and the left side of the waist, with the velvet band, is hooked over on to the front, which is trimmed with the lace medallion. There are undersleeves of the lace with chenille.

A costume with long, graceful lines is developed in a bronze green cloth. The seams of the long coat, which fits closely with the bottom of the skirt portion circular, are covered with straps of the material ending in three loops near the hem. The fronts are closed, and edged with a diamond braid which above the bust outlines a chemisette of cream broad-cloth trimmed with a narrow mixed tan and gold soutache. Over the shoulder is a circular cap fastened to the garment under a stitched strap which runs from the bust line over the shoulder to the same depth at the back, and finishes with three loops. The cuff of the sleeve is also of the cream broad-cloth, trimmed to match the collar, with a band of the diamond braid above it. The skirt is plain flaring full about the hem, and simply trimmed horizontally with straps of the material.



Dinner-dress of Pale Pink Chiffon.

The skirt embroidered in delicate trails of wild roses and pale green leaves. The bodice is similarly worked and is finished with a lace berthe.



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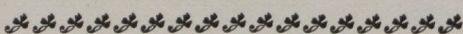
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HATS FOR THE SEASON



THE small hat continues to hold its own. Many smart little hats of the toque and turban order are prepared for autumn wear with the new tailored costumes. The small draped toque is made to fit rather more securely upon the coiffure than formerly, this desirable arrangement being effected by the ornamental bandeau, which is not

carried to such an extreme as it has been in the past season or two. The mohair capelines which were draped so effectively as the basis of some of the smartest spring toques, are reproduced with little modification in fine, supple felts for the autumn, the resulting toque, however, being rather an elliptical shape than the perfectly round little affair of the past, and, as has been intimated, not perching quite so airily on the coiffure.

Along with the small hats, some milliners are showing quite large chapeaux, while others keep to those of only medium size. On the whole, one will be able to please oneself in the matter of both size and shape, taking for the safest guide the test of becomingness. The element of plainness—comparative—enters into many of the hat shapes; that is to say, there is less extravagance of fancy in the twisting and bending of the brims. The crowns of both hats and turbans are a definite quantity, some of them several inches high with 'square,' that is to say, flat, top; others lower, and round or oval. The Scotch cap effect, in turbans, and also in the crowns of other hats, is well liked. Many are glad to know that the sailor hat, of various types, is with us again.

While velvet of soft, sheeny finish enters into the construction of many hats for winter, there are many fine felts, also of plain, bright finish, trimmed up with very modish effect. In the matter of trimmings, feathers of one kind and another are a leading feature, and the effect aimed at is very noticeably that of drooping rather than a perky upstanding. Ostrich plumes, plain and in ombre effects, are in demand, as always. Wings of different shapes, mostly rather long, birds and half birds—the latter, at least, evidently made, as they consist mostly of head and tail—are dyed in every shade. Among the novelties are what are known as blondines, which, worn in bunches, will take the place of the peacock feathers, the fad of last season.

The rose is still the queen of flowers in millinery, especially the large cabbage rose, which is produced in silky velvet of beautiful soft tints. Grapes are shown on some of the New York hats, and velvet foliage is also used. Ribbon, the finely corded and supple failletine and sheeny duchess weaves, forms a large part of the trimming on many hats. The fancy Persian and Dresden ribbons are used with telling effect, and some of the plain felts are 'smartened' up with a touch of plaid. In the way of ornaments there are some very handsome buckles of cut steel, and others which seem to have resulted from the arts and crafts movement.

A neat and becoming little toque in a fine, bright finished felt has velvet of a darker shade draped in loose folds from the front along both sides, and at the back there are three fluffy ostrich tips passing from left to right.

The liking for Scotch cap effects is developed very prettily in a turban of old rose velvet, the brim formed of successive flat clusters of ribbon loops in two shades. At the left side is a spray of blondines shading from rose into a dark shade, and a cluster of velvet flowers completes the trimming.

A pretty hat in three shades of pigeon

gray is a sailor, rather broad than round. The brim of silk is edged with velvet of the darkest shade, which also forms the crown draped around with tulle. Two shaded tips nod over the crown, and underneath the back is filled in with masses of tulle edged with velvet and held in place with a cut-steel buckle.

The modified tricorne has always its admirers, and one such hat made up from a soft, pliable felt in dark wine color, is trimmed with velvet of a lighter shade holding in place two birds combining several of the wine tints, the indented back of the hat filled in with velvet loops and cabbage roses.

Black and white are combined smartly in a toque after the torpedo shape, having the velvet shirred on, with big loops of sheeny satin at side and back, and three white tips nodding at the left well towards the back. A white toque, folded down from a soft felt capeline, had the rim faced with black applique, a bandeau massed in with black velvet under the left, where were caught two ostrich feathers, one white and one black. A little soft white ribbon in folds finished the crown.

OCTOBER WEDDING GOWNS.

Many of the October brides will wear gowns of rich satin, while others have chosen chiffon partially overlaid with lace to give it an appearance of greater weight. The princess lines are followed in those cases where they are becoming to the bride's figure. The satin gowns are plain and show hand-embroidery in silks, sometimes combined with silver threads and seed pearls, outlining the hem and the seams. It is a pretty idea to have the embroidery embody the birth-flower of the bride as its chief motif. However, a plain soft satin falls in such rich, graceful folds, it is often preferred entirely devoid of skirt trimming.

Charming wedding gowns for the bride whose trosser allowance is limited can be made of ivory net over radium silk, trimmed with folds of satin or with satin ribbon put on in a bow-knot design. The blouse bodice with full skirt is by no means out of favor. A draped girdle of soft satin coming down well in front and up in the back gives the modish short-waisted effect.

An elaborate wedding gown of white duchess satin is made with the front and sides in the princess mode, the trained back falling full in Watteau form from between the shoulders. The skirt has a deep border of silk embroidery in a conventional design of lilies worked in relief. There is a little bolero of point lace covering the upper portion of the waist, fastened at the bottom of the pointed yoke in front, and coming up short between the shoulders where the Watteau fulness begins. The short sleeves are shirred on the outside and finished with ruffles of point lace.

Another charming bridal gown is of white chiffon mounted over silk. The skirt, which is gathered to the waist band except for two or three inches plain in front, is finished at the hem with four chiffon ruffles, and a fifth ruffle is put on in a waving design a few inches higher up. At knee depth is a band of lace applique. The train of satin edged with a ruching of tulle is laid in a double box-plait at the waist-line. The bodice has a collar and yoke of fine lace, and a fichu arrangement of satin overlaid with lace except for an inch or so in width at the edge outlining the yoke at front and back, is folded into the girdle. The fichu is bordered at the outer edge with chiffon ruffles, which gives a broad-shouldered effect. Where it is folded across in front, are tiny rosettes of satin and tulle. The sleeves have one full puff caught just above the elbow with a band of lace bordered on each edge with two ruffles.



Empire House Gown

The Empire style is specially suitable for house dresses fashioned of soft, clinging materials. This model is developed in a fine, supple cashmere of Nattier blue, a shade at the same time soft and warm. The skirt is trimmed at the foot and a little below knee-depth with wide tucked and shirred bands, edged with gold embroidery and bordered on each side with a narrow knife-plaited ruching. The quaint fichu-like bolero is similarly trimmed with knife-plaitings. The collar and pointed yoke are of cream-colored lace.

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SALADS AND SALAD-MAKING.

The salad is an important part of the menu the year round, being both appetizing and helpful. There are many different salads which can be prepared with little trouble or expense, and some kind of salad should be served with dinner or luncheon each day. For a formal luncheon or dinner the salad forms a separate course, but with the regular family dinner it can be served on a separate plate at the same time as the meat course.

Meat and fish salads contain a large amount of nutriment, but green and fruit salads are equally desirable because of the fresh acids and mineral matter which they contain. The salad dressing, when largely composed of oil, is of value because of the ease with which it is digested.

For a rich and simple dressing nothing can exceed a well-made mayonnaise. To prepare this have all utensils and materials as well chilled as possible. Drop the yolk of a raw egg in a bowl, add a third of a teaspoonful of lemon juice and stir. Sugar and mustard may be added, but the true mayonnaise needs neither. When the yolk is perceptibly thickened, drop in from a measured half pint of olive oil about a teaspoonful, stirring steadily and always in the same direction. Gradually add more

oil until the mixture is very thick indeed, then drop in a little more lemon juice; never add too much acid at one time or the oil is cut to such an extent that it is hard to regain the body required in good mayonnaise. When the bowl can be placed in a larger dish of cracked ice or ice water an egg beater may now be substituted for spoon or fork and progress will be more rapid. Altogether from two to three table-spoonfuls of lemon juice will be required for this quantity of oil. When completed, the mayonnaise should be glossy and jelly-like in texture.

Celery and Apple Salad.—A new idea in celery and apple salad is to grate the apples, which should be tart and firm, into the mayonnaise dressing. The celery, shredded and crisp, should be served on chilled lettuce leaves, with the apple mayonnaise poured over.

Chicken Salad.—Cut some cold cooked chicken into very small cubes but do not chop it. Mix with an equal measure of finely cut celery and add a little mayonnaise to moisten. Shape into a mound on a salad dish and spread mayonnaise smoothly over it. Garnish with a border of cup-shaped lettuce leaves alternating with slices of hard boiled egg.

THINGS USEFUL TO KNOW.

To clean cut glass and leave it clean and sparkling, wash the pieces with warm soap-suds, then cover them over with sawdust. The sawdust must be that from hard wood, and should be sifted to take out any hard bits, and warmed before using. When the glass is dry, take it out of the saw-dust, and brush it with a soft brush.

Lemons will remain fresh longer if they are hung up in a bag of net, in a cool place. The bag can be made by netting pieces of string together. More juice can be extracted from a lemon if it is heated before squeezing than would otherwise be obtained.

Low shoes, when new, often blister the heels by slipping just a little as the wearer walks. To prevent this it is well to rub the inside of the shoe at the heel with soap before putting it on.

To Trap Ants.—Dissolve a little sugar in boiling water. Soak up with a sponge, and scatter a little powdered sugar over its surface. Lightly squeeze. Then place where ants have been seen. They will penetrate into the thousand apertures of the sponge, which can then be plunged into boiling water, and be afterwards rinsed.

When necessary to iron a rough dry garment at once, try this method:—Dampen, roll tight, wrap in a cloth, and then in paper, and put into the oven while the irons are heating. Evaporation will cause it to be thoroughly dampened in time, but care must be taken that the oven is not hot enough to burn the goods.

When repapering a room it is well understood that for sanitary reasons all the old paper should be removed. Moreover, grease spots in the old paper may keep the new from sticking well. If there are little breaks in the plaster the damage is not repaired by papering over it, for the paper drawn tight like a drumhead will break easily. Mix some Plaster of Paris with water and fill the places where holes have been gouged in the wall or a nail has been driven. Right preparation of surfaces means much in both papering and painting.



LADIES SHIRT WAIST—NO. 1011.

This waist can be made up to advantage in linen or any of the wash materials which are worn in the house right through the winter. Or the model can be developed in silk, cashmere, or fine flannel. The design has a yoke which can be made of insertion, alternating with bands of the material; or of all-over lace or embroidery with stitched bands of the material applied flat. Or, the yoke might be of the material worked with braid. Clusters of small tucks or gathers provide a graceful amount of fullness in front. The sleeves, which are in bishop style, can be made in long or shorter length, and finished with deep cuff or bands of trimming for shorter length.

The pattern is cut in five sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. For medium size three yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 44 inches wide, with half a yard of all-over 18 inches wide, if the lace yoke is chosen.



CHILD'S YOKE DRESS—NO. 1029.

This pretty little dress can be made with high, Dutch, round or square neck, and bishop sleeve having cuffs or frills. The mother who makes her small child's dresses at home, and wishes them to be simple, will find an easily made little frock in this design. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from 1 to 6 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over insertion 18 inches wide for collar and cuffs, for the five year size.

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WITH THE WITS



OVER-SHREWD LAWYERS.

Over-shrewd lawyers often furnish their adversaries with weapons. 'Did you see this tree that has been mentioned by the roadside?' an advocate inquired.

'Yes, sir, I saw it very plainly.'

'It was conspicuous, then?'

The witness seemed puzzled by the new word. He repeated his former assertion.

'What is the difference,' sneered the lawyer, 'between plain and conspicuous?'

But he was hoist with his own petard. The witness innocently answered.

'I can see you plainly, sir, amongst the other lawyers, though you are not a bit conspicuous.'

In another instance, a blow directed against the character of a witness forcibly recoiled.

'You were in the company of these people?' he was asked.

'Of two friends, sir.'

'Friends? Two thieves, I suppose you mean.'

'That may be so,' was the dry retort; 'they are both lawyers.'

The blow that destroys the effect of an adverse examination is occasionally more the result of accident than of conscious effort. In a trial, not long ago, a very simple witness was in the box, and after going through his ordeal was ready to retire. One question remained:

Now, Mr. —, has not an attempt been made to induce you to tell the court a different story?'

'A different story to what I have told, sir?'

'Yes; is it not so?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Upon your oath, I demand to know who the persons are who have attempted this.'

'Well, sir, you've tried as hard as any of 'em,' was the unexpected answer.

It ended the examination. — Rochester 'Herald.'



The Question of the Day.

Should there be a speed (and dust) limit? — Punch

CLEVER, BUT—

One night at a dinner some one asked Mr. Bryan what he thought of a certain trust magnate.

'A remarkable man,' Mr. Bryan answered. 'A man of wonderful ability. But whenever I see him I am reminded of the Scottish judge, Lord Braxfield, who, leaning down from the bench, said:

'"Yer a vera clever chiel, mon; but I'm thinkin' ye wad be nane the waur o' a hangin.'" — Chicago 'Inter Ocean.'

SUCCESSFUL.

'Lazely told me he was going out every day this week,' said Goodley, 'to see if he couldn't find work.' 'Yes,' replied Newitt, 'and he was successful.' 'Really?' 'Yes; he couldn't find it.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Not to Blame.—There had been a railway accident near a country town, and a shrewd lawyer had hurried to the scene of the disaster. He noticed an old negro with a badly injured head, and hurried up to him where he lay moaning on the ground. 'How about damages?' he began. But the sufferer waved him off. 'G'way, boss, g'way,' he said. 'Ah nobber hit de train. Ah nebber done such a t'ing in all mah life! Yo' cyain't git no damages out ob me.' — 'Christian Endeavor World.'

Quite the Contrary.—'So Miss Passay has a real lover.'

'No.'

'Why, I heard she had.'

'No; she says he's her ideal.' — Philadelphia 'Press.'

The Dropt Letters.—The postmaster at Benson's Bend chuckled happily.

'Yep,' he remarked; 'this office is ther headquarters fur simplified spellin'. Leastwise, this air there place where folks drop their letters.'—Judge.'

Why the Mail was Lost.—A Glasgow business house has received this communication from Bagdad, Turkey, dated August 6:—'The European mail, due here on July 26 has not reached Bagdad, as the post carrier's camel is said to have escaped while he was sleeping, and it is supposed it perished in the desert. Consequently the mail is lost.'—London 'Globe.'

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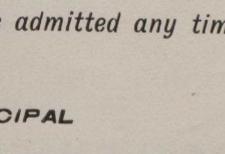
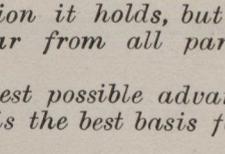
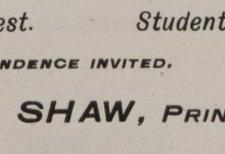
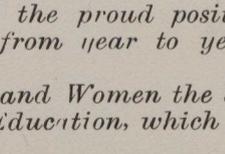
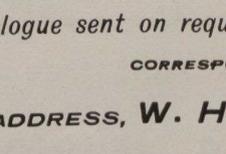
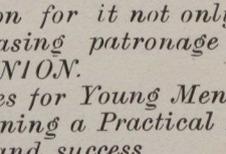
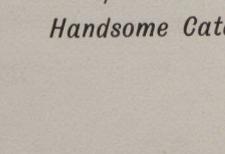
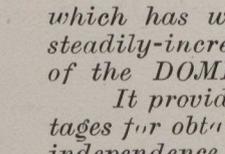
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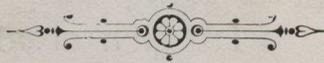
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