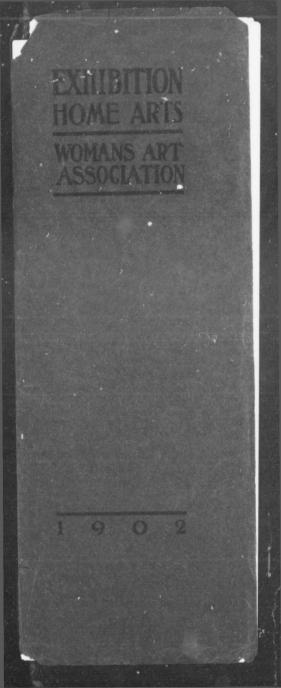
# PAGES MISSING





Montreal Branch of the Woman's Art Association

Under the Patronage of Her Excellency The Countess of Minto



MARCH, 1902



# Woman's Art anna Association of Canada

# (Incorporated.)

"LABORE ET CONSTANTIA "

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# COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT

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# Catalognes, Homespuns, Etc.

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# SECTION "C"-Lace

Miss Watt, Convener Miss McPherson

# SECTION "D"

# Furniture and Carvings

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Mde. Hector Prevost	Miss Roddick
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# Indian Work, Dyes

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Mrs. W. Peterson	Mrs. F. Adams
Miss J. Macforlane	Miss A. Cook
Miss S	
mot	Mathenson

# SECTION "F"

5

# **Decorated** China

Mrs. Crawford, Convener Mrs. McIndoe Miss Boyd

# Section A

# Catalognes, Homespuns, etc. Table cover, pale blue and

	white \$1	00
2		00
3	Table cover, green and white	
		00
		00
5	Table cover (small), green and	
	white	75
6	Table cover (woolen), indigo	
	blue and white	75
7	Samples of homespun, fancy	
0	and plain, per yard	45
8	Homespun, indigo blue and white check	50
	Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, from	
	Murray Bay District.	
1	Catalogne, 8 cents per yard for weaving only. Orders taken.	
10	Coverlet, indigo blue and white,	
	homemade dyes, 25 cents per yard for weaving only, 4 lbs. wool and 1 lb. warp to one quilt.	
	Nos. 9 and 10 from St. Sulpice	

District.

11 9½ yards homespun, brown 12 10 yards homespun, blue 14 50

- yards homespun, blue and 13 11

grey Thomas and the and the and the second s inspection as showing the results which can be obtained. They are exhibited for the purpose of showing what may be accomshowing what may be accomplished under direction. Homespun, Oxford grey, 9 yds.

- 15 Homespun, Cambridge grey, 734 yds.
- 16 Homespun, natural wool, 14 yds.
- 16 Homespun, natural wool, 14 yds.
   17 Homespun, grey, 6 yds.
   18 Homespun, grey, 23¼ yds. Made on Lord Mount-Steph-ens' estate, Metis.
- 19 Blanket, grey and red. 20 Blanket, indigo blue and white.
- 21 Skirt, scarlet
- 22 Blanket, white
- 23 Linen, 5 samples, price according to width, 25 to 40 cts. per
- 24 Towel, cross-stitch pattern, done by Woman's Exchange, Tor-
- onto. In use five years 25 Suit, homespun tweed, per yd. Nos. 19 to 25, inclusive, lent by Msz. Porrkovs, Island of Orleans work. Orders may be using these as samples. taken, using these as samples. An exhibition of homespun goods is held annually, and prize offered by summer visitors. prizes are

- cover, fancy, done by 26 Table Indian woman
- Indian woman 27 Table cover, rose and white, lent by MRS. J. LAING 28 Piano drape, pink and white, lent by MRS. P. MCINTOSH 29 Table cover, fancy, lent by MISS BETHUNE
- - Nos. 26 to 30, inclusive, are Tadousac work. Homemade dyes are used. Orders taken, dyes are used. using these as samples.
- 31 Portieres, silk catalogue, lent by MRS. H. H. AVRE Orders taken, using these as samples.
- 32 Portiere, silk catalogne 33 Blanket, handmade, 50 years
- old, pure indigo dye 34 Couvre-pied, homemade, pure flax
- 35 Cloth, hand woven. Riviere du
- Loup work 36 Piece of goods made from old 36 Piece of goods made from out red woolen curtains, unrav-elled, spun over and woven. St. Andre, P.Q. Nos. 31 to 36, inclusive, are lent by Miss MACFARLANK 37 Couvre-pied, blue, two shades, are unable of the state of the state of the UNION over the state of the state of the state UNION over the state of the state of the state UNION over the state of the state of the state UNION over the state of the state of the state of the UNION over the state of th
- l'Aigle work
- 38 Portiere, catalogne, 10 cents per yard for weaving only
- 39 Rug, handmade 40 Rug. 41 Rug. 42 Rug, 75 Rug. 42 Kug,
   Couvre-pied
   Flannel, red and white check
   Blanket, homemade dyes
   Towels, home grown flax.
   Nos. 44 to 48, inclusive, are St.
- Rose work
- 48 Portiere, silk. Orders taken

- 48 Portiere, slike. Orders taken
   49 Portieres, linen
   50 Rug, green and white
   51 Rug, blue and white
   52 Table Cover, blue and white, lent by Mrs. VOIGHT, Murray Bay work

- 53 Portiere, green and white 54 Rug, green and white 55 Pillow, striped, lent by MES
- CHAFFEE, Murray Bay work 56 Tweed
- 57 Tweed 58 Rug
- 59 Mat
- Nos. 56 to 59, inclusive, lent by MADAME LANGLOIS, Portneuf work
- 60 Portieres
- 61 Linen
- 62 Table Cover, large
- Table Cover, small Nos. 60 to 63, inclusive, lent by MRS. LowE, Murray Bay 63 work
- 64 Catalogue, blue and white

65 Catalogne, pink and white, per	
be-out yard	25
66 Quilt per yard 67 Skirt, homespun, blue and	25
white, per yard 68 Ceinture flêchée, 100 years old	50
69 Tuque bleue, very old	
70 Blanket	
71 Towelling, per yard Nos. 64 to 71, inclusive, l'As- somption work	25
72 Sheet, linen, per yard	50
72 Sheet, linen, per yard 73 Quilt, brown and white	4 00
74 Quilt, rose and white	5 00
<ul> <li>75 Goods, purple and black, per yd.</li> <li>Nos. 72 to 75, inclusive, Baie</li> <li>St. Paul work</li> </ul>	1 00
76 Catalogne, 6 yards	1 50
77 Portiere, white stripe	1 30
78 Linen, homespun	
79 Portiere, dark blue	
So Homespun, white	
Nos. 77 to So, inclusive, lent	
by MRS. K. MCPHERSON, Mur-	
ray Bay work	LL
SI Mats, lent by MRS. OSWALD, Ste. Thérèse	about
82 Towels (2), Kamouraska work, lent by MRS. RANKIN	
lent by MRS. RANKIN	
83 Ceintures flêchées (2), made in vicinity of St. Jacques de l'Achigan. The farmers'	\$17.00
l'Achigan. The farmers'	7111
wives in this district made	
all the sashes used by the Hudson Bay Co. for many	10
vears. They were traded off	14
to the Indians by the Com-	4
pany. The young Canadian	103000
girls were accustomed to give	71 00 -
a sash to their fiancés. The	
name comes from the arrow-	104
head pattern	por.
84 Ceinture flêchée, over 60 years	Pacers
old, made at l'Assomption, lent by MR. COUILLARD	ALLES
85 Ceinture flèchée, over 90 years	mes
old, worn for 35 years, made	
at l'Assomption, lent by	
MR. MILLER	
86 Ceinture flèchée, a large and	
fine specimen, over 100 years	
old, lent by MR. LOUIS	
SUTHERLAND.	
87 Blanket, homespun, indigo	
blue, a beautiful specimen,	
homemade dyes. Made in	
St. Mathias, P.Q. Orders may be taken, using this as a	
sample	5 00
88 Shawl, black and grey	0.00
So Blanket, brown and white	
89 Blanket, brown and white 90 Blanket, blue and black	
91 Dress, blue and red	

\$ 30 00 10 7000 for old ones

- 60 Franket, onle and voics of Dress, blue and red 92 Storm Slockings (z prs.) Nos. 85 to 92, inclusive, are very old and show the durability of homemade goods. 93 Rug, blue and white 94 Portiere, blue and white 95 Table cover, blue and red Nos. 93, 94 and 95 are lent by MADAME ROV.

96 Quilt, white	
97 Catalogue, price per yard for	
weaving	12
98 Portiere	4 00
99 Portieres	8 00
100 Rug	1 50
tooa Rug	2 00
100b Quilt, white calalogue. Baie	
des Chaleurs work	1 50
100c Towels, etoil de pays, each	25
Linen homespun cata-	*3
logne, 6 yards	3 00
rood Quilt, white catalogne	
100e Catalogne, pink	
Catalogne, with wool	
Nos. 100d and 100e lent by	¢
MRS. FISK.	
toof Coverlet, woolen, blue indigo	
dve	
100g Coverlet, cotton. For sale.	
Orders taken. From Ridge-	
town. Ont.	

# υ

# **Tribes of Indians** in Canada the Present Time Ai

MICMACS

AMALECITES

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Becancour,

Quebec, Pierreville and Becancour,

IROQUOIS

Mohawks Onandagas Western Quebec, Cayugas Senacas Tuscaroras Oneidas Some on River Thames

HURONS AND WYANDOTTES

Quebec, Lorette and Ontario, near Windsor. Western

Ontario,

Grand River

ALGONQUINS

q

Tête de Boule—Quebec, Gatineau and St. Maurice Rivers. Montagnais—Quebec, Lake St. John District and North Shore St. Law-

Naskopies-Labrador and North Shore

Naskopies-Labrator sunverse. St. Lawrence. Crees, Wood, Swampy, Plain-On-tario, Manitola, North West Terri-tories, from Hudson Bay and Pro-vince Quebec to Rocky Mountains. Chippewas-Minusces | Are the same Ojibways-Delawares | people under different name. Ontario, from

Olibways—Delawares y people under different name. Ontario, from Ottawa to Rainy Lake. Ottawas—Ontario, Manitoulin Island. Mississangas—Central Ontario. Pottawatamies—Western Ontario.

SIOUX

Blackfoot—Manitoba and North West Territories. / Refugees from U.S. Bloods—Southern Alberta,

Piegans.

Thinnies

# SARCERS Southern Alberta.

# Кименяз

Chippewayans Beavers Slaves Dogribs Yellowknives Caribou Eaters Loucheux

McKenzie River

and

Peace River Basins.

Stoneys

{ West Saskatchewan South Assiniboia West Alberta

# Section B

# Fine Needlework

	0 00
102 Linen and crochet lace, 21/2	
yards	2 00
103 Crochet lace collar	50
104 Linen collars, each	50
105 Crochet insertion. Orders taken,	0
per yard	50
106 Linen collar	35
107 Crocheted lace. Orders taken,	33
per yard	20
108 Crocheted lace. Orders taken,	20
per yard	30
109 Crocheted lace. Orders taken,	30
per yard	45
110 Tatted handkerchief	1 10
111 Embroidered brocade, sample.	1 10
Orders taken	
112 Cushion cover, drawn work	1
	1 25
113 Nightgown, drawn work and	
lace	5 00
114 Nightgown, lace	5 00
	15 00
116 Quilt, patchwork 117 Work bag	8 00
117 Work bag	2 75
118 Tea cloth, drawn work. Orders	-
taken	8 00
119 Quilt, knitted lace	
120 Pillow shams, knitted lace	
121 Doyleys, knitted lace 122 Edging, knitted	
122 Edging, knitted	
123 Yoke and sleeves, knitted	
124 Collar, knitted	
125 Bath mitts	
Nos. 119 to 125, inclusive,	
lent by MISS BARRY	
126 Quilt, white, hand-quilted in	
pattern	
127 Quilt, white, hand-quilted in	
pattern	
Nos. 126 and 127 lent by	
MRS. RANKIN. They were made	
in St. David d'Yamaska and	
have been some years in use.	
It is probable that orders could	
be filled	
128 Centre-piece, netted	I 15
129 Centre-piece, netted	I 15
130 Cushion cover, netted	1 50
131 Doyley	50
132 Netted frills for curtains, 6 yds	3 00
133 Lace, crochetted, 6 yards	75
134 Insertion, tatted	90
135 Ornament, netted	40
136 Tie ends, tatted	50
137 Collar, tatted	35
138 Collar, tatted	35
110 Collar tatted	35
139 Collar, tatted 140 Collar, black silk, tatted	50
141 Tumbler doyleys, each	50
142 Ecclesiastical embroidery	30
Lent by REV. EDMUND WOO	D
143 Ecclesiastical embroidery	
Lent by MISS WAUD	

- 144 Haudkerchief, very fine drawn work, lace attached to linen by special stitch. This hand-kerchief may be used as sample from which orders

- sample from which orders may be taken. Lent by MISS MILLS 145 Infant's robe, handmade Lent by LADY TAIT 146 Infant's robe, handmade Lent by MRS. KERRY 147 Exhibits of patch work, the WERKLY STAR. The work of subscribers in competition 148 Ouilt. crechet 148 Quilt, crochet
- Lent by MRS. ARMSTRONG 149 Handstitching on linen. Done before the invention of the sewing machine
- 150 Linen homespun, nearly 100 years old.
- 151 Sewing bird
- 149-150-151, lent by
- Nos. 149-150-151, 1ent by MISS BUTLER. 152 Beadwork bag and necklace. Very fine workmanship, 11 Very fine workmanship. It is interesting to compare this work with that in the beaded gartens, No. 456, in the Indian section. The former are the product of the skill of whites. The art of weaving the beads into the trans-incent fabric is it is claimed. lucent fabric is, it is claimed, a lost art. The superiority of the Indian design is obvious. Lent by MISS DEWITT

# Section C

# Lace

- 201 Pointe coupé. A modern example of the earliest form of lace. It is one of the links that join embroidery and lace.
- 202 Reticella. A modern example of the earliest kind of needle point lace.

203 Macramé. A modern example of the forerunner of all pillow laces.

- 204 Darmed net, An example of the second link between embroidery and lace. If it were a web embroidered in silk and colour, it would be classed with embroideries. If, as in this case, it is white, écru or black net, embroidered in linen or thread in white, écru or black ribecomes a lace. To this category belongs the Limerick lace of Ireland.
- 205 A Dentelle. A lace the back-ground of which is made of an even network of stitches known as "vrai réseau."
- 266 A Guipure. A lace with a needle point back ground of bars ornamented with knots. 205 and 206 are examples of needle point. The fabric is woven entirely by the needle, both pattern and back ground made up of single stitches, worked over a piece of parchment on which the design is traced.
- 00 Which the design is traced, 207 A Dentelle. With a net background, *support* and *support* and *support* and *support* refer to the background and may beapplied either to needle point or pillow lace. To this class belong Millanese, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Bayeux and Chantilly.
- Chantilly. 208 A Guipure. This example is a Duchesse, of Belgian make, and the term guipare applied to the irregular background. To this class belong Honiton, Chuney, Maltese and Genoa lace. 207 and 208 are pillow laces.
- 209 Applique (needle point). The pattern is malcentirely by the needle and afterwards applied to a net made either on a cushion or (since 1850) on a machine. In Brussels lace the running part of the pattern is often pillow lace, the roses and raised part needle point, and the net machine made
- 210 Applique (pillow lace). In this case the design is made upon the pillow and applied to a machinemade lace
- 211 Reticella or Italian altar lace, made by Indian women on the U.S. Reservations, Oklahoma Territory 212 Collar, darned net, price 2 25

213 Collar, darned net, price	2 25
214 Collar	50
215 Collar	50
216 Collar	50
217 Collar	50
218 Doyley	50
219 Doyley, needle point Orders taken	5 00
220 Pillow sham, darned net	

14

Orders taken

- 220a Indian lace, black net darned 5 00 in gold
- 221 Indian lace, black net darned in gold 10 00
- 222 Irish applique, collar and cuffs to oo 223 Irish applique, tie ends, sample 8 oo 224 Irish guipure, 1½ yards 18 oo Nos. 222-223-224 are the work

of an Irish woman now living in New Brunswick. Special atten-tion is called to the superior quality of this work. In the old quality of this work. In the old country its merit was duly re-cognized. This woman worked upon the flourness presented to Queen Alexandra by the city of Limerick, and which adorned her bridal grown ; also upon the layette prepared for the late Duke of Clarence, including the christening robe. Last year the Princess of Wales (then the Duchess of York) accepted a handkerchief of her workman-ahin. The Committee of Home ship. The Committee of Home Arts will be glad to take orders for her work.

# Section D

# **Furniture** and Carvings

- 301 Wooden chair, Canadian make, dating probably from 1700 air, hand made. The curves of
- 302 Chair, hand made. The curves of this chair have become irregular, Date about 1750
- from long use. Date about 1750 303 Head of Christ, deep carving. Found in an excavation at Pointe du Lac, near Three Rivers
- Had formed part of the tion of the old Parish 304 Carving. decoration of the old Parish Church on Place d'Armes Square, and then of the Bonsecours Church before restoration. A guild of wood carvers existed here in the early part of the 18th cen-tury. These did the carving for tury. These
- 305 Iron lamp, in use in Lower Canadian farmhouses

Nos. 301 to 305, inclusive, lent by WM. MCLENNAN, Esg.

- 306 Frame Lent by MISS BABY
- 307 Chair, with rush seat, made at the Island of Orleans
- 308 Chair, with seat made at the Hospital for the Blind

- 309 Sabot, hand painted 310 Sabots, small, used for match boxes Nos. 307 to 310, inclusive, lent by MRS. SPRAGGE 311 Tompline or head line used to sup
  - port large packages en portage Lent by Louis Sutherland, Eso.
- 312 Iron casting, made at the St. Maurice Forges
- Lent by C. T. HART, ESQ. 313 Banc-lit, or sleeping bench, a favorite article of furniture in Canadian homes, because of its manifold 11666
- uses 314 Chairs (3) of ordinary country make, from St. Dorothy, Laval Co., P.Q. 315 Wooden yoke, worn on the shoulders,
- used for carrying buckets.

- used for carrying buckets. Nos. 315, 314 and 315 are lent by MRS. YOUNO, Ste. Rose, P.Q. 316 Table inlaid with Camadian wood, made in Montreal Lent by MDR. CUVILLIER 317 Cupboard of Canadian wood, with maple leaves in poker work relief 318 Une huiche, copy of kneading trough the north of the state of th the country districts during 200 vears
- 319 Rustic table and chairs, made at Sault au Recollet. Orders taken. Each 2.50

- 320 Stool, deep carving 321 Stool, small, chip carving 322 Screen, mahogany, brocade panels
  - 40 00

323 Hall bench	
324 Paper knives, each	20 00
325 Frame carved	1 50
326 Frame	5 00
327 Mirror frame, carved	1 50
328 Frame for three pictures	8 00
329 Carved box	4 00
330 Tray	3 50
331 Box	
Nos. 330 and 331 may serve	
samples from which orders n	as
be taken.	lay
332 Wooden toys, for sale 333 Key rack	
334 Picture frame	50
335 Hairpin box	60
336 Teapot stand	75
337 Teapot stand	50
338 Teapot stand	60
339 Brass plaque	60
340 Brass plaque	6 00
341 Table cover, leather work	6 00
342 Sofa cushion cover, leather work	8.00
343 Picture frame, leather work	
344 Kodak book, leather work	5 00
345 Card case, leather work	3 75
346 Book cover	1 50
347 Tea tray, chip carving	2 00
348 Tea tray, chip carving	5 50
349 Tea tray, chip carving	7 00
350 Coffee tray, chip carving	6 50 6 50
351 Book shelf, chip carving	
352 Baby grandfather's clock, chi	2 50
carving	
353 Blotting pad, chip carving	5 50
354 Paper knife, chip carving	60
355 Teapot stand, chip carving	2 00
356 Bellows, chip carving	3 00
357 Bellows, large, tan, chip carvin	12 5 00
358 Bellows, large, red, chip carvit	1g 5 00
359 Frame, gothic, chip carving	1g 5 00 2 00
360 Frame, round, chip carving	1 50
361 Tea tray, chip carving	7 00
362 Frame, square, chip carving	2 00
363 Frame, small, chip carving	1 00
364 Exhibit from London, Ont.	1.00
Rec'd too late to catalogue	

# Section E

# Indian Work; Dyes.

- 401 Fire bag of solid bead-work, made by Ojibway Indians, Lake of the Woods District. This class of bead-work is a lost art and is practically extinct.
- 402 Pair of garters of solid bead-work. The owner obtained these garters from a refugee Sioux who participated
- 403 Coo stick. Piegan tribe.

- 404 Coo stick. Fregan tribe.
   405 Bead-work pouch. Sarcee tribe.
   406 Knife sheath, made by Blood Indians
   407 Belt, made by Ojibway Indians, Lake of the Woods.
- 408 Collar, made by Ojibway Indians,
- 409 Garters, made by Ojibway Indians, Lake of the Woods. 409 Garters, made by Ojibway Indians, Lake of the Woods.
- 410 Child's moccasins, made by Red River
- 411 Indian Doll made by wife of Hudson's Bay officer in the far North
- 412 Buckskin coat with quill work, made by Indians at Fort Chippewyar
- 413 Buckskin coat, worked in silk, by Red River Half Breed.
- Nos. 401 to 413, inclusive, lent by F. H. MATHEWSON, ESQ. Collection of grass baskets, made by the Abenakis Indians 414
  - (All for sale)
- 415 Esquimaux dog whip, made of folded seal skin. Labrador seal skin. Labrador 416 Esquimaux koo-li-tang, or winter
- suit-trousers, coat, gloves and boots. Labrador
- Esquimaux summer coat. Labrador 417 418 Esquimaux tobacco pouch
- 419 Esquimaux stone pipe, dug up when Moose Factory was founded
   420 Esquimaux stone pipe, with bead-work ornament
- 421 Esquimaux stone pipe, with brass
- 422 Four Hudson Bay Co. tokens
- Nos. 415 to 422, inclusive, lent by C. RUSSEL, ESQ., M.D.
   423 Esquimaux soapstone lamp, used for heating, lighting, cooking, etc. Labrador
- 424 Model of Esquimaux kayak, with hunting equipments. Ungava Bay
- 425 Esquimaux woman's trousers
- 426 Sealskin gun case, made by women of Cree tribe
- 427 Caribou-skin, cured by Cree women of Seven Islands and on Gulf in Labrador
- 428 Rabbit-skin blanket, made by Ojib way women, universally used in Hudson Bay Territories
- 429 Model of Ojibway toboggan

430 Bead-work, done by Montagnais women (Cree tribe) at Pointe

women (Cree tribe) at Pointe Bleue, Lake St. John Woman's snowshoes, showing clever design and coloring, Tete de Boule 431 tribe, St. Maurice

432 Snowshoes, made by Noscopics (Cree tribe). Ungava Bay

tribe). Ungava Bay Nos. 423 to 432, inclusive, lent by PETER MCKENZIE, ESQ.

432½ Bark frames, made by Abenakis Indians 23

25c and 5oc 433 Spoons (Imagaun), made by the Abenakis Indians each

300 434 Mat with ermine border (Cree)

434 Mat with children bolton (cree) 435 Bead belt (Cree) Lent by Miss Ross Orders for belts like No. 435, or made with colored beads, can be

436 Sheath for hunting knife (Ojibway) 437 Sheath for hunting knife (Blackfoot) 438 Sheath for hunting knife (Sioux) 439 Sheath for hunting knife 440 Fire hag, used for holding pipe, etc.

(Ojibway) (Ojibway) 441 Fire bag, used for holding pipe, tobacco, etc. (Cree) 442 Fire bag (Cree squaw's)

443 Belt ornaments, beaded (Sioux)
 444 Collection of Cree pockets, embroidered on leather or cloth, with beads or silk

445 Garters (Cree) 446 Garters (Ojibway)

447 Belt ornament (Ojibway)

case, beautifully 448 Gun ornamented with porcupine quills, fringe of leather bound with quills (Loochoo Indians)

449 Saddle with elaborate bead ornamentation (Ojibway)

450 Omitas or leggings (Ojibway) 451 Omitas (squaw's) (Ojibway)

452 Coat, moose skin, embroidered with beads

Nos. 436 to 452, inclusive, form the collection lent by COL. FARLEY, Quebec. Many of the patterns used by the squaws in working on leather are made in a curious manner. They take a piece of bark, fold it, and then bite hard upon it. It is then opened and cut out, and the pattern thus made is traced upon the leather.

The beaver tokens, examples of which are shown, have been used by the Hudson Bay Co. for more than 100 years instead of money for pur-poses of trade. The specimens poses of trade. The spe exhibited represent I dressed beaver exhibited represent 1 dressed beaver skin,  $\chi$  do., 1/2 do. and  $\chi$  do. In the spring the Indians bring the pro-ceeds of their winter's hunting to the traders and are paid in these brass tokens, which the Hudson Bay Co. accept as value for blankets, clothing, food, etc., whenever presented at their posts 453 Rogad, in common use in the Great Slave district 454 Fire bag (Cree)

- women for combing their hair. 458 Sheath for skinning knife, worn by Sioux squaws hanging from the belt, ornamented with tinkling fringe.
- needle containing 459 Beaded case. wooden needle (Sioux)
- 460 Squaw's leggings (Sioux)

- 461 Match bag, with tinkling fringe 462 Leather match bag, beaded 463 Child's amulet, belt, leggings and moccasins (Sioux)
- 464 Bag, made of green deerskin by women of Great Slave District.
- 465 Shirt, leggings and fan belonging to Pasquaw, chief of the Crees, one
  - of the seven chiefs who signed the agreement with the Dominion of Canada for land in the North West Territories
- 466 Photograph of Pasquaw.

Nos. 453 to 466, inclusive, are lent by MRS. O. C. EDWARDS. They were collected during a long residence among the Indians in the North West, part of the time within the Arctic circle. They are of un-

usual interest. Orders can be taken for belts emsimilar to No. 45632. belto sell bery well

467 Belts of transparent bead-work (Crees). Each

3 00 Sold 468 Belts of transparent bead-work (Crees). Each

- Micun 469 Belt of transparent bead-work (Crees) 4 50
- drughilate (Crees) drughilate dro Necklace of whales' teeth and beads worn by White Elk (Blood Indians, branch of 10 00 Blackfoot)
  - 471 Necklace made of bones and beads (Blood Indians) 14 00
  - 472 Belt ornament (Blood Indians) 2 00 473 Breast straps, finely embroidered
    - with beads (Blood Indians). 5 00 Each
  - 474 Blanket straps, solid bead work, with totem of the Blood tribe at the ends 10 50

in solid bead-475 Blanket straps work (Blood Indians) 9 50

476 Blanket straps in solid bead-work (Blood Indians) 12 00

HUDSON BAY Co., Winnipeg.

Attention is called to the excellence of this bead-work, which is done by tribes related to the Sioux, who are extremely intelligent and capable

19

all

482 ecklace (Blackfoot ans) 483 2 75 484 Collar, embroidered in beads (Siwash) 2 00 485 Game bag, made of raw hide McKenzie River 7 00 486 Sash (Cree) 17 00 487 Moccasin slippers 3 00 488 beaded 25 489 Papoose cradle 50 490 50 491 Sash made by Swampy Indians 4 50 492 Moccasin slippers (Cree) 493 2 00 494 Shoulder strap for powder horn 495 Two sling shots (Blackfoot) each 4 00 1 00 496 Two medicine charms " each 1 00 Two stone war clubs 497 each 1 50 497 Two stone pipes each 1 50 499 Stone tomahawk I 50 I 75 500 Chief medicine man's charm Tom-tom, (Blackfoot) 4 00 (Sioux) 2 50 503 Chief's tom-tom beater. (Sioux) 504 Fire-bag. (Cree) 4 50 505 Part of head-dress. (Cree) 1 50 507 Saddle-cloth 41 10.00 508 Dancing cloth. (Swampy Indians) 5 50 509 Leggings. (Cree) 510 Beaded pocket 3 50 Belt, embroidered in porcupine from Fort Simpson, McKenzie River 7 00 513 Knife sheath and belt. (Swampy Indians) 4 50 514 Leggings (Blackfoot) 7 00 7 00 516 Chief's beaded moccasins 00 " moccasins Sash of transparent bead-work, Blood Indians 4 50 20 00 519 Medicine man's wand (Sioux) 5 50 520 Pipe, inlaid, by Rainy Lake Indians 12 00 521 Pipe (Sioux) 6 00 522 (Swampy Indians) 4 50

- 550 Gauntlets, Cree Iudian work, made at Fort Chippewyan
   51 Basket, Iroquois, old type Lent by J. ANSON MACRAE, FSO.
   552 Collection of Indian curios from British Columbia, too late to catalogue
- 553 Beaded moccasins with tribal marks. bound in porcupine (Sioux)
- 554 Necklaces (Blackfoot)
  - Nos. 553 and 554 lent by MRS. F. STEPHEN
- 555 Gun case 556 Beaded pouch
- 550 neaded pouch 557 Leather coat, with fur as lining, work of the Naskopie Indians, a branch of the Crees inhabiting the interior of Labrador and Hudson's Straits. A compared to the second second second Straits. A compared second interior of Labrador and Hudison's Straits. A very fine specimen, deserving special attention. The design is painted in the leather in vermilion and indigo, which is mixed with fish roe. It is weather and waterproof. A small slick, serves as the brush. Labor should be in the work-much shift displayed in the work-much shift displayed in the workmanship.

Russell Kupper, HAMILTON, Esg.









Mus me Indoe

min Bryl

601	Pudding set	Not for sale
	Plate	44 4.9
603	Plate	66 68
	Plate (lustre)	\$6 00
605	Plate (roses)	7 00
606	Plate (conventional)	4 00
	Nut bowl	4 50
	Bonbon dish	2 75
609	Cup and saucer	Not for sale
610	Vase (lilacs)	
611	Cup and saucer	
	Claret jug	
613	Tray	
	Tankard	40 00
615	Vase (storks)	12 00
616	Vase (iris)	7 00
617	Cup and saucer	3 00
618	Cake plate (blackberries	) 7 00
619	Fern dish	Not for sale
620	Miniature	11 14
621	Cream and sugar	44 44
622	Cup and saucer	5.6 6.6
623	Tankard	40.00
624	Vase	10 00
625		10 00
625	Tea set	12 00
627	Vase	3 50
628	Jewel box	6 00
629		10 00
	Plaque (head)	5 00
611	Cup and saucer	4 00
622	Rose jar	15 00
611	Plaque (figure)	10 00
614	Plaque	6 00
625	Plaque	6 00
	Candlestick	2 50
	Vase	17 00
	Cup and saucer	5 00
	Olive dish	3 00
	Bouillon cup and saucer	
611	Tête à tête set	ii ii
	Bonbon box	44 44
	Vase	8 00
	Fruit dish	
	Tankard	15 00
	Panel	40 00
040	r anei	20 00

# Section F

**Decorated** China

# Woman's Art Association of Canada%%%

#### MONTREAL BRANCH

SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF HOME ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS.

FOR some years the attention of the members of the WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION OF CANARA has been directed toward reviving an interest in the AATS and HANDICANTS. One result of Exhibitions held by them has been a realization of the great benefit that would accrue to the country in general, and to women in particular, through the cultivation of the HOME AATS.

Owing to many causes incident to modern life, the thoroughness and appropriateness of such work are deteriorating. This is, both artistically and commercially, a loss to the country. To prove this, it needs only to point to the fact, that in other countries time and money are being devoted to the encouragement of skilled labour within the home, with the result that a new impetus has been given all Art Industries; that there is an increase of employment in such work (not alone in factories and shops, but in the homes of the people), and that the general standard of taste has been raised. In Russia, Germany, Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland, work for the marts of the world is being done at the fireside.

It is the earnest desire of the Association to encourage such Industries as Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Carving on Metal, Bone and Wood; the making of fine Needle-work, Pillow Lace, Handwrought Furniture, Pottery; the various Indian Industries, etc.

The Association already has branches in the important centres. Through them it will be able to establish depots for the reception and sale of work all over Canada. It also intends sending out Supervisors or Directors, under whose guidance workers may be trained, and whose care it shall be that good design, good material, and good workmanship,

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Montreal, St. John, N.B., or Halifax to Liverpool

IONIAN, Ne 10,000			ews,
BAVARIAN 10,37			rews,
CORINTHIA	٨N,	8,000	Tons
PRETORIAI	Ν,	6,100	Tons
TUNISIAN, 10,57			ws,
SICILIAN,		7,500	Tons
PARISIAN,	-	5,500	Tons

HESE fine new steamers, or others of the fleet, sail WEEKLY from Liverpool and from Montreal, St.

John, N.B., or Halifax, calling at Londonderry. ......

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H.& A. ALLAN, MONTREAL

shall combine to keep up the standard of these home productions.

To inaugurate this work an Exhibition of these HOME ARTS will be held in Montreal during the month of March, The intention is to gather a 1902. collection of such work as is now doing in the homes of our land. The interest and value of an Exhibition of native Indian work, especially of the older and better type of Canadian work with wheel, loom and needle, of such arts as are practiced among us by single individuals or communities of our constantly increasing foreign population, must, it is thought, justify this effort, by opening the market to these workers, by establishing standards of excellence, and eventually by proving that remunerative work may be done in Canadian homes.

Work which reaches the standard of admission will be placed on Exhibition for as long a time as considered desirable, thus establishing a permanent depot where such work may be purchased or ordered.

It is hoped that the studios of the Association may thus become centres of interest and education :--to the workers, who may there study good examples of Handicraft; to the general public, whose needs they may supply :--and to travellers who wish to study the characteristic industries of the country.

Any further information desired may be obtained from the Honorary Corresponding Secretary,

# MRS. JAMES H. PECK.

167 Durocher Street, Montreal.



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Telephone, No. Main



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1739 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1859

N opening this Exhibition of strictly Canadian work, the Woman's Art Association begs to recall to the public the Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts held by it in the autumn of 1900. Some may think it a far cry from the beautiful specimens there shown of the goldsmith's, the silversmith's and the carver's art, to the every-day objects now exhibited-from the delicate embroideries, the filmy laces, the gorgeous hangings-to the catalognes, the homespuns and the crocheted laces of our French habitant. But they are after all not so far asunder. In the idea, in the design, in the appropriateness, in the selection of materials, in the arrangement of colour, the art of the palace and of the cottage is the same. These conditions must be fulfilled alike in Gobelin Tapestry and in Catalogne.

In various parts of the country there is still a good knowledge of the handicrafts and not a little skill. It is true that these are dying fast, and we, in young Canada, already have our "lost arts." Can we not save what is left us of our own, and cultivate what comes to us through our citizens of foreign birth? The beautifying of life is not a trivial thing, and were this its only aim, the work contemplated by the Association is worthy. If Canada is ever to have a true national art it needs reckon first of all with that native to the soil-with the uncontaminated art of the North American Indian. It is in the nature of things that Canadian art be composite; but let us keep our healthy natural strain, thus making our art typical of our land.

The practical benefit to be derived from the providing of remunerative employment for all these differing classes of our population, each working after its own kind, and on its highest possible plane, is beyond question. It will serve to keep the girls at home. It will widen their sympathies by bringing them together in the interests of their work. It will bring them into contact with the outer world, and so sensibly diminish the monotony of their lives. It will, by keeping them at home on the farms, fit them to become useful and judicious wives.

But they must be taught to do good work, and a market must be assured them. For these two needs, it is the aim of the Woman's Art Association to provide.



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The remodelling of ladies' fur garments attended to with utmost care and skill-Estimates furnished.

# HOME ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

Paper read before the National Council of Women of Canada, in London, Ont., May 2184, 1901, by Miss Mary M. Phillips, President Woman's Art Association, Montreal

N these days of factories and piece work, when the product of the machine supplants that of the hand with ever increasing rapidity, one almost forgets that throughout the greater part of the reign of blessed memory, so lately closed, households of all classes were largely, and in many cases quite, dependent for their necessities and comforts upon the ingenuity, skill and industry of their own embers.

The wealthy bought, perchance, articles of luxury made still by hand, but the articles of every day use were made at home, the mistress supervising the dying, spinning and weaving, candle making, soap making, butter making, as well as the cooking and dressing of meats, etc., while she and her daugthers did much of the knitting, fine sewing, potting and preserving, to say nothing of the embroideries, tapestry, netting, etc., representing in all no small amount of taste, skill and knowledge.

In humbler homes, especially in the country, still more was home-made.

Notten years ago, and within fifty miles of Montreal, I was in such a household. In the garret were the spinning wheels and looms; there were the stores of linen, flannels, homespuns, catalognes, straw hats, leather for boots and moccasins, splints for chairs, osiers for baskets, herbs for medicines. The members of the family made everything they used, except iron and steel tools, and those they kept in repair. And the work they did was pleasing.

They felt the need of colour, so used handy vegetable dyes and got good colour. Their patterns were simple and forms serviceable, suiting the materials and the object for which they were designed.

Is it not a pity to think of all this skill and knowledge being lost?





THE tone—quality, construction, workmanship and attractiveness of design of the Mason & Risch Pianos are to-day even more chaste and original than they were in the past. Their latest styles finished in the rarest and most beautifully figured woods.

The Mason & Risch Pianos are known throughout the Dominion for their delightfully rich mellow singing tone qualities.

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м	C		6 1	T I	R E	A	L

Yet to-day the house is pulled down and a summer residence built on the site, the family no doubt are scattered and the younger members at least patronize "not wisely but too well," the new village store. Possibly M'amselle has now gained other knowledge. She has come to the great city, wears a hat with feathers pointing to the four winds of heaven, and a dress of many colours in shoddy material; has become an attachment of a machine in a factory, living with two or three other girls in one small room in the salubrious atmosphere of a close street. I think she was a healthier, happier, better educated and more useful member of the community as a member of that farm household. I say it is a pity, not only to lose her skill and knowledge, but that she should think it of "no account," and so walk away from truth and beauty down the path of cheap imitation that leads to disaster.

Such skill need not be used in just the same way. Conditions have changed. But in the country, yes, and even in cities, after the daily tasks of care for household and cattle, there remains time to be occupied, and a great pleasure lies in making something well, a thing wherein may be expressed one's own thought, carried out as it best can be by one's own hands, so that it always tells of the character and bears the hall stamp of its maker.

So much has been said about the moral and educational benefit of manual labour that I need not speak here or to you of this aspect. I only desire to show that in the making of beautiful things an added pleasure.

A beautiful thing is the expression of a beautiful thought.

A work of art is man's beautiful thought expressed by man's skill.

I care not whether it be a poem or a picture, a song or the Indian woman's basket with its decoration so skillfully wrought, suggesting the thought of the long lines of geese flying high over head away into the distant blue, as she worked patiently day by day outside her tepee.

A woman rarely sits with idle hands. In the country fairs we may see her pride of craft expressed; but, with a desire to please by making something

# THOUGHTS FOR A 1902 SUMMER HOLIDAY ----

May be a little early, but here are a few novelties in Canadian Tourist Travel.

Canoe Trips ###

in the Temiskaming, Lady Evelyn and Temagaming Lake Regions. Read "The Algonquin Paradise," and "Hints About Camping in Canada. House Boats .... on the Kootenay and Shuswap Lakes. Read "Glorious Sport in British Columbia in a House-Boat. Swiss Guides Stationed at Banff, Lakes in the Clouds, Field and Great Glacier, to assist in exploration and mountain climbing. Read "Banff." "The Yoho Valley," and "Mountaineering. Montreal to Vancouver, 2906 miles, in 97 hours, passing through the grandest scenery in the world. Read "New Highway to the Orient," and "Summer Tours." Fishing & Shooting In the best Sporting Regions in America." Read "Fishing and Shooting."

Write for descriptive pamphlets to WM. F. EGG, City Passenger Agent

Canadian Pacific Railway <sup>129</sup> St. James Street MONTREAL fashionable, and the aid of the fashion magazine, skill is wasted, taste degraded and the evil spread. As we get away from simplicity, and imitation enters, beauty departs.

We have many who appreciate simple, suitable, beautiful things, and buy them in their travels from the peasants of other lands. These peasants, *apropos*, are coming to our land. What are we going to do with their skill? Can we not find a market for good handigraft made here within our borders<sup>24</sup>/Who no longer need such things for their own household use, but would enjoy and be benefitted by making them.

If those who buy demand good things of a kind and character that can be made by the people producing them, the skill and taste of the workers will be strength-We have different peoples here, ened. with different traditions and tastes. We cannot and must not expect them to work alike. We would thus destroy all character, that very expression of self that is the main charm of handicraft. Some of our Ojibway Indians make a beautiful kind of rush mat. I once owned a couple and used them as mats thinking I could readily get others. Now I find that is not so easy. However, I hope to have some by the autumn. Now, why cannot we use these mats for country houses, either for floors or verandah hangings, as well as Chinese or Japanese.

The taste and patronage of the American visitors have developed the home industries of Murray Bay and Tadousac to such an extent that there is now a good market for them, and we may cite these two places as examples of what may be done in establishing village industries.

In the case of Caughnawaga and Lorette, where the home industries have for many years past been one of the chief means of support, we have to deplore the lack of that guiding taste and encouragement in their ornamental work. Their work is steadily deteriorating in quality, in taste, as well as price. Imitation and cheapness reign supreme. Where a few years ago a very fine class of beads were imported for them, to-day only the commonest of coarse glass are used. Yet there is, more's the pity, still a market for these horrible travisties of Indian art. On the contrary, the snow shoes and

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# <u>**Chs. Desjardins**</u> <u>**8**</u> **Cic.** <u>IS3-1541 St. Catherine St.</u> <u>MONTREAL</u>

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- A visit to UCR FUR PARLORS is respectfully requested and you shall be convinced that we are **The** Largest Retail Fur House in the World.

Chas. Desjardins @ Cie. Montreal lacrosse sticks show excellent workmanship. The village is a proof of the advantage and feasibility of a village industry. Very few of the women or girls go away ; they live and work at home, marrying early. This again is a fact to be borne in mind, the maintenance of the family life by the encouragement of such industries. The women and girls will thus find suitable employment in their own homes instead of rushing away to greater independence amid the dangers of large cities, where at least, they become as factory girls, but ill fitted to care for homes of their own in the future. The country girl is not trained for a city life. She is away from her own people, thrown on her own resources, knowing nothing of the habits or customs of a city, and in her very simplicity lies a danger, whereas the city bred girl generally has her own home in the first place, and secondly is more sophisticated and therefore better able to act with discretion. If she errs she does so with open eyes.

By these "bye-products," households, settlements and villages would add to their prosperity. No doubt certain places would become noted for certain kinds of work, determined by facility of obtaining certain materials, national traditions, etc.; skill would be accumulated, handed down from one to another, a proper pride arising in maintaining their standard of excellence.

Considerations such as these have determined the Woman's Art Association, in connection with other work, to do all in its power to promote and encourage such handicrafts. The Association recognizes that from a generally diffused love of colour, form and design arises that thing we call National Art. The many have skill and taste, the genius springs from them high above their heads into a realm of his own. An Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts was held in Toronto nearly two years ago; another in Montreal last autumn, and your own Women's Art Club held one here this spring. As a result of ours in Montreal the pressing need of steps being taken towards the home Arts was felt, and a committee formed to study ways and means of doing so wisely. We have taken a new house with the intention of opening a depôt for the exhibition and sale of such work, and hope in the autumn

37

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her fact that there exists an art in simi-nery. They are really works of art of their kind, and the beauty of design and skill of manipulation which they display, invariably elicit the admiration of the best shoppers in Montreal.

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MANUFACTURERS Queen St., Montreal to have specimens of dyeing and weaving from the Scotch and French districts, rush mats, fine bead work and pottery from the Indians; also recipes for dyes from some old Sioux Indians.

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To carry such work to a successful issue will need widespread interest and larger funds than our ordinary membership fees. This work will demand, as time goes on, trained supervisors to see that work is begun and continued on true lines. I see that in the Home Arts and Crafts Society, London, over five hundred teachers are employed to avoid the introduction of imitations and incongruous work, and generally to help in the development of the artistic spirit in these Arts. With knowledge, patience and skill surely such efforts may be rewarded by the growth of a more artistic feeling among our people, a greater love for simple beauty, a greater hatred of the cheap and false, a greater care of the natural beauties, a greater discontent of with "good enough," that drawback of Canadian work, a greater determination to make each piece of work as perfect as possible.

May we realize that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God ; that all His works are beautiful, and that we are made with eyes to see, ears to hear, tongues to sing and hands to show forth their glory.

MARY M. PHILLIPS.

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HE Woman's Art Association begs here to acknowledge its indebtedness to many ladies and gentlemen who have helped to further the interests of the Home Arts and Crafts, either by collecting or by

lending articles suitable to this purpose. Also, to those who have given their time and labour to the same end, sincerest thanks are offered.

The Association thanks : The Hudson Bay Co., Winnipeg. J. Anson Macrae, Esq., Ottawa. W. Baker, Esq., 1145 Sherbrooke St. F. H. Mathewson, 215 Drummond St. C. Russel, Esq., M.D., 51 Mackay St. Peter McKenzie, Esq., 4492 St. Catherine Col. Farley, Quebec. Mrs. O. C. Edwards, 15 Bayle St. Mrs. Geo. Caverhill, 166 Drummond St. Mrs. J. Laing, 1072 Sherbrooke St. Mrs. P. McIntosh, 33 Crescent St. Miss Bethune, 167 University St. Mrs. H. H. Ayre, 350 Olivier Ave. Miss Macfarlane, 14 Phillips Place. Miss Notman, 751 Sherbrooke St. Mrs. Voight, 317 Prince Arthur St. Mrs. Chaffee, 44 Rosemount Ave. Mad. Langlois, Manor House, Portneuf. Mrs. Lowe, 4129 Western Ave. Mrs. K. McPherson, 119 Shuter St. Mrs. Oswald, St. Therese. Mrs. Rankin, 838 Dorchester St. Mr. Couillard, 144 William St. Mr. Miller, 144 William St. Mr. Louis Sutherland, 269 University St. Miss Wonham, 1018 Sherbrooke St. Mad. Roy, 631 Sherbrooke St. Wm. McLennan, Esq., 1056 Dorchester St. Miss Baby, 77 Mansfield St. Mrs. Spragge, 65 Shuter St. Mrs. Young, St. Rose. Mrs. McBean, 373 Olivier Ave. Miss Waund, 72 McGill College Ave. Rev. Edmund Wood, 1773 Ontario St. Mrs. Fisk, Prince Arthur St. Mrs. Armstrong, 345 Prince Arthur St. Miss DeWitt, 864 Sherbrooke St. Miss Barry, Weekly Star. Mad. Cuvellier. Mrs. Frank Stephen,

and many others.

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HE tribes made much use of shells of the larger varieties. Kohl, in writing of the early trade of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, states that when the traders exhibited a fine large shell, and held it to the ears of the Indians, they were astonished, saying they heard the roar of turbulent water in it. They paid for such a shell furs to the value of forty dollars, and even more. The shell most common as currency among the western tribes, and which was highly prized, was the Dentalium. The Indians decorated their shells and other ornaments, long before they knew the white man, with the cross, the scalloped disk, the bird, the spider, the serpent, the frog, and the human figure, showing a possible connection with the signs of Oriental Art, though this has not yet been proven. Among the inland tribes the commonest kinds of shells were dearly prized,-in proportion of course to their scarceness. One of the best of the necklets in the Indian section of the exhibition serves as a mounting for a single and a very common shell. There is something of pathos, and of poetry, too, in this dignifying of common things. The shell was the brave's jewel, the sign of the Great Water, far from his own hunting grounds, and he made haste to do it reverence.

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ATS were used, not only in the dwellings of the Indians, but they were commonly carried from place to place to sleep on, and for use as seats or carpets in councils. Weaving was common. The hair of buffalo was sometimes manufactured into blankets. The Iroquois made nets out of the thread of nettles or of whitewood, the bark of which they made into thread by means of lye, which rendered it strong and pliable. The women used sinews of the deer or buffalo instead of thread, and for needles they had awls made of elkhorn. The thin skin of the deer, just next to the hair, was dried and used for pillows and moccasin strings. To make a pillow, the skin was filled with goose feathers or the hair of deer.

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#### The Wampum Belt

#### Its Construction and Its Significance.

Wampum is a small shell bead, pierced and strung, used for money, as ornament, and in treaties by the Indians. It was used quite as extensively among our Northwestern Indians as by those on the Atlantic coast. In making the beads the shell was cut away, leaving only a cylinder like a bugle. The word wampum means white. The value of a human life was six wampum. The shell used in the manufacture of wampum is that of the Cohog clam. One reason for the use of this shell was that the material never decayed, and was so hard that even now a diamond drill breaks upon its polished surface. To reduce these shells to beads that could be strung, the Indians had a process of grinding between the hand and flat stones. This process was so laborious that an entire day was required for the grinding of a single bead. Thus a wampum belt of a thousand beads would represent a thousand days of labor for a single brave or squaw.

It seems probable that the first use of wampum by the Indians was for the purpose of making body ornaments. Belts were designed, necklaces were strung. chains made for the ears, the nose, the wrists, and other parts of the body. These ornaments, being worn close to the body, became, in time, the dearest possession of the brave, and hence when he gave them up in connection with the making of a pledge it was material evidence of the strong and full purpose of his word. There are some very rare collections of wampum belts. One of these in possession of White Buffalo, chief of the Winnebagoes, contains certain Peace Belts of great age. The old French Fort Belt is three hundred years old. One historical belt contains nearly two thousand beads. Another, made in 1758, is valued at \$5,000.

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#### Notes on the Indian Arts

It is a fact to be deplored that as the Indian becomes civilized the old and oftentimes extremely beautiful native arts are abandoned in favour of crude and unlovely imitations, cheaply produced under the influence and with the aid of the white man.

This is due to several causes. The needs of the Indian have changed with the change in his surroundings ; with the comparative scarcity of game; with the ease with which he supplies his wants and overcomes the disadvantages of distance. Again, it is less wearisome for him to buy ready-made commodities than to take long journeys in search of materials wherewith to satisfy his craving for colour and decoration. For instance, how easy to buy beads from the traders. how difficult, how slow, to journey across the great lakes, down the Mississippi to the distant Gulf of Mexico, there to secure shells which, after the vicissitudes of the journey north, have still to be broken and ground and pierced to produce the delicate beads that have aroused the admiration of the white man. In old times the beads used to be strung on sinew. For the sewing of skins sinew was also used. This is now quite superseded by the cheaper and far less durable cotton or linen thread, which is not nearly so well suited to the needs of the Indian.

The making of pottery is another almost lost art, though this less regrettable than most of the others, as Indian pottery can never have been very satisfactory, as it was extremely brittle and porons. Among some of the Mexican tribes, however, the art was somewhat more perfected and is still, to a certain extent, retained,

Weaving, too, is lost, except among the Indians of the Pacific Coast, the Navajos, and a few other Mexican tribes, whose blankets are famous for beauty of colour and design. The patterns of these blankets, like those for Eastern rugs, are handed down from mother to daughter. Great skill is required to elaborate them and the finished blanket commands a fabulous price.

Again, rope-making is a thing of the past. This is accounted for by the ex-

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tinction of the buffalo, whose hair and hide furnished the materials for this useful domestic art. One of the most regrettable losses, however, is that of dyeing with vegetable dyes, and colouring with pigments, for these were so much more lasting, and so infinitely more beautiful than the aniline dyes, that they well deserve to be rescued from oblivion.

To do this it must be proved to the Indian that the old is better than the new, and also that the extra trouble and time will not be lost, for he is quite alive to the fact that cheap perishable dyes sell his wares equally well to those who do not want or know the best. The artistic movements in England, the States and elsewhere, are, however, the outcome of a keen and ever-growing desire for what is good and lasting, and as these movements extend will affect the Indian as well as the other novel industries, and we shall again hear the outcry for the old-ashinoed lasting dyes.

One of the best developed of the Indian arts is that of design. Their baskets, bead decoration for clothing and weapons, porcupine work, etc., all show an aptitude for the expression of their thought in conventional pattern, that is not only remarkable, but is almost unsurpassed by the most civilized nations. Many of their designs are most intricate and one is surprised to find in the work of isolated squaws patterns that might have emanated from Greek or Roman artists.

The colouring of leather is also an art worthy of being preserved. This was done with various pigments burned into the leather with a heated instrument, very much after the manner of Greek encaustic painting.

In the curing of skins the Indians are also very expert, as will be seen on examiination of exhibit No. 427, which is an excellent specimen of an industry common along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in Labrador.

Indian skill in working in green hide (*vide* lacrosse sticks and snowshoes) might readily be turned into various channels, notably the making of chair seats and tennis rackets.

That their clever work in beads, hair, and quills might readily be directed so as to produce many useful and beautiful articles will easily be realized on examinHIGH-

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ation of the exhibits. Already many ladies are asking for belts of the beautiful Cree bead-work for summer wear.

Indian skill in the selection of woods, roots and grasses, and their knowledge of how to manipulate these materials may readily prove of great value in the production of useful utensils, etc. What is here useded is a clear understanding of supply and demand.

Already the Hurons of Lorette have found a paying employment in the production of moccasins, snowshoes, etc.; the Iroquois of Caughnawaga and St. Regis, in the making of baskets, lacrosse sticks and axe-handles; the Abenakis find a ready sale for their pretty grass baskets in the States, where the high duty greatly lessens their profits, however. That such things are needed in Canada is proved by the immense numbers of baskets of the "made in Germany" type that one sees, and there is every reason to believe that as the Indian production is more durable, we may hope that with a few regressive steps as to colour and form, so as to preserve the old and good we may soon find our Canadian Indian successfully competing in this and other directions for the Canadian trade.

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#### Weaving



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IE Art of Weaving appears to be coeval with the first dawning of civilization. The Egyptians practised it with great skill at a very early period. The "ves-

tures of fine linen," such as Joseph wore, were the product of Kgyptian looms; and and although the Israelites were no doubt acquainted with the process before their sojourn in Kgypt, it was probably there that they attained such artistic skill as enabled them to execute the hangings of the tabernacle and other magnificent textures. No mention of the loom is made in the Bible, but terms such as the warp, woof, heam, and pin on which cloth was rolled, also the shuttle, which is described in terms significant of the act of weaving, appear.

It is singular that although great progress has been made, and the brain of the inventor taxed to the limit, the loom used for weaving in ancient times, although rude in its construction, was in principle similar to that now in use ; and the process of fulling and preparing the cloth seems to have resembled the modern practice in every particular except that of shearing the nap, with which the ancients do not appear to have been acquainted. Muslins are to-day, in India, made by primitive looms, without the slightest alteration of the form in use during the earliest ages. In ancient times only enough cloth to form a single dress was woven at a time, since ancient records do not speak of its being sold by measure.

The manufacture of flexible stuffs by machinery is an invention of the last century. It has given birth to some of the most elaborate combinations of mechanism, and the saving of time, and perfection of detail have largely caused a decline in the art of hand weaving, except in localities distant from cities. Still, there is no doubt that for those who appreciate good work the homespun goods can never be superseded by the machine-made article. It is to this class we appeal for support, and trust the examples here collected may enable the public to form some idea of our native homespuns, and that possibly a market may be created which will benefit a class of our people very much in need of encouragement.

J. H. W.

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#### SECTION E.

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5514	Fire-bag, made by Blood India Squaw's beaded leggings, mae Blood Indians		
5520	Squaw's beaded leggings, mas		by
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5550	Blood Indians		
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557*	Sinnel Industry	de	by
558	Squaw's porcupine leggings, broidered with tinkling fring	e	111-
559		der	ed
560	with tinkling fringe Squaw's beaded leggings embroi	der	red
561	with tinkling fringe Buckskin leggings	20	00
562	Buckskin leggings		
563	Buckskin waistcoat, embroid- ered	IO	00
564 565	Regalia for Otter dance Eagle feather head-dress Black-		
566	foot Indians)		
	Porcupine head-dress Porcupine head-dress		
568			
569	Regalia for dance Dress yoke of solid bead-work	15	00
570 571	Sublle, embroidered with bunds	20	00
	Saddle, embroidered with beads Squaw's saddle and trappings Squaw's dress		
573 574 575	Squaw's dress		
574	Leggings		
\$75	Tent screen		
570	Red coat, with beads		00
575 575 577 578	Skin bag	-4	00
570		5	00
579 580	14 11	5	00
581	Arrow sheath		
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583	Dog feast fork		
581	Medicine spear and shield Grass bag made by Blood Indian		
586	Buffalo stone	125	
287	Tomahawk		
588	Horn spoon		
589	Hatchet	10	00
590	Horn scraper		
591	War club		
592 593	Red stone pipe		
594	Gambling wheel		
595	Buffalo leg hone scraper		
596	Stone pipe Stone pipe		00
597	Stone pipe	2	00
598	Blanket belt in solid bead-work, a remarkable piece	κ	
500	Deer foot anulet		
900	Necklace of beads and bones		
901			
902	Horn necklace		
903	Coo stick		
904 906	Belt Brass bracelets	7	00
907	Knife sheath	5	00
908	Scalp-locks	2	00
909	Legging stripes in bead-work		
910	Dance apron	20	00
911	Blanket ties		
912	Moccasins	6	00
913 914	Moccasins		
915	Moccasins		00
916	Specimen of yellow dye, made	0	-
917	from white ash. Iroquois Specimen of brown dye, made		
	from butternut bark. Iro-		
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