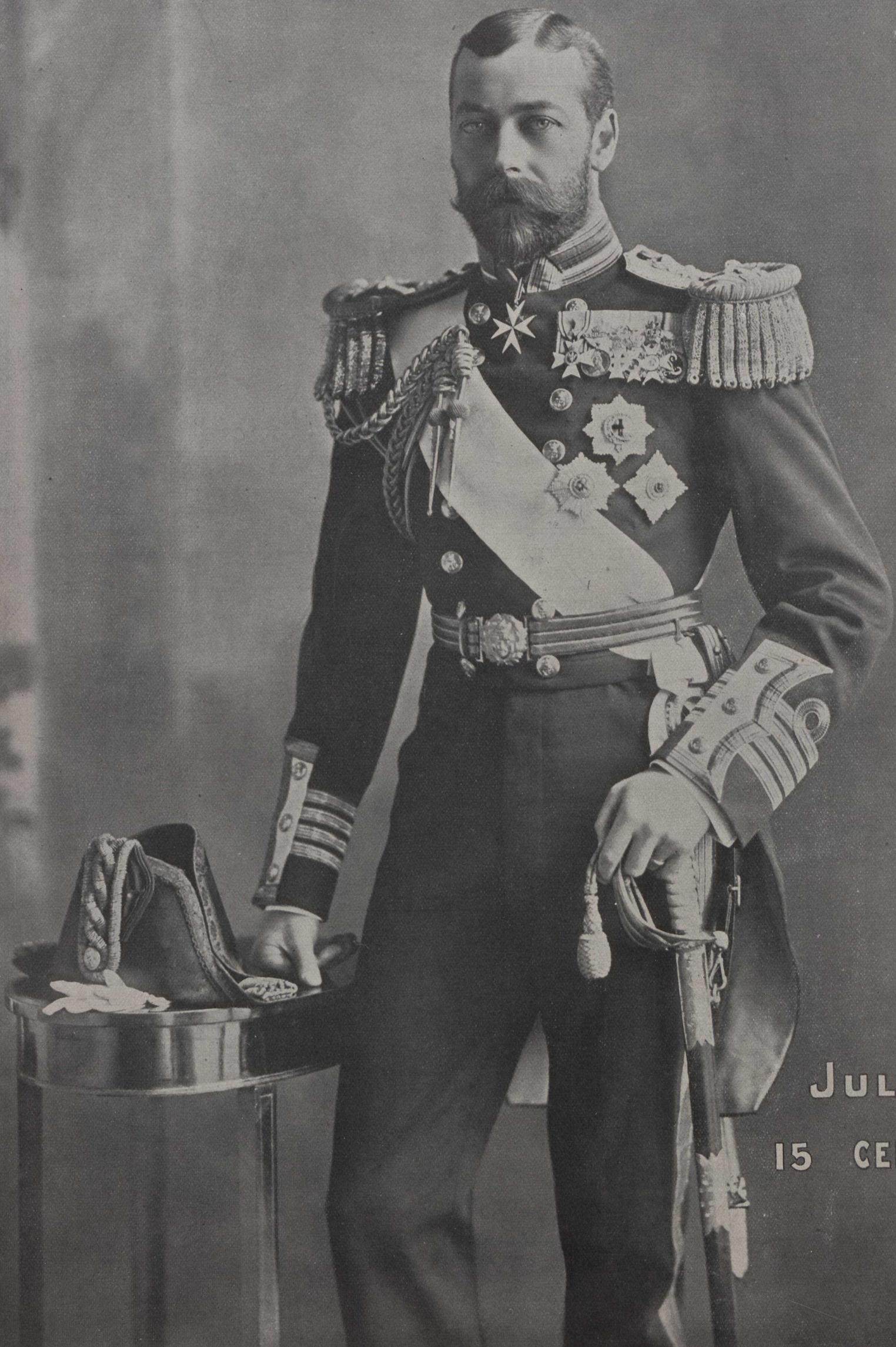


CANADIAN PICTORIAL



JULY

15 CENTS

PART II.

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Tercentenary Number

August, 1908

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BOYS' PRIZES.—Result of last Competition

The Quebec Tercentenary Pictures have crowded out our Portrait Gallery this month. We hope to give the portraits of the first prize winners in a near issue.
In April, May, and June, the largest aggregate sales of the "Canadian Pictorial" were made by the following:—

Town and City Prize	-	George Norman, B.C.
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CLOVELLA MCKAY, MAN.	LLOYD JEWKES, N.S.	(Last two equal)

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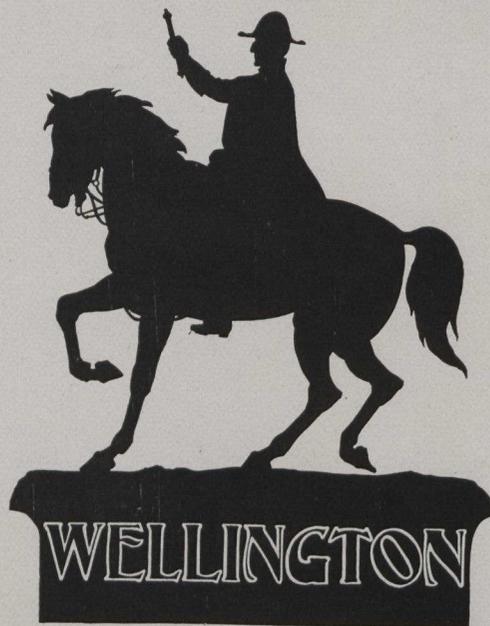


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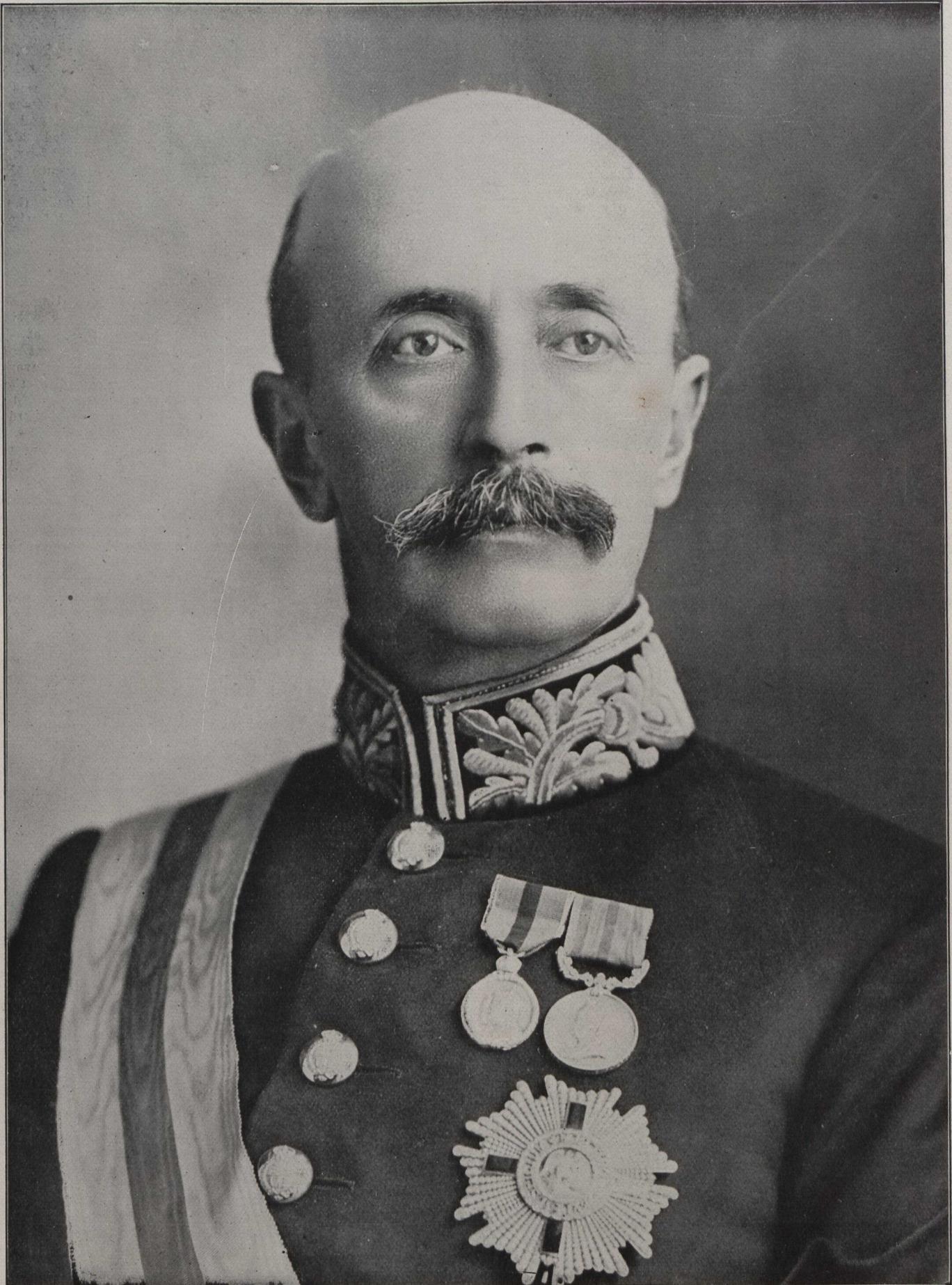
VOL. 3., No. 8

One Dollar
a Year

JULY, 1908

142 St. Peter Street
Montreal

PRICE 15 CENTS



His Excellency the Governor-General

The distinguished visitors, who come to do honor to the memory of Champlain and those other heroes to whom Canada owes so much, will be given a warm welcome by Earl Grey, who has entered so heartily into all the arrangements for the Quebec celebration. It was His Excellency who saw, first of all, the opportunity to make a permanent memorial of a great occasion by calling for subscriptions to a fund with which to purchase the land necessary to make out of the historic Plains of Abraham battlefield a national park.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH

General the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., P.C., V.C., died on June 2nd. He had been ill for a long time, and his death was not unexpected. Some time ago the doctors announced that he was suffering from cancer on the liver, and stated that the only hope for him was to undergo an operation — necessarily a very serious one. General Buller refused to be operated on, saying he was quite prepared to take the consequences. He waited for death with the same unflinching courage that he had displayed throughout his adventurous career. He was in his sixty-ninth year. He was born on December 7, 1839, and was the oldest surviving son of the late J. W. Buller, and Charlotte, daughter of the late Lord Howard. He married, in 1882, Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte, daughter of the fourth Marquis Townshend, and widow of the Hon. G. T. Howard. He was educated at Eton and entered the 60th Rifles in 1858. He served in China in 1860, in the Red River expedition in 1870, in the Ashanti war in 1874, in the Kaffir war in 1878, in the Zulu war in 1878-9. Was chief of staff in the Boer war of 1881, served with distinction in the Egyptian war of 1882, and in the war in the Soudan in 1884-5. In 1887 he was appointed a Quartermaster-General, and in the same year became Under-Secretary for Ireland. In 1891 he was made a Lieutenant-General, and then Adjutant-General, taking over the command at Aldershot in 1898. He went to South Africa in the following year, first as general commanding the forces there, and afterwards as general officer commanding in Natal. He conducted the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, which was successfully accomplished after an investment of 118 days, and it was the operations he subsequently conducted that resulted in the expulsion of the Boer army from Natal. On his return to England in 1901 he commanded the 1st Army Corps at Aldershot. He retired in 1906.



GENERAL BULLER.

A report from Curacao on Monday last said that two Dutch sloops, the 'Marion' and the 'Carmita,' plying between Aruba, a Dutch island near the coast of Venezuela and Curacao, have been detained by a Venezuelan coast guard vessel on the high seas off Lavela de Coro, the seaport of Venezuela on the Gulf of Coro.

Prohibition has been declared throughout the state of North Carolina. The signing of the proclamation on Saturday last by Governor Glenn was made the occasion of elaborate and interesting exercises. Governor Glenn, as he affixed his signature, said it was the happiest day of his life, and the document he declared was the most important document ever signed by a Governor.

The main feature of the recent celebrations in Vienna, in honor of the jubilee of the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, was a magnificent pageant. More than twenty thousand representatives of different races, comprising the population of Austria-Hungary, garbed to represent the different historic periods since the foundation of the Hapsburg dynasty, either rode or walked in the procession, and nearly 500,000 persons witnessed it.

Sir William Whiteway, ex-premier of Newfoundland, died last month.

Bermuda has passed a bill refusing to permit automobiles on the island.

New York State last month passed a law against race track gambling, and the law is already being enforced.

Mr. Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States, died on June 24th in his seventy-first year after a long illness.

A diamond field of ten square miles in extent is reported to have been discovered in Damaraland, German South-West Africa.

The 'Tatsu Maru' incident is said to be closed, the Viceroy of Canton having agreed to pay to Japan an indemnity of \$218,000.

Sir Robert G. Reid, who for many years had been identified with great railway and other enterprises in Newfoundland, passed away on June 3rd at his home in Montreal.

A statue to the memory of Jeanne Mance, who two hundred and fifty years ago founded the Hotel Dieu in Montreal, is to be erected in the grounds of that institution. The sculptor is Mr. Philippe Hebert, and the moving spirit in the undertaking is Archbishop Bruchesi.

In London last month an army of from 12,000 to 15,000 women suffragists marshalled on the Victoria Embankment in eight distinct columns, paraded the city and wound up with a meeting at the Albert Hall, at which such well-known women as Dr. Anna Shaw, Lady Henry Somerset, and Lady Frances Balfour voiced their demands for an immediate extension of the franchise to women. Suffrage societies in Austria, Australia, Canada, France, Russia, and South Africa and the United States sent representatives to support the British women.

Advices received at Auckland, N.Z., this week report a remarkable volcanic outburst on Savaai, the largest of the Samoan Islands, beginning on May 10. The first eruption was followed by the greatest flow of lava in the history of the island, it being estimated at nearly three thousand tons per minute. Soon there was an almost continuous sheet of lava, eight miles wide and from six inches to six feet deep, flowing down the mountain side. It overflowed the cliffs, destroying many native houses in its way, dropping into the ocean and causing an immense uprising of steam.

At Chicago, on June 18th, the National Convention of the Republican party nominated for president, William H. Taft, who has been Secretary of War in Mr. Roosevelt's administration. Mr. Taft is well-known in Canada, having for some years spent his summers with his family at Murray Bay on the lower St. Lawrence. He began life as a newspaper reporter, was admitted to the Bar in 1880—he was twenty-three then—and six years later was elevated to the Bench. His running-mate for the vice-presidency will be Congressman James H. Sherman, of New York.



MR. TAFT.

The Earl of Derby, who died suddenly on June 14th, was sixteenth Earl in the Peerage of England, fourth Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe and first Baron Stanley of Preston.



LORD DERBY.

He was the second son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, that great statesman and scholar who was three times Prime Minister, and he succeeded his elder brother, the fifteenth Earl, in 1893. Educated at Eton, the late Lord Derby joined the Grenadier Guards, and successfully contested the North Lancashire seat in 1868, defeating the late Duke of Devonshire, then Marquess of Hartington. He was Lord of the Admiralty in Disraeli's Government of 1868, and in later Conservative Governments served as Financial Secretary to the War Office and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In 1878 he succeeded Lord Cranbrook as Secretary of State for War, and in Lord Salisbury's Ministry of 1885 was Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1886 he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Stanley of Preston. In Lord Salisbury's second Administration the late Peer was President of the Board of Trade, and he then succeeded the present Marquess of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada. In later life he was Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and afterwards to the King, Lord Mayor of Liverpool and Mayor of Preston.

The Pope, in the usual commemoration of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, has had a medal struck recalling the principal event of the year. The medal is somewhat remarkable. The Pope is represented as holding in one hand the encyclical 'Pascendi.' A gesture of the other hand indicates a writhing hydra crawling over three books styled 'The Bible,' 'Tradition' and 'Schools,' and endeavoring to destroy the encyclical. The allusion evidently is to modernism.

The Government returns just published of the consumption of cigarettes in Canada show that in the past ten years the number of cigarettes used throughout Canada has increased from 80,562,817 to 384,809,344. The latest return is for the twelve months ending March 31, 1908, and is made up from the returns of the customs imports and the output of the Canadian cigarette factories together. The enormous growth of the cigarette habit in Canada is shown by the consumption returns for the past five years, as follows: 1904, 211,302,041; 1905, 250,860,387; 1906, 269,334,939; 1907, 355,170,280; 1908, 384,809,344.

Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs in China, who has just returned to England on a year's furlough, speaks of the Dowager Empress in a very different fashion from the average newspaper. He says: 'She is very intelligent and able and has magnetic power over all officials. Her voice is beautiful and musical, like the voice of a young girl, instead of a woman of 74. There has been talk of her relinquishing the reins of government, but I do not think that is likely to happen. The Emperor shows great ability in adapting himself to the situation. He has a keen, intelligent face, though many think otherwise.'

The Great Celebration at Quebec

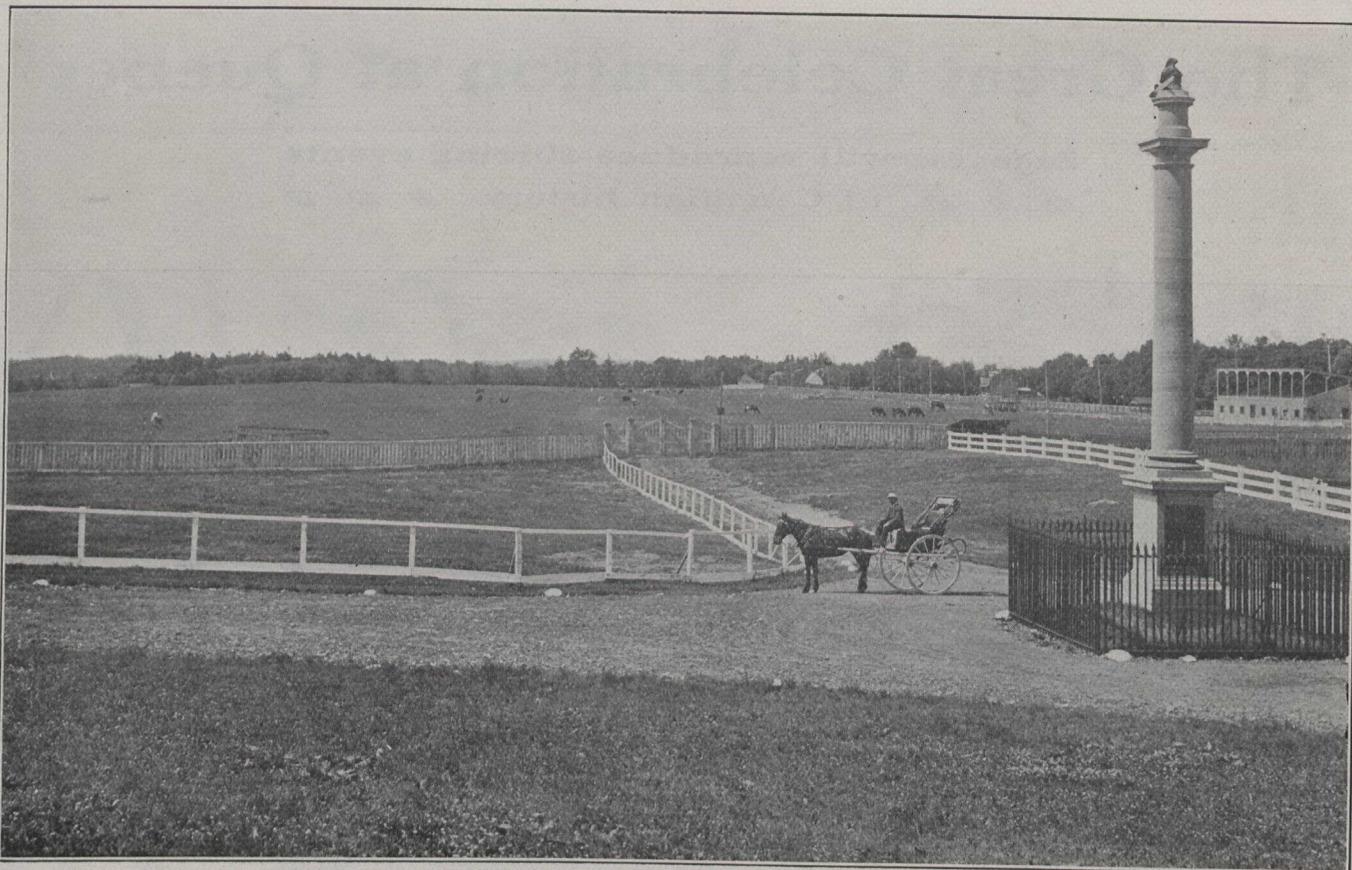
Pageants will reproduce stirring events
 of Canadian history



Wolfe's Cove It was in this memorable little bay that the boats conveying Wolfe's army anchored on the night of Sept. 13, 1759, after evading the sentries posted on the heights above. The soldiers of the light infantry disembarked on the narrow strip of land at the foot of the steep hill. Twenty-four men led the way, climbing silently, followed by a larger party, while the main body of the troops waited by their boats on the shore. Wolfe, listening intently, followed the progress of his volunteers, until a sound of musket-shots and cheers came down from the top, as the advance parties captured the sentinel posts. Then the troops sprang from the boats, and made their way up the narrow path, clutching at trees and bushes to aid their ascent. When morning dawned the British army was found drawn up on the famous plateau.



The Death of Wolfe At the head of the Louisbourg Grenadiers Wolfe himself led the charge from the English right, in the famous Battle of the Plains of Abraham. A shot shattered his wrist. He wrapped his handkerchief about it, and kept on. A second shot struck him as he advanced, and then a third lodged in his breast. Lieutenant Brown and three other soldiers carried him in their arms to the rear. After a few moments, hearing someone say that the French were giving way, he issued a final order for Webb's regiment, then murmured his dying words: "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace."



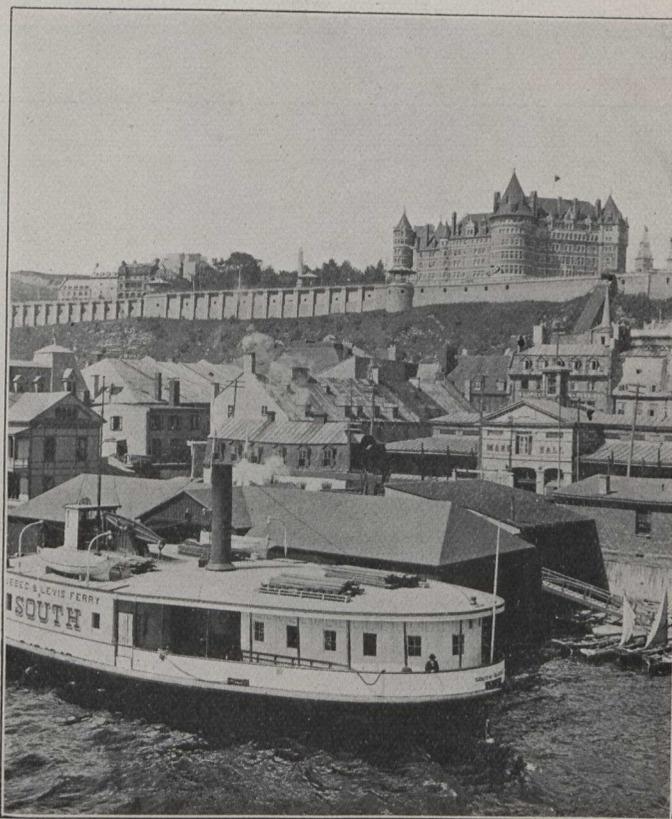
The Plains of Abraham

The site of the memorable battle of September 13th, 1759, which this month becomes a National Park, bought with the fund subscribed to by French and English-speaking Canadians alike. In the foreground at the right is the spot where the British General fell. The monument bears a sentence eloquent in its brevity: "Here died Wolfe victorious." At the foot of the monument is a caleche, a vehicle peculiar to Quebec. There are not many in existence now-a-days, but a ride in one is still a treat to tourists. The Plains are named after Abraham Martin, a pilot who owned the land, chiefly under grass, with here and there a patch of grain or a clump of bushes, which formed a part of the high plateau between the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers, on which Quebec stood. At the place Wolfe chose for his battlefield, the plateau was less than a mile wide.



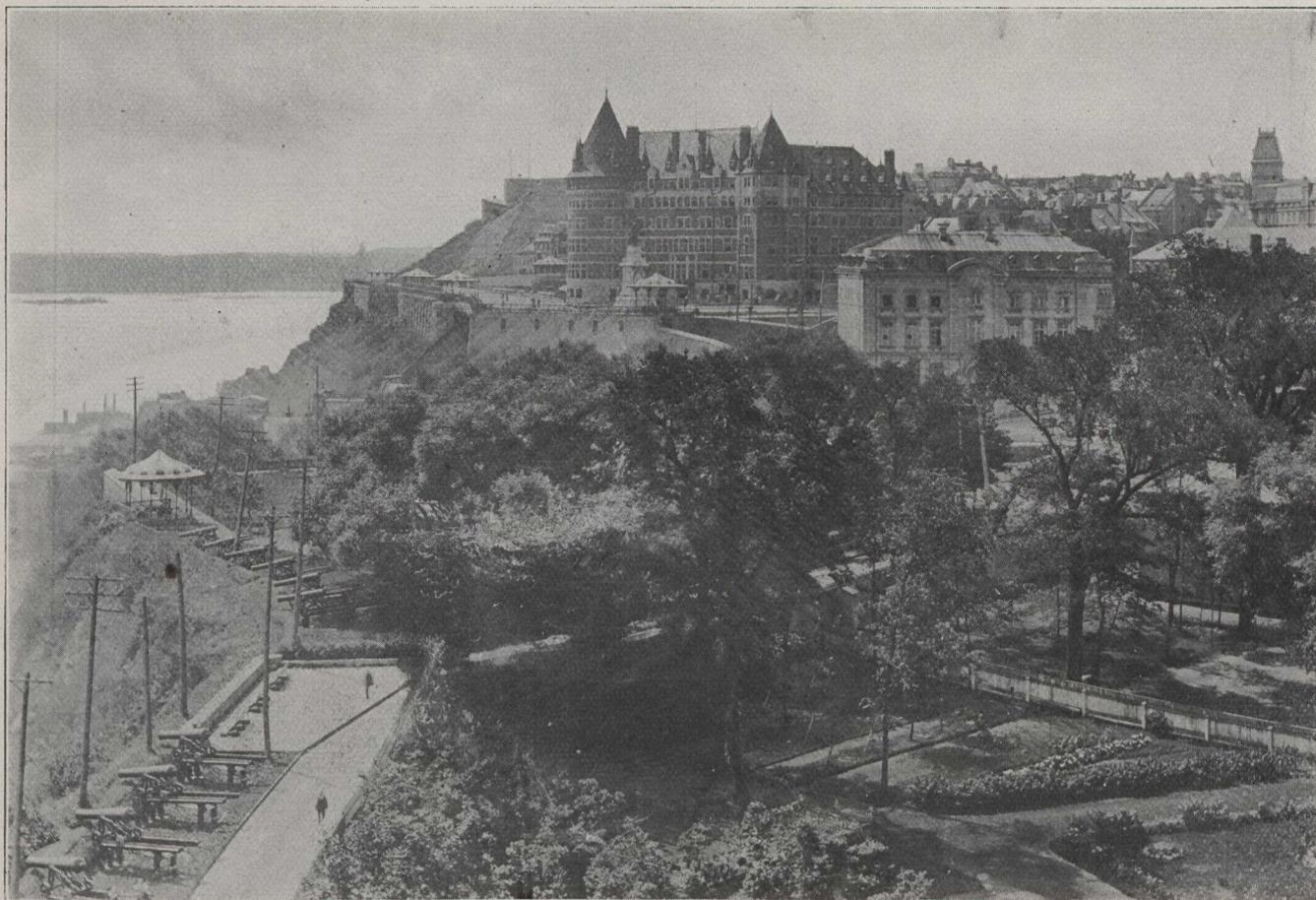
Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm

This monument is the only one in the world that commemorates the leaders of opposing forces, the victor and the vanquished, Wolfe and Montcalm, who both met their death in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, were equally brave and valiant men, doing each his duty to his country. Their common monument is in the Governor's Garden, Quebec, and was erected in 1827.



A Bit of Lower Town, Old Quebec

It was on the strip of land now comprehended in lower town, between the cliff and the river, that Champlain erected the first habitation, in July, 1608. Among the notable buildings is the old Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. The streets are narrow and winding. Above on the edge of the cliff is the Dufferin Terrace, named for the Earl of Dufferin, and adjoining is the Chateau Frontenac.



The City of Quebec To-day

Showing the Citadel, Dufferin Terrace, the Chateau Frontenac, and the Champlain Monument.



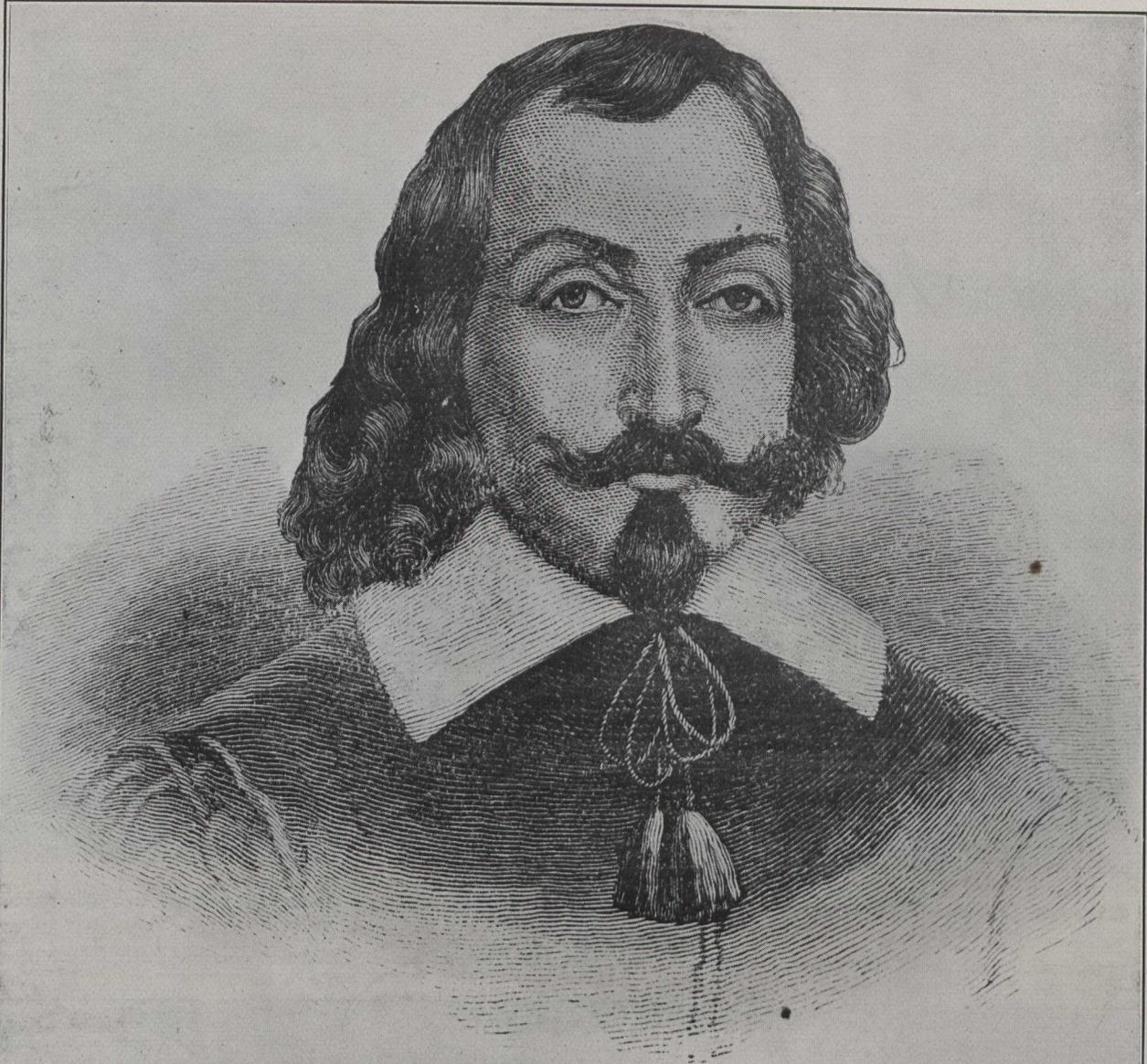
Quebec, from Levis

—From an old print.

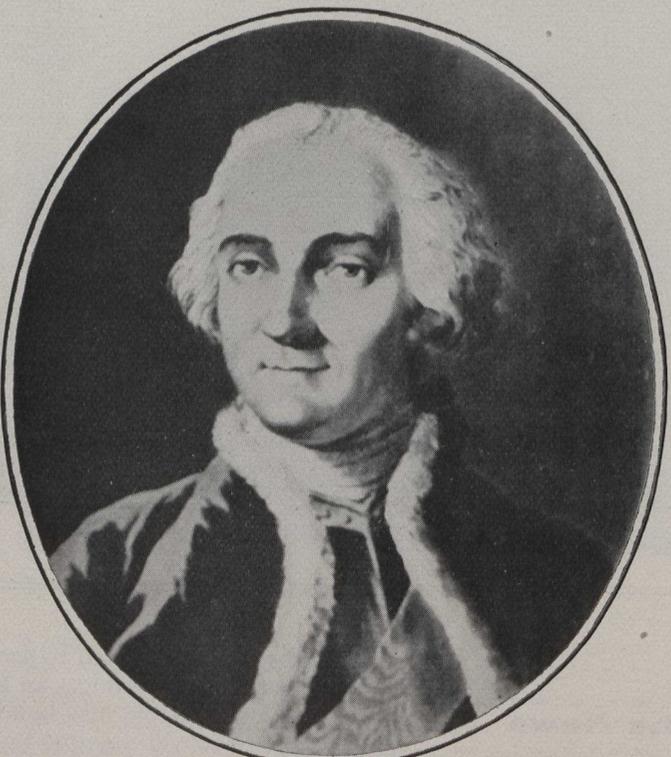
**The News
in Pictures**

Subscribers are invited to send photographs of current events in their locality—pictures that show a happening—an accident, a distinguished person doing something, a big fire, a riot, a shipwreck, new buildings of importance about to be opened, or anything of that nature. We will pay good prices for such photographs as we accept. They must be sent in without delay after the scene depicted has occurred. Pictures of scenery or family groups do not come under this heading. Mark "News Pictures" and address

MANAGING EDITOR, "CANADIAN PICTORIAL," 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.



Champlain - 1



Three Heroes of Quebec Above is Samuel de Champlain, the intrepid explorer and founder of Quebec, whose ter-centenary is now being celebrated. Below are, on the left, Wolfe, and, on the right, Montcalm, the leaders of the opposing British and French armies, at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, the site of which will now be a national park.

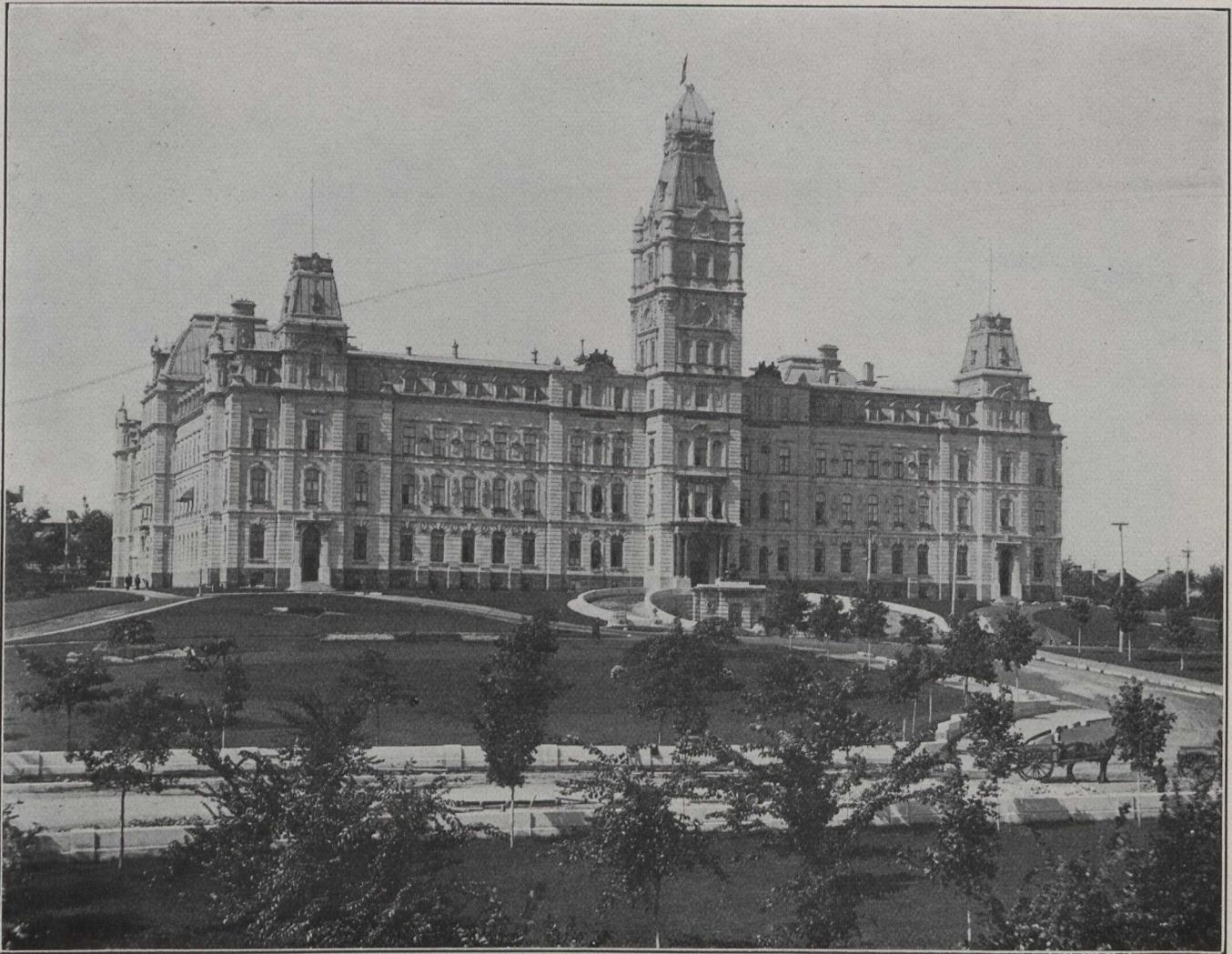


Latest Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales

This picture, taken at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, London, will be especially interesting to Canadians in view of the approaching visit of His Royal Highness.—*Copyright, Canada Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd.*



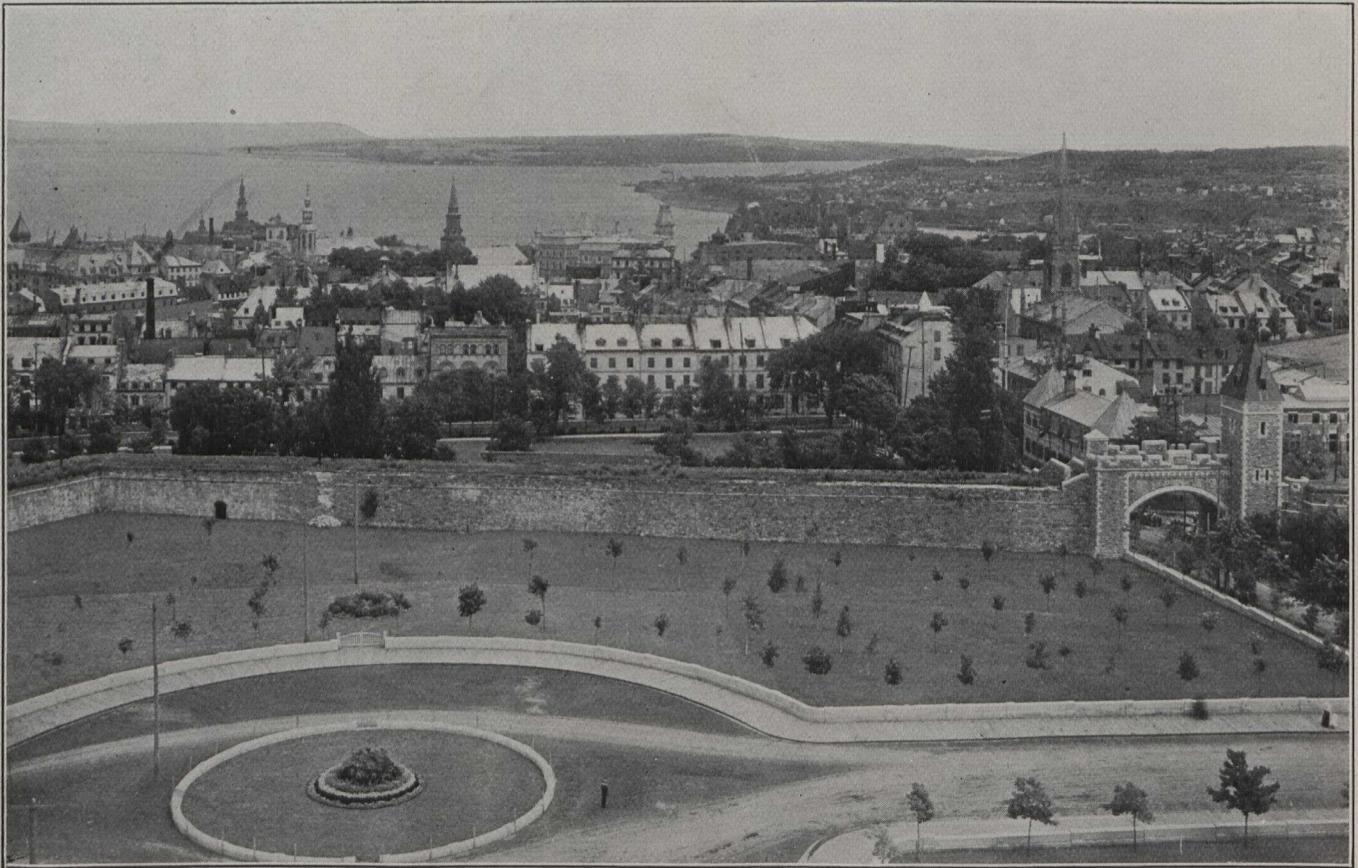
A Typical Doukhor Village



The Quebec Parliament Buildings

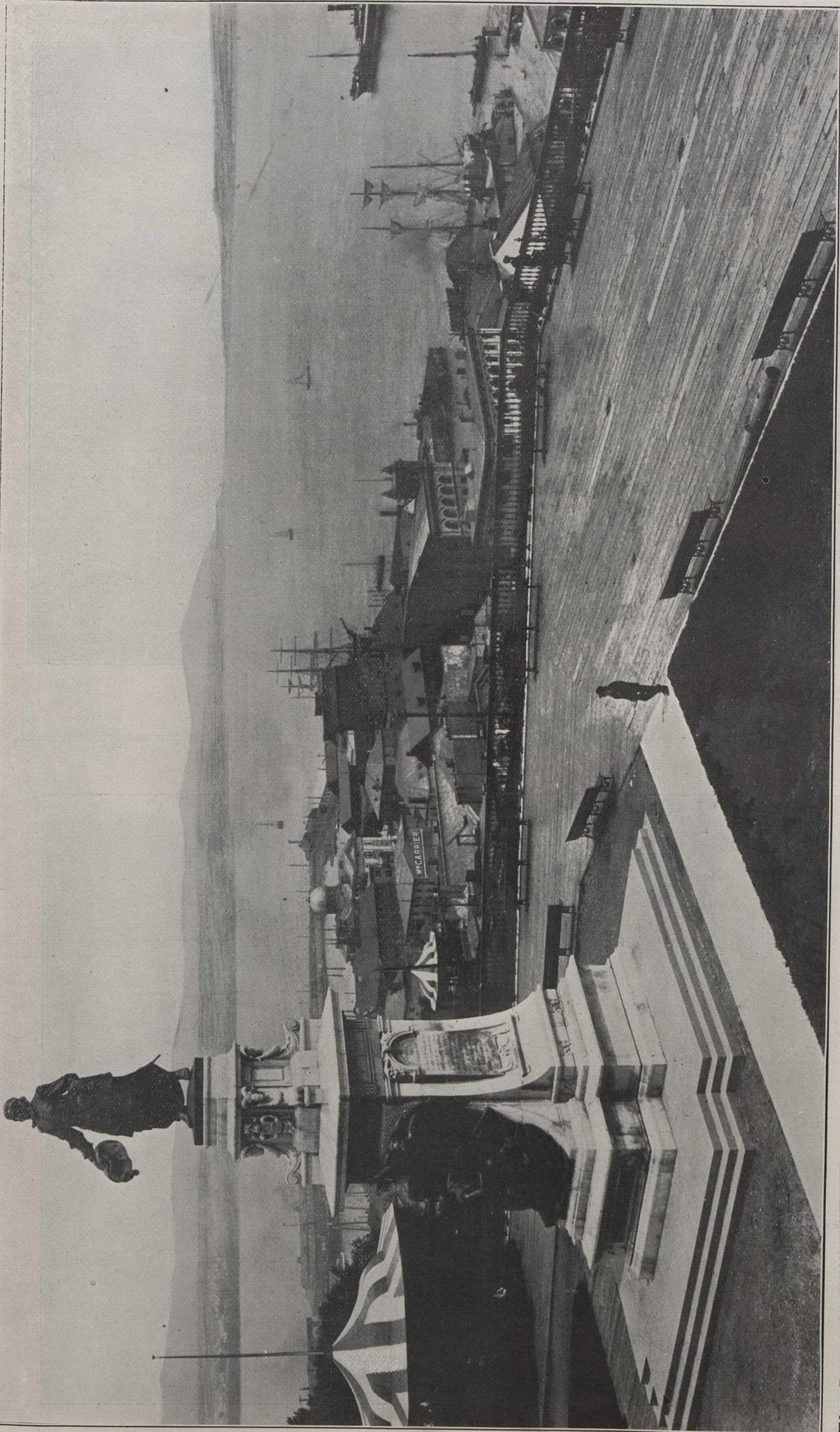
This is the seat of the government of the Province and the meeting-place of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former consists of twenty-four members appointed for life; the latter of seventy-four members elected by the people.

—From a copyright photograph by W. Notman & Son.



Quebec, from the Parliament Buildings

From this commanding situation, 280 feet above the St. Lawrence, is to be had a splendid panoramic view of the city and the two rivers, the St. Lawrence and St. Charles. In the foreground of the view is the St. Louis Gate, a handsome structure in mediæval style, erected on the site of the old gate in 1878-79. Just within the wall lies the Esplanade, in which an object of interest is the South African War Monument. In the centre of the picture towards the river is the Court House, and to the left rises the spire of the English Cathedral. The tower of the Basilica, or Roman Catholic Cathedral, comes next, and farthest left are the buildings of Laval University. Chalmers Church, with its tall spire, is to the right, almost opposite the gate.



The Statue of Champlain at Quebec

Monuments to few great men to-day stand in so happy a position as does that on Dufferin Terrace to the intrepid French explorer whose tercentenary is being celebrated this month. Facing the Chateau Frontenac with, as background, the great river leading to the sea that he loved so well, the pioneer seems to be actually taking possession of

the new France, for the sake of which he suffered so many privations. His expedition disembarked at what is now the lower town of Quebec, cleared a site, and erected cabins for temporary habitation. Garneau, the historian, says: "Nature herself would seem to have formed the table-land whose bases are bathed by the rivers St. Lawrence, Cap Rouge, and St. Charles, as the cradle, first, of a colony; next the central point of an after-empire." — *Photograph by Notman.*



Leafy June in Ontario



Daisies

—Photographs by R. R. Sallows, Goderich, Ontario.



The Meaning of the Pageant



CANADA is now celebrating its three-hundredth birthday, and the celebration is an event in the world's history. The scene is the Ancient Capital, the City of Quebec, where on July 3, 1608, Samuel de Champlain landed, built a habitation, and founded the first settlement on the St. Lawrence. About the name of Champlain gathers all of the opening chapter of Canada's history. For more than quarter of a century he gave himself up with whole-souled devotion to the difficult and often discouraging task of planting and fostering a colony in a distant land to the glory and honor of his country. He had a prophetic faith in the future of Canada and gloried in its vastness, its beauty and fertility, notwithstanding its months of snow. We find him exploring the great rivers, the first white man to set foot on their shores. We see him in armor, "the man with the iron breast," accompanying his Indian allies on their war expeditions against their enemies, and again by a toilsome and circuitous journey reaching the land of the Hurons and spending a winter in their villages. He makes friends with the neighboring tribes, and acts as ambassador between the fur-traders and their easily offended Indian

traffickers. Now he is back in Quebec, setting the habitation in some sort of order, pushing on the building of the fort as he can find men and means, keeping the peace between rival trading factions, and, as his pleasure and solace in his few hours of leisure, making a vegetable garden. Again he is in France, making reports to his patrons, laying before them his plans and the needs of the country, urging better regulations for the colonization neglected by the trading companies, and calling for missionaries to work among the Indians. When he died, on Christmas Day, 1635, at the age of sixty-eight, he was beginning to see that his labors were to be crowned with enduring success.

To Quebec to-day all roads run, for from Britain and throughout the Empire, from France, from the United States, and all parts of Canada visitors by thousands are thronging to witness the wonderful pageants recalling the great deeds and heroic men and women in Canada's early history. At this birthday celebration of the senior of King Edward's self-governing dominions over sea, His Majesty will be represented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Vessels from the fleets of France



Mr. Frank Lascelles
Master of the Pageant

and the United States will convoy official representatives.

The year 1908 will be further memorable by the setting apart of the historic battlefields of Quebec, to be transformed into a park, and preserved for all time, a national heirloom. The Quebec battlefields were the scenes of the close of the long struggle between the two great races in North America, and the turning point in the destiny of Canada. On the famous Heights and Plains of Abraham the British and French forces under Wolfe and Montcalm contended for the city on September 13, 1759, when the victory of Wolfe put Quebec, the key of Canada, into the possession of the British. The following spring, de Levis, who had succeeded Montcalm as commander of the French, led his forces against Quebec. They halted at the village of St. Foye. General Murray advanced from Quebec to give battle but was forced to retreat, and de Levis followed and laid close siege to the City, until the arrival of the British fleet took away the last hope of re-conquest. Just as posterity erected a common monument to the gallant heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, so the Battlefields' Park will be a national possession of the descendants of the two great races, joint heirs to a splendid heritage in common. The story of the Quebec Battlefields comes just midway in Canada's three hundred years of history, and the Tercentenary Celebration has been chosen as a fitting time for the inauguration of the great monument, the National Park.

The celebration lasts from July 19 to the end of the month, and those who witness it will realize as never before what was the infancy of the nation, cradled on the banks of the noble St. Lawrence. The hilly streets of old Quebec will see once more men and women in the garb of the olden time, and before the multitude of spectators on the Plains will pass a procession of stirring scenes of Canadian history in the making.

The pageants begin with the coming of Jacques Cartier in 1535, and the planting of the cross and the fleur-de-lis on the bank of the St.

Lawrence. Among the wigwags of Stadacona, which Cartier found huddled near the site of the future citadel of Quebec, are to be seen bands of savages in the Indian festive dance. Then the scene changes to the gardens of Fontainebleau, where King Francis I. is holding his Court. Thither comes Jacques Cartier to tell of a region hard and cold, but a fertile land of luxuriant forests, of promise of gold, silver, and copper, of glorious spring and glowing autumn, albeit of ice-bound winter.

The second pageant introduces the founder of Quebec, Samuel de Champlain. It is the year 1608. Champlain, now about forty-one years of age, has already proved himself an able and intrepid explorer, and a man of judgment as well as of courage. He stands high in favor with King Henry IV. When at the beginning of the seventeenth century, a new settlement is planned on the St. Lawrence, Champlain is chosen as the leader of the enterprise. The scene shows him at the Louvre, where he receives his commission from the King. In scene II., the young Madame de Champlain comes to Quebec.

The third pageant depicts an important phase of religious effort among the natives, the arrival of the Hospital and Ursuline Nuns in 1639.

The three Hospital Nuns were sent to found at Quebec a Hôtel-Dieu, endowed by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, a niece of Cardinal Richelieu. The Ursulines were four in number. They were warmly

welcomed at Quebec, Governor de Montmagny and a train of priests and soldiers meeting them at the landing. The pageant shows their reception; also Marie de l'Incarnation, Mother of the Ursulines, with the Indian children, who swarmed to the lodgings of the nuns, where they were taught and cared for.

One of the most heroic sacrifices in the early history of Canada forms the subject of the fourth pageant. It was the deed of Daulac or Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions-in-arms at the Long Sault. The story is worth telling again. The enmity of the Iroquois had grown so fierce that the French settlers were continually in jeopardy. The woods around the little clearings and settlements were seldom free from bands of savage warriors, and the colonists dare not venture beyond the protection of the block-houses or forts. At length, word was brought that a large war party were descending the Ottawa, bent on utterly destroying the settlement at Ville Marie



SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
1649



A FRENCH GENERAL
1648



FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS
1622



MUSKETEERS AND SWISS OF KING'S GUARD
1627

(Continued on third page following.)

Ladies and Gentlemen in the Pageants

Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Lascelles, the Master of the Pageant, who gave a "Canadian Pictorial" artist access to his advance drawings, we are enabled to illustrate many of the figures that will be seen in the pageants.



Ladies in Riding Habits, Time of Francis I.



A Happy Peasant Girl



One of Wolfe's Officers



A 17th Century Guard



One of Wolfe's Officers



Champlain's "Order of a Good Time," 1606



Champlain's "Order of a Good Time," 1620



The Interpreter with Champlain's Party



Helping with the Hay in the 17th Century



Flag-Bearer of a Company of Arquebusiers



Helping with the Harvest in the 17th Century



Gendarme.—Time of Louis the Fourteenth



One of Wolfe's Soldiers with the 48th Foot



An Envoy from the Duc de Montmorency

(Montreal). Among the colonists was a young Frenchman of noble birth, Dollard des Ormeaux, who was eager to blot out, by his prowess in the New World, some stain attached to his name in the Old. He conceived the idea of going to meet the Iroquois and hold them at bay near one of the stretches of rapids on the Ottawa, thus at least preventing their reaching Montreal in undivided force. Sixteen others vowed themselves to the enterprise. With a few of their Huron and Algonquin allies they made their way up the Ottawa to the Long Sault, where they barricaded themselves within an old enclosure of logs. Soon some hundreds of yelling savages surrounded the palisades. Undismayed the handful of Frenchmen opened fire. The Iroquois hordes drew back as the foremost fell, then



A DANDY OF 1663

with desire for vengeance added to their hate, rushed fiercely to the attack. For three days the appallingly unequal combat lasted. Only when all of the French were killed but five, desperately wounded, did the Iroquois break their way in. But the dead bodies of their warriors were deep about the palisades, and the savage impetuosity had been effectually balked. They went back to their lodges, and left Montreal alone for that time.

In 1665 the Marquis de Tracy was sent out by King Louis XIV., deputed to take command in Canada and subdue the Iroquois. He brought with him a number of colonists and the famous regiment of Carignan-Salières. So thoroughly did the aged but energetic commander fulfil his mission, that for more than twenty years Canada had peace.

The fifth pageant shows the arrival of M. de Tracy, and his ceremonial reception by Mgr. de Laval, Ecclesiastical Superior, and afterwards first Bishop of Quebec.

New France now reaches out to the West. In 1670 the Governor sent out an explorer, fluent in the Indian dialects, to call the western tribes to a Council. A great gathering of delegates met at Sault Ste. Marie. The King's Commissioner explained to them that His Majesty had taken them under his protection, and the whole of the region of the Great Lakes was formally annexed to New France. The sixth pageant shows Daumont de Saint-Lusson taking possession of the western country in the King's name.

One of the strongest figures of the French régime was Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac. A man of the highest courage and untiring energy, and brooking no opposition, he ruled Canada with a firm and imperious hand. The times called for prompt and determined action. Not only were the hostile Five Nations to be kept in check, but there had also begun the strife for the mastery of the West, between the English, who from their settlements in the New England States, were reaching out beyond the Lakes to Hudson Bay, and the French, who sought to keep their influence in the West alone and supreme. An attack on the English colonies one year was returned by an expedition against Canada the next. In 1690 Massachusetts sent a fleet, commanded by Sir William Phips, against Quebec. Anchoring before the frowning ramparts on the cliff, Phips sent a herald into the city to demand capitulation within the hour. The envoy was led blindfolded, and by devious ways, into Frontenac's council chamber, where he delivered his message and laid his watch on the table. Frontenac's reply was short and fiery—his guns would give his answer. The seventh pageant shows Frontenac receiving the messenger of Sir William Phips at the Château St. Louis.



COURTIER OF THE TIME OF CHARLES THE NINTH

The eighth pageant will be a stirring and splendid spectacle. Montcalm and Levis,

Wolfe and Murray, with their respective regiments, in a parade of honor, marching and countermarching on the Plains. General salute by the troops answered by the guns of the warships.

The peaceful streets of the ancient capital will be alive with kings and courtiers, officers and soldiers, statesmen and councillors, explorers, Indians and runners of the woods, on Thursday, July 23, when there will be a grand historical procession, reviewed before Champlain's monument. Fifteen historic groups, headed by the Men-of-the-Watch, and Heralds-at-Arms, pass in review. Next, appropriately, comes Jacques Cartier, accompanied by one hundred and ten sailors, preceded by a cross and the arms of France. III.—Francis I. and his Court. IV.—Champlain, the founder of Quebec; De Monts,



PIKEMAN AND FLAG-BEARER 1593

under whose patronage the expedition of 1608 was undertaken; Pont Gravé, the experienced trader to whom was entrusted the financial part depending on the fur trade with the Indians—the three Chiefs of the expedition, followed by the crew of the "Don de Dieu," the vessel in which Champlain crossed the Atlantic. V.—Henry IV.; the Duc de Sully, great statesman and friend of Henry of Navarre; and the Court of France. VI.—Dollard and his sixteen devoted comrades. VII.—Joliet, the merchant explorer, who, with Father Marquette, traced the Upper Mississippi and its tributary waters; the romantic and adventurous Robert de la Salle, dreaming of a passage to Cathay, and explorer of the



ARQUEBUSIERS 1563

Mississippi; the brave and noble Sieur de Maisonneuve, builder and first Governor of Montreal; and other discoverers and planters of cities. VIII.—Cavalcade of De Tracy, his twenty-four guards, and four companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. IX.—Duluth, valorous fur-trader, and his Coureurs des Bois, those adventure-loving Frenchmen, who, taking to the life of the wilderness, lived with the Indians, penetrated the wilds, and followed the fur-trade without restriction. X.—Frontenac with the Sovereign Council, his guards and staff, and the militia men of Robineau de Becancourt, of Iberville, and other Chiefs. XI.—Madeleine de Vercheres, with her two brothers, the rest of the feeble garrison, and groups of Indians. This

"heroine of Castle Dangerous," a girl fourteen years old, with the aid of her young brothers, two soldiers, and an old man, defended her father's fort against a swarm of savage Iroquois for a week, until help came from Montreal.

XII.—Montcalm and Levis at the head of their regiments, the La Sarre, Languedoc, Bearn, Guienne Royal-Roussillon, Berry, Marine troops, Canadian militia, and Indian allies. XIII.—Wolfe and Murray and their regiments, Amherst's, Anstruther's, Lascelles', Kenney's, Bragg's, Otway's, Louisbourg Grenadiers, Scotch Highlanders, and Royal American. XIV.—Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, and the officers of the regular troops and the Canadian militia, English and French soldiers, who together defended Quebec against the American invasion in 1775. XV.—Colonel de Salaberry and his regiment of Voltigeurs, French-Canadian light infantry, who gained a glorious victory at Chateauguay, in the campaign against the United States invasion in 1813.



AN AIDE-DE-CAMP 1647

But, while due emphasis is placed on the historic, the programme will also be marked by many memorable events. The Prince of Wales arrives on Wednesday afternoon, July 22, escorted by a naval squadron, and remains until July 29. On Champlain Day, July 23, the civic address of welcome will be presented to His Royal Highness, and other official ceremonies will take place commemorative of the founding of Quebec, following the arrival of Champlain on the "Don de Dieu," at three o'clock. It is interesting to compare Champlain's ship, which has been reconstructed after the original model, with the floating palaces at Quebec to-day. The "Don de Dieu" is ninety feet long, twenty-three feet beam, and she draws seven and a half feet aft. There are three masts. The sails are small, square sails, under the bowsprit, there being at that period no jibs or staysails. On the foremast she carries two square sails, a foresail, and a foretopsail. On the mainmast is a mainsail and a main topsail, and on the mizzen mast a lateen or lug sail. The vessel has a raised forecabin, with cook's galley up aft the forecabin, and a raised poop. She is strongly constructed in oak, spruce, and other timber. The standing and running rigging is in hemp, wire rigging being unknown in 1608. She is fit to proceed to sea.

On Friday morning, July 24, will take place a review on the Plains of Abraham, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Dedication of the Quebec Battlefields. The arrival and reception of official guests, and of the French and American fleets, precedes the arrival of the Prince of Wales by one day. On the evening of Champlain Day there will be a splendid illumination of the combined fleets and a great display of fireworks on the Heights of Levis, opposite Quebec. Military band concerts, a performance of Felicien David's Symphonic Ode "Christophe Colombe," a lacrosse match, parade of national societies, a naval display by night will be among the features of the programme. The children will have a never-to-be-forgotten afternoon, with day fireworks. Social events will be the Official Ball at the Parliament House, by the Government and Province of Quebec; a reception by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Jetté at Spencer Wood; and a civic reception at the City Hall. Sunday will be kept by a service at the English Cathedral, at which His Royal Highness will be present, and a solemn mass on the Plains of Abraham.



COURTIER OF THE TIME OF HENRY THE FOURTH



Catching Minnows

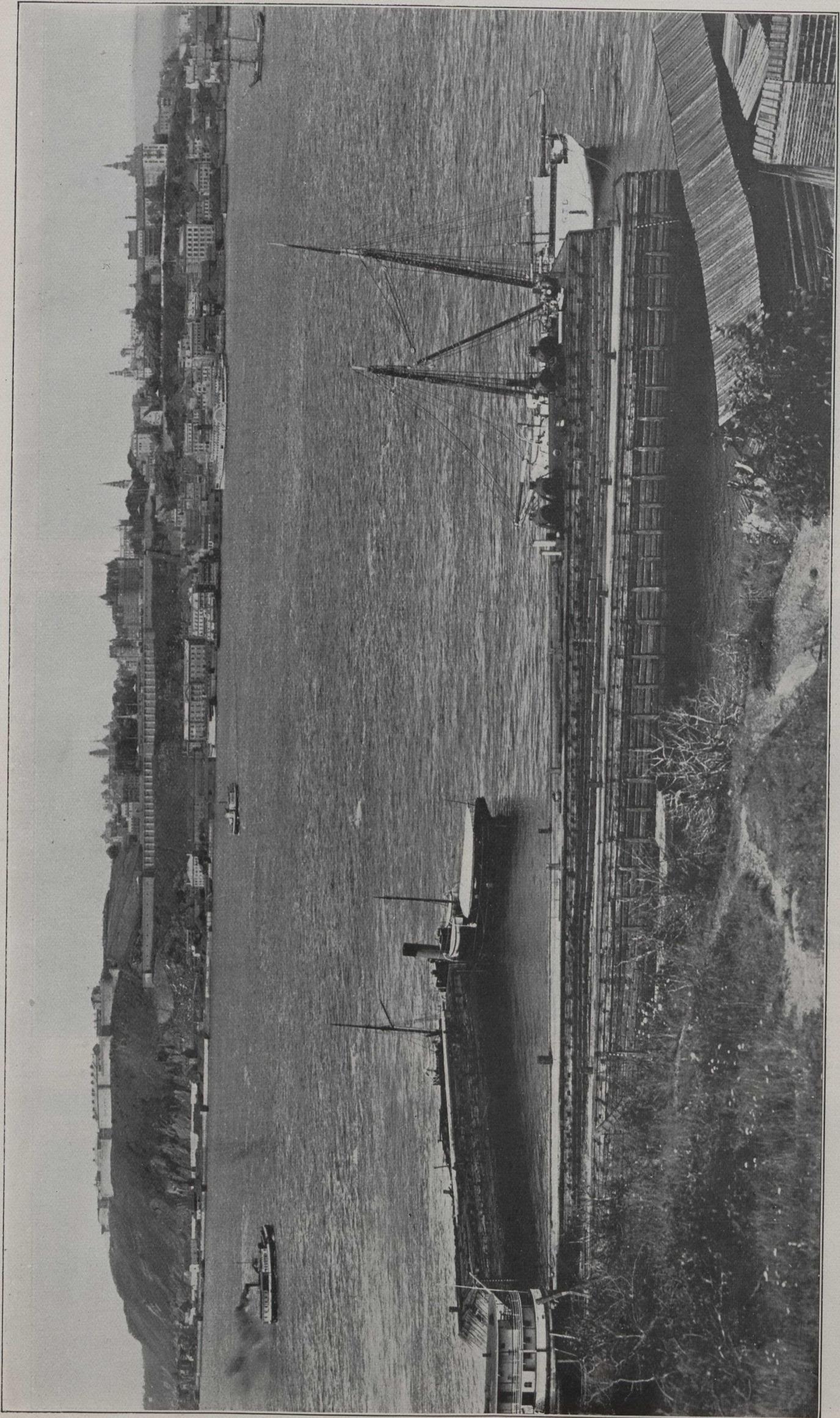


Young Disciples of Izaak Walton



Cooling Off

—Photographs by R. R. Sallows, Goderich, Ontario.



CAPE DIAMOND
PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

THE CITADEL

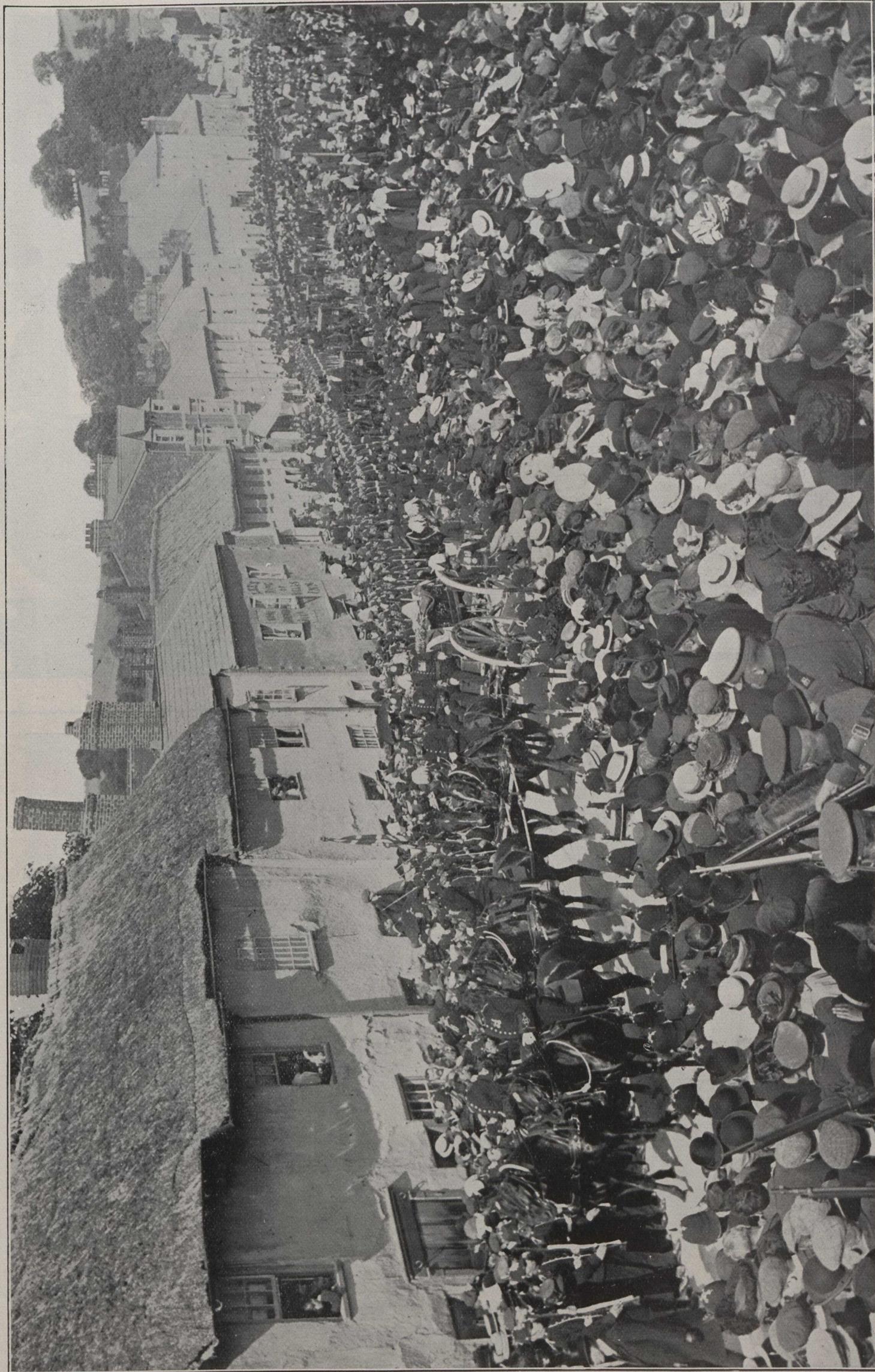
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
DUFFERIN TERRACE
GOVERNOR'S GARDEN
CHAMPLAIN MARKET

CHATEAU FRONTENAC
ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL

THE BASILICA

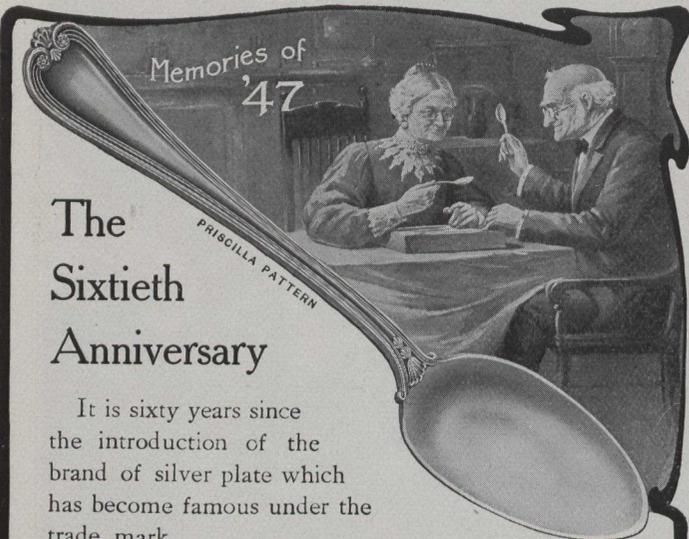
LAVAL UNIVERSITY

Panoramic View of the City of Quebec from Levis



The Funeral of General the Right Honorable Sir Redvers Buller, G.C.B., in the Village of Crediton, Devonshire

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see page 18

— Woman and Her Interests —

The First Matron of Quebec



FROM all parts of the Dominion, attention is turned this month to the old city of Quebec, where the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Canada will be celebrated, July 19-31. It will be of interest here to consider events of the lives of the few women

among those first Canadian settlers.

They were, indeed, few in numbers. In the first twenty years after Champlain landed and established the habitation at Quebec there were not more than seven families who could be called settlers, and fewer still were making a living from cultivating their land. Champlain had urgently pleaded for colonists who would come prepared to make their homes permanently in Canada. But the colonization idea met with little favor from any of the companies engaged in enterprise in the new country. They were first of all trading companies, and their main object was to make as profitable as they could the traffic with the Indians for furs. In obtaining their trading privileges they had promised to bring out a certain number of settlers and furnish them with needful supplies, but these promises had been kept only in part. The people who did come were, in most cases, without the means of tilling their plots of land, and lacked either the inclination or the incentive to make the best of what they had.

There was one family who stand out, in the briefly-told stories of that time, for industry and thrift. They were Louis Hébert, his wife, and their family of boys and girls. No doubt Madame, or "Dame," Hébert's thriftiness had a good deal to do with her husband's prosperity. Their industry and steady ways were a comfort to Champlain, who mentions the Héberts several times in his journal. Champlain himself, in the brief intervals when he was not engaged in expeditions of war or discovery with his Indian allies, in keeping the peace between rival traders, or in other of the strenuous duties of his administration, found a solace and delight in working in his vegetable garden.

Louis Hébert was an apothecary in France, and took with him his store of drugs when he emigrated to Quebec. He and Dame Hébert had the forethought to provide themselves with certain supplies in addition to those which intending settlers were supposed to receive officially. Hébert saw that the cultivation of the land was the surest way of acquiring a home in the new world, so while most of his fellow countrymen turned to traffic with the Indians, or service with the factors of the trading companies, he settled down contentedly to clear and till the acres granted to him. In this he was diligently seconded by Dame Hébert. They built their small house near the fort, in order to be near protection in case of hostile attacks by the Indians. Soon a well-kept garden surrounded the house, and was planted in season with peas, melons, corn, and various vegetables.

Not long after they had settled at Quebec their eldest daughter, Anne Hébert, was married to Etienne Jonquest, the marriage ceremony being performed for the first time in Canada. The second daughter, Guillemette, was married to M. Couillard two years later, and Madame Couillard was a note-worthy person in the colony, in the next fifty years.

Dame Hébert and her daughters had the surest safeguard against home-sickness or despondency—plenty of work. The Hébert house, in its cleanliness and neatness, must have seemed a peaceful picture of home to

the men who, when they returned from their expeditions by river or forest, lodged in the unkempt quarters of the common habitation. Among those who occasionally sought the home atmosphere were the Recollet friars, who were toiling in a rather discouraging missionary endeavor among the Indians. Dame Hébert was a hospitable soul, and allowed her peaceful Indian neighbors to come into her kitchen, and warm themselves at her fire, although she kept a watchful eye on all their movements, for, as she remarked, "They could steal with their feet as well as with their hands." For the little Indian children, she had a motherly feeling, and while she stood sponsor for many of them at their baptism, she occasionally treated her bronze-skinned, naked little callers to slices of her home-made bread, a rare luxury indeed.

In the course of a few years, through the process of hard work, the gardens expanded to fields where corn and grain grew and ripened. After ten years in his pioneer home, Louis Hébert died. His widow and her family continued to work their farm, and succeeded in growing enough in the summer to last, with care, through the winter. They were almost the only persons so provided for, the colony depending for its support on the supplies received annually from France.

The year 1628 passed without the arrival of the expected ship. War had broken out between England and France, and the provision ship, on its way to Canada, had been seized. The following year, the colonists were reduced to going out into the forest and digging roots for food. In this time of scarcity, the frugal Dame Hébert was able to contribute two barrels of peas to the partial relief of her fellow colonists. In 1629 Quebec was taken by the English. Dame Hébert and her family decided to

remain in the country of their adoption, although most of the French returned home. Dame Hébert took charge for a time of Champlain's three little adopted Indian girls, named Faith, Hope, and Charity.

When Quebec was given back to France by treaty, and a ship load of new colonists arrived, Dame Hébert and her family were at the landing to greet joyfully their countrymen. She had all who would repair with the missionaries to her house, for a mass in thanksgiving.

The rest of Dame Hébert's life seems to have passed peacefully, piously, and always busily. Some time after the return of the French, she married again, one Sieur Hubout, a comparatively well-to-do settler at Quebec.

Of a different class from Dame Hébert, and much less fitted for pioneer life, was the young wife of Champlain, who lived at Quebec for four years, 1620-1624. She was the daughter of the Sieur de Boullé, a gentleman of the French king's household. Helène Boullé was only twelve years old when her marriage contract with Champlain was arranged, the bride remaining at home for a few years while Champlain returned to Canada. She was still very young when she accompanied her husband on one of his return voyages to Quebec, where she took up her residence in the dilapidated habitation, with three maidservants she had brought from France. Poor young Madame Champlain must have often experienced disheartening loneliness and homesickness, without companions of her own age and class, and her comparatively elderly husband's attention much taken up with the expeditions and enterprises which led him so often from home. She seems to have tried to do her duty, and was almost worshipped by the Indians whom she tried to instruct in religion, and who wondered at her great beauty. The want of ordinary comforts, together with homesickness, wore upon her health, and Champlain concluded to take his young wife home. She had been brought up a Huguenot, but had accepted her husband's religion, and after her return to France she entered a convent.

An island opposite Montreal was named by Champlain in honor of his wife, and is still called St. Helen's Island.



Toronto Women's Club

The women of Toronto have in the past been distinctly conservative as regards the "Women's Club" idea. Of late, however, the apparent advantages of such an organization, on the Canadian Club lines, have outweighed any lingering prejudices originally induced perhaps by the extremes to which the club movement is carried in some places, and the result on the home lives and other interests of the members. Representative women of Toronto have recently organized a Women's Canadian Club, with a constitution similar to that of the other Canadian clubs, except that social features are to be quite in abeyance. The Club is to give its members intellectual treats, and opportunities to hear able speakers on important questions of the day, etc. It starts with a membership of over two hundred.

The officers are: Hon. President, Lady Clark; President, Lady Moss; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. R.A. Falconer and Mrs. B. E. Walker; Secretary, Mrs. Geo. Burnett; Treasurer, Mrs. Alton Garratt; Committee, Mrs. N. Burwash, Mrs. Forsyth Grant, Mrs. G. A. Reid, and Miss Culette.

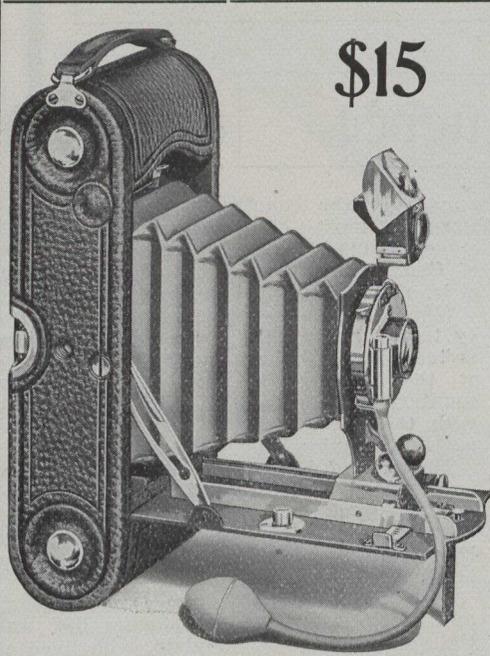
Lady Moss is the wife of Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario.

A Canadian Club President



Lady Moss, the President of the recently organized Women's Canadian Club of Toronto, was, before her marriage, Miss Emily Sullivan, daughter of the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, who was a member of the Baldwin-Lafontaine government and afterwards a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

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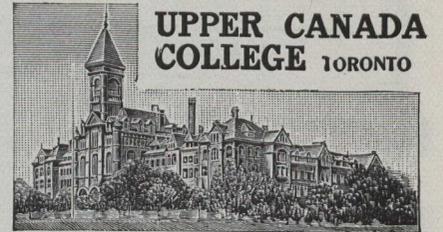
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THE TOILET AND THE BABY



ONCE upon a time, no longer ago than the mid-Victorian period, young ladies were taught to be extremely careful of their complexions, and to especially avoid anything so common as tan or freckles. When the sun shone brightly, they stayed closely within doors in shaded rooms, or if they ventured forth, it was with faces screened behind veils or beneath carefully held sun-shades. The summer girl of the past few years went quite to the other extreme. She was out of doors early and late, nearly always went in for some form of sport, and if a hat seemed to interfere with her play she laid it aside, and left her complexion to take care of itself.

Now, the summer maiden is showing a sensible tendency to take due care of her skin, while giving up nothing of her out-door exercise and pleasure. Experience has taught that over-much exposure to the sun in the summer months leaves effects that it takes half the autumn and much application of lotions to get rid of, while a delicate skin may be thickened and coarsened permanently. While a certain amount of em-browning or tan is considered rather desirable than otherwise, as indicating a healthy habit of out-door living, there is nothing to be said in favor of sun-burn. This reddened, inflamed condition of the skin is produced by protracted exposure to the sun, or when its heat is thrown into the face from the water. Getting the skin wet when in bathing, and remaining in the sunlight, is a fertile source of sunburn or freckles, according to whichever one's skin has a tendency to develop.

A good way of protecting the face from being burned by the sun is to re-inforce the natural oils, so that it will not become dried out. For softening the skin and keeping it sufficiently elastic and moist in the lower layers, a good cold cream is usually employed. Some people find that a cream containing glycerine agrees with their skin, while others cannot use glycerine at all, and so it is with other ingredients. Most of us have to do a little experimenting before we find what is best adapted to our individual case. Always the cream should be obtained from none but reliable sources, making certain that the ingredients are pure.

Before going for an outing, rub some of the cold cream into the skin of the face, working it in with the tips of the fingers. With a piece of soft old linen, lightly wipe off any superfluous oiliness, then apply a good coating of powder. There are some people who hold up their hands in horror at the mere mention of face powder, and certainly no "nice" woman would appear with her face looking as though it had come in contact with the flour barrel. The use of powder to protect the skin is quite a different thing. For the purpose there are manufactured powders as pure and soft as those used on baby's tender skin after his bath. A good way to put on the powder is to dab the face over liberally with the powder puff, then pat it in with the fingers, and finally wipe off the surplus with a piece of soft chamois or old linen. Properly applied, the powder will not show, except that the face will have lost its undesirable shininess, and will look fresh and soft, and the skin thus protected will not suffer from sun-burn under ordinary conditions, although it may tan more or less. The skin should at night be thoroughly cleansed from the powder used during the day by the use of warm water and soap, and a complexion brush, clear rinsing water, and a bit more of the cream rubbed in finally, if the skin feels dry. In cases of severe sun-burn, do not wash the face until after cream has been applied and left on till the burning sensation is soothed.

Wearing a hat that shades the whole face is a precaution that the modern girl too often neglects. Some of the absurdly huge hats in vogue this summer are almost big enough to serve as umbrellas, and yet from the stiff straightness of their lines they do not even make proper sun-shades.

If one's skin is inclined to freckle, it is well-nigh impossible to prevent a crop of the tiny flecks appearing every summer. Freckles, the dictionary says, are due to "increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the

epidermis," but what precautions one can take to prevent this increase of pigment it does not say. Our grandmothers used to wear, or at least to recommend wearing, a dark veil thick enough to ward off the sun's rays, but not many modern girls would be willing to sacrifice comfort and enjoyment to the tyranny of their complexion. Besides, the efficacy of the veil is doubtful. The girl with freckles can but console herself with the reflection that her skin is one of unusual fineness and delicacy, and that even freckles endure but for the summer season. It is not advisable, as a rule, to attempt the removal of either tan or freckles, so long as the season of their cause lasts. All bleaching treatments tend to make the skin more sensitive for the moment, and consequently more susceptible to the sun.

A good lotion to use when the eyes become inflamed from the glare of the sun is made up of boracic acid powder and soft water. Boil the water and strain it through a piece of muslin. To a pint of water add a teaspoonful of the boracic acid. Bathe the eyes with absorbent cotton wet in the lotion, or, better, use a glass eye-cup. If the lids are reddened, cover them with a piece of old linen wet in the lotion, and let it remain on while you are lying down resting.



THE CHILD'S FOOD IN HOT WEATHER

In the hot weather of July and August, the utmost care should be taken in the feeding of the child. The baby dependent on a milk diet is peculiarly liable to disorders of stomach and bowels unless every care is taken, but fortunately the precautionary means are simple, and within the reach of everyone. They consist in keeping the milk in such a temperature that the bacteria it already contains will remain inactive, and so clean that it will receive no additional germs from any outside sources. In the city, the consumer of milk is, in most cases, largely at the dairyman's mercy, but in the country it is nearly always possible to manage that the milk for the child shall come from the same cow every day—a healthy animal being chosen, of course—and that it shall be milked among clean surroundings.

At the best, milk harbors a sufficient number of bacteria to turn it sour in warm weather when the temperature is naturally favorable to their multiplication and activity. It is a good plan to keep the milk for the baby in glass bottles or self-sealers. Sterilize these with boiling water before filling with the milk. Heat the milk to 212 degrees Fahr. to kill the microbes, put it into the sealers, and stand in a cool place. If the milk is preferred unscalded, it can be preserved by keeping in a temperature of 45 degrees.

Beware of overfeeding the child in hot weather. Sometimes the baby is fretful and acts as though it is hungry, when the trouble is that the little mouth and throat are too dry, that is, the child is thirsty. Unless it is one of the specified feeding times, the number and nearness of which depend on the age, do not give milk to quench baby's thirst. A swallow or two from a sterilized feeding bottle partly filled with boiled and cooled water, slightly sweetened, can be given to even young babies with good results.

The older children, those who usually have meat with their dinner should be given but little flesh food during the hot weather. Fresh eggs poached or soft boiled, are always good. Other foods may be given about as usual, except that the cereal should not be of a heat-producing kind. Oatmeal is better for winter than it is for summer. Most children are fond of fruit, and do not stop to discriminate between the fit and the unfit. They may safely, and with benefit, be allowed to eat a generous share of whatever fruits they fancy, provided all is at the perfect stage of ripeness. In fruit that is not quite ripe the starch is not yet changed into sugar, while over-ripe fruit contains the germs of decay. The child should be taught not to eat the indigestible skin of the fruit.



FASHION NOTES

The striped linens and other striped washable materials are in favor for walking and outing suits this summer, and they certainly are very smart. They are made up in the plainly-tailored styles, with Prince Chap or other semi-fitted coats, and skirt finished with bias folds of the material. Brown and white, blue



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King Alfonso is very proud of his son and heir, who, on his first birthday, was enrolled as a private in the army. His uniform was made by the Queen's own hands.



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and gray, black and white, are favorite combinations, and the hat is trimmed to match.

White holds a leading place this season, but not so nearly exclusively as in some past summers. The one-piece dress obtains even in the fine lawns, batistes, and mulls. The close-fitting princess mode not being well adapted to lingerie frocks, the one-piece idea is developed in some such way as by gathering or tucking the skirt at the top and joining both waist and skirt to a fitted girdle, inset with lace matching the yoke, or the garniture of the rest of the gown. When worn out of doors, these dresses are completed by elaborate linen jackets or coat, except on very warm days.

The jumper suit has apparently a new lease of existence. It has much to recommend it, being a suit and not a separate blouse and skirt, and still almost as cool as the latter combination. Gingham, chambrays, linens, silks, and voiles, are all made up into really attractive jumper suits, the guimpes ranging from Valenciennes inserted lawn and tucked mull to net and lace. A smart jumper dress is of black and white striped silk, trimmed simply with bias bands piped with black, and worn over a blouse of tucked mull inset with embroidered meallions and Valenciennes lace. A touch of color is given by a twist of American Beauty rose velvet on the black and white hat.

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THE HOUSEKEEPER'S PAGE



In our summer climate housekeepers might with advantage copy the custom in Eastern countries of taking a siesta, or mid-day rest. In some households this can only be managed by the workers getting up very early in the morning, and getting the necessary duties attended to before the hottest part of the day. A housekeeper who has followed this practice says that she finds it much pleasanter to work while the morning is still fresh and she has the house to herself, without interruptions. On ironing and baking days, especially, she has most of those special tasks accomplished early in the day. Then, during the hottest hours, she can rest in a shaded room, and sleep if she feels like it. The children, also, should be put to rest in the middle of the day.

WASHING SUMMER FROCKS

Colored muslins, and those having white ground strewn over with flowers of delicate hues, require very careful washing to preserve their beauty. They should never be allowed to get so much soiled as to require rubbing or prolonged soaking. Do not rub soap on the fabric, but make a lather of warm soft water and soap free from alkali. Put the garment in this and work it about gently until it is clean, or if the first water becomes dirty looking, squeeze out the muslin, and put through a second lather. Rinse through two or three waters, or until it is quite clear. Never wring or twist muslin, but squeeze the water out between the rollers of a wringer.

It is a wise precaution to "set" the color in new gingham, prints, etc., before washing them. The fixing solution depends on the color. For black and white, navy blue and white, gray, and dark blue or purple, soak in a tub of water in which a handful of coarse salt has been dissolved, for from five to seven minutes. For green, blue, mauve, and aniline reds, soaking ten minutes in alum water has been recommended, using about an ounce of alum to a gallon of water. A sugar of lead solution, an ounce to the gallon of water, is said to be good for fixing the madder tints. It is wise to test on a small piece of the material, to ascertain the best kind and strength of solution for the case.

Do not let boiling water be poured on colored prints, nor rub soap on them. A little borax in the suds may be used. Wash quickly, rinse, wring out, and hang at once in the shade to dry. Getting the work done quickly makes for success. It is letting the printed things stand after they are wet that makes the colors run. Brown prints are improved by coloring the last rinsing water with coffee.

Turn prints wrong side out before starching, and keep the right side from direct contact with the starch. For fine muslins, batistes, etc., gum water may be used instead of starch. Dissolve an ounce of best white gum arabic in hot water, and use enough to make the muslin as stiff as required. Sprinkle starched garments lightly and evenly, roll tightly, and leave for an hour to become damp through. Cover with a thick cloth so that they will not dry on the outside.

THINGS USEFUL TO KNOW

Books standing on the shelves of open book-cases are sure to gather dust along the edges. To remove this, rub with the soft part of stale bread.

When sewing buttons on a garment, lay a pin over the button, and take the stitches over the pin. This keeps the threads from pulling too tight, and there is not as much likelihood of tearing the piece out in the washing.

Glasses which have held milk should first be rinsed with cold water before being washed with warm water; otherwise, they will not be clear.

A discarded electric light bulb makes a very good darning ball, if the sharp point at the end is taken off.

If a piece of strong ticking is fastened over the bed springs, it will save the mattress from being marked or injured by the springs. Hem the

ends of the ticking and fasten it to the frame-work of the springs. The amount of wear saved to the mattress will make this worth while.

Keep the parts of old linen table cloths, that are not worth making into napkins or doilies, for bandages. It is a good plan to cut strips of different lengths, and scrape a quantity of lint, and keep in a clean box in a convenient drawer, for emergencies.

Keep a piece of the new gown, to have in case of accidents. A tear can often be mended so that it will not show at all, by darning with threads ravelled from the material. Put the torn edges together in proper shape, and baste a piece of paper under to stiffen the place while it is being darned. Sometimes it will be necessary to darn over a patch of the material laid on the under side. Careful pressing goes far to making the darn inconspicuous.

A granite-ware saucepan, on which something has burned in the cooking, can be cleaned by putting in it enough cold water to cover the hardened substance, adding washing soda, or some soap powder, and heating the water gradually to the boiling point, then turning it out, when the dish can be easily washed.

If a bureau drawer sticks, and is hard to draw out or shove in, rub the edges with hard soap. Creaking doors can be treated in the same way.

REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS

Unfermented Grape Juice—Wash five pounds of grapes, drain, and put in a granite saucepan with half a cup of water. Heat till stones and pulp separate; then strain through a jelly bag, add a pound and a half of sugar, heat to the boiling point, and bottle to use as wanted. Serve diluted with water.

Pineapple Lemonade—Boil a cup of sugar and a pint of water together for ten minutes; add a can of grated pineapple and the juice of three

lemons. Cool, strain, and dilute with a quart of ice water.

Bottled Lemonade—Boil a quart of water with two cups of sugar for twelve minutes, add two-thirds cup of lemon juice, and bottle to use as needed. To serve, add the desired quantity to cold water.

Orange Sherbet—Soak a tablespoonful of gelatine in cold water till it is soft, then pour over it a large cupful of boiling water to dissolve it. Turn into a basin with the juice of ten oranges, and of one lemon if the oranges are sweet. Add two cupfuls of sugar and three of water. Stir till well mixed, then set the basin in the ice box, and leave till the sherbet is cold.

Iced Tea—Make a tea-pot full of good tea in the usual way. Strain into a small freezer, place in a tub, surround with broken ice and salt to a height a little above the contents of the freezer, and turn the handle for about five minutes, or until the tea is ice cold. Serve in glasses, with slices of lemon and sugar served separately. The ordinary way is to strain the tea into glasses, each a third full of cracked ice, and sweeten to taste. The flavor is much finer when the tea is cooled quickly.

Fruit Punch—Boil one quart of water with two cups of sugar and two cups chopped pineapple, for twenty minutes. Add one cup orange juice and one half cup lemon juice. Cool, strain, and serve diluted with ice water.

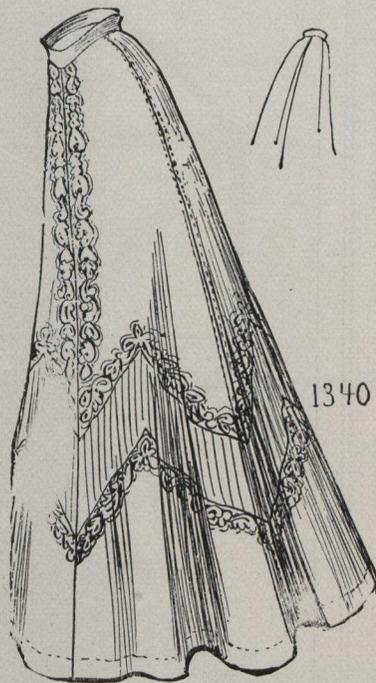
Ginger Punch—Chop one half pound

Canton ginger, add one quart cold water and one cup sugar, and boil fifteen minutes. Then add one half cup each of orange juice and lemon juice, cool, strain, and serve in glasses with crushed ice.

Artificial Lemonade—If one happens to be where one cannot obtain fresh lemons, the following makes a substitute for lemonade: Dissolve one half ounce of tartaric acid in two pints of hot water, add two pounds of loaf sugar, and thirty drops of essence of lemon. Twenty drops essence of almonds may also be added. Stir well, cover, and leave till cold, and bottle for use. Two tablespoonfuls are sufficient to add to a tumbler of cold water.

Potato Croquettes—Take two cups of mashed potatoes, mix with one tablespoon of butter melted, half a teaspoon of salt, a pinch of white pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. Add also a few drops of onion juice if you have it. Beat the potato until light and smooth, then add the yolk of an egg and mix thoroughly. Shape in balls, then roll on the board into lengths of about three inches, and flatten the ends. Have ready an egg slightly beaten and diluted with two tablespoons of water, also a plate of dried and rolled bread-crumbs without any particles of crust. Dip the croquettes first into the crumbs, then into the egg, a second time into the crumbs, and fry in deep hot fat.

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No. 1340—GORED SKIRT WITH BAND—At present there is a call for patterns of a sensible cut that will not wrap about the figure or sweep the floors. The circular and plaited forms are correct, but one tires of either style; this one is especially good for pongees, rough finished silks and linens. The inserted piece may be of cross tucking, lines of braid upon the material, or striped goods. It is not necessary to use the heavy braiding; instead, the edges might be simply piped or stitched. The lower part of the skirt has a slight flare that is much more graceful in effect than a plain gored skirt would be if trimmed in a like manner. The pattern No. 1340 is made in five sizes, 22 to 30 inch waist measure, and eight yards of 27-inch material will be required for a medium size.



No. 1376—LADY'S WAIST-SLEEVES AND SIDES IN ONE—This very attractive waist is one of the most popular shapes, and of the style that has largely replaced the Japanese or wide armhole designs. The sides and sleeves are cut from one piece, and the trimming strip over the shoulder holds the fulness in proper position. There is a sleeveless lining or foundation, to which this strip is lightly caught. Waists of this description are not only more becoming when the girdle is high, preserving the curve of the figure at the sides, but also allow greater freedom in the use of the arms. The original design is made of white crepe de chine, with embroidery, lace and tucked mousseline de soie. The pattern No. 1376 is made in six sizes, 32 to 42 inch bust measure, and 2½ yards of 27 inch, 2 of 36 inch, or 1½ of 44 inch material will be required for a medium size.



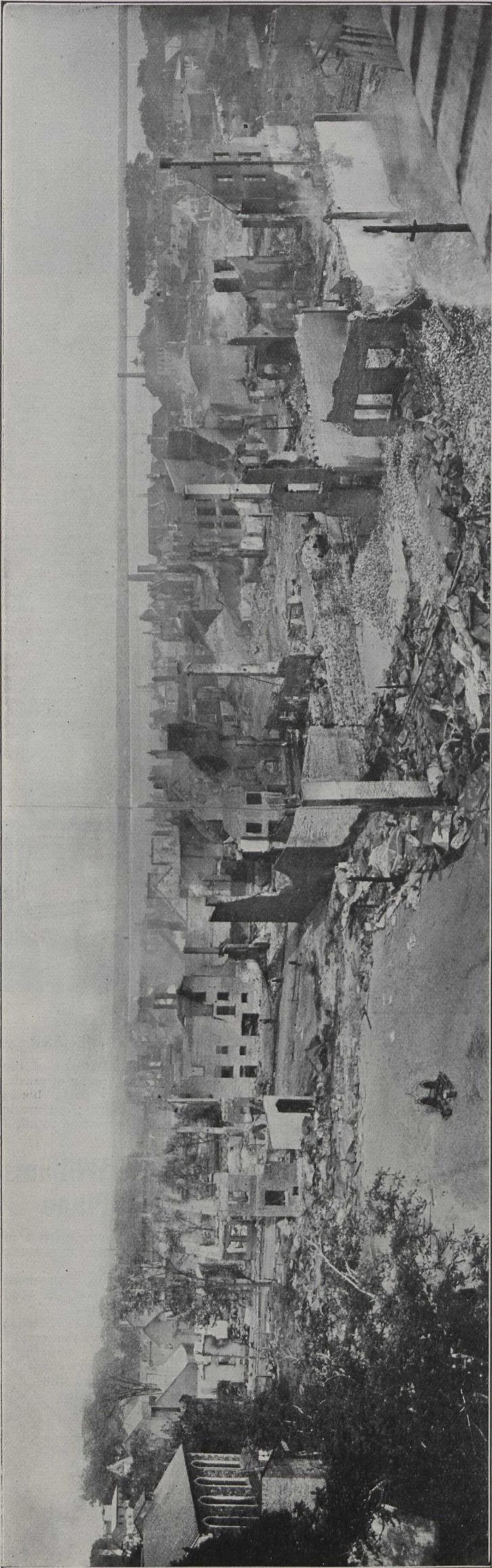
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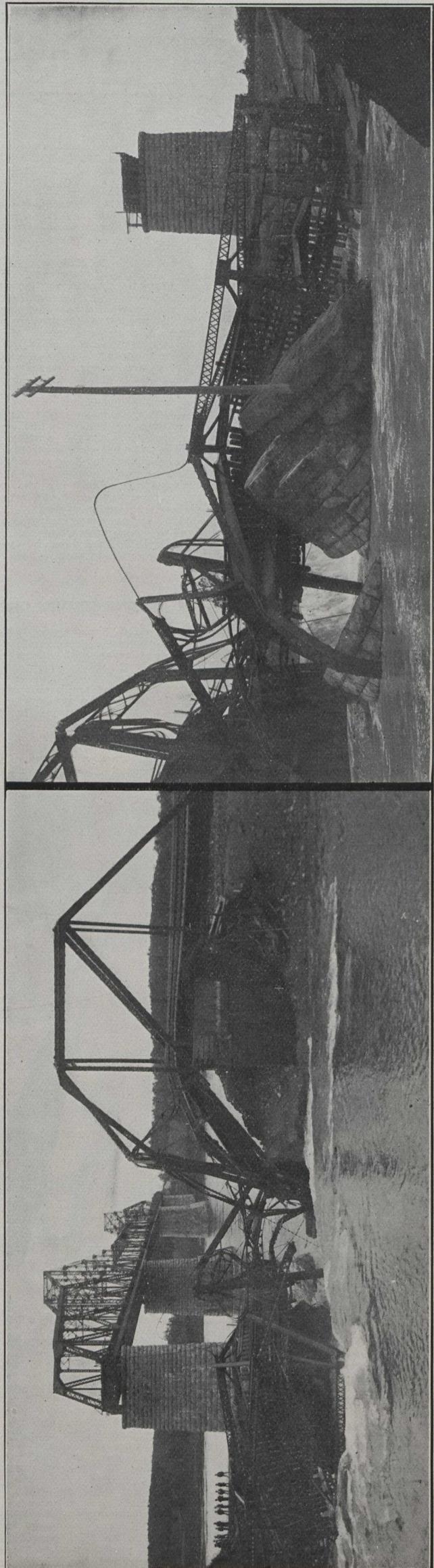
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A Break in the Cornwall Canal Causes Collapse of Bridge

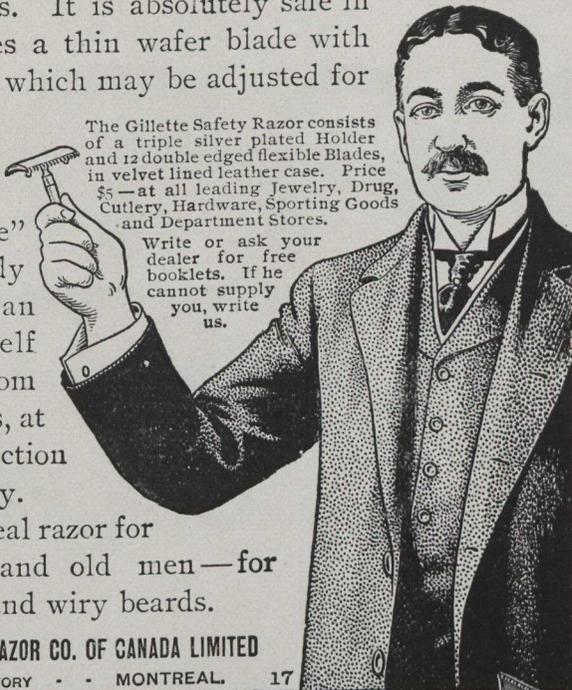
On June 23rd a large slice of the south bank was washed out into the river, and the swing bridge of the Ottawa & New York Railway, which crosses the Canal at this point, was totally wrecked, in consequence of the collapse of the pivot pier on which it rested. The break ties up navigation between the lakes and Montreal. Temporary repairs are being made with all diligence. At the time of the accident the swing bridge was parallel with the canal.

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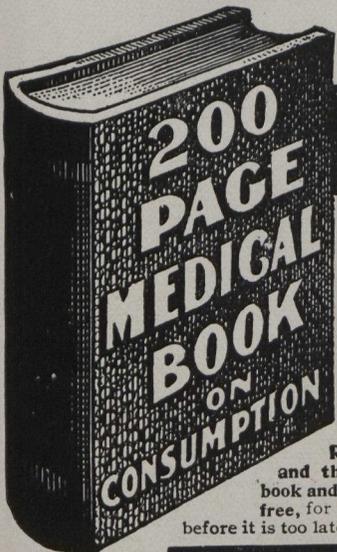
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