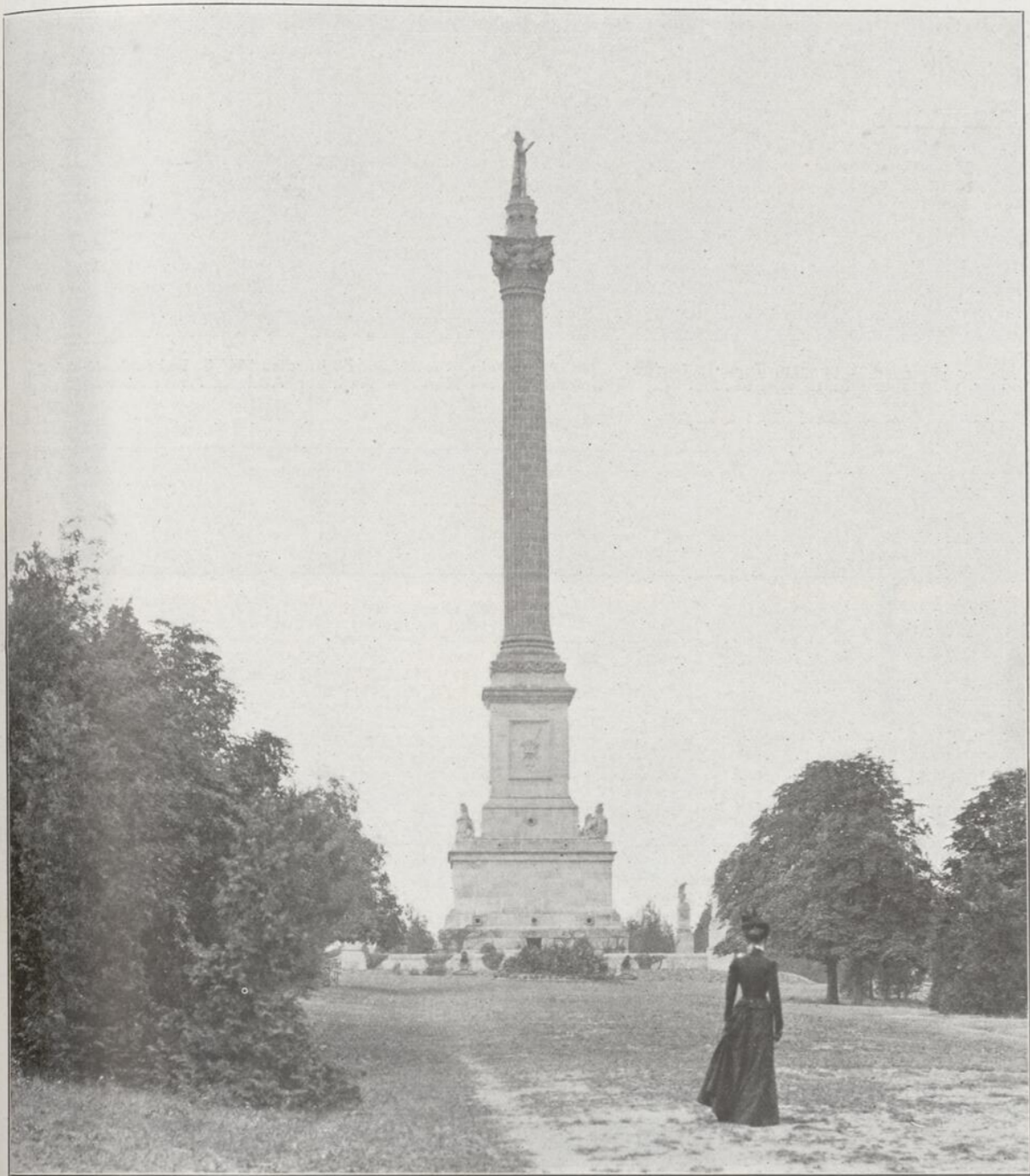


100 Years Ago Sir Isaac Brock Laid Down His Life in Repulsing American Invaders at Queenston Heights



BROCK'S MONUMENT ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—On October 13, 1824, the remains of Brock and his gallant aide, Macdonell, were removed from the bastion at Fort George and placed in a vault beneath the Monument which had been erected on Queenston Heights by the Legislature to commemorate our hero's death. On Good Friday, April 17, 1840, this Monument was shattered by an explosion of gunpowder placed within the basement by a rebel of 1837 named Lett. In 1853, the corner-stone of a new monument (that shown in the above illustration) was laid, and on Oct. 13 in that year, the forty-first anniversary of the British victory at Queenston and of Brock's splendid death, the remains of the two heroes were re-interred and deposited in two massive stone sarcophagi in the vault of the new monument. On the two oval silver plates on Brock's coffin was inscribed the following epitaph: "Here lie the earthly remains of a brave and virtuous hero, Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, commander of the British forces, and President administering the Government of Upper Canada, who fell when gloriously engaging the enemies of his country, at the head of the flank companies of the 49th Regiment, in the town of Queenston, on the morning of the 13th October, 1812, aged 42 years."

Centenary of Battle of Queenston Heights.

TO-MORROW is the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights, one of the glorious events, from a Canadian standpoint, in the War of 1812-14. Unfortunately, however, the joy of victory was tinged with the sorrow of an irreparable loss, inasmuch as the triumph of British arms was saddened by the death of the gallant leader of the British forces, Major-General Sir Isaac Brock. These forces, consisting of 800 regulars and militia and 200 Indians, put to rout an American force of 1600, killing and wounding over 500 officers and men and taking prisoners 73 officers (including two generals and five colonels) and 852 rank and file. The total American loss amounted to 1,425 officers and men; the total British loss to 110 officers and men, of whom 14 were killed, including one major-general and one aide.

The following account of the death of Brock and of the battle is taken from "The Story of Isaac Brock" by Walter T. Nursery:

They were getting at close quarters now. The redan was less than fifty yards above.

He was calling to those nearest him to hold their fire a moment, to prepare to rush the enemy and use their bayonets, when, from a thorn thicket, an Ohio scout, Wicklow by name, one of Moseley's riflemen, stepped forward, and, singling out his victim, deliberately aimed at the General. Several of the 49th, noticing the man's movement, fired—but too late. The rifleman's bullet entered our hero's right breast, tore through his body on the left side, close to his heart, leaving a gaping wound. Brock sank slowly to the ground, quite sensible of his grievous fate. A grenadier, horribly mutilated, fell



BROCK'S CENOTAPH AT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—This stone marks the spot where Brock fell mortally wounded. It bears the following inscription: "Near this spot Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.C.B., Provisional Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, fell on 13th October, 1812, while advancing to repel the invading enemy."

across him. To those who ran to aid him, anxious to know the nature of his injury, he murmured a few broken sentences and—turned to die.

He tried to frame messages to loved ones, and then, more audibly, as he gallantly strove to raise his head to give emphasis to his last faltering words—the same Isaac Brock, unmindful of self and still mindful of duty—he said, "My fall must not be noticed, nor impede my brave companions from advancing to victory."

And with a sigh—expired.

Thus died General Sir Isaac Brock,

defender and saviour of Upper Canada. Died the death he would have selected, the most splendid death of all—that of the hero in the hour of victory, fighting for King and country, for you and me, and with his face to the foe.

For a brief space his body rested where it had fallen, about one hundred yards west of the road that leads through Queenston, and a little eastward of an aged thorn bush.

Above the dead soldier's head, clouds sunshine and rustling foliage; beneath it, fallen forest leaves, moist and fragrant. About the motionless body

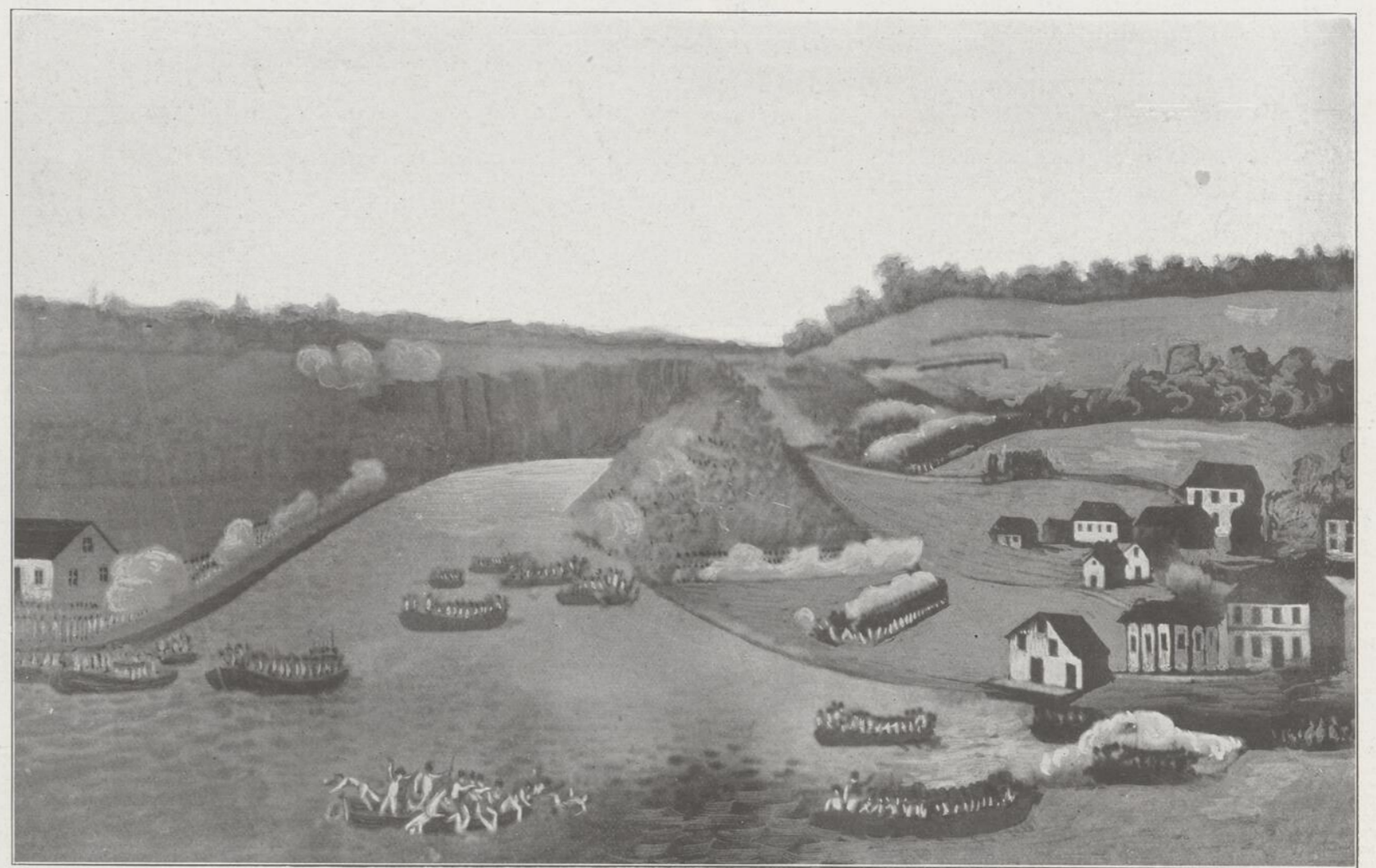
swayed tussocks of tall grass and the trampled heads of wild-flowers. The shouts of the regulars, the clamor of the militia, the shrill war-cry of the Mohawks, and the organ notes of battle, were his requiem. Then the corpse was hurriedly borne by a few grief-stricken men of the 49th to a house in the village, occupied by Laura Secord—the future heroine of Lady's Lane—where, concealed by blankets—owing to the presence of the enemy—it was allowed to remain for some hours, unvisited.

Later in the day Major Glegg, Brock's faithful aide—the brave Macdonell, in extreme agony, lay dying of his wounds—hastened to the spot, and finding the body of his lamented friend undisturbed, conveyed it to Niagara, "where it was bedewed by weeping friends whose hearts were agonized with bitterest sorrow."

Brock was killed in action at about half-past seven on the morning of October 13th, 1812. His body was removed from Government House, Niagara, to a cavalier-bastion at Fort George, for final sepulchre. This bastion was selected by Major Glegg, it being the one which Brock's own genius had lately suggested—the one from which the range of an observer's vision covered the principal points of approach—and had just been finished under his daily superintendence.

After he fell, the handful of men who were with him overcome by his tragic end, overwhelmed by superior numbers and a hurricane of buckshot and bullets, wavered, and though Dennis attempted to rally them, fell back and retreated to the far end of Queenston village. Here, about two hours later, Colonel Macdonell, Brock's aide, collected and reformed the scattered units, and made another bold dash to recapture the heights and retake the redan. A detailed account of the incidents that followed in dramatic succession would fill a book.

With the cry of "Revenge the General!" from the men of the 49th, Macdonell, on Brock's charger, led the forlorn attack, supported by Dennis. At the same moment, Williams, with his detachment, emerged from the thicket, shouting to his men, "Feel firmly to the right, my lads; advance steadily,



THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—This illustration is a reproduction of a curious old print, the sketch for which was drawn by a brother officer of Brock's—presumably Dennis. The print, which was photographed in Guernsey in 1902, is owned by Miss Helen Tupper, Guernsey.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.C.B.—The above portrait of the Hero of Queenston Heights, the centenary of whose glorious death will be commemorated all over Canada to-morrow, is a reproduction of a painting in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. An original watercolor and chalk-drawing is in the possession of Sir Isaac Brock's great-niece, Miss Tupper, of Candee, Guernsey. It was copied for Miss Agnes Fitz-Gibbon, of Toronto, by Alyn Williams, President of the Miniature Painters' Association of Great Britain, 1897. The original painting is on similar paper to that on which Major-General Brock's last general orders are written, the size corresponding to the space between the watermarks. Dated 1811. Artist unknown.

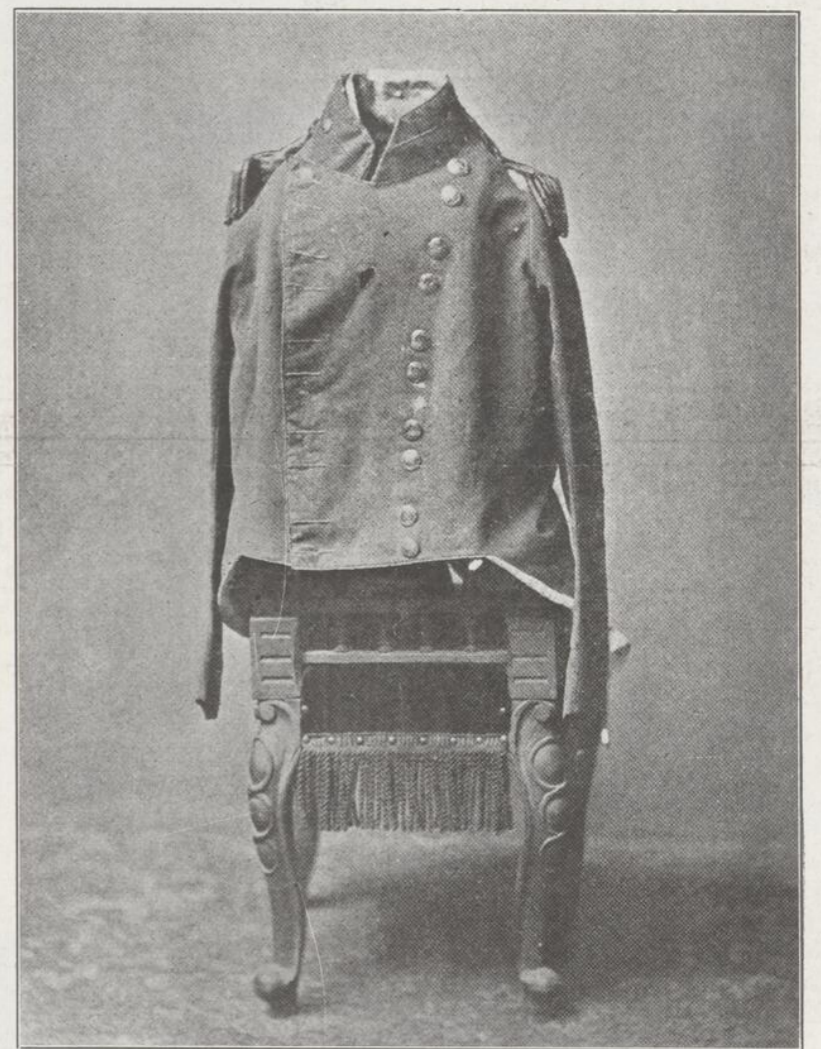
George and trained two field-guns and a howitzer upon the landing, Merritt, with a troop of mounted infantry, at the same time reached the village by the Queenston road. This movement, which was a ruse, deceived the enemy, who at once redispersed his troops in readiness for an attack from this new quarter.

The American commander was ignorant of the fact that General Sheaffe—with four companies of the 41st, 308 strong, the same number of militia, and a company of negro troops from Niagara, refugees slaves from the United States—was at that moment approaching his rear in the rear of the Indians. The British advanced in crescent-shaped formation, hidden by mountain and bush, and were shortly joined by a few more regulars and by two flank companies of the 2nd regiment of militia from Chippewa. Indeed, many persons of all ranks of life, even veterans exempt by age, seized their muskets and joined the column to repel the invaders, "unappalled" by Dearborn's threats of conquest or by the death of their "beloved hero, Isaac Brock." By this movement the British escaped the enflading fire of the Lewiston batteries, the steep ascent of the heights in the teeth of the enemy's field-works, and compelled him to change front. The British of all ranks numbered less than one thousand.

The United States troops, which had been heavily reinforced, consisted at this time of about one thousand fighting men, on and about the mountain. This number was slowly supplemented by fresh arrivals from Lewiston, encouraged when they saw the American flag planted on the redan. The wounded were sent across the river. Nearly all of the new arrivals were regulars. Colonel Winfield Scott, of Mexican fame, a tried soldier, six feet four in his stockings, was now in command, supported by a second field-piece and many sharpshooters. Van Rensselaer, narrowly escaping capture, had retreated by boat to Lewiston, ostensibly to bring over more troops. Finding the conditions unfavorable, he did not do so, but sent over General Wadsworth, as a vicarious sacrifice, to take command. The gun in the redan had been unspiked, and the summit strongly entrenched, but as Scott's men betrayed strange lukewarmness, orders were given "to shoot any man leaving his post."

Sheaffe's men having rested after their forced tramp, a few spherical case-shot by Holcroft drove out the American riflemen. His gunners had at last silenced the Lewiston batteries, and finding the river range, sunk almost every boat that attempted to cross. The Indians were now ordered to drive in the enemy's pickets slowly.

(Continued on Page 3.)



DOUBLET WORN BY BROCK AT THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—The above illustration is a reproduction of a photograph taken in 1902, by kind permission of Miss Tupper, of Candee, Guernsey, a great-niece of Brock. It shows the hole made by the entry of the fatal bullet. The doublet is now in the possession of Miss Tupper.



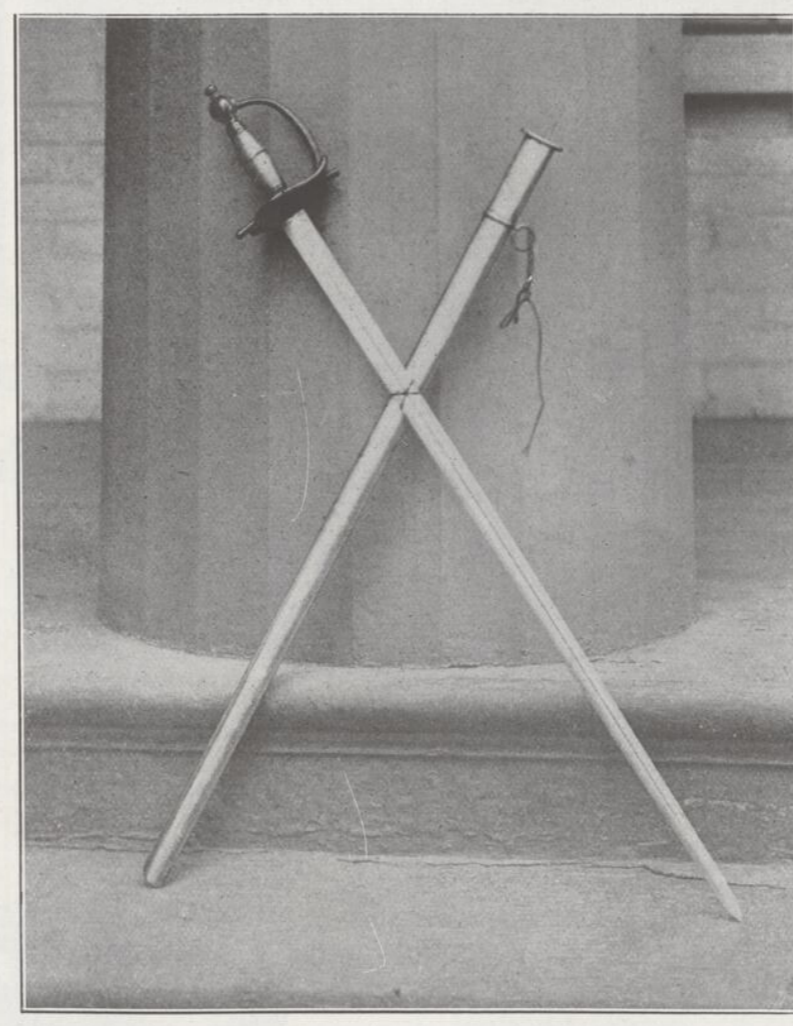
ONE OF BROCK'S MILITARY DOUBLETS—This splendid relic of the "Hero of Queenston Heights" is now enshrined in a glass case in the McCord National Museum, Montreal. It is a military doublet of the late Georgian period.

charge them home, and they cannot stand you." The two detachments then combined, and Macdonell ordering a general advance, they once more breasted the ascent.

The enemy, over four hundred strong, but without proper formation, fired an independent volley at the British as they approached to within thirty yards of the redan. This was responded to with vigour, and grenadiers and volunteers, in response to brave Macdonell's repeated calls, charged fiercely on Wool's men, now huddled in disorder around the eighteen-pounder. Some of them started to run towards the river bank. One American officer, Ogilvie, of the 18th regulars, thinking the situation hopeless, raised his handkerchief on his sword-point in token of surrender. Wool, a soldier of different calibre, tore it down, and a company of United States infantry coming at that moment to his assistance, he rallied his men.

The momentary advantage gained by Macdonell's small band of heroes was lost, and in the exchange of shots that followed Macdonell's horse—Brock's charger—was killed under him, while he—his uniform torn with bullets—was thrown from the saddle as the animal plunged in its death struggle—receiving several ghastly bullet wounds from which he died the following day after enduring much agony. Williams, a moment later, fell desperately wounded; Dennis, suffering from a severe head wound, at first refused to quit the field, but Cameron having removed the sorely-stricken Macdonell, and Williams having recovered consciousness and escaped, the dispirited men fell back, retreated down the mountain at Parrott's Tavern, retiring upon Vrooman's battery. Here they awaited, unmolested, until two in the afternoon, the arrival of reinforcements from Fort George. The fight, though short, had been furious and deadly, Americans and British alike were glad to take breath.

Meanwhile, unobserved, young Brant, with 120 Mohawk Indians, had scaled the mountain, east of St. David's, outflanking the Americans, and hemmed them in until Captain Denzys, of the 41st, and Holcroft, of the Artillery, arrived with the car-brigade from Fort

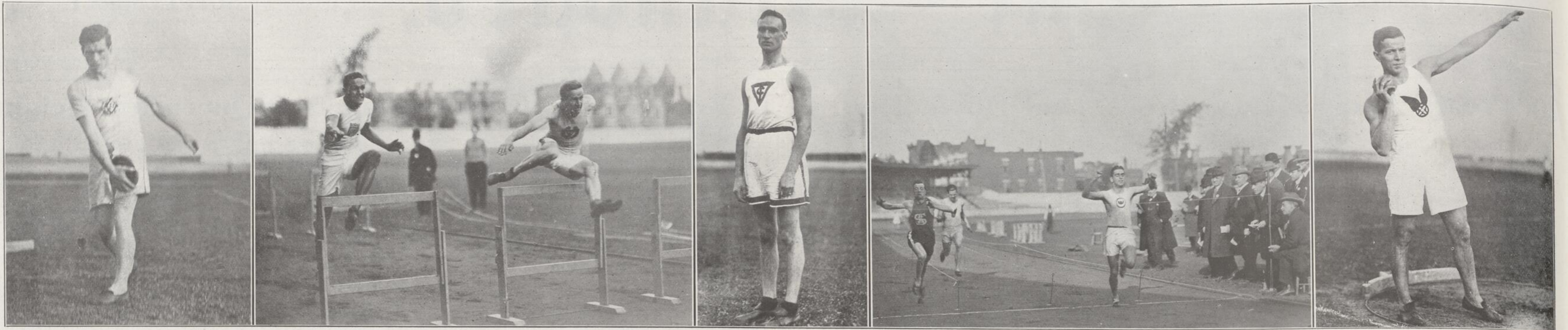


THE SWORD OF BROCK—This extremely interesting relic of the War of 1812 is now a valued treasure in the McCord National Museum, Montreal. The pillar against which it rests is also historic, being one in the first colonnade ever erected in Montreal.



BROCK'S COCKED HAT—This hat was worn by Brock at the Battle of Queenston Heights. Persons interested in military matters will observe that the white ostrich plumes, which show very slightly, are placed under the flags, only the white edges appearing. This new style of feather display was, it is stated, in compliance with an order from the War Office, issued shortly before Brock's death. Previously the plumes were worn more conspicuously.

King's Remarkable Interest in His Army Kept Him in the Saddle for Eight Hours at the East Anglia Manoeuvres



SOME OF THE WINNERS AT THE RECENT MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S AMATEUR ATHLETIC GAMES—(1) J. Duncan Bradhurst, F.C., N.Y., winning the discus throw. (2) Alex. Cameron, Toronto Central Y.M.C.A., winning the 120 yards hurdles; H. S. Babcock, N.Y.A.C., the 16-pound shot, in which he defeated J. Duncan Bradhurst, of New York, and Platt Adams, of New York.

THE MODERN BRITISH SOLDIER.

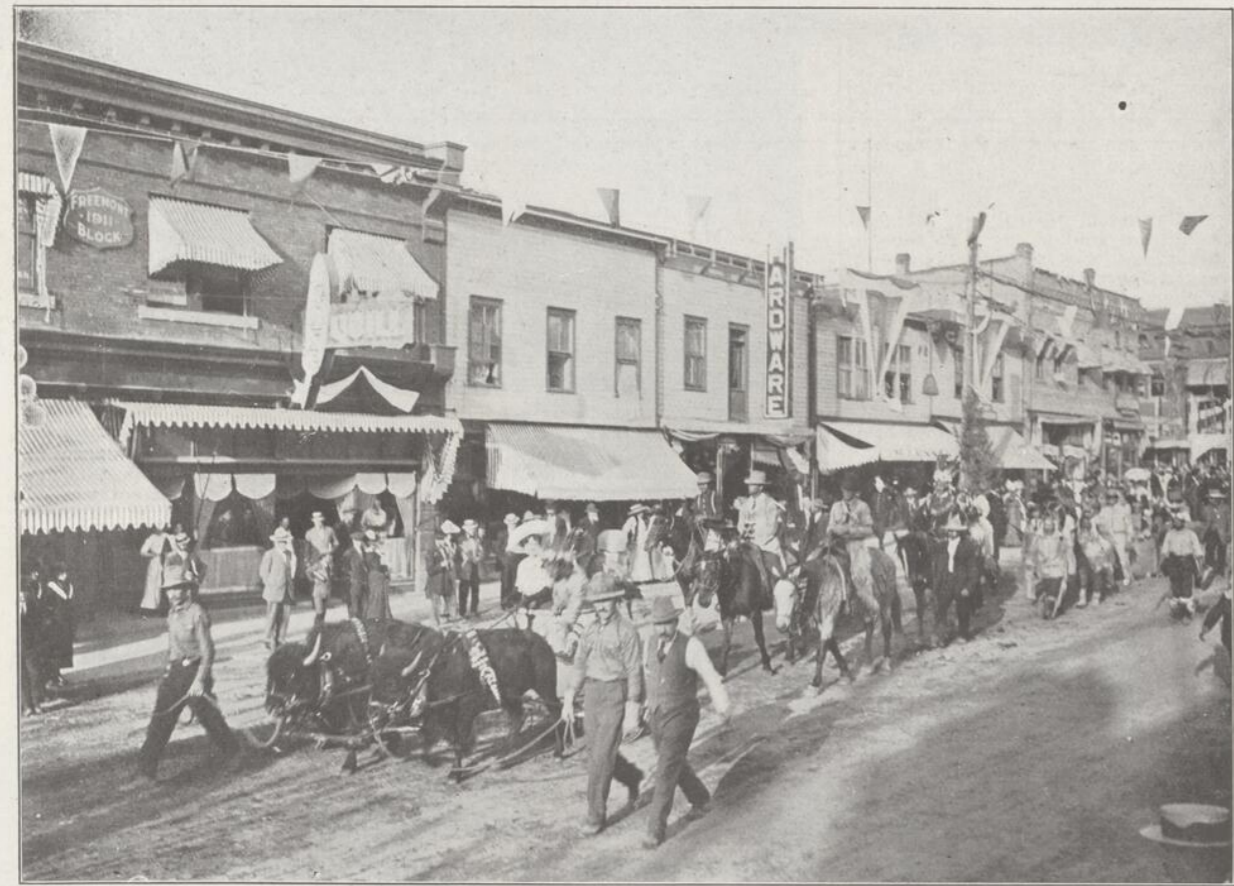
DURING the closing days of September a great district of England was in the throes of an imaginary war—real enough in its noise, in its tumult, in its spectacular displays but unreal because no heaps of mangled corpses strewn the fields when the bugles sounded "cease fire." In the territory held or captured by the "Blues" and the "Reds" there were strange and unfamiliar scenes of military life. In many small market towns in Cambridge and Suffolk, people who were abed as the light of dawn crept through their window-panes heard the thunder of gun-carriages and ammunition wagons, the jingle of harness, the clatter of hoofs. Workers in the fields rose from their stooop over the furrows to watch a cavalry brigade sweeping over a distant ridge. The winding roadways were choked with marching men, singing soldier songs as they tramped along, powdered with white dust from head to foot.

The civilian in the seat of war or on its outskirts also had to make a few sacrifices of his comfort and ordinary habits. He found his rural quietude disturbed. He had to wait patiently while the long columns passed the cross-roads, and was warned off great stretches of country where, as a rule, he is free to roam. But, apart from this, he incurred no danger and discomfort. His property was safe. His house was not looted by these rival armies. For his benefit the War Office issued a series of elaborately stringent instructions to the troops—a sentence or two these "Don'ts" were to prevent all destruction of crops and plants, all desecration of private and sacred places, like gardens and churchyards, all hoodlomanism and carelessness of other people's comforts. Tommy was to behave himself like a little gentleman.

It was quite certain that Tommy would obey his word of command, for during the last twenty years or so he has lost all his brutality. Time was when the presence of a great body of troops scared all respectable people, and filled them with anxiety. Doors and windows were bolted and barred as though to guard against an invasion of savages. The women folk were ordered not to show their noses out of doors. Small boys were soundly thrashed because, in spite of all parental



THE KING AT THE ARMY MANOEUVRES IN EAST ANGLIA—His Majesty broke into his holiday in the North to be present at the recent army manoeuvres, leaving Balmoral on Sept. 15 and travelling all night. He arrived at Cambridge the following day—the day that the hostile armies came into touch. After changing his uniform at his residence, the "King's House" of Trinity College, His Majesty sat out by motor for the scene of the operations, where he mounted a charger and galloped from point to point, evincing keen interest in every detail of the proceedings. His Majesty let it be known beforehand that he was not attending as a mere spectator, but to take part in the final stage of the year's training of the Army, and by explicit orders everything went on just as though he was not present. Accompanied by Major-General Robertson, Commandant of the Staff College, as his guide, and four other officers, His Majesty visited the manoeuvre area at different spots. He was in the saddle for upwards of eight hours on the first day, often stopping to speak to and ask questions of officers in command at various points. On Wednesday, Sept. 18, the King, on his way to the battlefield, spent half-an-hour at the aviation camp at Hardwick, and watched a flight by Mr. Cody. The above illustration shows him watching a route march of a portion of the troops which took part in the manoeuvres.



THE ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA—A picturesque feature of the historical parade at Kamloops, B.C.; an Indian driving a yoke of buffaloes.



THE ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA—Their Royal Highnesses at the cottage at Lake Louise, B.C.



THE ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA—His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, at "The Great Divide." This spot is situated about six miles from Laggan, B.C., and about 5,296 feet above sea level. It is marked by a rustic arch spanning a stream, under which the waters divide, by one of those curious freaks with which Nature occasionally diversifies herself, into two little brooks which have curiously different fates, though they have a common origin. The waters that deviate to the east eventually mingle with ice-cold tides of Hudson Bay, while the rivulet that turns to the west adds its mite to the volume of the Pacific.

orders, they would follow the troops and watch the drunken scenes in the market-place.

The old-time soldier—not so very long ago—was a hard drinker, a man of loose morals, and rather dangerous in a dark lane, in peace as well as in war. In many memoirs, as the early Victorian era, one reads strange tales of the wild deeds which scared the countryside when the Army was mobilised for war or manoeuvres.

But all that has changed. The behaviour of the British soldier in camp to-day is as exemplary, on the whole, as if he belonged to the Young Men's

Christian Association. He is a mild-mannered, civil-spoken young fellow, who finds a quiet satisfaction in a packet of "Wild Woodbine," and is very polite to nurserymaids and other girls who smile at him as he marches by.

This change in the character of the private soldier has altered the point of view of the civilian towards the profession of soldiering. Formerly there was a great gulf between the soldier and the civilian. They had a hearty contempt for each other, and except in times of war, when heroes were cheap, the redcoat was distrusted and

quite out of touch with the proprieties, courtesies and customs of ordinary life. Nor is the discipline to debase his intelligence and destroy his individuality. The British soldier does not have a "soft job," as he calls it, and his officers are strict enough to exact instant obedience; but his humanity does not suffer by his service with the flag, and his conduct in all the garrison towns in England is, in spite of all the faults inherent in young manhood, a credit to his country. The Army has grown so steadily in reputation as a school of discipline and character that the possibility of some form of universal national service is not nearly so remote as some people imagine. The mothers of Britain would no longer hold up their hands in horror at the idea of their sons joining the ranks for a time.

Now there is no such gulf between the soldier and civilian. The comparatively recent system of short service has had a good deal to do with the change. A man is out of the Army again before he has had time to become one of a caste, and before he has grown

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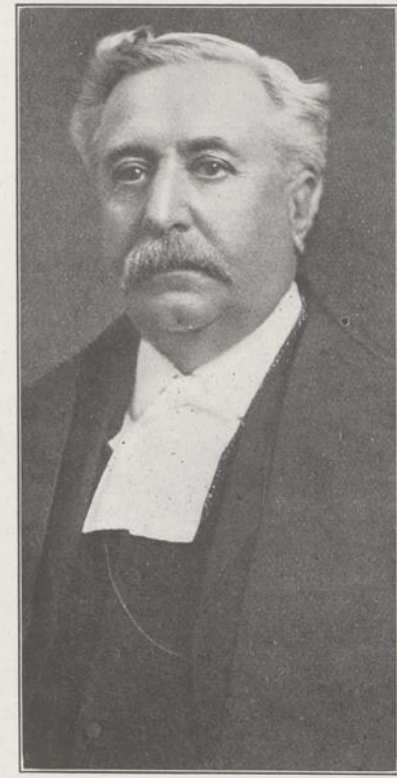
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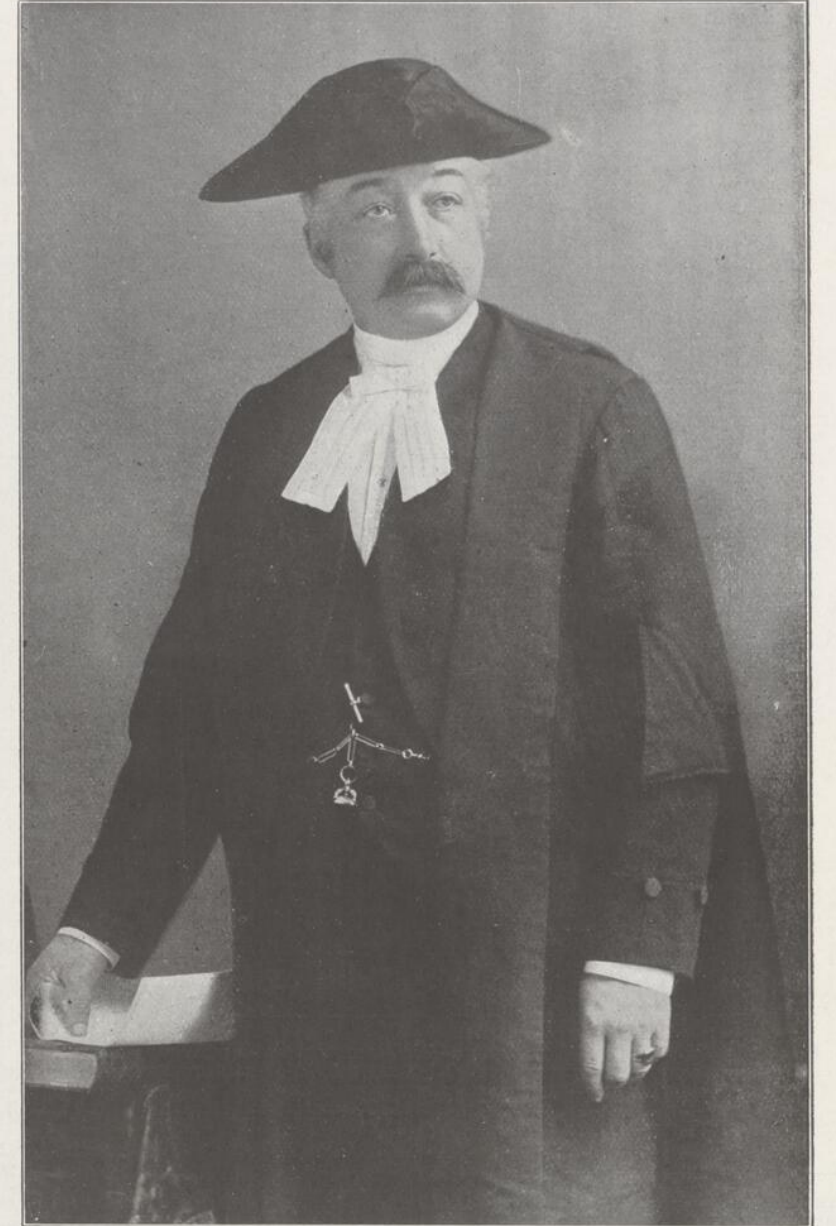
Flashlight Picture of the Banquet Recently Held in Montreal to Celebrate a Forward Step in Christian Unity



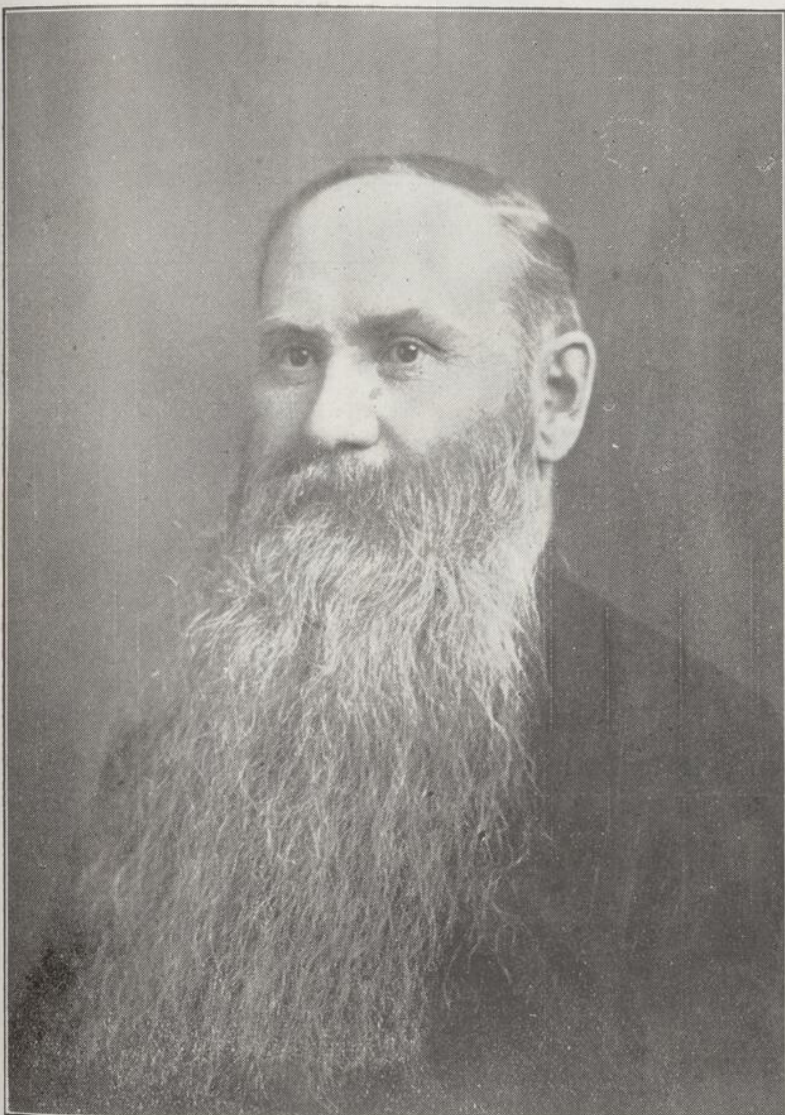
AN HISTORIC BANQUET—The dining-room of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, was recently the scene of an event almost without precedent in religious annals, when the federation of the four theological colleges of Montreal (Anglican, Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist) was fittingly inaugurated. The function was graced by the presence of the former Bishop of Ripon, the Right Rev. Dr. Boyd-Carpenter, and by Dr. Speer, of New York, each of whom delivered an address. The above picture, taken especially for The Standard, shows the table of honours and a portion of the banqueting hall. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter stands on the right of the Chairman, Mr. Birks, and Dr. Speer on the left. Next to Dr. Speer is Bishop Farthing, The Principals of the four theological colleges, several of His Majesty's high court judges, and many prominent laymen are among those who stand on the right and left of the Chairman. (Photograph by Thompson.)



MR. JUSTICE DE LORIMIER, who, with Chief Justice Davidson, addressed the new members of the legal profession on their admission to the Bar.



THE HON. CHARLES PEERS DAVIDSON, whose commission as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec was recently proclaimed in open court in Montreal, in the presence of twenty-two judges and a big gathering of members of the Bar, and who subsequently presided at the admission to the Bar of several new members of the legal profession.



THE MOST REV. SAMUEL P. MATHESON, D.D., PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA, and Archbishop of Rupert's Land, who on Friday next (St. Luke's Day), in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, will consecrate the Rev. Heber J. Hamilton, of Collingwood, Ont., as first Missionary Bishop in Japan of the Church of England in Canada. The function will be a deeply impressive event, as the Provincial Synod of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada will then be in session in this city, and all the Bishops of the Province will assist in the solemn imposition of hands. On Thursday next the Provincial Synod will meet in the Diocesan Theological College for the purpose of dividing the ecclesiastical Province of Canada into two parts. It is proposed to form the Ontario dioceses into one Province and the dioceses in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into another. Each Province will be presided over by a Metropolitan and Archbishop.



CANADIAN COLLEGES WHICH HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD AN ILLUSTRATION OF CHRISTIAN UNITY—(1) The Diocesan Theological College, (2) the Presbyterian College, (3) the Methodist College, and (4) the Congregational College, Montreal, which were recently affiliated under very happy circumstances. (Photos by Notman.)

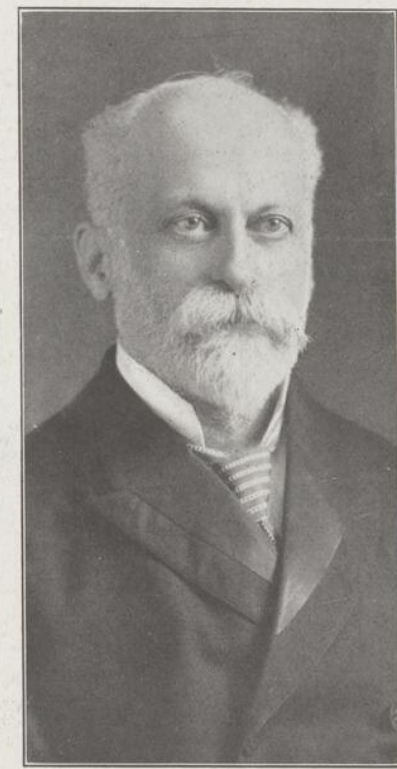
(Continued from Page 1.)

Scouting the woods, they routed his outposts. About four p.m. Captain Bullock, with two flank companies of militia and 150 men of the 41st, advanced, and after firing a volley in the face of a dense smoke, charged the enemy's

right, which broke in great confusion. A general advance was ordered, and with wild warwhoops by the Indians and white men, the heights were rushed. Wadsworth's veterans were stampeded, the redan retaken at the point of the bayonet, and Scott's command forced to the scarp of the cliff overlooking the river. The American soldiers, to quote

United States historians, now "fled like sheep," and scuttled off in all directions. Some raced headlong down the main road, seeking shelter under the muzzles of Holcroft's guns; some sought refuge in the houses; others raced to the landing only to find the boats no longer there. Not a few, hot pressed by Brant's avenging Mohawks, threw themselves over the precipice, preferring suicide to the redman's tom-

(Continued on Page 4.)



MR. J. L. ARCHAMBAULT, K.C., Barrister of the Montreal Bar, who read the addresses from the Montreal Bar to Chief Justice Davidson and to Mr. Justice Lane.



THE HON. CAMPBELL LANE, whose commission as a Judge in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec was recently proclaimed in open court in Montreal in the presence of an august gathering of judges and members of the Bar.

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IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD—William Favensham, who will be seen at the Princess Theatre in an all-star revival of "Julius Caesar" during the week beginning October 21st.

(Continued from Page 3.)

landed at Queenston," and that "of these only 300 were overpowered"—some of the United States histories of the colonial wars need drastic revision—yet 85 American soldiers were taken prisoners by the British; "captured by a force," so officially wrote Colonel Van Rensselaer, after the battle, "amounting to only about one-third of the united number of the American troops." Captain Gist, of the U. S. army, placed their own killed at 400.

field Scott, General Wadsworth, and other United States officers. Pursued by the Indians, they lowered themselves from shrub to shrub. When escape was hopeless, Scott tied the white cravat of his comrade, Totten, on his sword point, and with another officer, Gibson, was hurrying to present this flag of truce, when two Indians confronted them on the narrow trail. Jacobs, Brant's powerful follower, wrenched Scott's sword away, hatchets were drawn, and had not a British grenadier sergeant rushed forward, Windfield Scott would have fared badly. General Van Rensselaer's defeat was complete and disastrous. His chagrin at his failure "to appal the minds of

the Canadians" was so great that ten days later he resigned his command. The account between Canada and the United States at sundown on that day stood as follows: Total American force engaged, 1,600. Killed and wounded, or sent back across the river, during the fight, 600. Prisoners, 73 officers, including two generals and five colonels, together with 852 rank and file. Total loss, 1,425 men, besides the colors of the New York regiment, one six-pounder, 815 carbines and bayonets, and 5,950 rounds of ball and buckshot. The total British force engaged was 1,000. Of these 807 were regulars and militia, and 200 Indians. Killed, 14, including one major-general and one aide. Wounded and missing, 96. Total

American loss, 1,425. Total British loss, 110. The next day the British General, Sheaffe, Isaac Brock's successor, signed another armistice. The second armistice within a period of nine weeks! Such is the story of the Battle of Queenston Heights. ***

The centenary of Brock's death and of the Battle of Queenston was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of Canada to-day by patriotic demonstrations. To-morrow the great event and the influence it had upon the destiny of Canada will be referred to in many Canadian pulpits, and in many Canadian churches the services will partake of a patriotic character.



IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD—Mrs. Fiske, the celebrated American actress, who will be seen in "The High Road" at His Majesty's Theatre next week.



IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD—Adele Blood, who will be seen at the Princess Theatre next week in the title role of "Everywoman." Miss Blood was the feature of the original New York production of this play, and is considered one of the most beautiful women on the American stage.

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FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS AT THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE AT QUEBEC—The above illustration is a reproduction of a group photograph taken at "Spencerwood," Quebec, on the occasion of the reception given by Lady Langelier, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in honor of the officers of the French frigate "Descartes," which recently visited the Ancient Capital. (Photograph by J. E. Livernois.)

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