

ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT

The Standard

SECTION NUMBER ONE

VOL. II. No. 46.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

171 ST. JAMES STREET.



Wilfrid Laurier in 1874.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, in 1906.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, in 1896.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S political career is so well known that at present a glance at his home life is of greater interest. To see Laurier at his own hearth is simplicity itself. The only glamor he seems to care about is that which surrounds the hus-

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA CELEBRATES HIS 65th BIRTHDAY NEXT TUESDAY.
 Readers of The Standard will doubtless appreciate the trio of interesting half-tone illustrations of Canada's gifted Prime Minister which appear at the head of this page. The first depicts Sir Wilfrid as he looked when he first entered the Canadian Parliament in 1874; the second is a reproduction of a photograph taken a short time previous to his 65th birthday; the third shows him as he looked when he became Prime Minister of Canada in 1896. (Photographs by Topley, Ottawa.) This group picture has been copyrighted by the publishers of The Standard.

ings and the administrator's office. He wants his domestic existence to be plain, quiet and commonplace. Rising very regularly at eight o'clock every morning, the Prime Minister begins the day by shaving himself. Travelling, or otherwise, no matter what may be his
 (Continued in General Section, p. 11.)



An interesting picture of the recent Montreal-St. Patrick's match on the M.A.A.A. Grounds, Montreal, during the progress of which Johnston, of St. Patrick's team, was seriously injured.

(Photo by R. F. Smith, Montreal.)

Ottawa College and the Scope of Its Operations in Practical Out-door Summer Work



STUDENTS' OUTINGS—Ottawa University Scientific Expedition to Pelisier's Famous Quebec Cave. This photo was taken at the entrance of the cave, the depth of which is 200 feet. (Photo by S. A. Coupal, Ottawa.)

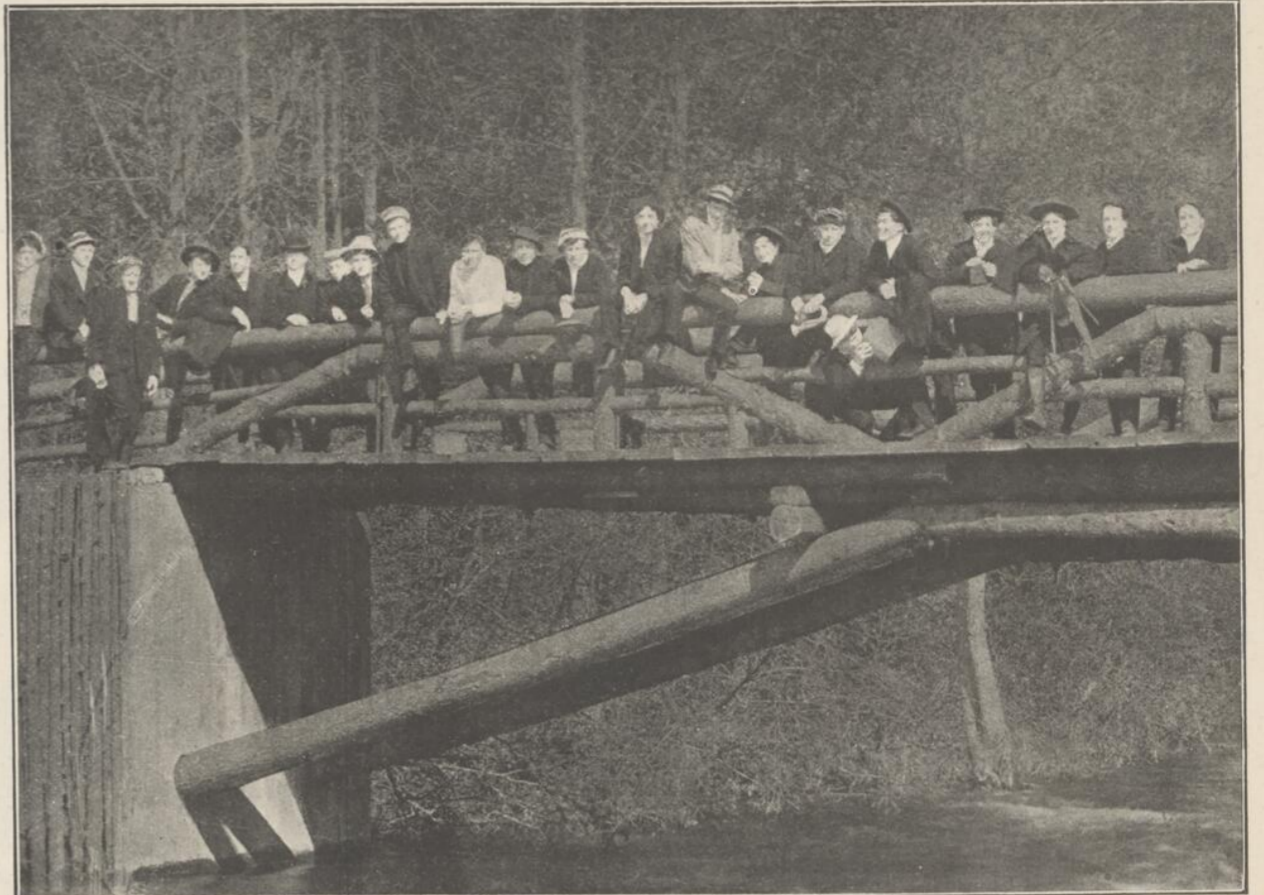
things, and the questions are usually asked in the order given.

In the far North, when winter settles down in earnest, the very air seems frozen, and is filled with tiny little frost crystals; tempered steel and seasoned oak and hickory become brittle, soft iron becomes hard as steel, molasses and lard are cut with a hatchet, petroleum turns white and grows thick like ice-cream, and one's breath turns instantly to ice. Yet my readers should understand that the cold alone is not the greatest hardship of the Arctic regions, nor is it a thing which alone should interfere with Arctic work. Heat and cold, as we know, are relative; and the climate of New England may seem as unendurable and as great a terror to a native of the tropics as does the winter cold of the Arctic regions to the native of New England.

Arctic Winter is Quite Endurable.

And my readers should also understand that a well, sound man, woman, or child, if properly fed and properly clothed, can live and endure the severest cold of the Arctic regions just as comfortably as we live and endure the cold of our Northern winters here at home. It is only when the cold joins forces with an Arctic blizzard, the drifting snow and the wind, the winter demons of the North, that all attempts to work or travel must be given up, and men and animals are compelled to burrow in their snow shelters until the storm is over.

The darkness of the Arctic regions



STUDENTS' OUTINGS—A few of the Undergraduates of Ottawa University enjoying a rest in a romantic nook near their out-of-door camp, about fifty miles from Ottawa.

STUDENTS' OUTINGS.—The series of illustrations on this page, depicting incidents in the collegiate careers of the students of the University of Ottawa, recall the fact that the University was founded, in 1848, by the Right Rev. Bishop J. E. Guigues, O.M.I., D.D., under the name of the College of Bytown—the latter being the name of the town that was afterwards selected by Queen Victoria as the seat of Federal Government for the Dominion of Canada. Its first rector was the late Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., and the members of its teaching staff were drawn from the Oblate Order. In the year 1866, its name was changed to the "College of Ottawa," and university powers were conferred upon the institution. Besides the usual Arts degrees, the University is empowered to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Science and Music, together with degrees in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering. The curriculum includes commercial, classical, scientific and civil engineering course.

Some few weeks ago, the University was brought prominently before the public by a letter from one of its former professors, charging the Archbishop of Ottawa and others with an attempt to convert the institution—which was founded to educate the sons of English-speaking Roman Catholics in Canada—into a French-Canadian College. The charge was denied, but

the affair created considerable comment.

A few years since the University buildings were destroyed by fire, but they have since been replaced by a

Next after this definition of the Pole, perhaps it is well to take up very briefly the four things which, it may be said, go to form the conception of the Arctic regions in the minds of



STUDENTS' OUTINGS—A tall 'ho filled with the undergraduates of Ottawa University.

structure which is an ornament to the Capital of Canada. The institution is still conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, to which Order the Archbishop of St. Boniface belongs.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN ARCTIC CIRCLE.

THE following graphic description of topographical and physical conditions in the Arctic world is from the pen of the renowned explorer, Commander R. E. Peary, who is now returning to the United States after a most adventurous search in quest of the North Pole. During his absence from the haunts of civilization, he and his crew managed to reach a point within the Arctic Circle that had never before been touched by man. In this story, Mr. Peary thrillingly describes the cold, the hunger, the silence, the darkness, and the blizzards of the Polar regions:

Before attempting to give an idea of the charm, the attraction, of the North Pole and Arctic exploration, let me try to answer the question—What is the North Pole? And in doing so, I imagine that I shall give some information that will be new, even to the oldest and best-informed of my readers.

The North Pole is the precise centre of the Northern Hemisphere, the hemisphere of land, of population, of civilization. It is the point where the axis of the earth cuts its surface. It is the spot where there is no longitude, no time, no north, no east, no west—only south; the place where every wind that blows is a south wind. It is the place where there is but one night and one day in every year—where two steps only separate astronomical noon from astronomical midnight. The spot from which all the heavenly bodies appear to move in horizontal courses, and a star just visible above the horizon never sets, but circles for ever, just grazing the horizon.

More than this, the North Pole is the last great geographical prize which the world has to offer to adventurous man: the prize for which the best men of the strongest, most enlightened, most adventurous nations of the earth have been struggling unsuccessfully for nearly four centuries: the trophy which the grandest nation of them all would be proud to win.



STUDENTS' OUTINGS—A trio of undergraduates of Ottawa University at Laverdure Island, a famous pleasure resort for members of the University. (Photograph by A. Lajeunesse, Ottawa.)

the greater number of people. These four things are the cold, the darkness, the silence, the hunger. The first questions almost invariably asked me by strangers are in regard to these four

is another thing which is very generally misunderstood. The "Great Night" of the Pole is at once the grandest, the sternest, and perhaps the most trying of all natural phenomena on the Globe.

It is something which, when once experienced, is never to be forgotten. How many can really form a true idea of this, even when I say that the night is weeks and months in length?

and almost unendurable darkness, so the summer is a time of continuous, brilliant, and at times blinding sunlight. The silence has been a favorite

What I do mean is the hunger which a man feels who has for weeks been working to his limit, in the biting air of the Arctic regions, on half-rations or less, till he is only a gaunt machine



STUDENTS' OUTINGS—The Athletic Oval, with grand stand, at Ottawa University.

theme with more than one Arctic traveller and writer—the unbearable silence of the Arctic regions. In my own experience I have not found this silence. If one's camp or winter headquarters is near the sea, the rising and falling of the great sheet of ice under the influence of the tides results in the continuous cracking, creaking and groaning of the ice, which never entirely ceases; and if the camp is in the interior, the chances are that during the greater portion of the time the wind and drifting snow keep up an incessant hiss and rustle.

This is in the winter time. In the brief summer, the cries and whirring wings of countless sea-birds, the sound of the numerous Arctic brooks, the lapping of the waves against the ice and rocks, keep the air alive with an incessant murmur.

The Long Silence is Fascinating to Some.

Yet there are at times brief periods of utter silence, and when these occur the silence, to me, is not repellent, but fascinating, in its qualities of absolute-ness and purity.

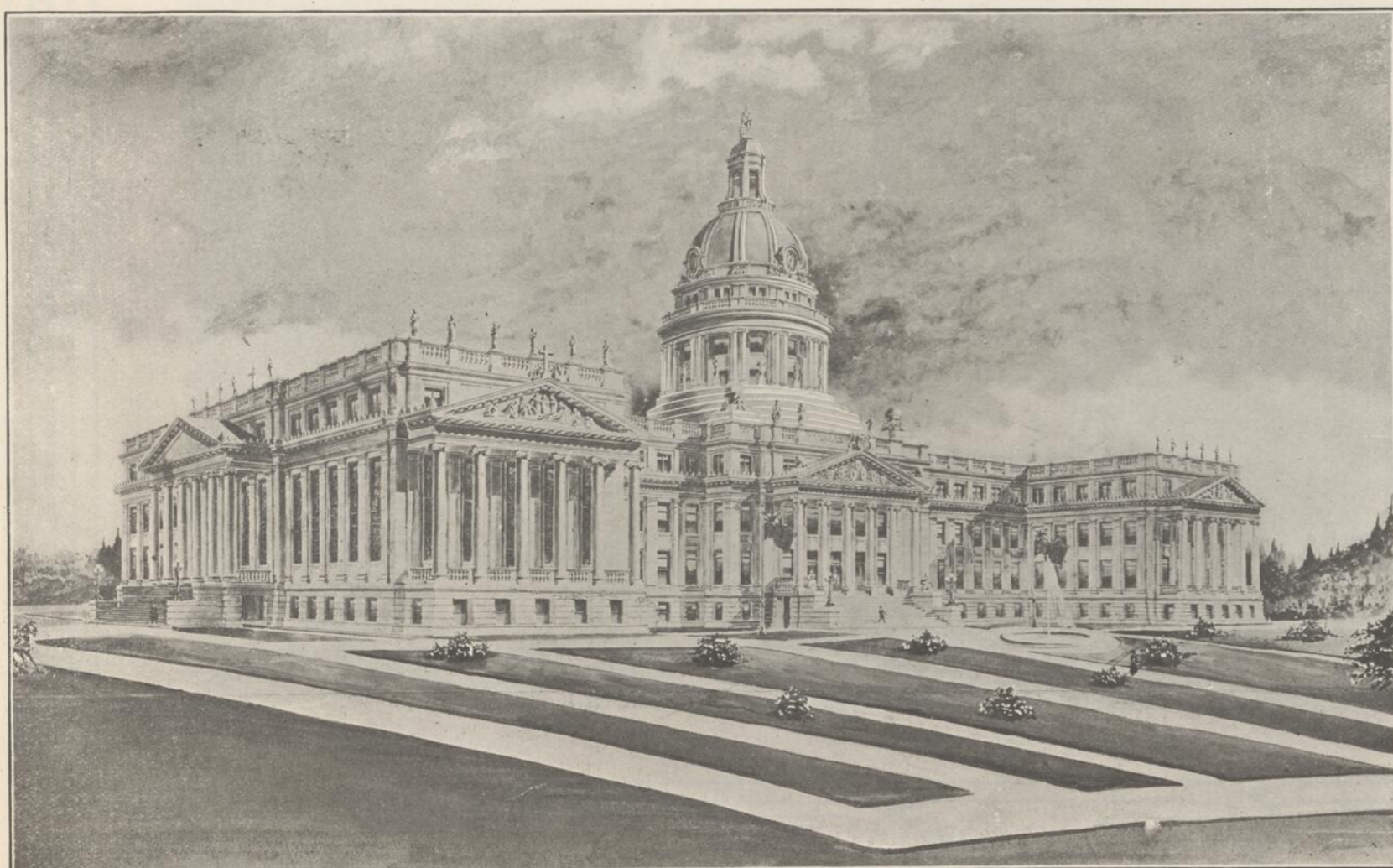
Hunger and starvation have played an important part in many Arctic expeditions; yet it should be remembered that they have played an equally prominent part in expeditions in what are considered more favored regions. Carelessness or mismanagement, or inexperience, or carefully considered taking of chances, may make them a serious menace anywhere in the world. In regard to hunger, as in regard to darkness, how many of my readers know what real hunger is, or can form any true idea of it? I do not mean the hunger of the man who has slowly starved to death inactive, till he is semi-conscious, and life is but the faintest spark. Such hunger I have never known.

The Polar Regions Appeal to Explorers.

Yet, while these Arctic regions, with their cold, their darkness, their privations, labor and starvation, are shudderingly repellent to the invalid, the aged and the timid, to the man or boy of health and ruddy blood they have possessed from time immemorial the strongest fascination of any portion of the globe. No other field appeals so strongly and universally to brain and blood as these dazzling, dangerous, mysterious areas. The mystery, the novelty, the challenge, the bigness and the cleanness of it all stir to its utmost the man blood in us.

What lends charm to our youthful excursions more than the novelty of penetrating to new places? The travel instinct, the Wanderlust as the Germans call it, is innate in nearly all animals; man is no exception. It is the call of the old free, wild life, when the world was young and men were only animals.

First and foremost among the spells of the Arctic is the nature call. Though her ribs are gaunt and pro- (Continued on Page 6, Supplement.)



STUDENTS' OUTINGS—The handsome new home of the Faculty and Students of the University of Ottawa. This building occupies the site of the structure that was destroyed by fire in the month of December, 1903.



A Football Team of Ottawa University that won considerable renown in Inter-Collegiate Rugby League matches.

Class Presidents Elected in the Arts, Medicine and Science Faculties of McGill University



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. C. W. Davis, President of the Senior Years of all the Faculties.

FOOTBALL: AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL

All differences thrive in a vitiated atmosphere, and, contrary to the natural law of the material world, the fires of faction burn more fiercely when confined than when exposed to the four winds of public examination and universal criticism. I propose, therefore, in this article to ventilate a matter about which feeling has been running high for some time—a matter of direct interest to thousands who are football enthusiasts, and of no little import, indirectly, to all who are concerned with the well-being of the people, and realize that a game possessing such an extraordinary hold upon the public must exercise an influence by no means negligible upon the national character.

In a work entitled "Social Transformation in the Victorian Age," by T. H. S. Escott, I came the other day upon the following sentence in the chapter on games: "The feuds among football legislators are as varied and as violent as the forms of muscular ferocity which the game itself allows!" One cannot

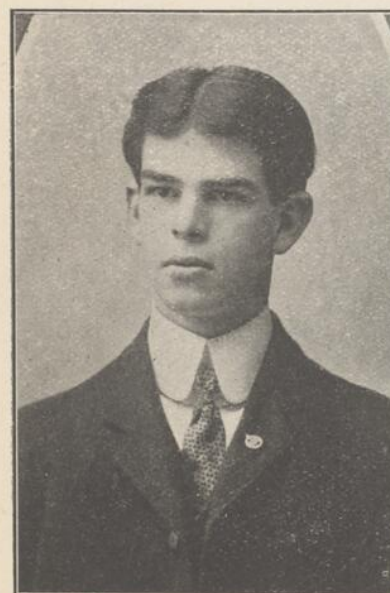


McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. A. R. Robertson, President of the Sophomore Years of all the Faculties.

but smile at this impartial verdict of an onlooker—but it is the smile that forces itself when one receives an unpleasant home-thrust, neatly expressed. At any rate, as I cannot claim to be subscribing any new variety of feud in this article, I will also strive to add nothing to the respectable sum total of violence which has already been expended over the legislation of the game.

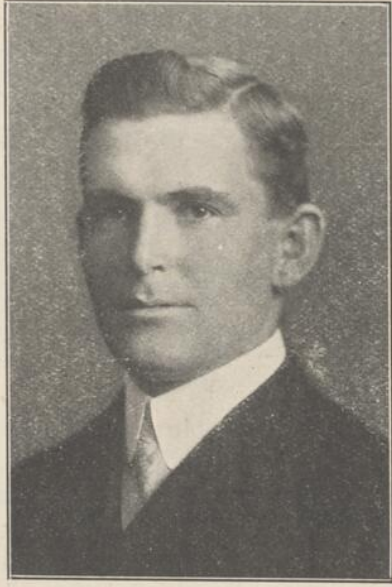
For government and legislation must be matters of reason and judgment, unworped by bias and unfettered by prejudice. This I have endeavored to remember; yet I, and those who think with me, are commonly accused by the whole-hearted supporters of professionalism of taking a narrow, selfish, and unprogressive view of this question, of opposing advance and stifling development. We ask, in reply, the development of what? Of football as a pastime, or of the game as a public entertainment? Herein lies the crux of the whole matter. Is it for the greatest good of the greatest number that football should thrive primarily as a recreation for players, or that it should grow as a popular entertainment via a game?

I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not railing against professional



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players, the best of whom are good sportsmen; nor am I quarrelling with those who found and direct professional clubs. These latter do not, as some suppose, take up the game to make money by it; their intentions are, as a rule, excellent, being derived from a



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general wish to further sport. And undoubtedly professionalism has developed the science of the game, and improved the standard of play.

But is this the only consideration? In dealing with a great game, must we not surely consider it in all its aspects, from the point of view of the public as well as of the game? Has any individual a right to focus his interests upon any one subject without due regard to its surroundings, and its effect generally upon the public? No doubt the prosperity of nations is largely due to purely selfish exertion, to the work of men who unconsciously promote the welfare of the community while pursuing their

Some of the Presidents Came Into Prominence Lately on Account of the Trouble Following Theatre Night, which Has All Been Happily Settled.

will come to a consideration of the respective claims and relative values of amateur and professional football, that we may see whether it is for the general good that the interests of the former should be made subservient to the latter in matters of legislation. There



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are some 8,000 clubs in England directly or indirectly (through local associations) under the control of the Football Association. Of these approximately 7,500, or fifteen-sixteenths, are exclusively amateur. There is, then, no question as to the greater importance of amateur football numerically

it can be shown, as has been claimed, that it keeps in the open air thousands who would otherwise be indoors, and keeps them from public-houses—if it inculcates a love of fair play, and fosters the true sporting spirit, we have always boasted as a nation—if it provides a wholesome mental recreation, then its value as an entertainment is considerable, and outweighs many of its defects. But is this so?

Although a proportion of the huge crowds that witness professional football every Saturday would be unable, for various reasons, to play the game themselves, the "gates" consist mostly of young men—with more than a sprin-



Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Statue the morning after McGill Theatre Night.

have been thinking, reading, and talking of football all the week? As to the idea that it lessens drinking, is it very wide of the mark to say that some drink before the match, many go fortified with bottles, and most find it necessary to discuss the game in public-



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. George W. Sinclair, President Medicine '07 (Senior Year).

houses afterwards? I do not suggest for a moment that football is a peculiar incentive to drink, or that I mean by the foregoing sentence that some arrive drunk, some achieve drunkenness, and some have drunkenness thrust upon them! All I infer is, that those who wish to refresh themselves during the

ture of things a concern which involves the handling of vast sums of money every week necessitates legislation on the strictest business lines, and calls for the most detailed regulations. Consequently the Football Association is forced, in the control of professional



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. W. J. McMillan, President Medicine '08 (Junior Year).

football, to pass rules detrimental to the genuine enjoyment of the game as a sport and irksome to the amateur player. I remember once a referee thought seriously of turning me off the ground because my knickers did not reach below the knee according to rule—a rule passed because some professionals showed a weakness for "shorts" which were apparently designed for bathing. This is, of course, a small matter, and I merely give it as an instance. It is not pleasing to be restricted by rule as to how one should dress for one's games; but if one feels it advisable in the interest of football that a central body should control the whole



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. R. M. Timberlake, President of the Junior Years of all the Faculties.

there are no professional clubs of any kind in the county; but these 10,000 amateurs have been told that their association can no longer remain as they want it, that they must alter their constitution so as to admit professional clubs if and when they come! Is it extraordinary that these associations should resent such uncalled for coercion? And they are not alone in their resentment. Throughout the country, and particularly in the South of England, amateurs and lovers of amateur football have of late years felt the irksomeness of the legislation under which they are governed in conjunction with professional football; and this attempt to compel distasteful and unnecessary alterations is looked upon as the last straw.

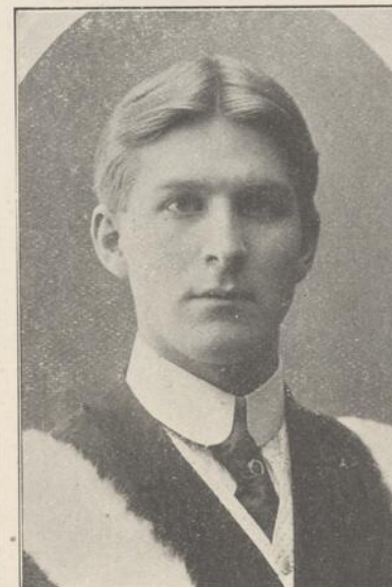
Unfortunately, however, many members of the Football Council have no idea of the strength of this feeling, because it is inadequately represented on the Council and is but little heard of in the Press. They ridicule it as an impractical sentiment held by a few visionaries. It is curious, too, to notice how these hard-headed business men would brush aside a sentiment as some intangible will-o'-the-wisp having no part in the stern facts of reality, as



Footballers who upheld the honor of "Old McGill" this year

own ends, but it is a common error to look upon every popular movement as an advance, a step forward in the march of a country's prosperity.

There were a few men in Rome during the later days of the Empire so backward as to object to some phases in the development of the nation's civil and social life, and had there been more of these retrograde obstructionists it would have been well for the Roman Empire. If the contemporary opinion of the satirist Juvenal, or the result of the historian Gibbon's exhaustive research are of any value, we learn that the insensate and immoderate



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. J. H. Allingham, President Medicine '10 (Freshmen).

frenzy of the people for the Circus had a disastrous effect upon the mind of the nation, destroying all interest in matters of the State, and increasing disregard for the responsibilities of citizenship.

With these preliminary reflections, I

—which means also physically, since it is providing bodily recreation to a far larger number than is professional football.

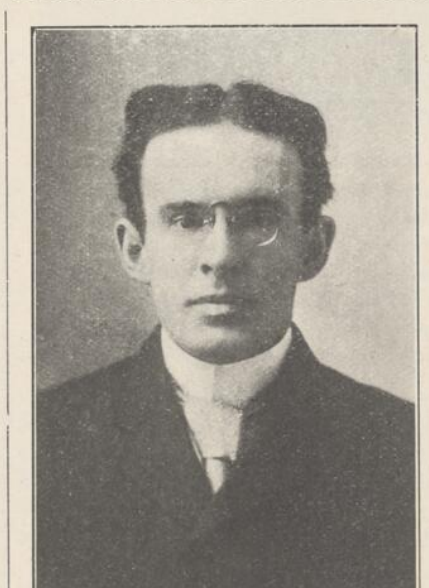
It will hardly be disputed that it is more important socially, bringing men together in combined effort with their



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. A. G. McGowan, President Arts '08 (Junior Year).

neighbors or schoolfellows, and attracting respectable crowds of old players and local enthusiasts who take a natural and reasonable interest in the doings of their townsmen and friends. I do not say that amateur football attracts none of the thoughtless, irresponsible loose-ends of humanity, but these when present are usually in a minority, and, consequently, come under the improving influence of the more sober majority.

As an entertainment, however, professional football is easily first; and if



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. Wm. C. MacMillan, President Arts '07 (Senior Year).

killing of boys—the majority of whom might at any rate be walking, cycling, or possibly even rifle shooting, and so qualifying themselves to perform some modicum of duty towards their country.

Nor can it be said that the moral effect upon these crowds is good. There is no real local interest to excite the partisan frenzy of the mob, since the players come from all over the kingdom, and many change their clubs each season, yet doubtful tactics by the home team are applauded to the echo, while the same actions by the opponents are met with hooting and groans. Even a home player who is off his game will be the recipient of derision and insolent advice from the miserable, half-developed youths who go to shout and criticize, but are quite incapable of playing any game themselves.

And how can the Saturday's match be a mental recreation to those who

afternoon will not be deterred by attendance at a football match, and it is contrary to experience that men should drink less when with friends than when alone.

If, then, professional football fails to confer upon its myriad devotees either



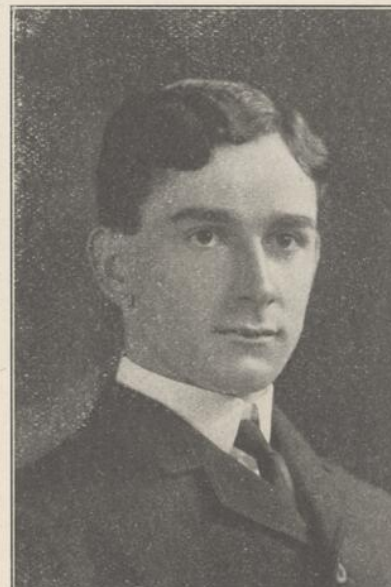
McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. W. A. MacLaren, President Arts '10 (Freshmen).

physical, mental, or moral benefits, surely it is not for the public good that it should be allowed to interfere with the conduct of the game as an amateur sport? Yet this is what is happening at the present time. It will hardly be disputed that modern football legislation is framed to meet the requirements of professionalism—is directed mainly towards the administration of the game as a great public entertainment.

It is only fair to add that this is to some extent inevitable, for in the na-

game, and that professionalism should not be divorced entirely from the game as a pastime, one is prepared to meet such matters in a spirit of compromise.

But when it comes to forcing amateur associations to cease to be amateur and to affiliate professional clubs—which themselves have no wish for such affiliation—of a truth the limit in the way of compromise has been reached. Let us take the case of the Middlesex and Surrey Associations. Middlesex has about 7,000 members, mostly active players. The professional clubs in Middlesex do not contain more than 250 players altogether, yet



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. A. J. Soper, President Science '09 (Sophomores).

for the supposed better control of these 250 players 7,000 amateurs are to change the nature of their Association, which has always been exclusively amateur.

The Surrey Association has a membership of about 10,000 players, and



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. J. N. Timberlake, President of the Freshmen Years of all the Faculties.

though the sternest realities were not the offspring of sentiment. I think it was Burke who said: "Never was there a jar between genuine sentiment and sound policy." At any rate the sentiment, right or wrong, exists and has created a policy. That policy is to uphold Association football as a great national pastime in the best sense of the word, and to disassociate the amateur from the professional element rather than allow the former seriously to be interfered with in the interests of the latter.

It is a defensive policy. We think it best for the game as a whole that there should be no partition of government; and if the claims of amateur football are adequately recognized, if our own natural wishes—call them our innate prejudices, if you will—meet with reasonable consideration, there will be no further strife over the two branches of the game. But if those who are imbued with the business side of football continue to ride rough-shod over the feelings of those who do not see with them, they and they alone will be responsible for the trouble which will inevitably follow—"miserram pacem vel bello bene mutari."—By G. B. Pollock Hodsoll.



McGILL CLASS PRESIDENTS—Mr. O. N. Brown, President Science '10 (Freshmen).

Standard's Latest Fashion Hints From Famous and Exclusive Costumers and Designers



BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MODELS—The Standard, by special arrangement with the celebrated photographer, Henri Manuel, Paris, is enabled to present weekly, the newest Creations in Fashion posed specially by famous Parisian models. Unlike fashion journals, these reproductions are from life. The above reception gown is from Maison Drecoll. It is made of black net with raised white rings of chenille over black silk. The yoke and sleeve trimmings are of white vance lace, and the girde is of white Liberty satin.

About Home-Made Winter Trimmings

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Trimmings will load gowns for winter visiting, house and club wear. Gowns for afternoon wear may be of simple, unpretentious materials, of light weight and usually take the form of short jackets brought down with a deep girde, or they are in the popular little "outdoor blouses" which can be worn under heavy separate coats later and do duty for indoor house dresses during the winter. These gowns are again distinguished from the tailored wear in the fact that they are frequently made with three-quarter sleeves, while the tailor coat invariably is made with sleeve neatly fitted to the hand either with or without a cuff.

At the same time, the dressmakers who cling to the three-quarter sleeve for small fancy coats are furnishing with it a second sleeve finished either with braiding or cuff which slips in under the band or whatever finish comes below the elbow. This is made to button in under the trimming with a couple of patent snaps and generally is made to repeat the general design seen in the sleeve above.

Trimmings Loaded on Gowns Of this Description.

There is no end to the trimmings which are loaded on gowns of this description, and puffs, cordings, platings and little perpendicular ruffles, standing either way, rival braids and galloons which are put on straight or curved and often are laid with one edge over bias strips of velvet. Taffeta is used in the kiltings and puffs and ruffles where the material itself is not thin enough to allow of manipulation. For voile, eolienne and taffeta, all of which are to be used for the winter indoor gown, self trimmings are used, which add tremendously to the style of the dress and will add as much to the price when it is made outside. It is in the knowing how to make these effective trimmings and avoiding the use of braids and galloons, which have a way of running into money rapidly, that the woman who works for herself finds her opportunity.

One trimming is applied to the blouse dress in five bias bands, surmounted by little platings. The

bias bands are of the self material, and the kiltings are of taffeta. The double bias folds when finished should be about one and one-half inches, and the little folds of taffeta are one inch wide. The last is doubled equally when it is plaited, and it is best to sew at the foot a taffeta covered cord and in with the same seam attach the bias bands. When completed and turned over the cord appears at the top of the band. This trimming is sewed to the skirt by blind stitches between the cords and the bands.

Second Trimmings can be Made of Variety of Goods.

The second trimming can be made of silk taffeta, surah, mouseline de soie, eolienne, or even the goods of the gown if it is not too thick, as, for instance, a light-weight broadcloth. Broadcloth costumes also are trimmed with this puffing done in the thinner materials, as chiffon and mouseline de soie. Again it is one of the favorite trimmings for velvet suits and gowns, replacing to a great extent the silk braid. For velvet, surah and taffeta often are used, and again it is the fancy to use puffs of chiffon on velvet.

Consists of Side Plaiting Hemmed at Both Edges.

This trimming is composed of a bias gathering with a beading at each side and in which the stitches are hidden under little bias taffeta bands of the same color, or darker. The whole thing when finished from one bias heading to the other is one and a half inches, and is cut two and a half inches in width to allow of turning the hem, which is caught by the same machining used in gathering. Two and a half times the length should be allowed for gathering, and one-third inch is left in the headings beyond the gathering threads, which may or may not be concealed by the tiny bias band of silk. It may be made also with the edges turned directly over the cord. This trimming is adjusted and curved in any of the many ways formerly used in cable cord trimmings. One of the prettiest applications of it is seen when made in silk and put around the neck opening and

sleeve edges of a velvet blouse. The circles are obtained easily by slipping the inner part of the circle close and in drawing the gathers on the opposite sides.

The third trimming is prettily done in wool goods, and consists of a side plaiting hemmed at both edges, which is doubled over a large cord. This plaiting should be about two and a half inches after it is doubled, and should be cut six inches, allowing a half inch on each side for hems. After bast-ing the cord through the plaiting, stitch close underneath it on the machine, running the work through in such a way as to spoil the regularity of the plaits. The result is the trimming of little ruchings standing out each way.

A slightly different arrangement of the puffed trimmings is to run it in the wavy line around the bottom of the skirt, this crossing another similar line at regular intervals. In the oval or curve of these two lines is set an embroidered medallion or motif of lace. In black taffeta gowns treated with either black or white lace motifs the effect is lovely, while in colored taffetas, which are to be much used this winter, the same treatment is charming with lace dyed to match. The strip of the gathered trimming can be cut in lengths to be arranged in ovals or squares

at intervals on the skirt, in which again the motifs can be used. Passementeries which often will be found to cut up into motifs combine with these silk puffs with quite as good effect as lace.

If you possess any beautiful or antique buttons, in however limited number, don't fail to take advantage of the present craze for them. They can be utilized in pairs or in fours to the best advantage on the front of a bolero or on an empire corsage or belt, no matter what may be their size or shape, provided they are artistic and quaint.

JEANNETTE.

KNOWING ONE'S OWN BELONGINGS.

Most silk and lisle-thread gloves look alike. Overshoes also bear a resemblance that is quite disconcerting when on a hurried search for one's own particular pair. In a crowded assembly, in an office or even in a large family, it is often a great annoyance and waste of time to distinguish one's own property. One woman, who had three sisters and a mother, all with the same sized hand and foot, has hit upon the scheme of marking both her gloves and overshoes with her initials.

She came to this after long suf-



BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MODELS—The Standard, by special arrangement with the celebrated photographer, Henri Manuel, Paris, is enabled to present weekly, the newest Creations in Fashion posed specially by famous Parisian models. Unlike fashion journals, these reproductions are from life. The above afternoon gown is from Maison Roult. It consists of black voile over black taffeta. The skirt is finished with a plaited band of silk. The deep draped girde is finished with two rosettes, and the pointed yoke is made of embroidered white net.

Hints to Lady Readers. Pointers to the Gentlemen.

Among the new ribbons are the Ottoman and rep weaves, some having Persian borders.

Velvet ribbons come in colored and black and white stripes; and with a pompadour edge on one side.

Parisian ribbons are a strong feature, and come in all weaves.

Wine colors will unquestionably be greatly in demand, and a certain shade of green that is described as bright, but not gaudy.

The new warp print ribbons shows a getting away from white grounds, with floral designs in millinery widths, although some exquisite numbers are shown in twelve-inch widths for sashes.

Fashion smiles again upon buttons, and strong lines of great variety are being prepared, but are not yet shown.

Crochet and cameo buttons are mentioned as important factors.

The man who will not be bothered with rubbers provides himself with a pair of heavy boots with a moderate extension sole, or, better still, with a pair of waterproof shoes which will really shed water. They are now made in all leathers.

The stitching on the back of the up-to-date walking gloves must match as nearly as possible the skin of the glove itself.

For distinctive character in suit and overcoat fabrics, one must look to the importing tailors of smart reputation.

So-called novelties are not always the wisest selection by any means; but, on the other hand, a fabric must have some marked characteristic to distinguish it from the great run of nondescript mixtures.

Among the grays are several more or less pronounced herring-bones, some with slender stripes at intervals of an inch or more.

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fering, from having her best cotton gloves run through at the tops, when worn by one sister, who always wore her finger nails in an exaggerated point, or her kid gloves ruined from another sister's perspiring palms.

Gentle remonstrances usually elicited the reply, "I didn't know they were yours!" or "I thought they were mine!"

Marking removes all excuse for any but wanton appropriation—which some women consider a sisterly right.

The gloves—especially the cotton ones—not only had initials in their wrists, but had a distinguishing mark for the special pair, so that after coming from the wash they could be easily mated. This prevents unequal wear.

Since leaving the family circle—though no longer in danger of unwelcome sisterly liberties—the practice has been kept up. It has been found to be a great convenience in office life, especially for overshoes, saving time as well as many a temper-provoking search.

NO OLD MAIDS IN RUSSIA.

The idea is still allowed to prevail in Russia that single life is a disgrace to women, for there are no old maids except in the religious orders.

If the parents cannot arrange a marriage for the daughter she makes a journey, and is thus lost to the gossiping community. Soon reports are circulated of her marriage to a foreigner.

Long absence brings forgetfulness, so that when the story is told of the death of the foreign husband in a strange land, there are few who care to inquire further. Indeed, it is a breach of etiquette to suggest doubts under such circumstances, and the woman finally returns as a broken-hearted widow.

She has met the conditions of the country, and she is no longer a single person in society.

WEEPING WEDDINGS.

A Chinese marriage is all ceremony—no talk, no levity, and much crying. The solemnity of a funeral prevails. After the exchange of presents the bride is dressed with much care in a red gown, brocade or silk, if she can get it; her eyelashes are painted a deep black, and she wears a heavy red veil attached to a scarlet head-dress, from which imitation pearls are pendant over the forehead.

A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her best lady friends. The utmost silence prevails, when finally the mother leads off in a cry, the maids follow, and the bride echoes in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the disconsolate mother takes a seat beside the chair of state where the bride sits.

The bridegroom now enters, with four of his best men. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits, and, preceded by the

bridegroom, form in procession and walk round the room or into an adjoining one, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home.

The guests then throw rice at the couple—a custom we have borrowed—and the ceremony is over.

rather has the air of trading on the name. The younger Irving's portrayal of the dual roles in the Lyons Mall, served mainly to show that he has not inherited the elder's genius, expert actor though the younger man is."

Ben Greet and company, immediately on their recent arrival from England, started on a southern tour in "Everyman" and Elizabethan performances of Shakespeare's plays. A go-sitized and capable company of players interpret the productions.

Yvette Guilbert and Albert Chevalier will take their songs into the far west, their engagement having been extended four weeks. Neither has been out before to the Pacific Coast.

Henry Miller, in a short article published in the New York Telegram, says that neither he nor Miss Anglin expected that "The Great Divide" (now on at the Princess Theatre) would meet with the overwhelming success it has. These intelligent players did not select the comedy upon the belief that it would return unusual profit, the production being hazarded solely on the belief that its theme was big, true, and eternal as the Rocky mountains, where in the first scenes are laid, and that its treatment by Mr. Moody (the author) was broad, commanding, and incontrovertible. In some provincial places where it was presented, the play and its purpose were lost upon the critics. They failed to see both its tremendous moral truth and its dramatic intensity. It has, therefore, been all the more pleasing that in New York it has been viewed from the start with sympathy and insight, and treated with intelligence and dignity.

The opening of Hammerstein's new Manhattan Opera House has been postponed until December 3.

Susan Strong, the American soprano, who was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company two years ago, is reported to have opened a laundry in London for lingerie de luxe. She told an interviewer not long since that so many wires had to be pulled in these days to secure a grand opera engagement, the profession was no longer a profitable one.

Hard work and little money is no doubt that operative singing means to three-fourths of the artists on the stage at present. In the case of Miss Strong the moral would seem to be if you don't succeed as a Wagnerian soprano, try the laundry business.

The season sale for the ten concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which has been in progress at Carnegie Hall since October 15, is the largest this orchestra has had since it first began to visit New York.

Owing to the sudden death of her father, Germaine Schnitzer, the nineteen-year-old Belgian pianist, has been obliged to postpone her American tour till January. Mlle. Schnitzer, who is a pupil of Raoul Pugno, is said to have won high commendation recently in Berlin, Vienna and Paris.

The name of Boucicault is French in origin. Dion Boucicault was the son of a French refugee, who fled to Ireland and married an Irish girl. He was named Dion after his father's friend, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, a noted British writer on physical science.

Jenny Lind was born October 21, 1821, at Stockholm, Sweden. She made her American debut in Castle Garden, New York, September 11, 1850. She died in London, November 2, 1887.

"The School for Scandal" was first produced at the Drury Lane Theatre on April 7, 1777.

Latest Theatrical News For Standard Readers

VALESKA SURATT, who has been appearing in vaudeville, is to sing Camille Clifford's song, "Why They Call Me a Gibson Girl," when Thomas W. Ryley presents "The Belle of Mayfair" in New York. Miss Suratt has been selected to render this song, although Christie McDonald, a Pictou, Nova Scotia, girl, is to have

Miss May's part in the American production.

"Henry B. Irving's appearance in plays," says a New York critic, "closely associated with his father has been resented by some critics as his father has been dead but a year, and the son's appearance in these particular plays



PAULINE DONALDA'S RETURN TO HER NATIVE CITY—Mde. Pauline Donalda, the Montreal prima donna, who sings in the Arena on Monday evening, Nov. 19th, on which occasion she will receive a larger fee than that received by any other artist who has ever visited Montreal, with the single exception of Mde. Adeline Patti. Mde. Donalda's triumphs abroad have been remarkable.

The University of McGill and Its Future Now Keen Topic of Discussion

DEVELOPMENTS connected with McGill of considerable interest will occur in a few weeks, in all probability. The attention of the public has been attracted to the affairs of that institution in connection with the recent Theatre Night episode.

the eye of the public for a considerable period.

An Enterprising and Interesting Principal.

The Principal of McGill, Dr. Peterson, an excellent illustration of whom is given in The Standard

abroad. His health has not been of the best for the past few years, and it is stated in college circles that his choice has always been for English University life in preference to that of Canada.

Very Valuable Research Work.

Some few years ago, the attention of the world of scholars was attracted to Dr. Peterson's work in the field of Classical Research, by a highly scholarly monograph which he wrote on a valuable discovery he had made abroad.

This contribution received much attention at the time, and was welcomed by scholars as a distinct acquisition in classical research work. At that time, Principal Peterson received congratulations from scholars at home and abroad.

Time passes as rapidly in University matters as in the business world. It does not seem long since Dr. Peterson came to McGill, in

1895, when he was chosen to succeed Sir William Dawson as Principal of McGill University, Montreal. Principal Peterson is an LL.D. of St. Andrew's University and the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and of Princeton University in the United States.

Position of Dean Of Medical Faculty.

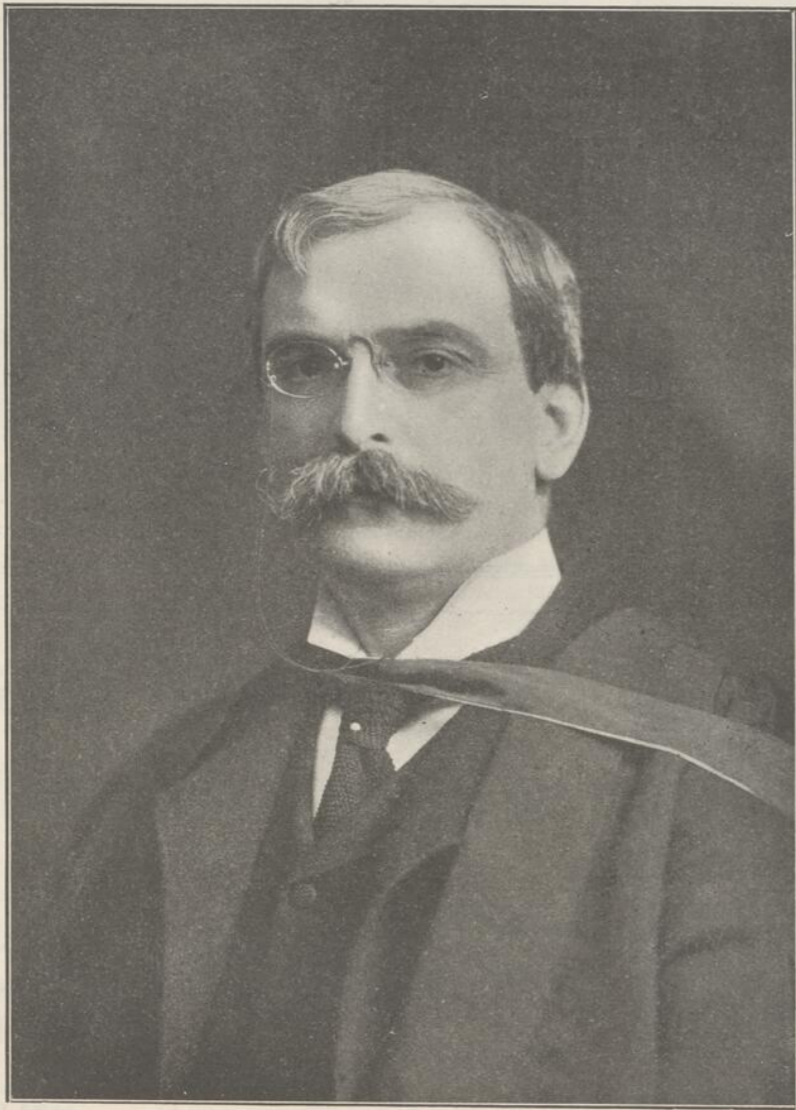
It is also rumored that Dr. T. G. Roddick, whose term expires at the end of the session, may not be disposed to continue his occupancy of the highly important position of Dean of Faculty of Medicine. There is considerable speculation as to who, in that event, would become his successor. If Dean Roddick decides to give up the work with which he has been so long and honorably identified, there is likely to be considerable competition for the vacancy.

The friends of Dr. F. J. Shepherd

chair he still holds. He is also Dean of the Faculty.

He was formerly on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the medical-surgical service of which he organized and equipped. For several years he made repeated visits to London and other great centres of surgical teaching in Europe. He was one

strator of Anatomy at McGill, and, in 1883, was promoted to a Professoriate in the same subject. He is senior surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital, a governor of that institution, and a member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He has been Vice-President of the American Dermatological Association and of



PRINCIPAL PETERSON,

Whose name is mentioned in connection with a prominent University position in the Motherland.

Some of the students, after the usual evening spent at the theatre, and subsequent parade, managed to do some damage to property. Bills for this damage were subsequently sent to the Principal, and by him communicated to the students. The latter refused to be held responsible for all the damage, alleging that much of it was not committed by members of the University, but by outsiders. They

herewith, is one of the most-talked-of men in Canada to-day. Dr. Peterson is certainly an enterprising and interesting principal. He is thoroughly energetic, and believes in doing things according to his own convictions, regardless of what others may think. While he has not always been, perhaps, the embodiment of the highest forms of discretion and diplomacy, he is certainly striking and original in



DR. FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD,

Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, a possible candidate in succession to Dr. Roddick as Dean.

succession to Sir William Dawson; but eleven years have elapsed since then, and men of the Principal's exalted intellectual position are not always anchored to one position. There is a continuous procession from one University to another in the sphere of education; in arts, literature and science.

Dr. Peterson's Distinguished Career.

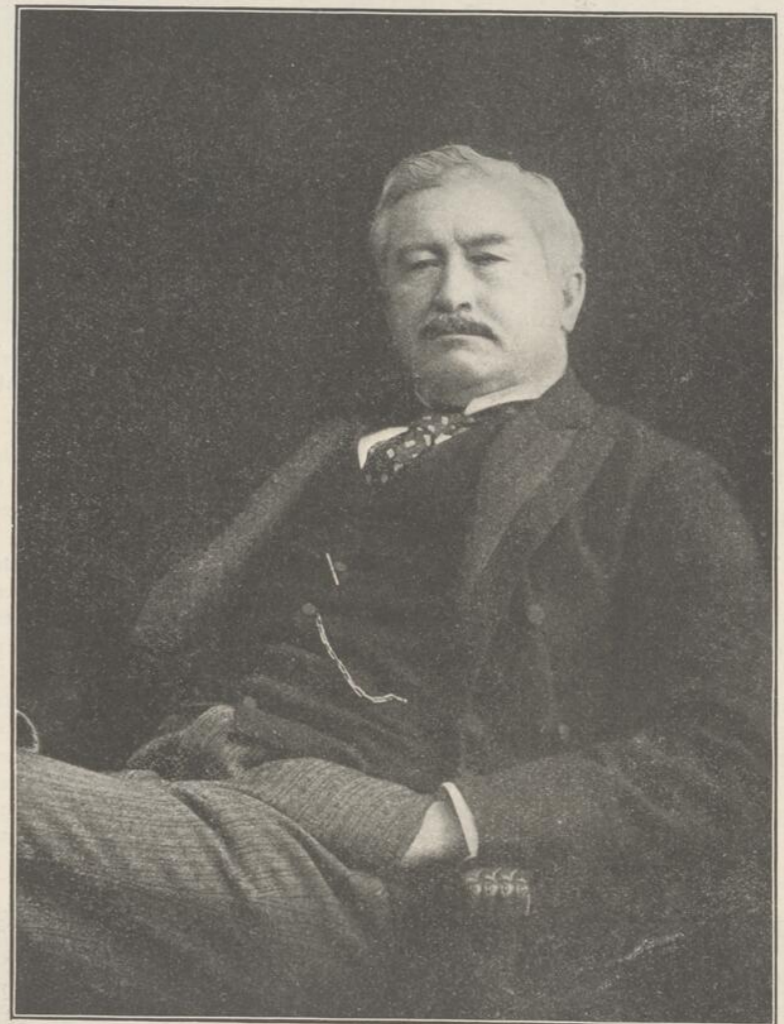
Principal Peterson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1856, and received his early education at the High School there. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1875, securing first-class honors in Classics, and the Greek Travelling Fellowship. For some time after he studied at the University of Göttingen under Professor Sauppe, and, on his return to Scotland, was elected to the Mackenzie Scholarship in Edinburgh University for eminence in Classical and English Literature. He subsequently gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and, in 1876, took the Ferguson Scholarship in Classics, which is competed for by graduates from the four Scottish Universities. Continuing his career at Oxford, he was placed in the first-class in classical moderations, and in the final scholarship in the second. After securing his B.A. degree, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, a position he held for two and a half years. On the opening of the University College at Dundee in 1882 he was appointed Principal and Professor of Classics and Ancient History. He filled these positions until May,

herd are actively discussing the situation with the view of putting him forward as a candidate, and the friends of some other prominent Montreal physicians are also considering the situation. Moreover, there is the Chair of Surgery at McGill which Dr. Roddick holds, and for which, in the event of his resignation therefrom, there would be many aspirants.

The Standard this week publishes the portraits in half-tone of some of the more prominent physicians whose names have been mentioned in this connection, and whom the public may be asked to endorse for promotion.

The Career of Dr. T. S. Roddick.

Dr. Thomas George Roddick, the present Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, was born at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, of Scottish parentage, in July, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the Model and Normal schools of Truro, N.S., and at McGill University, Montreal, from which institution he graduated in 1868, with the degree of M.D., C.M., carrying off at the same time the Holmes' Gold Medal. After graduation he became Assistant House Surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, a position he held for six years. In 1874 he began a general practice. Two years previously he was appointed lecturer on Hygiene in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University, and then successively became Demonstrator of Anatomy, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and Professor of Surgery, which latter



DR. T. G. RODDICK,

The present Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University

of the first in this country to receive personal instruction from Lord Lister in his method of dressing wounds antiseptically.

Dr. Roddick has held a number of important positions; among others, that of President of the British Medical Association in 1896. This was a unique honor, as he was the first Colonial who had ever held that office.

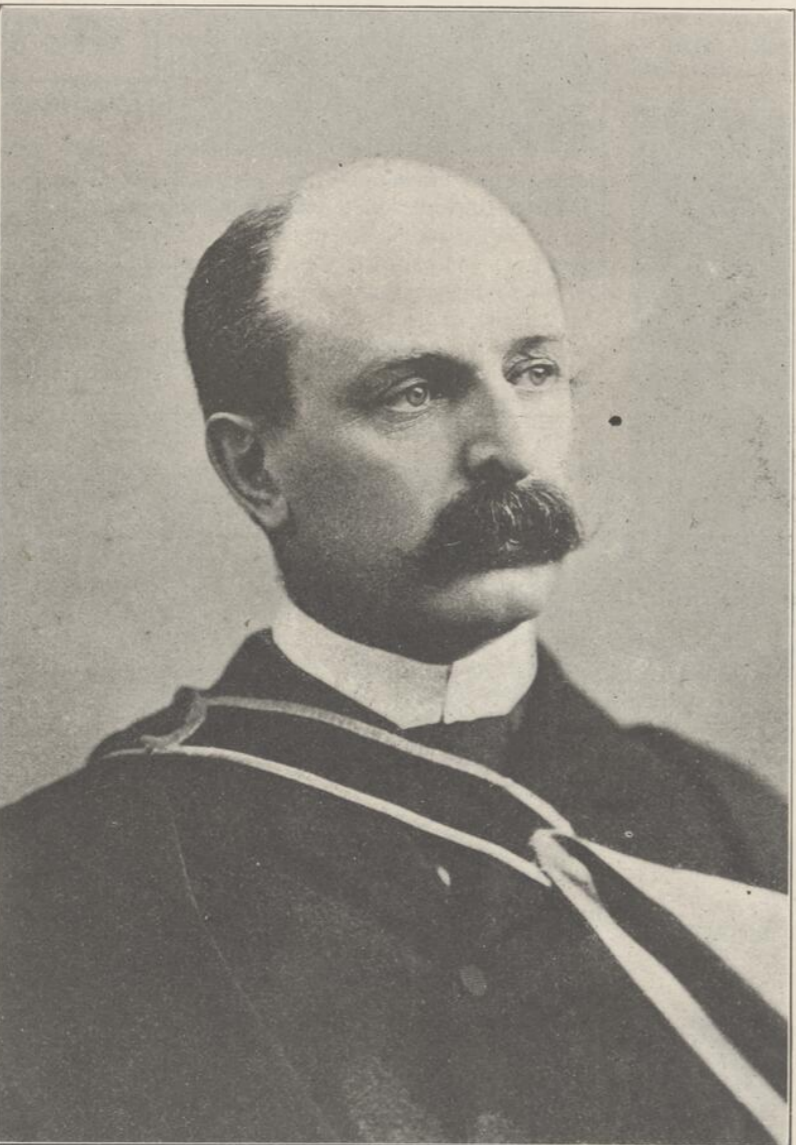
Dr. Shepherd's Career.

Dr. Francis J. Shepherd, whose name is mentioned in connection

the Canadian Medical Association, and President of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society.

The Career of Dr. James Bell.

Dr. James Bell, whose name is mentioned in connection with promotion at McGill University, was born in North Gower, Ont., in 1852, and was educated in the local schools and also privately. He graduated in 1877 from McGill University with the degree of M.D., C.M., and the Holmes Gold Medal. He became house surgeon

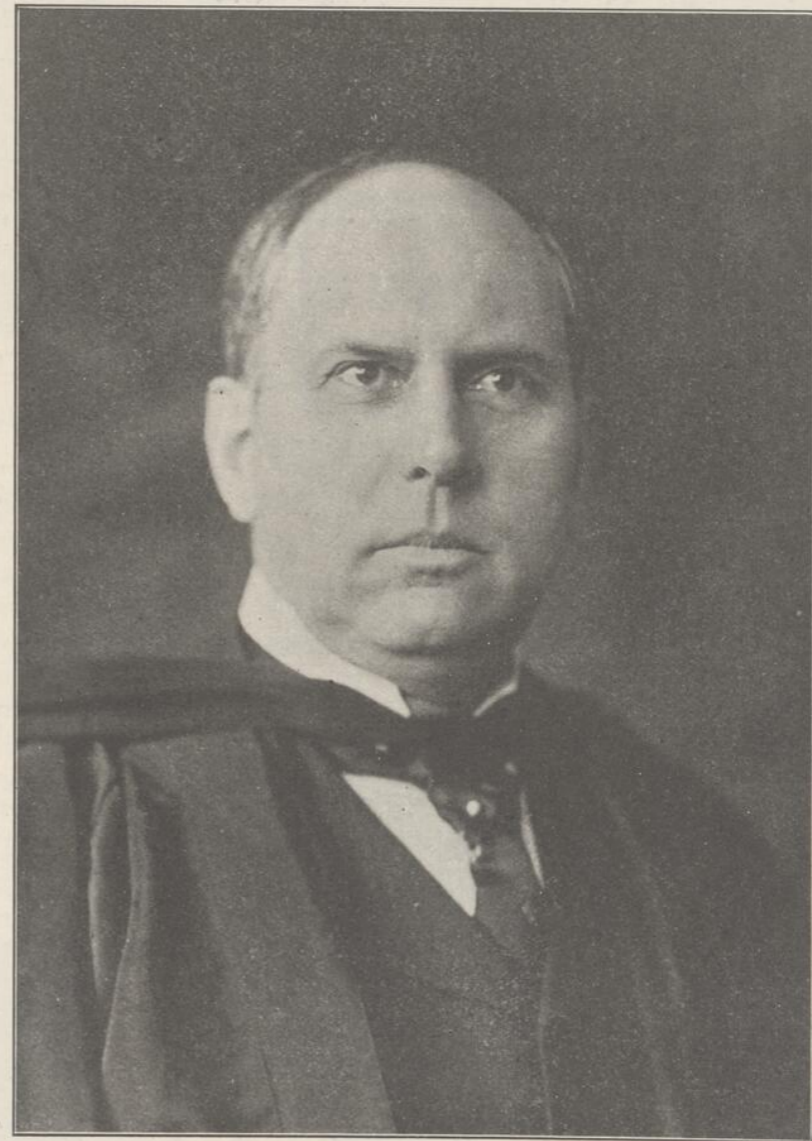


DR. JAMES BELL,

Professor of Clinical Surgery at McGill University, a possible candidate in succession to Dr. Roddick at McGill.

were asked to make good the damage within a given time, and a deadlock ensued. In this connection, the good offices of the Corporation of Governors of McGill were called into play, and during the past few days, the matter has been amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The University was in this manner kept in

his methods of handling university matters. The question uppermost in the mind of the public for some time past has been whether or not the University will be able to retain the great services of Dr. Peterson, or whether he will not prefer to form a connection with some other great institution of learning



DR. GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG,

Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery at McGill University, a possible candidate in succession to Dr. Roddick at McGill.

with promotion at McGill, was born at Como, Que., in 1851. He received his early education at the High School, Montreal, and later studied medicine at McGill University, Montreal, and at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, England, and finally at the University of Vienna. He graduated in 1873. In 1875, he was appointed Demon-

of the Montreal General Hospital in the same year, and Medical Superintendent of that institution in 1881. In 1885 he was elected to the staff of the hospital as assistant surgeon, becoming full surgeon in 1886. On his appointment, in 1894, as surgeon of the

(Continued on Page 7, Supplement.)

Engineers Made Fine Showing at Recent Parade; Governor-Elect Hughes of New York



MONTREAL ENGINEERS ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH—This illustration shows the company officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Field Company of Canadian Engineers, as they appeared on the occasion of their recent church parade to Grace Church, Point St. Charles.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN ARCTIC CIRCLE

(Continued from Page 2, Supplement.)

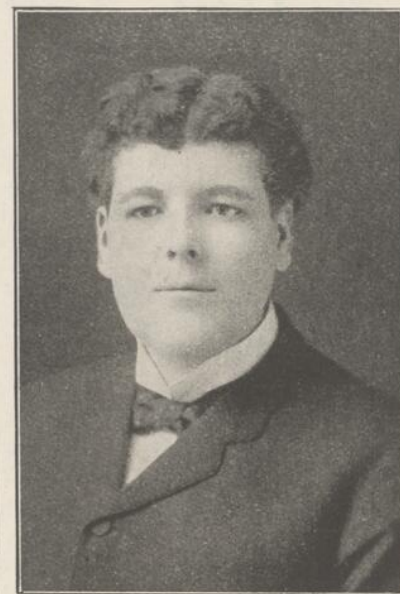
truding with the cold and starvation of centuries, nowhere else does one get so close to the great heart of Mother Earth as up there in that dead white borderland between this world and interstellar space which we call the Arctic regions. There is to be found the realization of the fable of Antaeus, that

the "great night," with Polars in the very centre overhead. Then there is the feeling of ownership, the right of possession which the man earns who lifts a new land or a new sea out of the darkness of the unknown, and fixes it for ever upon the chart?—the feeling that the savage splendid scene before him is his because he has earned it by work of brain and body, won it by sheer force of clear head and clean muscle. How can I make you understand this better than by asking you to conceive a picture I have in my mind of a pile

man's wanderings. And this pile of stones means that for nearly a thousand years Norseman and Dane, Briton, German and American have crept painfully northward along the shores of the great Arctic island-continent of Greenland, until at last, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, the Stars and Stripes wrested its savage northern headland out of the mist and gloom of the Polar night. And there is more than this in the picture. There, on that most northern land, the most northerly known fixed point on the face of the earth, never

Descendants of the Arctic wolf, they are wolves themselves when the sight or hot scent of bear or musk-ox starts the blood lust flaming in their eyes. At other times they are companions, assistants, affectionate slaves, giving their lives to turn aside from their master the murderous rush of infuriated polar bear or musk-ox bull, or working for his sake till they drop dead in their harness without a sound; and when, in the bitter darkness of the "great night," starvation grips a villave in its bony grasp, they yield their lives to feed their master's children.

neys during the past four years—with me on the long sledge journey around the northern end of Greenland—with me on the journey out upon the polar pack to 84 degrees 17 min. N. Lat., was the best and faithfulest and most affectionate of all my dogs. Once his back was nearly torn off by the claws of a polar bear, later two holes were



MR. FRANK J. CURRAN, Conservative candidate in the approaching Federal by-election in St. Ann's Division.

punched in his chest by the horns of a big musk-ox; yet he survived these accidents, was later victor in many a hard-fought struggle with both bear and musk-ox, and finally was brought home by me, together with his queen, and both are now in the Bronx Zoological Park in New York, sure of full rations and no hard work for the rest of their natural lives.

Do you wonder that, when I think of



MR. J. C. WALSH, Candidate nominated by the Liberals in St. Ann's Division, Montreal.

the glittering prize still waiting to be won up there beyond the barrier of ice and cold and darkness, I often have a feeling of contempt for all the petty surroundings of our civilized life, and long to be up there again with my faithful dogs and loaded sled before me, working my way across the Polar pack towards that on which for sixteen years I have set my heart?—Commander R. E. Peary in Pall Mall.



NEW FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY AT MONTEVIDEO — M. Kleczkowski, who for the past 14 years has occupied the position of French Consul at Montreal, but who recently was promoted to be French Plenipotentiary at Montevideo, S.A. The distinguished diplomat was banqueted at Montreal on Saturday evening, November 17th.



ALD. MEDERIC MARTIN, Liberal candidate in the coming Federal by-election in St. Mary's Division, Montreal.



NEW YORK'S NEW GOVERNOR—Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the well-known Republican and prominent lawyer, who defeated Mr. W. Randolph Hearst in the recent elections for the Governorship of the State of New York.

The Standard's Illustrations

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ROMANCE OF A GRAND DUKE.

Much interest has been aroused in Vienna by the death of a priest named Baleisis, formerly the Grand Duke Serge of Russia, and son of the Grand Duke Michel, who was a brother of Alexander II. At the early age of fifteen the Grand Duke obtained a commission in the "Garde Imperiale," being promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1894, on the death of Alexander III., the Grand Duke Serge, then only nineteen, came to Paris, where he fell in love with the beautiful Princess Mercedes of Beaulieu, to whom he was afterwards married. As the Princess was not a member of the reigning House of Russia, her husband was ever banished from Russia, and deprived of his title and property. He then assumed the title of Comte de Baleisis, the name of a small estate in Poland, which had once belonged to his mother. At the death of the Comtesse, which occurred some time after the wedding, the Comte joined the Roman Catholic Church, and became a priest. It was under his priestly garb that he journeyed to Russia at the risk of being found out and exiled to Siberia. After meeting with many adventures, he left for Austria, and settled down at Bozen, in South Tyrol, where he spent the remainder of his life.



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Whooping-Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh.

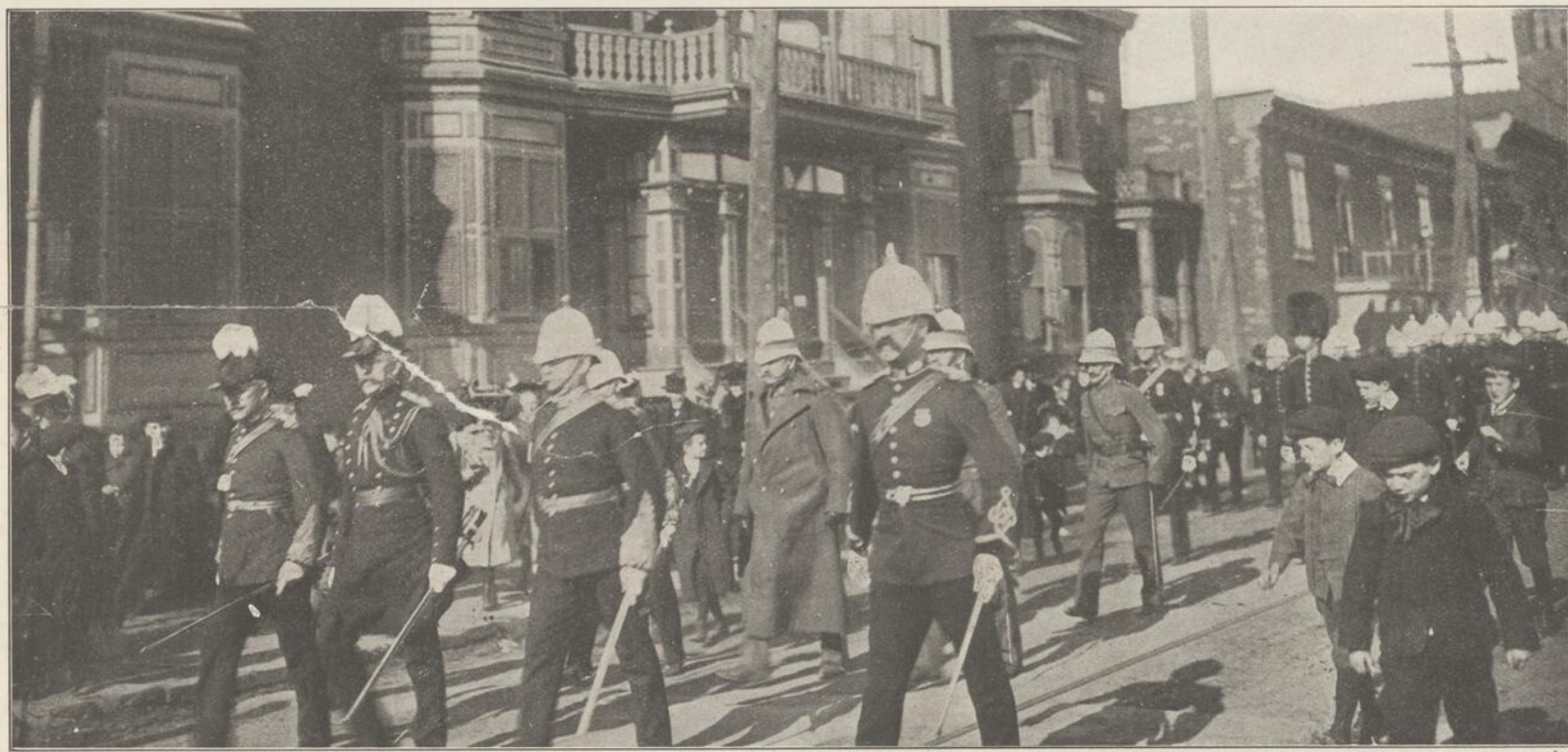
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A large number of French nuns reside at the Isle of Wight, and, as is the case in their native land, the sisters cultivate the garden themselves, and obtain excellent crops of potatoes, beet, celery, and vegetables of all kinds. These are consumed on the premises or given away to the poor. The nuns also milk the cows.



MONTREAL ENGINEERS ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH—Recently, the 4th Field Company (Montreal) of the Canadian Engineers attended divine service at Grace Church, Point St. Charles. The illustration shows the staff and company officers and the members of the brigade staff who accompanied the soldiers to church. Major Howard, commanding the company, is on the extreme left of the picture.

mighty son of Poseidon, to whom every contact with earth gave new strength and vigor. Nowhere else is the air so pure, nowhere else the sunlight so brilliant or the darkness so opaque, nowhere else the storm so furious. There is to be found the iceberg, the glacier, the eternal ice, and the savage mountains. There is the walrus, the narwhal, the musk-ox, the polar bear, and the white wolf, there the Eskimo and his dogs. There is the "great day" and

of stones, two men, a flag, and four dogs. Give your imagination play for a moment and try to realize that, though the flag is gone and three of the dogs are dead, the pile of stones is still standing there, shrouded for six months in the gloom of the "great night," standing in blinding sunlight throughout the "great day" of the Arctic regions, battered by storms and scoured by driving snow, the most northerly of all permanent records of

trodden before perhaps by human foot. were gathered the representatives of three great races—myself the Caucasian, Henson the Ethiopian, Anghmaloktok the Mongolian. Then there are the dogs, four of them, members of my own team—the "Old Guard" as I called them.

I could talk to you by the hour of these splendid creatures who have made Arctic work possible. How can I bring home to you what they are?

But I am wandering from what I had in mind—to call the roll of these four of the "Old Guard." Panikpahperdu did of the Eskimo dog disease at Etah; Muktaksoah was tossed and killed by an infuriated musk-ox bull west of Discovery Harbor; Irgeropahpu, fleetest of all my dogs, had the life cuffed out of him by a wounded polar bear at the head of Sawyer's Bay. Thalarkoksoah, the gray king, leader of my own team in all my Arctic jour-

THE STANDARD'S BRITISH EMPIRE WAR MEDALS SERIES.

RELIEF OF PEKIN MEDAL, 1900.

This medal was given by the British Government to the troops which participated with the European allies in the Relief of Pekin, following the Boxer uprising in 1900. The obverse bears a profile of Her late Majesty Queen Vic-



Obverse.



Reverse.

toria, with the words "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." The reverse is decorated with the royal arms, a number of military trophies, and a palm tree. Above the trophies is the Latin inscription, "Arms Exerce Pacem," while below is the record "China, 1900."

THE KING'S SOMALILAND MEDAL, 1902-04.

This medal, which was given to those who participated in the suppression of the insurrection against the British authorities in Somaliland in the years 1902 to 1904 inclusively, bears on the



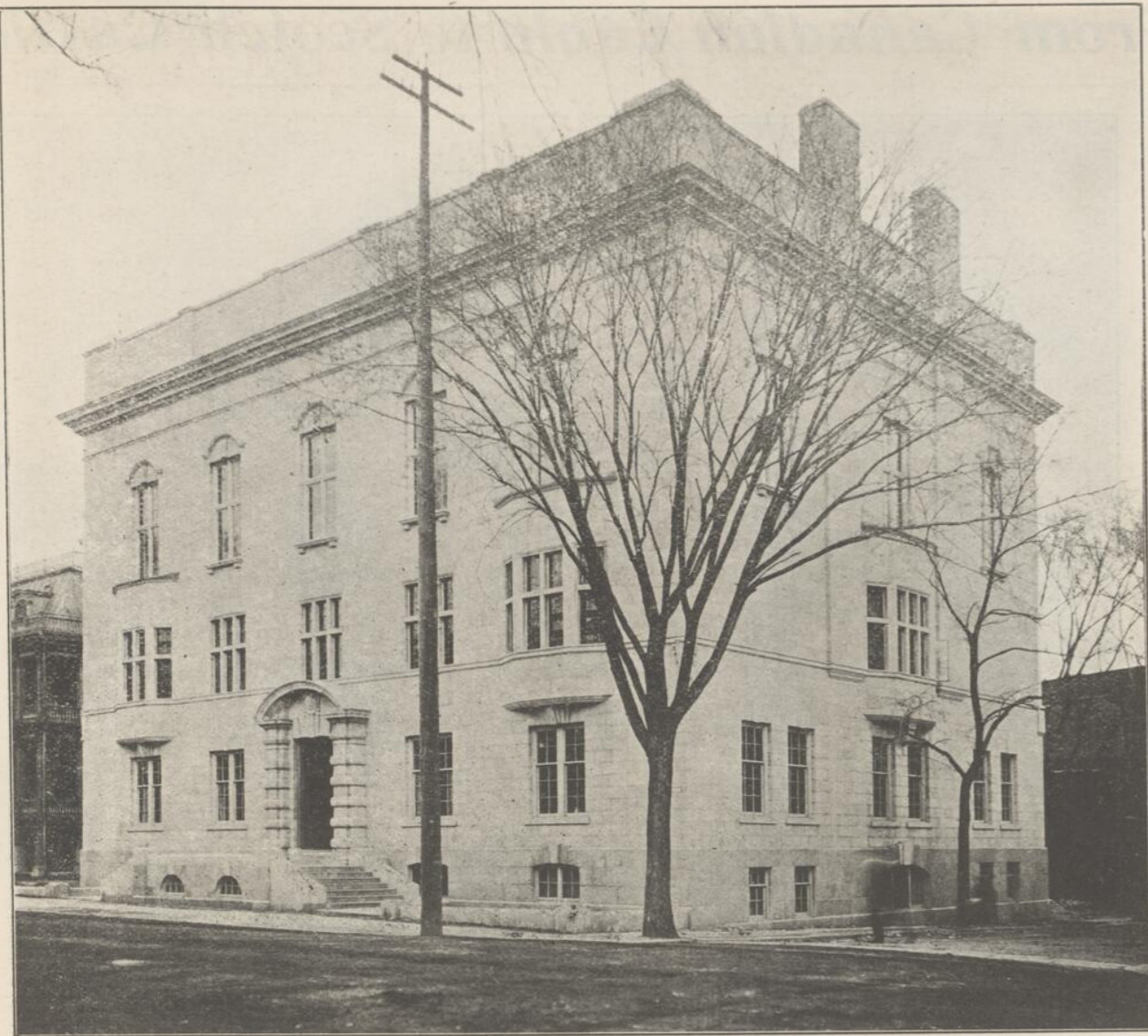
Obverse.



Reverse.

obverse the head of the King, and the words, "Edwardus VII. Rex et Imperator," and, on the reverse, the figure of Britannia holding in her dexter hand a scroll and in her sinister a trident. By her side stalks a lion, and in the distance the sun is rising. The word "Africa" is printed on the reverse.

Yildiz Magnums
PURE EGYPTIAN
Cigarettes.



THE PLAIN BUT SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING OF THE MCGILL UNION, MONTREAL — The erection of this structure has supplied, in a sense, a long-felt want at McGill University—namely, a university residence, dining-hall and recreation-hall. The accommodation of the building is limited, but arrangements have been made to supply meals to the students, and to provide a certain number with living quarters. There are also a number of rooms where the students can meet informally and pass away the time. The building is built of light sandstone; and, although devoid of ornamentation on the outside, is magnificently equipped and furnished within.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY AND ITS FUTURE

(Continued from Page 5, Supplement.) Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, he was elected consulting surgeon of the General Hospital. In 1888 Dr. Bell was appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery at McGill; in 1890 he was promoted to be Assistant Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; and in 1894 he was given the Professorship of Clinical Surgery. In 1885 he accompanied General Middleton to the scene of operations in the North-West as Surgeon-Major in charge of the Field Hospital Corps, and was mentioned in despatches.

The Career of Dr. Armstrong.

Dr. George E. Armstrong, mentioned in connection with promotion at McGill University, was born in Leeds, Que., in 1854, and was educated in the Eastern Townships. He took a course of Medicine at McGill University, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1877. Since then he has practised successfully in Montreal, devoting the most of his time to surgery. After having served as President of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, he joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, and is now surgeon in the indoor department. He is also a governor of that institution. In 1894, he was appointed Assistant Professor of clinical surgery at McGill, and in 1896 became Associate Professor of the same subject.

The Policy of The University.

There is another interesting phase of the subject, and that is—if Dr. Peterson should identify himself with, say,

sum of money on a postgraduate course, seeking the high degrees abroad which are necessary for the higher position, when he comes back to Canada, he finds that the college positions are taken by men imported from abroad, and that, in reality, there are no uppermost rungs in the profession of teaching in Canada to-day.

The problem is being discussed at present in University circles as to whether or not promotion in the university to the highest position would not be an interesting educational experiment.

The Standard, in calling attention to the attainments of many of our Canadian-bred professors, has no intention of reflecting upon the brilliancy of the attainments of those who have received their culture abroad, and who have done good work at McGill.



MR. W. HOPE APGAR, Past-Supreme Regent R.A., who visited Montreal on Charter Day R.A., Nov. 12.

ROYAL ARCANUM CHARTER DAY.

This historic event was celebrated on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 12 and 13. The first evening was marked



EX-ALT. L. G. A. CRESSE, Grand Vice-Regent of the Royal Arcanum, who took a prominent part in the celebration of Charter Day during the past week.

by a "Class Night," or union meeting of all the subordinate councils in the district of Montreal, in the banquet hall of the Masonic Temple. A large number of candidates were then initiated into the mysteries of "V. M. C." by a Degree Team from Westmount Council, 1723, R.A. On Tuesday evening a banquet was given at the St. Lawrence Hall. Both of these meetings

were addressed by three distinguished brethren from New Jersey: W. Holt Appgar, P.S.R., Horace I. Bowne, P.G.R., and W. J. Morrison, a former member of the Supreme Council. The two former gentlemen are prime favorites with the Arcanulums of Montreal. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, they were tendered a banquet by the Arcanulums of the Ancient Capital, at the St. Louis Hotel.

At St. Gall, Switzerland, schoolboys discovered smoking are fined a sum equivalent to five shillings for each offence. Any one supplying them with tobacco in any form is liable to the same fine. Informers reporting transgressors receive a reward of \$1.25 for each case. Tin has been known to exist from re-

mote antiquity, and the Egyptians used, for tools and other purposes,

bronze containing ten per cent. of tin as early as the eighteenth dynasty. The first printers used to print only

on one side of a page, and then pasted together the two blank pages to give the impression of one leaf.



THE QUEBEC ROAD RACE—Crowd watching Poston, the winner, finishing. (Photograph by S. H. N. Kennedy, Quebec.)



ROAD-RACING IN OLD QUEBEC—The start of what proved an exceedingly interesting contest. (Photograph by S. H. N. Kennedy, Quebec.)

Oxford or Cambridge Universities, would his successor at McGill have the same preference as Dr. Peterson has for imported professional talent, or would he proceed along lines advocating the promotion of Canadian-born scholars and a preference for home talent?

For instance, The Standard has had many letters from students, teachers, and others high in the educational world, stating that as things are conducted to-day, there is practically no scope for the Canadian born teacher, elementary or advanced. In elementary work, teaching is a poorly-paid profession; and if the teacher spend a large



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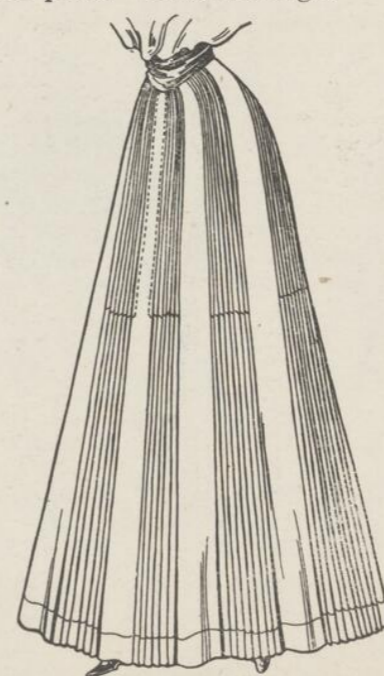
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HIS LORDSHIP THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY—Who opposed the Education Bill in the House of Lords. In discussing Clause 1, he commented on the fact that the promise of the Liberal Government to provide compulsory facilities for definite religious teaching had not been given effect to in the Bill, and he therefore pressed for an elucidation of the discrepancies between Ministerial pledges and the provisions of the Bill. His Lordship was President of the Board of Education in the Balfour Ministry, and chairman of the London School Board in 1895. He filled the office of Viceroy of Ireland from 1886 to 1889, and the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Conservative Administration from 1900 to 1902. He owns an estate of 50,000 acres in Ireland. The Marquioness of Londonderry is one of the most beautiful of the peeresses of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

THE LORDS ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

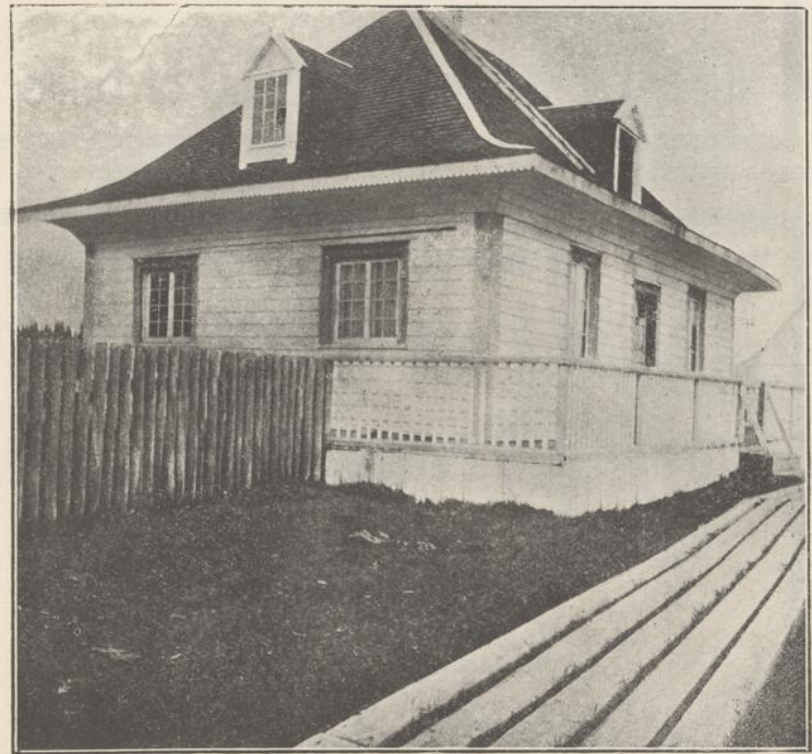
"To wreck or not to wreck?" That is the question. The House of Lords, if the public may judge from the tone of some of the chief speeches in the recent debate on the all-absorbing topic in British politics—the Education Bill of the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry, which, passed by the House of Commons last session, is now before the House of Lords—are likely to decide the question in the latter sense. They will no doubt amend the Education Bill largely; they will, as Lord Goschen said, do what they can to alter it, even at the risk of being "branded as sectarians and Socialists." They will see how much they can do and get; it is doubtful if they will go so far as to wreck the Bill in the end. The Archbishop of Canterbury for his part has expressly disavowed any intention of so doing. "The amendments that he would support must," he said, "be amendments which were part of a definite scheme, and not wrecking amendments." They must be in accordance with "declarations of the Government," and aim only at what is "palpably fair, just, and right all round." The Lords must recognize, he said, that they

were in the position of consulting surgeons in a serious case; they could do no more than "make the best of a bad job." The Bill, when it became law, would not be a measure of the House of Lords, but the peers hoped to make it a

little more agreeable to their view of the case. If this should be the temper of the House of Lords generally in dealing with the Bill, an amicable, and perhaps a satisfactory, settlement may be hoped for. The first principle of the Bill is



THE OLD SCOTCH KIRK AT MINGAN, QUE.—This church was for months attended by Lord Strathcona when he lived at Mingan.



THE EARLY QUEBEC HOME OF ONE WHO IS NOW A CANADIAN PEER—Lord Strathcona's old dwelling at Mingan, Que., a residence he occupied about sixty years ago.

to establish a uniform system of popular control. "A school shall not be recognized as a public elementary school unless it is a school provided by the local education authority." Translating the language of Clause One into the still more familiar terms, it may be said that the principle of the Bill is to make the Board School the normal type of school throughout the country.

In the recent debate in the Upper Chamber, this principle was vigorously attacked.

Viscount Goschen was anxious it should be understood that the Bill could not be debated simply as a question between Church and Dissent. Their lordships sat there as legislators, and they were not to be branded as sectarians or sacerdotalists because they were going to do as much as they could to prevent the Bill coming into force. The Bill was put forward as a national settlement, and the provided schools could not claim to be exempt from criticism. He held that any precautions taken against secularism must apply to

Voluntary and Provided schools alike.

Clause 1 established public control. He hoped such would be a real control, and not a bureaucratic control. He was in favor of popular control, and accepted the decision of the country, but he thought it need not have been given in the particular form prescribed by the Bill. The Government might have changed the constitution of the boards of management, or they might have appointed the whole of the managers, and given in that way public control. The Government had chosen to say that all schools were to be provided schools, and unless they were provided schools, they were to be extinguished. Incorporation or extinction—that was the Bill. In rural schools the appointment and dismissal of teachers was a matter of utmost importance. One of the powers which was incidentally taken away by Clause 1 was that the local managers were deprived of the power of appointing and dismissing teachers. Was it right that the local authority should have the exclusive power of appointing and dismissing teachers without any kind of reference to the local managers or to parents? The Government need not be afraid of the parson.

The Lord Primate Objects to the Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he shared most of the apprehensions to which the noble viscount had given expression. The peril was grave, and he believed that the result of the Bill, if passed into law, even with such am-



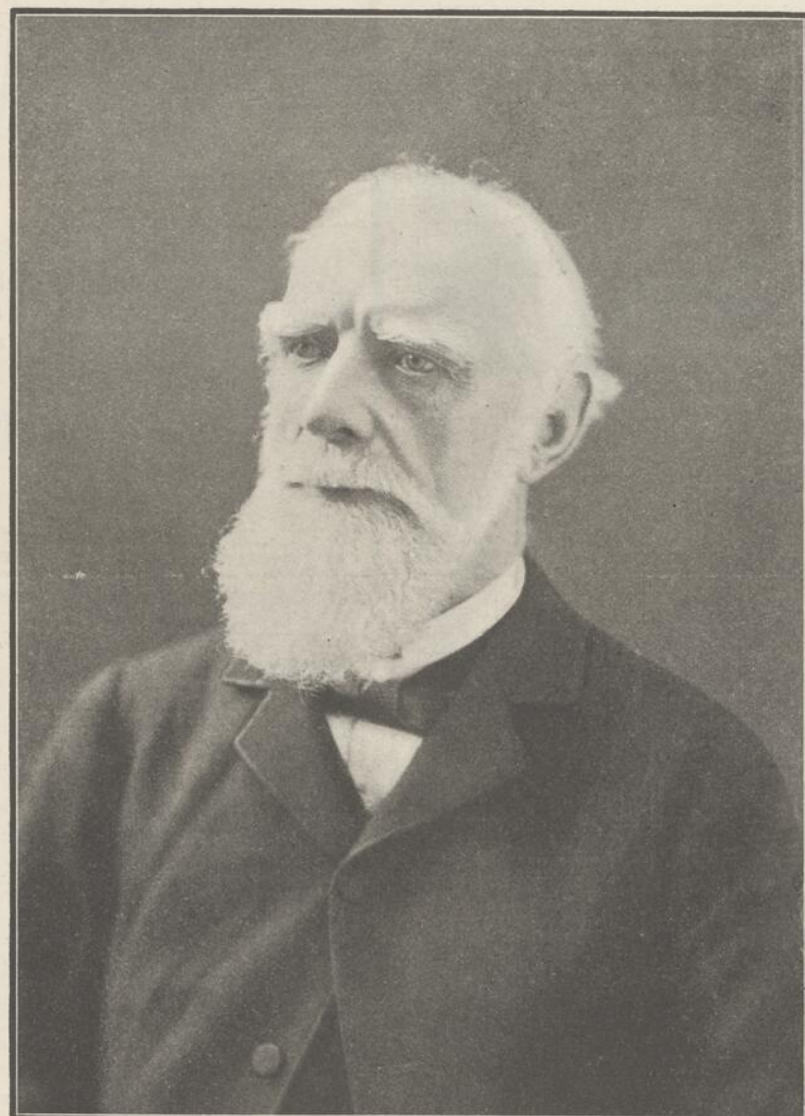
THE MONTREAL HOME OF ONE WHO IS NOW A CANADIAN PEER—A view of the front elevation of the town house of Lord Strathcona in the metropolis of Canada. Here the Prince and Princess of Wales lived during their visit to Montreal in 1901. It has also been, on several occasions, the home of vice-royalty in Canada.

either House to come and ask for the administrative changes which would be absolutely necessary if the work of education was to be carried forward as it should be.

protest against any endeavor to muzzle teachers in the schools in which denominational teaching was to be given who were eager to give such teaching, and had been trained for the work. To silence such teachers was tyrannical.

They must ask for some further recognition of the work of those who had, with infinite self-sacrifice and untold devotion, built up denominational schools in great towns alongside Board schools.

"There were none to praise it, and very few to love," and said they would do their best to bring it into conformity with the principles of common fairness and practical workableness, and with the undertakings of the Government. The Bishops were not simply fighting for the interests of the Church. Primarily they were concerned with the social, moral, and religious welfare of the English people, and with the proper training



A CANADIAN PEER WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE DEBATE ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION—The Right Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in England, who began life as a poor boy in the eastern part of Canada. His Lordship has been long identified with the cause of education, and is now Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, as well as of McGill University, Montreal.

amendments as might be found practicable—the danger would be that it might tend to substitute a bureaucratic system of control for county towns. He felt grave difficulty in undertaking the task of making amendments in the Bill, but he meant to try. They could do no worse service to the Government than to say that they declined to touch one line of the Bill, and desired it to pass into law exactly as it stood. If that happened, he was certain that in six months' time those who were called on to administer the law would force their leaders or representatives in

He was strengthened in the task of amending the Bill by the nature of the petitions which had reached him. He had presented 475 petitions from different parishes, and, in addition, there had been, he thought, 485 other petitions sent in. He had presented a petition that night from the trustees of 137 schools asking that they might be allowed to continue to discharge the responsibilities laid on their shoulders. A further reason for amending the Bill was that a great part of it had never been explained. Take the clause dealing with the million of money. Did anybody know what was going to be done with that money? The Board of Education had given no indication of the manner in which it was to be expended.

He emphasized the fact that the amendments which he would support would be coherent with one another, and in no sense wrecking amendments, intended to knock a hole in the bottom of the Bill. Some definite provision must be made to secure that the elementary schools should not be secularized. They must provide that the teaching of religion in the elementary schools should be given by teachers qualified and trained for the purpose, and who meant what they said. He did not desire to reimpose denominational tests upon civil servants as such. He was most eager to protect the conscientious men who shrank from teaching what they did not believe, but they must secure to the local authority the power to inquire into the qualifications of a teacher to whom the responsible duty of giving religious teaching was to be assigned. They must



THE ENGLISH HOME OF ONE WHO IS NOW A CANADIAN PEER—Beautiful Knebworth Castle in Hertfordshire,—the former residence of Lord Lytton,—now occupied by Lord Strathcona.

The task of dealing with the Bill would be a difficult one. He likened it to the work of a consulting surgeon in treating a patient who had been roughly treated on a battlefield. All they could hope to do was to make the best of a bad job, and when they had amended the Bill they could not be held to be responsible for its general provisions. He applied to the Bill, Wordsworth's words,

of the little children in the elementary schools.

The Marquis of Londonderry commented upon the fact that the promise of the Government to provide compulsory facilities for definite religious teaching had not been given effect to in the Bill, and pressed for an elucidation of the discrepancies between Ministerial pledges and the provisions of the Bill.



THE SCOTTISH HOME OF ONE WHO IS NOW A CANADIAN PEER—"Glencoe," the residence occupied by Lord Strathcona when he visits the Highlands. It is built in the historic "Vale of Glencoe."



A romantic corner in the beautiful grounds surrounding Knebworth Castle, Hertfordshire, Eng.



THE LIGHTHOUSE AT MINGAN, QUE.—This is one of the most important buildings of its kind on the St. Lawrence.