

Progress of Music in Canada; City of Quebec's Famous 1907 Prize Winning Orchestra



THE QUEBEC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WINNER OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TROPHY IN THE RECENT MUSICAL COMPETITION AT OTTAWA.

(Photograph by M. A. Montminy & Cie., Quebec.)



The famous Ram's Horn Snuff-Box at Montreal Curling Club. In rear are Messrs. R. W. Tyre, T. L. Paton, R. W. McDougall, and others.

(Photo by Dunphy.)



A Canadian Ski-Jumper caught by the camera of W. Sharp, on Mt. Royal.



Prominent Montreal curlers photographed in billiard room of Montreal Curling Club. Among them can be noticed Messrs. D. Guthrie, W. D. Aird, Hughes, G. T. R. Nicholson, well-known skips.

(Photo by Dunphy.)

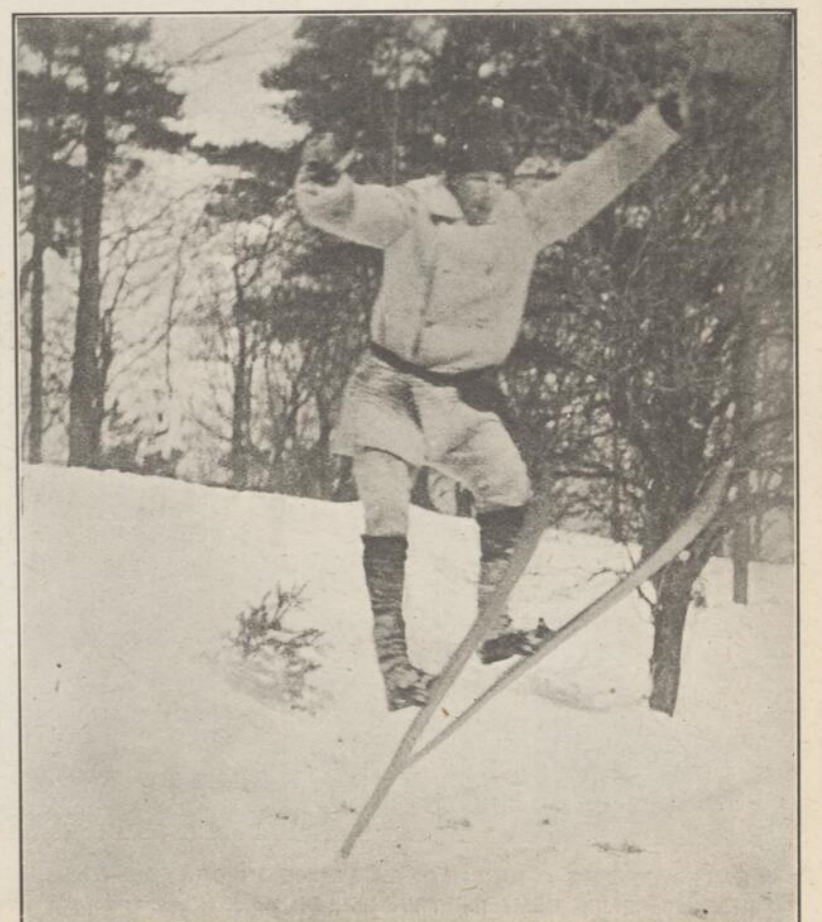


WORLD FAMOUS SKATING CHAMPIONS—Some of the competitors in last week's championship races at the M.A.A. Rink. The group includes Wright, Brodeur, Anderson, A. Aird, Torval Thompson, Crabbe, Logan, Polan, Finlayson, E. Aird, Wheeler, C. Lamy, E. Lamy, J. K. McCulloch, Laz. Rubenstein (clerk of the course).



TOBOGGAN-LEAPING ON MOUNT ROYAL — Sailing through the air over one of the chutes on the slide on Fletcher's Field. No part of the toboggan touches the ground.

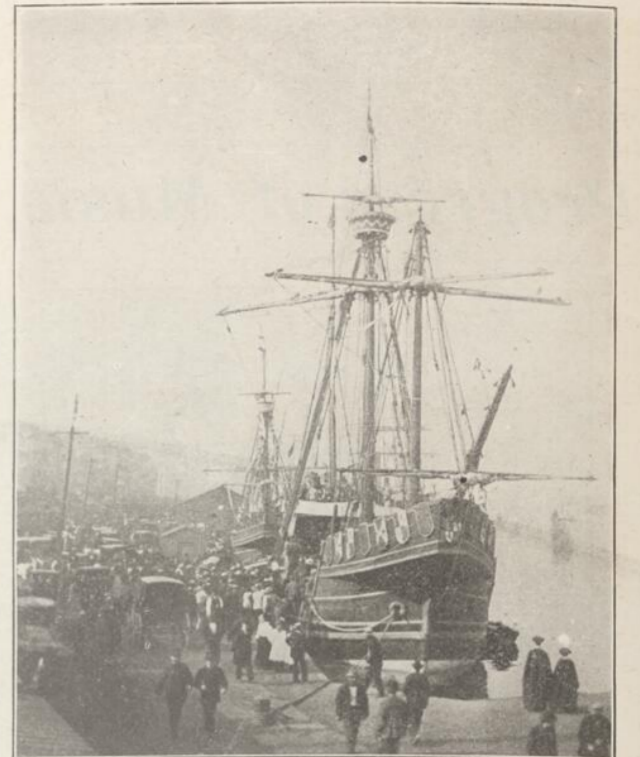
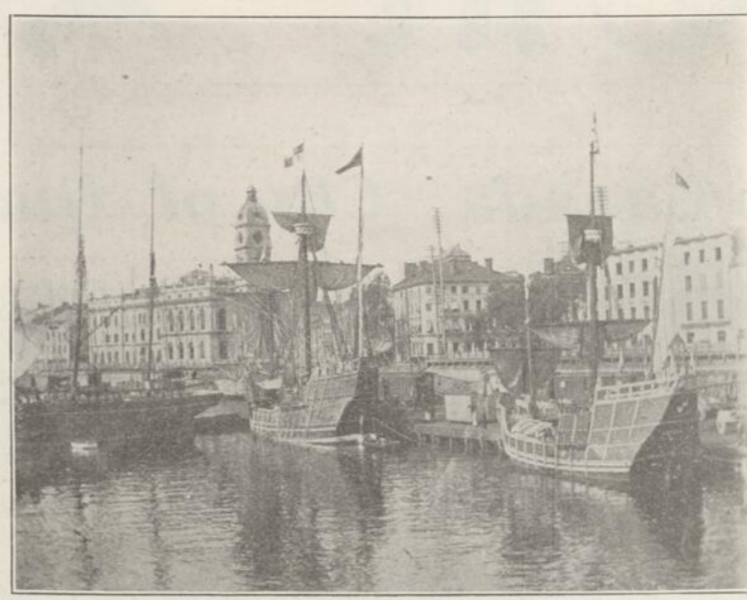
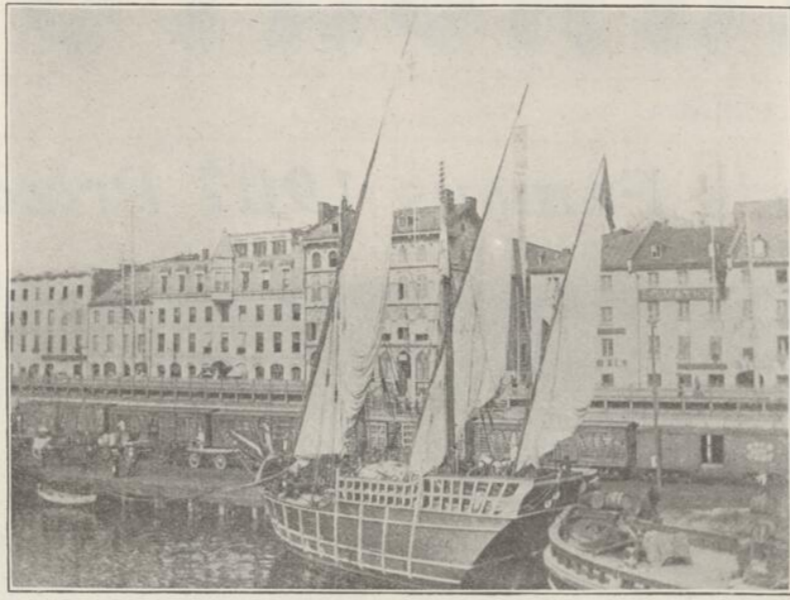
(Photograph by W. Sharp.)



SKI-JUMPING ON MOUNT ROYAL, MONTREAL—A leap from the summit of an incline.

(Photograph by W. Sharp.)

Three and a Half Day Fast Line Project Recalls Small Ships of Early Discoverers



FACSIMILES OF THE DELICATE CRAFT IN WHICH COLUMBUS CROSSED THE ATLANTIC IN 1492.—The above series of illustrations are reproductions from photographs taken in the harbor of Montreal in 1893, on the occasion of the visit of the Spanish caravels to the World's Fair at Chicago. It is very interesting to compare their speed with the speed of the ocean greyhounds that now connect the Old world with the New. Columbus' flotilla sailed from Spain on August 3, 1492, and reached San Salvador on Friday, October 12, the voyage occupying almost 70 days. When the proposed new Canadian fast line becomes a fact, it will be possible to make the voyage from land to land in 3½ days.

SILVER MOUNTAIN MINES.
The majority of the illustrations on this page portray scenes in the Silver Mountain Mines of New Ontario. Silver Mountain is in the Whitefish district of this portion of Ontario, and forms the centre of a very rich silver country. The Whitefish region has many good mining locations, which are only awaiting the touch of the capitalist to develop, and it is claimed that it will rival in value the now famous Cobalt district. Silver Mountain has two mines which prove beyond doubt that a very rich vein runs through this mass of earth. These mines are known as the West and the East-End Mines, and both belong to the Consolidated Mines Company of New York. The first shipment this company sent out from the West-End Mine contained nuggets almost solid in silver, and assaying 19,000 ounces to the ton.

BISHOP OF QU'APPELLE.

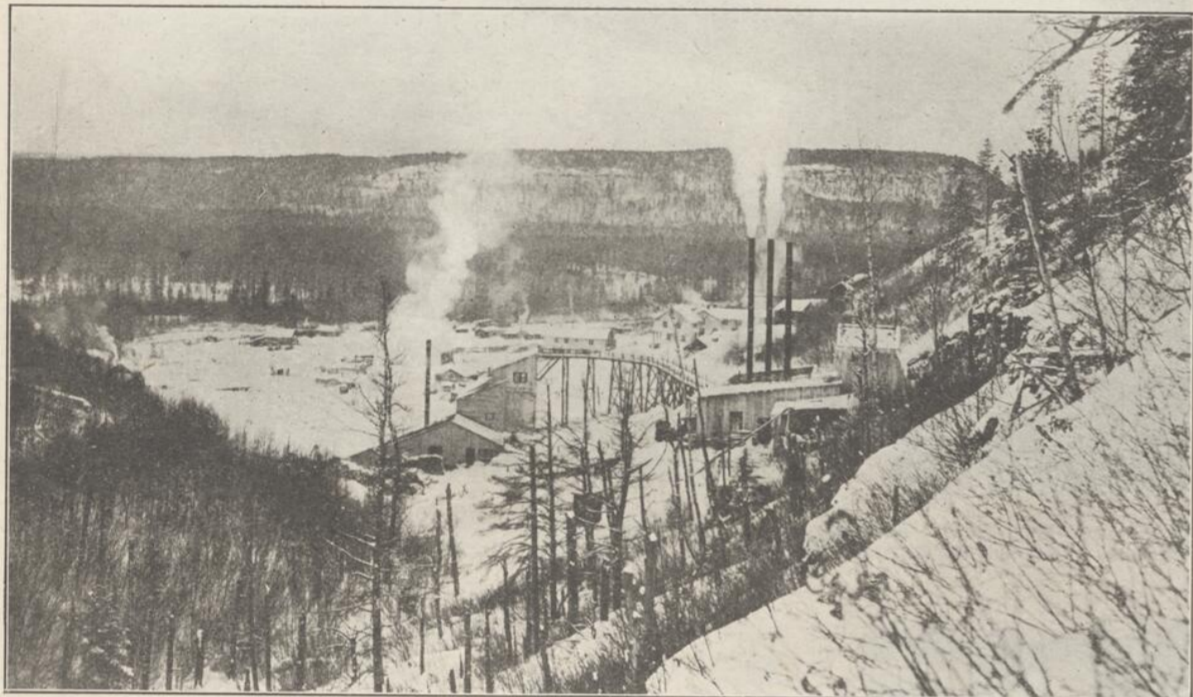
The Right Reverend John Grisdale, D.D., D.C.L., Third Bishop of Qu'Appelle, was born in 1845 at Bolton, Lancashire, England. Educated at the Church Missionary College, London, he was ordained Deacon in 1870, and in 1871 he was raised to the Priesthood in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, by the Lord Bishop of London. Subsequently he went to India and became a Master in St. John's College, Agra, and afterwards Assistant at the Old Church, Calcutta. In 1872 he returned to England, and was Curate at Broomfield, near Chelmsford. In 1873 he came to Canada, going to Winnipeg, where he became incumbent of St. Andrew's and Assistant Financial Secretary for the C. M. S., for Rupert's Land. He was Rector of Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, from 1874 to 1876; Rector of Christ Church, Winnipeg, from 1876 to 1882; Professor of Systematic Theology, St. John's College, and Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, from 1874 to 1882; and Dean of Rupert's Land and professor of Pastoral Theology of St. John's College, from 1882 to 1896. In 1875 he received the Degree of B.D., from the Archbishop of Canterbury, for special services, the Honorary Degree



THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONTARIO—Going down into one of the mines at Silver Mountain. (Photograph by Story, Port Arthur.)

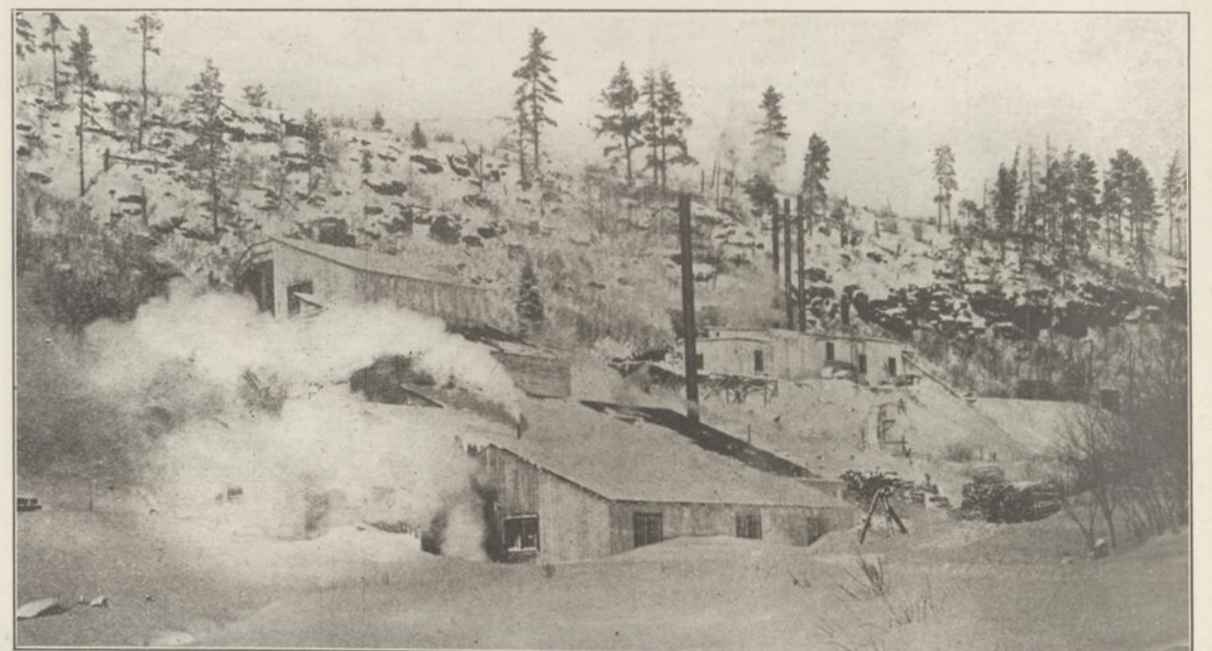
them caused no interruption to the usual instincts of their nature.
It was also observed that when a charge of cavalry went past, near to any of the stray horses mentioned, they would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and, though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping nor flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.
At the battle of the Kibb, in 1754, Major Macdonald, having unhorsed an English officer, took possession of his horse, which was very beautiful, and immediately mounted it. When the English cavalry fled the horse ran away with his captor, notwithstanding all his efforts to restrain him; nor did the animal stop until it was at the head of the regiment of which, apparently, its master was the commander.
The result of the animal's sagacity in returning to its accustomed place cost the major his life, for he was taken prisoner and hanged.
MILLIONAIRE IN A CELLAR.
Alvarado, the Mexican millionaire, who began life as a working miner, and has accumulated in less than a decade a fortune estimated at from £100,000,000 to £20,000,000, is probably the

lar, in which he spends most of his time. His palace is furnished in execrable fashion, and thousands of canaries fly about the place. The dining-room is decorated with native fixtures built on the general design of Gothic churches. The great oak table is covered with well-worn oilcloth. The chapel is filled with gaudy church fittings ornamented with gold and tinsel. The drawing-room contains a dozen large mirrors, with mantelpieces before each of them, and an enormous quantity of ornate gilt furniture. There is no story in all the annals of mining romance that reads like the rise of Pedro Alvarado. His father owned the mine, and there he spent his youth in penury, daily working, and always animated by the hope that he would strike a rich vein. In 1901 he struck the great bonanza that has made the La Palmilla mine one of the most famous in the world as a producer of gold and silver. His mine is now equipped with electric light and hoists fed from generators operated by water-power from a neighboring stream. Alvarado is only thirty-six.
Clerks are admissible to the Bank of England between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and each one on join-



THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONTARIO—West-End Mine at Silver Mountain. (Photograph by Story, Port Arthur.)

Right Reverend Benj. Cronyn, First Bishop of Huron, by which Prelate he was ordained Deacon in 1862, and Priest in 1863. Subsequently he was successively Curate at St. John's, London Township; Trinity Church, Galt; and Trinity Church, Montreal. In 1870 he was appointed Assistant to the Reverend Canon Ellegood, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal. He was Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton, from 1871 to 1875; and Rector of St. Martin's Church, Montreal, from 1875 to 1882. He received the Degree of M.A., by examination from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in 1878, and the Honorary Degree of D.C.L., from Trinity University, Toronto, in 1889. On the formation of the Diocese of Algoma, in 1872, Doctor Du Moulin was elected its First Bishop, by the Provincial Synod, but declined the honor. In 1882 he was appointed Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and installed as a Canon of the Cathedral at the same time. As Rector he made the pulpit of St. James' Cathedral a power, not only in Toronto, but throughout the whole Province of Ontario. His Noon Lenten Sermons daily throughout Lent were masterly efforts, and the large Cathedral was thronged each day with eager listeners. In May, 1896, he was elected Third Bishop of Niagara, and was consecrated on the following 24th of June (the Festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist), at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Most Reverend J. T. Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan, assisted by Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto; Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma; Bishop Baldwin, of Huron; and Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa. His Lordship "is possessed of an eloquence, a fearlessness, and a forcefulness which has been an example and an aid to every priest in his diocese."



THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONTARIO—Shaft House and Stamp Mill at Silver Mountain. (Photograph by Story, Port Arthur.)

that one of the richest silver propositions ever exposed to the world will be laid bare. There are many other proven mines in this Whitefish region which are only awaiting the incoming of men to yield unexpected wealth.

of D.D. of the University of Manitoba in 1887, and that of D.C.L., from Trinity University, Toronto, a few years later. He has been Prolocutor of the Synod of the Province of Rupert's Land, also Deputy Prolocutor of the

General Synod of Canada. In August, 1896, he was elected Third Bishop of Qu'Appelle, and was consecrated on Sunday, August 20 at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, by the Most Reverend Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and Primate of All Canada, assisted by Bishops Bond, of Montreal; Sweatman, of Toronto; Young, of Athabasca; Pinkham, of Ottawa; Reeve, of Mackenzie of Saskatchewan and Calgary; Hamilton; Dart, of New Westminster; and Du Moulin, of Niagara. Bishop Grisdale has always led a most active and useful life; he is "a man of rare tact, ripe wisdom, and kindness of heart."

BISHOP OF NIAGARA.

The Right Reverend John Philip Du Moulin, D.D., D.C.L., Third Bishop of Niagara, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1836, and received his education at Trinity College in that city. He came to Canada through the influence of the

CONDUCT OF HORSES WHILE IN BATTLE.

The lists of killed and injured after a battle seldom refer to man's most faithful friend, the horse; yet his part

in warfare is of the greatest importance, and he suffers on the battlefield quite as much as man, without man's hope of honor and fame in victory.

The horse is, in many respects, an unusual creature, and nowhere does his unique individuality show itself as clearly as on the battle-field.

When horses are hit in battle they stop, tremble in every muscle, and groan deeply, while their eyes show wild astonishment. During the battle of Waterloo some of the horses, as they lay on the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which showed their weakness.

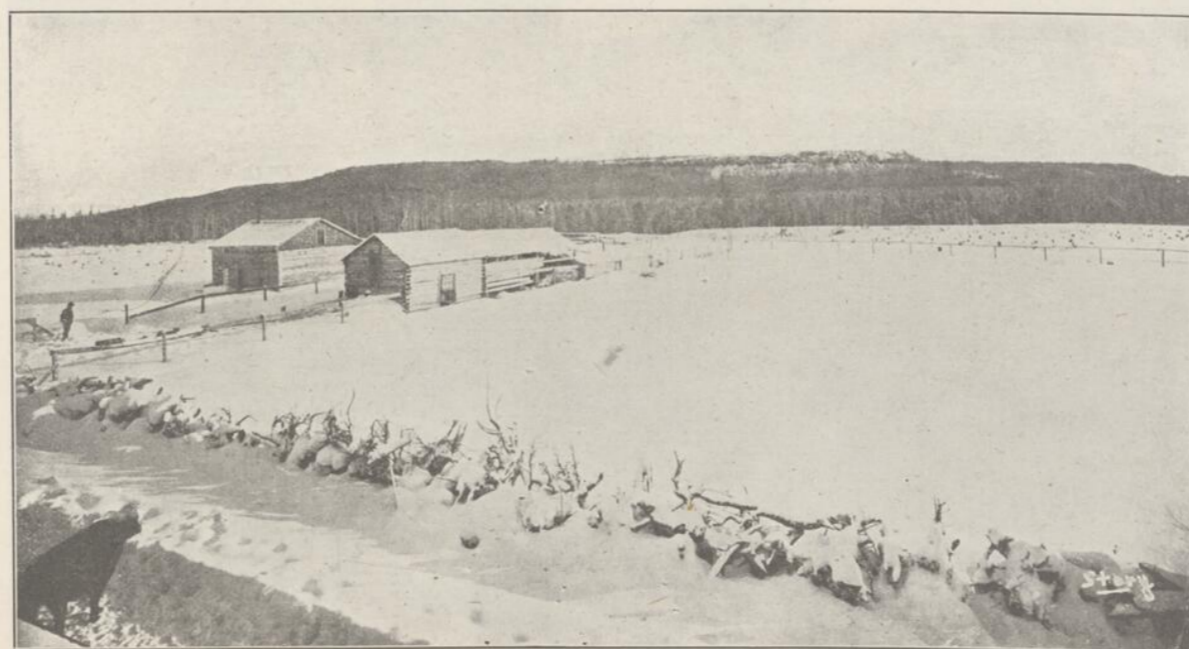
Others of these interesting animals were observed quietly grazing in the middle of the field between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs, while the balls that flew over their heads and the tumult behind and before and around

most remarkable millionaire in the world. He is still an unspoiled child of Nature, who retains the simple habits and manners of the Mexican people. He lives in a gorgeous Italian palace which has a piano in every room, but his favorite apartment is a rough cel-

ling is obliged to insure his life with an assurance society established within the Bank, in connection with which are a savings bank and a guarantee fund, all maintained and managed exclusively by and for the officials of the establishment.



PRELATES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA—The Right Rev. John Philip DuMoulin, Third Lord Bishop of Niagara; consecrated in the parish church of St. James, Toronto, on June 24, 1896 (the Festival of St. John the Baptist), by the Most Rev. J. Travers Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada.



THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONTARIO—Silver Mountain from the Railway. (Photograph by Story, Port Arthur.)



PRELATES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA—The Right Rev. John Grisdale, D.D., D.C.L., Third Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle; consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, on Sunday, August 20, 1896, by the Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., Lord Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, and Primate of All-Canada.

The Progress of Dairying in Canada; A Famous Canadian School for the Blind



A MODEL ONTARIO FARM HOUSE—Residence of Mrs. Mary E. Bowen at Fraserfield, Ont., the centre of one of the largest dairy establishments in Canada. The house originally belonged to the Fraser family, of which the late Col. Alexander Fraser was the first to settle in Canada.

THE PROGRESS OF DAIRYING IN CANADA.—The formation of Dairymen's Associations and the splendid work now being carried on in the various Agricultural Colleges in the Dominion have produced excellent results. Knowledge of the various factors that make for success in the manufacture of butter and cheese is now being widely diffused, and Canada is taking a high position among the nations for the quantity and excellence of its products. It has not yet reached the position perhaps that its marvellous fertility and resources render it capable of, but the trend of education is now in the right direction. The increase of cheese factories and creameries, under skilful management, will cause a more uniform standard of quality that will ensure a favorable reception in the foreign markets. Experienced dairy instructors sent out by the various associations and colleges, and the awarding of prizes and diplomas to successful competitors at the various exhibitions are having a marked effect and producing favorable results, commensurate with the outlay involved.

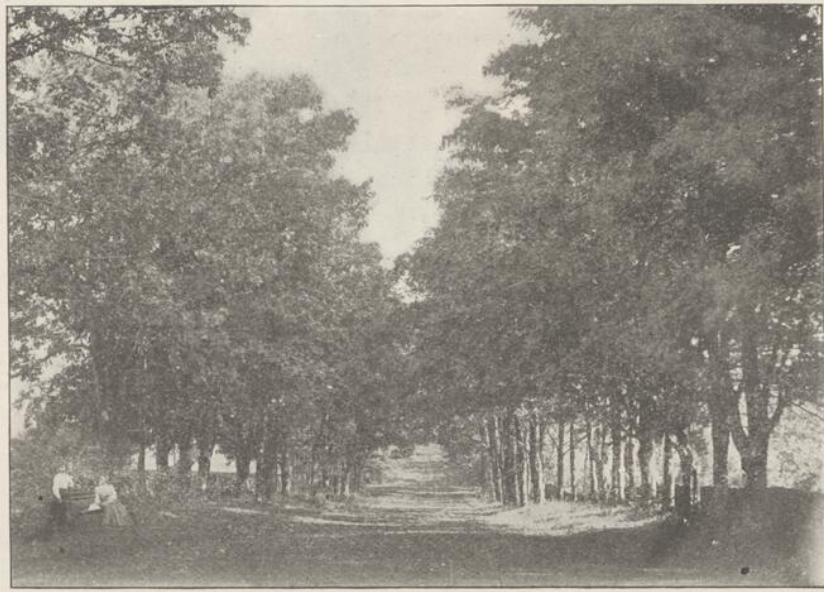
The last annual report of dairy farmers' returns for last year showed that the year had surpassed all previous seasons in the quality and quantity of its production, while a good price was generally obtained. Not as much cheese was produced as in the previous year, as the high price obtained for butter prevented the creameries from dealing so extensively with this product.

Immense Value of Dairy Products.

The fact that the total annual value of dairy products in Canada reaches the enormous figures of over \$80,000,000 is an astounding point that shows

higher standard which has been reached in the production. Never before had the cheese been landed in such excellent condition, and a ready market was always obtainable. The factors in this improved condition of things were due to the following reasons: the closer attention to the cool-curing, the general use by the shippers of ice cars, the ventilating accommodation and the improved facilities at the British ports made specially for this trade. Upwards of 573,449 packages of butter, weighing on an average 60 lbs., were also shipped from Montreal.

The demand for Canadian butter is



A MODEL CANADIAN DAIRY FARM—The noble avenue of maples leading to the farmhouse of Mrs. Mary E. Bowen, Fraserfield, Ont.

not only expanding in the Old Country, but markets are developing as far away as the Orient and Japan; but it is on Great Britain that Canada relies for her chief market. Danish butter is the largest competitor with Canadian, though

The Lumbering Industry is Now in Full Blast—Thousands of Hardy Workmen Scattered Throughout the Length and Breadth of Forest Resources of Dominion.



CANADA AS A DAIRYING COUNTRY—Scene on the dairy farm of Mrs. Mary E. Bowen at Fraserfield, Glengarry County, Ontario, showing the largest barn in Canada in the background, and a herd of Holsteins in foreground.

shipped 70,000 tons to Canada's 15,000; but we are becoming more alive to our opportunities, and our trade will be a growing one year by year.

In connection with this subject, The Standard publishes a few pictures of a

barn in Canada. Its construction is of a modern character, and it is fitted with model appliances that would be hard to beat. The floor space covers 2½ acres. It is a three-storied structure, built on the cantilever system, with a strong stone foundation.

The barn is ingeniously constructed near a slight hill, so that an entrance is obtained for each storey from the ground level. The hay and grains are drawn in through the entrance to the third story. In the second story are eight rows of single stalls for the cows, with 16 stalls to the row, and a driveway round the outside. The manure is thrown into the basement, which is high and roomy enough to allow teams and wagons to enter. Over 2000 loads of manure can be piled in this base-

once a day, oat straw once, and the third meal consists of corn from the silo.

Ventilation, which is so necessary to the health of all animals, whether human beings or the domestic animals in their service, receives the most careful attention. A spring of splendid water lies about 400 feet from the barn, and is piped in to a well, from which it is pumped by a windmill into a zinc-lined tank. This is so covered with hay that it never freezes in the most intense cold.

Taken altogether, this farm may be cited as a splendid example of what enthusiasm and attention to detail has done to advance increased interest in the dairying business in this part of Canada.

THE HALIFAX SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

This school, a number of illustrations of which appear on this page, is located in one of the most beautiful portions of Halifax, where the air is always fresh and invigorating, and where the uninterrupted rays of the sun can be felt and enjoyed from morn till eve.

The grounds in which the School stands include an entire block, bounded on its four sides by streets and bordered by beautiful shade trees, which



DR. C. F. FRASER, Superintendent of the School for the Blind at Halifax, N.S.

well-known dairy farm in the County of Glengarry—Fraserfield. This place takes its name from the late Col. Alexander Fraser, who about a hundred years ago was prominent in social and political matters in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly and worked hard to advance the general interests of the County.

He left two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Alexander, successfully practised as a barrister at Owen Sound, and Archibald succeeded to the Fraserfield estate, and married Miss Scott, a daughter of the late Dr. Scott, of Prescott, and sister of the Hon. K. W. Scott, Secretary of State, Ottawa. One of the daughters of this marriage became the wife of the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, one time Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Lady Hingston, of Montreal, is their daughter.

The Largest Barn in Canada.

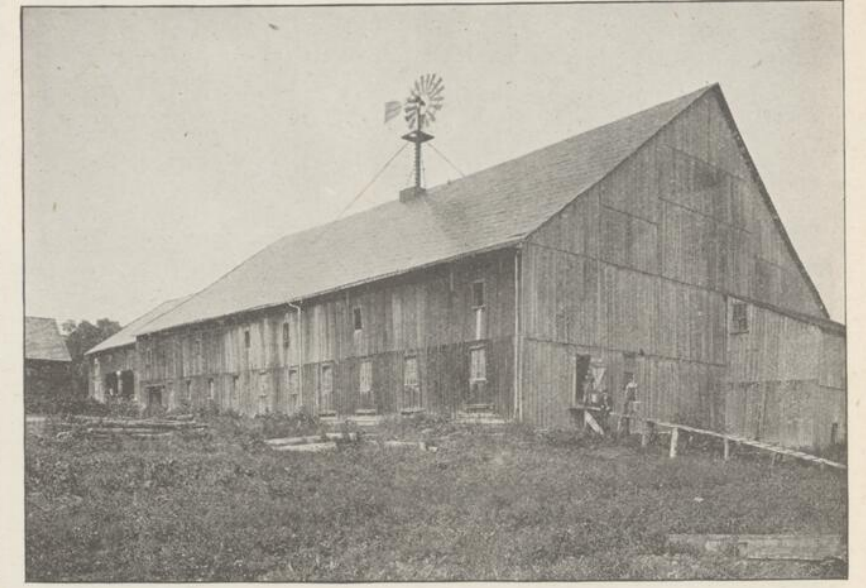
The farm is now in the hands of Mrs. Mary E. Bowen, daughter of Mr. Chas. Bowen, who purchased the farm of 600 acres from the Fraserfield family. In his hands the dairying capacities were largely developed, and continued to the present day by his daughter.

This farm boasts the largest bank

ment. The manure is used with great success in fertilizing. This being an old farm, is not in the happy state of some of the lands in the West. The writer paid a visit recently to Brandon and was told that the farmers had no use for the manure, and they often found it cheaper to take down their barns and build them in another spot, than to pay for the removal of the manure.

The herd of Holstein milking cows, some seventy in number, are a striking sight, and excite the admiration of numerous visitors interested in the agricultural prosperity of Canada.

During the summer the cows have an abundance of pasture. In the late fall and winter they are fed with menses of hot bran, which forms an important feature of the feeding. Hay is given



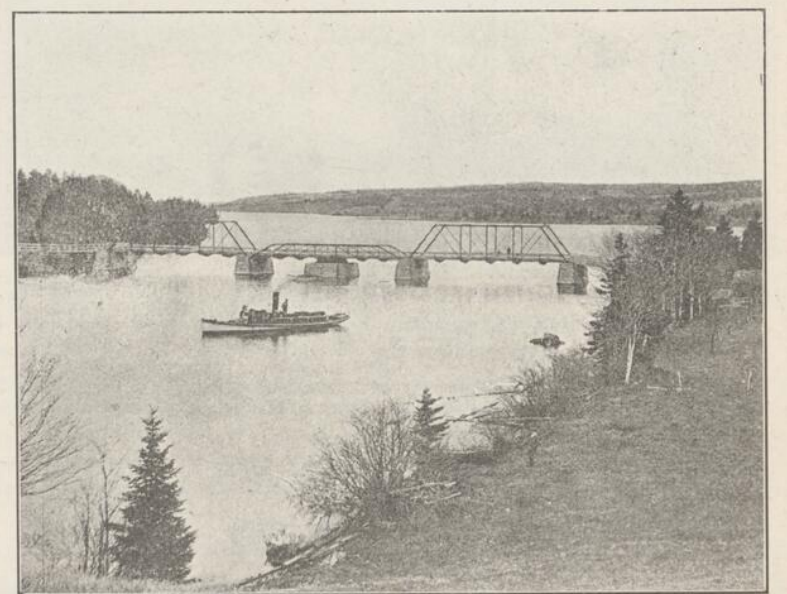
THE LARGEST BANK BARN IN CANADA—It is situated at Fraserfield, Ont., and its floor space covers an area of two and one-half acres. It consists of three storeys and embodies the most modern appliances.

pupils. The grounds have been gracefully laid out in paths and grass plots. Swings, giant slides, tilts, running tracks, etc., have been provided for the healthful enjoyment of the pupils. A large artificial pond beautifies the southern portion of the grounds. This pond has proved a great source of delight to the pupils for skating during the winter months, and for boating at other seasons of the year.

The resident school population—in-

stitution is placed by law in the hands of sixteen gentlemen who constitute the Board of Managers. Twelve of the members of the Board of Managers are elected annually at the general meeting of the Corporation. The remaining four are the Premiers of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, who are ex-officio members of the Board.

The members of the Board of Managers devote much time and attention



The beautiful Mira River, near Sydney, Cape Breton.

cluding officers, teachers, pupils and domestic staff—numbers one hundred and seventy persons. These are comfortably housed in commodious and suitable buildings, which are admirably lighted and well ventilated. In the planning of these buildings much

to the affairs of the institution, hold regular monthly meetings, and give earnest consideration to all questions pertaining to the welfare of the blind. Through the wise and judicious management of the Board the funds of the School have been carefully administered.



Residence Building of the Halifax School for the Blind, one of the many noble institutions to be found in the capital of Nova Scotia.

were set out in 1870 by the late Mr. G. P. Mitchell. These grounds bear the name of "Murdoch Square," in honor of the founder of the School. Separate recreation grounds are provided for the boys, for the girls, and for the junior

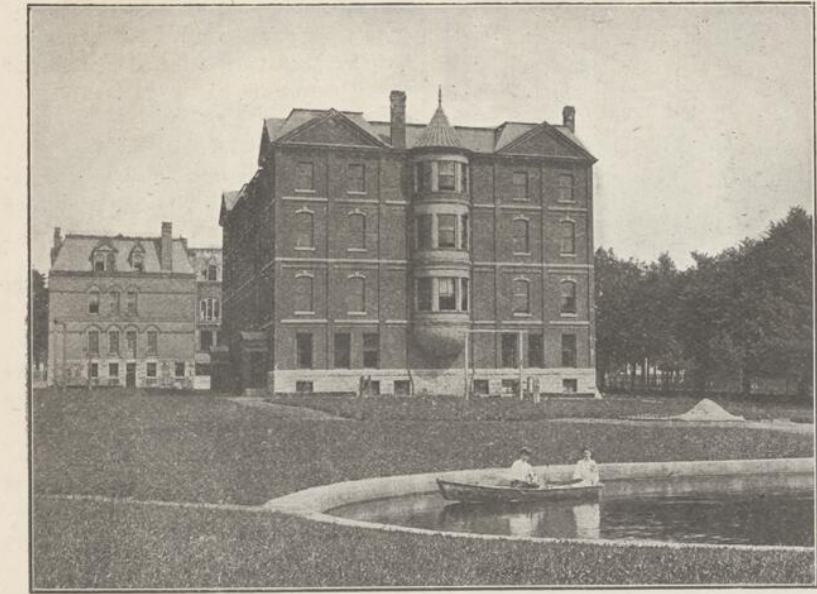
thought has been given to the special needs of the School. Provision has been made for the segregation of the sexes outside of regular school hours. The dormitories and smaller sleeping rooms are plainly but comfortably furnished, each pupil occupying a separate bed. The sitting-rooms, reading-rooms, reception rooms and dining-rooms are well ordered and comfortable. The school-rooms, music-rooms, tuning-rooms, workshops and gymnasiums in the new school building are all that one could desire. The buildings are well heated throughout by a hot-water system connected with four distinct furnaces.

The control of the affairs of the in-

ed. A uniform record of efficiency and economy has been maintained. This record should prove a great source of satisfaction to the gentlemen who have given freely of their time and thought to further the interests of this institution.

FROM PAUPER TO MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Michael Pette, who landed penniless in New York twenty years ago, and was forced to enter a poorhouse to avoid starvation, has sailed for Europe to purchase art objects for his new £25,000 house at Woodhaven, Long Island. He is has become a millionaire by fortunate speculation.



The new school building connected with the Halifax School for the Blind, a structure which has supplied a long-felt want at this institution.

the enormous value of this asset to the general prosperity of the Dominion.

The exports from the port of Montreal were roughly estimated at \$30,000,000, being an increase of some \$10,000,000 over the previous year; 2,121,101 boxes of cheese were placed on board ship, which realized an average of 10½ cents a lb., compared with 8½ cents a lb. of the previous year. This increase in price may be fairly set down to the

other rivals are found as far away as Australia and New Zealand. Irish creameries too are now entering more strongly in competition. The Canadian butter finds a ready market, its texture and flavor having shown a marked improvement. Professor Ruddle says cleanliness—perfect cleanliness everywhere—is the secret of success. What a strong competitor Ireland is may be seen from the fact that that country



Champion load of 49 big logs, containing 28,493 feet of lumber, recently hauled at Naird, Ont.

(Photograph by Peters, Blind River, Ont.)



Jam of logs on the Slate Falls of the Massauga River, Ontario.

AMMOTH PROPORTIONS OF THE CANADIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The above series of illustrations will give readers of The Standard a capital idea of the timber resources of Canada, and the means employed for getting the logs out of the woods and down the rivers to the saw-mills. The two loads featured are champion loads, the first be-

ing composed of the trunks of comparatively gigantic firs, and the second of ordinary-sized cedars. The log jam shown in the central illustration was one of the biggest jams of its kind in the history of lumbering in New Ontario. Thousands of logs were wedged together in an almost inextricable mass, and it required not only the employment of scores of men, but the use

of dynamite as well, in order to dislodge them. The lumber business is one of the great industries of Canada, and it is growing to larger proportions every year. In British Columbia especially the output is very large, and, although an export duty now prevents its shipment in mammoth quantities to the United States, still the foreign demand is constantly increasing.



Champion load of 281 small logs hauled at Bigelow's Camp, Naird, Ont.

(Photograph by Peters, Blind River, Ont.)

Exclusive Correspondence for Lady Readers of the Standard

Early Spring Style Pointers from Paris

PARIS, January 30.—Fashion, especially at present, is an accumulation of details which at first glance may appear of little importance.

To carry out correctly the styles of the moment, however, these must be regarded. Thus we no longer see net or lace dresses lined with taffeta. This is now replaced by satin, for according to present ideas, taffeta, beneath net, has a too shiny appearance, while the fainter gloss of satin is sufficient. Silk, however, still forms the lining or underdress in the case of sheer fabrics, either of silk or woolen material.

Another point to be noted is that sheer white dresses, of whatever material they may be composed, will no longer be constructed over colored linings. White dresses will have self-colored linings. As these rules were not current last season, they help to distinguish a new dress from one of last year.

Extensive Employment of Cloth for Garments.

Rarely, if ever, has cloth been so extensively employed for garments, designed for spring evening wear as at present, and it has come to be considered quite a correct substitute for fabrics of much richer weave and quality. This does not mean that Paris has suddenly become possessed by a mania for simplicity, for if the material is a modest broadcloth or drap mousseline, the nature and quality of the ornamentations have rarely been so elaborate. The taste of the moment pervading garments, as well as dresses, is simplicity of material with richness of trimming. It has even become a very general fashion for these garments to match in color the material they accompany, though this rule does not extend to the trimming. And this is really a happy thought and in perfect good taste. For the trimming of the wraps a great deal of art-gulpure is employed, especially when the garment is either white or gray, for in most cases the trimming is self-colored.

On other colors, such as blue, pink, etc., it is rather devices embroidered

on the material itself that are resorted to.

There are two fashion points which, it appears not improbable, will, with advanced spring styles attain somewhat exaggerated proportions. All coats of sacque order, with the exception of the quite short ones, are cut with much more fulness than has hitherto been the case, or than has been noticeable among winter models. In the latter the width of the skirt portion only increased from slightly above the waistline, whereas in models designed for spring, the starting point is far higher.

Then comes the sleeve question. This, however, is almost settled. The summer months will see the return of the extremely voluminous sleeves, not exactly the "leg-of-mutton," for few, if any, long sleeves will be seen, but something of very much the same cut, only of elbow length, or else the very wide and short bell-shaped sleeve cut in one with the corsage.

Present Type of Dress is Unfavorable to Flounce Trimmings.

The type of dress in vogue during the present winter was not favorable to flounce trimmings, which are likewise ill-suited to heavy fabrics. It is probably for both these reasons that they have been, and still are, so little in evidence. It is, however, extremely likely that with spring styles the flounce, especially in narrow width, will occupy an important position among spring trimmings. Many model makers evince

a tendency toward the 1830 type of dress; not exactly in its "ensemble," but as far as details are concerned. Now the quite narrow flounce as trimming for the hem of skirts stands foremost among these, not placed single, but in batches of two or three following immediately upon the other, with no space left between them. The upper edge of the lowest one is simply gathered and corded. The upper flounce alone has a head.

It appears that it is upon the round skirt, as well as on the skirt having train effect, that such trimmings will be employed; on toilettes of a more or less dressy order only, however; never on those of a tailor type.

Flat Trimmings Alone Admitted For the Tailor Dresses.

For the tailor dresses and two-piece suits, flat trimmings alone will be admitted, such as tucks and bands, or again what is known as the flat flounce, which merely consists in a crossing band without the slightest pretensions to fulness, but fixed on the skirt by the upper edge only. This is a trimming of which we have seen a good deal during the winter. It pleases, perhaps, on account of its extreme simplicity; at any rate, we shall find it retained among spring materials, trimmings of a self-order or otherwise, for it is likely that, as has been the case during the present season, it will not infrequently be of a different color or even material to that of the costume to that of the costume it serves to adorn.

VANDALLA.



BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MODELS—The Standard, by special arrangement with the celebrated photographer, Henri Manuel, of Paris, is enabled to present, weekly, to its readers, the newest creations in fashion, posed specially by famous Parisian models. Unlike the illustrations in fashion magazines, these reproductions are from life. The above reception gown of black net with panels of white point lace over white silk foundation, is from the Maison Rouveau, Paris. Bow knots of black velvet head the lace. Note the deep pointed girdle and black velvet band at the bottom of the skirt.

Hints to Lady Readers.

Suede leather is being used for the jackets of the ultra walking suit.

Bretelle, pinafore and gump bodices are more popular than ever. Velvet and printed silk ribbons are mostly employed for the bretelle bodice.

A high novelty shade in yellowish green is known as absinthe.

The new note in fancy fabrics is the striped pattern.

In footwear, marked favor is shown to the dull or gun-metal calf boots, with the very high Cuban heel, and slightly pointed toe.

Tortoise shell combs are taking the place of the jewelled and metal-trimmed combs.

Among the novelties noted in millinery is the use of gilt wings.

Among the notable features in neckwear lines are the many little neckties and jabots provided for wear with high linen collars.

Warp printed louisine and taffeta are being more and more used for the lining of the separate waist constructed of chiffon, cloth or net.



MISS CATHERINE PROCTOR, a Canadian girl, who portrayed the role of Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at His Majesty's Theatre this week. Miss Proctor is a native of Ottawa, and first played Hermia in 1889 at the University theatricals in Toronto in October of that year.

What is Going on in the Musical World

THE Road to Yesterday, a comedy-phantasy by Beulah M. Dix and Evelyn G. Sutherland, brought out at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, achieved at once a deserved popularity. The play is original in treatment, with effective incidents and coherent and entertaining story. The heroine is an American girl, Elizabeth Tyrell, who having spent a long and exciting day in sight-seeing in London, falls asleep upon her return to her temporary home, and dreams of the legends she has heard recounted. The second and third acts show the girl acting out her dream in which she is at first a drudge of three hundred years previous to the date of her falling asleep. In that far-off time she later becomes the central figure in a series of highly melodramatic proceedings, but, although she realizes she is dreaming, she cannot awake, but finds herself compelled to go on with



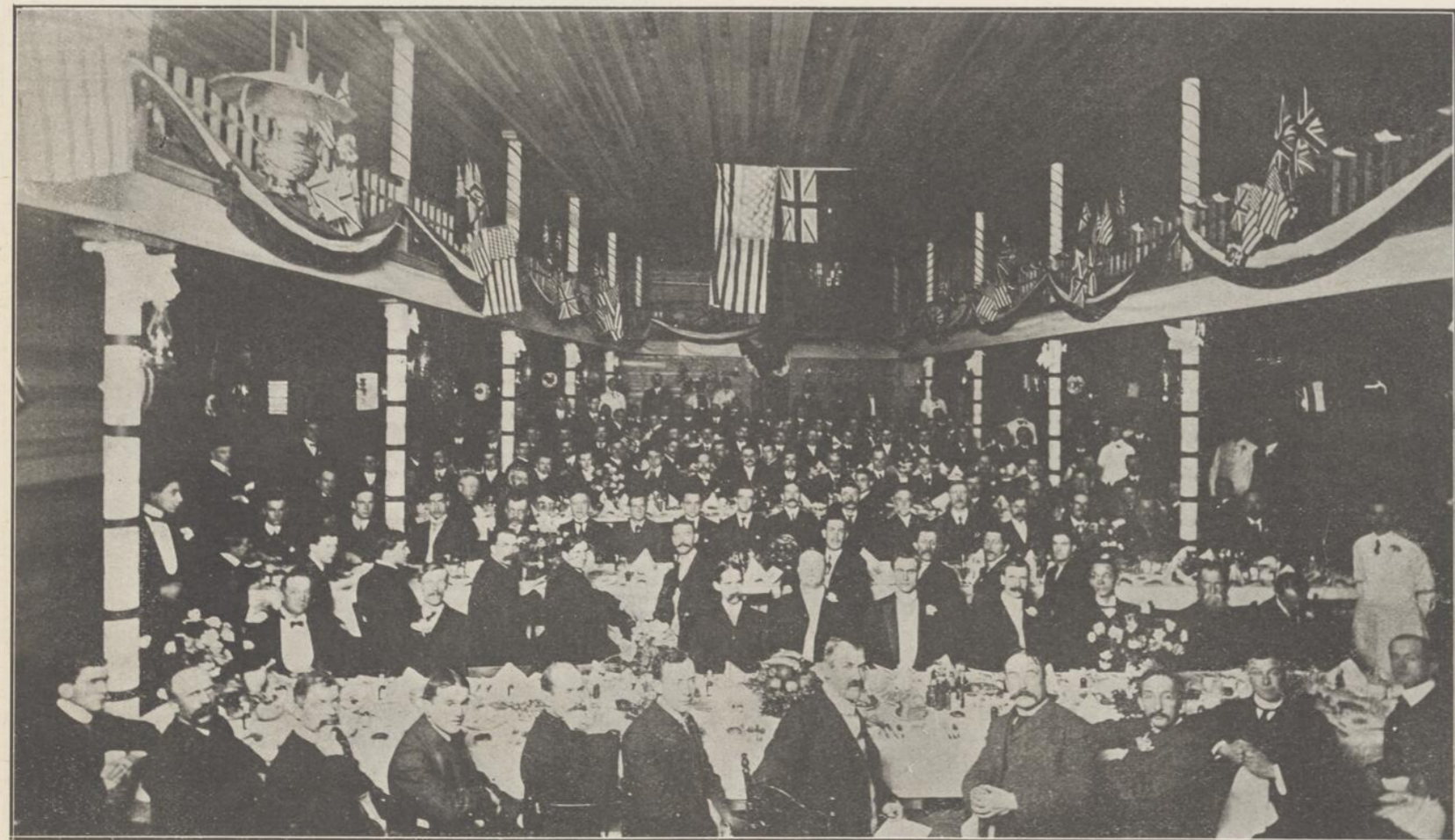
MR. RALPH KELLERT, violin virtuoso, who will give a concert in the Karn Hall on Monday, Feb. 11th.

the make-believe. Finally, she does awake and all ends well, even to the conventional potential bridegroom. It is quite impossible to convey, in a mere outline such as this, any but the slightest idea of the charm or interest of this ingenious and entertaining play. Minnie Dupree, who is remembered most delightfully by the public as the daughter in "The Music Master," plays the role of the girl who dreams, and she shows so much intelligence and charm, that she established herself as a favorite in the role from the very first night. Other members of the cast are obliged to assume dual roles, that is, to take part in the dream goings on, as well as act in that portion of the play which takes place outside of the dream, and most of them are excellent. Helen Ware and Wright Kramer do some exceptionally fine work; in fact, the play is cast with great discrimination as to the especial ability of the players.

"Caught in the Rain," now at the Garrick Theatre, New York, serves as a vehicle to show forth William Collier's peculiar abilities as an actor. It is the joint work of himself and Grant Stewart, and is of much the same character as the other plays, such as "On the Quiet," which have been made to fit Mr. Collier's powers. This play also has a touch of ultra-realism in stage mechanics—very wet rain, at the end of the second act, which gives it its name. Nanette Comstock makes an engaging sweetheart for Mr. Collier, whose love making is never of the ardent type, and the other players in the company do good work. As Mr. Collier is a New York favorite, it seems likely that this unpretentious light comedy will have a prosperous season here.

Eugene Cowles has signed a contract with Daniel V. Arthur, and will hereafter support Marie Cahill in all her musical comedies. A new duet for Mr. Cowles and Miss Cahill has been added to the last act of "Marrying Mary," the piece in which Miss Cahill is starring this season. "The Snow Man," a musical piece by Strange and DeKoven, will be brought out at the Lyric Theatre following the engagement of Southern and Marlowe.

"Poliche," a new comedy by H. Battelle, describes a certain phase of French social life, the aim of the writer having been apparently to show that the line between the half would be women and the respectable ones, has in some instances been obliterated, and that as a result the middle-class respectability is endangered. The story on which this revelation is hung concerns the misadventure of a lover of middle life, who loves to desperation a flighty maiden. For her sake he



CANADA'S GREAT MINING CAMP—A New Year's Eve banquet given by the citizens of Cobalt to the Americans in the Cobalt Opera House. Reading from left to right, the front or first row includes: M. J. O'Connor, barrister; A. Forland, Reeve of the Township of Coleman; P. J. Finlan, Mayor of Cobalt; H. S. Logan, Manager Bank of Commerce, Cobalt; H. H. Lang, Alderman of Cobalt, and General Manager of the City of Cobalt Mining Company, Limited; W. H. Linney, Manager of the Nipissing Mines Company; Milton Carr, merchant of Cobalt, and chairman of the banquet; Dr. W. H. Drummond, of the Drummond Mines; F. C. Loring, Mining Engineer for Trethewey Mines; H. V. P. Adler, Mining Engineer for the Foster Mines; F. H. Marsh, Manager of the Imperial Bank, Cobalt.



BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MODELS—The Standard, by special arrangement with the celebrated photographer, Henri Manuel, of Paris, is enabled to present, weekly, to its readers, the newest creations in fashion, posed specially by famous Parisian models. Unlike the illustrations in fashion magazines, these reproductions are from life. The above evening gown of white Liberty satin is from the Maison Rouveau, Paris. The bertha, sleeves and skirt trimming are of Brussels lace, headed and overlaid by garlands of pink chiffon roses and leaves.



MISS MABEL BARKER, soprano soloist at the Ralph Kellert recital in the Karn Hall on Monday, Feb. 11th.

casts aside the dignity of years, and capers, but to no end, for the beauty tosses him over, preferring a very fool of a young man who is blessed with good looks.

Pointers for the Gentlemen.

Many of the points of finish are more matters of individual taste than of strict fashion.

It may be said that the turned-back cuff and the vertical side pocket are not so much a general fashion as formerly, but not that they are out of fashion.

The loose full-length house gowns for lounging purposes and bath-ropes are not influenced by any vagaries of style from year to year, but never before has the variety of materials and colors shown in these garments been greater.

Bath shoes are now considered a necessity by the man who omits nothing for his comfort.

Looseness of cut characterizes the latest smoking jackets.

The medium-length coat is more worn than that of extreme length, not that the long coat is not worn at all.

It is to be regretted that the turn of fashion's wheel does not bring the Inverness into favor again as a smart evening model.

LIGHTEN THE DRUDGERY OF HOUSE WORK by use of

Pearline

instead of SOAP.
A PERFECT A PERFECT
CLEANSER RINSER
Leaves No Soap—No Odor.
HARMLESS—EASY—QUICK
washing for delicate fabrics.
Millions call PEARLINE
the most efficient and

Safest aid to washing & cleaning

WILSON'S INVALIDS PORT

A Big Bracing Tonic

This pleasant and invigorating Wine Tonic is being prescribed by the leading physicians throughout the country to patients suffering from loss of appetite and general debility.

A wine glass full before each meal will soon restore you to vigorous health.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Work of McGill University Along the Important Lines of Athletic Development



THE MCGILL SENIOR RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM—The group includes:—Top row: O. Stitt, F. Quinn, W. F. Steedman. Second row: F. Patrick, C. Harrington, D. Ross, A. Pare, H. Kennedy, E. M. Benedict, N. Kendall, and T. Graydon (trainer). Third row: C. G. Cox, E. S. Winslow, A. L. Spafford (manager), G. F. Stephens (captain), H. G. Zimmerman, F. Johnson, W. W. G. McLachlan. Bottom row: A. Reid, H. Raphael, E. C. Hale, and T. B. Ballantyne. This team were winners of the Canadian Intercollegiate Championship last year. They won four of their six scheduled league games, and then in the struggle for Dominion championship honors, were beaten in a great game by the Hamilton Tigers. The cup in front is the Intercollegiate Trophy. (Photo by Rice.)

MCGILL UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—Among the students of McGill University there is more or less uncertainty as to who controls University athletics. Only in the annual election of the President of the Athletic Association, in which the voting is by ballot, do the students seem to have any active voice in the formation of this body. Then, too, to many not actively connected with any of the athletic organizations which form the McGill University A.A., the Association seems to be more or less a figurehead, existing only in name.

These mistaken ideas are chiefly the result of the disinclination of the average student to worry about what does not directly affect him. When anything goes wrong in any of the clubs, he raises a protest against the management, and declares it to be non-representative of the student body, willfully blind to the fact that he has had as much to say with respect to the personnel of the management as any other student in the University.

To do away with this general ignorance, the executive of the association



MEMBERS OF THE MCGILL HARRIERS' CLUB—Top row: H. M. Little, A. M. Lindsay, F. Stanton, T. M. Montague, D. Ross, F. Hawkins, S. Vipond, H. B. Whyte, W. A. Kennedy. Bottom row: J. H. Forbes, G. A. McGuire, A. Kerr (president), W. O. Briege, P. H. Elliott. (Photo by Gordon.)

now have a very important project in hand, the publication of a McGill Athletic Handbook. Every branch of sport in which McGill students, as such, participate, will be dealt with. The constitutions of the new Inter-University Amateur Athletic Association, of the Intercollegiate Football and Hockey Leagues, of the McGill University A.A., and of each of the ten affiliated clubs, will be printed in full, and ample information will be given regarding the winning of the "M," the McGill athletic badge of honor. These booklets will be ready for distribution in the course of a few weeks.

The McGill Athletic Association is a very active body, meeting regularly once a month, and holding several special meetings besides during the season for the despatch of important business. It discusses all matters connected with University athletics; all the affiliated clubs are responsible to it; it decides, in case of dispute, the standing and eligibility of students to play on the college teams, either in intercollegiate or in interclass competi-

Thus every branch of athletics is represented by a man who has taken an active part in its work, and, in most cases, by one who is prominent for his athletic prowess in that particular direction. The students by classes or by faculties are not very well represented, but this is the misfortune of the class. The class which contains the largest number of athletes will also have the largest representation on the Athletic Association.

The Third Year Science students now claim five out of the ten members; Fourth Year Arts, two; Third Year Medicine, two; Fourth Year Science, one; and Second Year Law, one.

The members are as follows:—President, O. S. Waugh, Medicine '08; Vice-President, F. M. Davis, Science '08; Secretary of the Cricket Club; Secretary, G. S. Raphael, Science '08, President of the Hockey and Skating Club and of the Tennis Club; W. Stewart, Law '08, ex-President of the Athletic Association; H. G. Zimmerman, Science '08, President Rugby Football Club; R. H. Patterson, Science '07, President Association Football Club; R. A. Donahoe, Medicine '08, President Track Club; J. H. Forbes, Science '08, President Basketball Club; H. T. Meldrum, Arts '07, President Boxing Club; A. Kerr, Science '08, President Harriers' Club; J. A. Allan, Arts '07, President Wrestling Club.

The affiliation of the Fencing Club is now under consideration, and if accomplished, H. R. Miller, Science '07, President of this organization, will become a member of the above body. Another club has also been formed this season: the Swimming Club, which, under the presidency of H. G. Pickard, Science '07, promises to rival in strength many of the organizations established for years. It is yet in the formative stage, however, but in the course of the month will probably be in a position to seek affiliation with the Athletic Association also.

It is interesting to note the different parts of Canada represented on this Association. One member, indeed, is not a Canadian at all, R. H. Patterson, whose home is in Melbourne, Australia. Montreal is the home of only two, O. S. Waugh and J. H. Forbes; G. S. Raphael comes from Ottawa, Ont.; H. G. Zimmerman, from Hamilton, Ont.; R. A. Donahoe, from Cardigan, P.E.I.; F. M. Davis, from Windsor, Ont.; H.

tions; it determines the right of a student to wear the "M"; and recommends the amount of the annual grant to be given to each affiliated club. It is in turn responsible to the Grounds and Athletics Committee of the University, and of which it forms a sub-committee, the other members being: C. J. Fleet, Esq., chairman, representing the Board of Governors; Prof. C. H. McLeod, secretary and representative of the Science Faculty; Dean Walton, representative of the Faculty of Law; Prof. H. M. Tory, representing the Faculty of Arts; Prof. R. F. Rutton, representing the Faculty of Medicine; and Dr. F. W. Harvey, Physical Director. This large committee in general concerns itself with the internal management of the separate clubs only in the matter of finances, and in insisting on the enforcement of the rule that each student engaging in violent athletic contests or competitions shall pass the physical examination.

The members of the Athletic Association are now eleven in number, and are representative of the athletic interests of the University. The president is elected by a ballot vote of all the students on the nomination of the Association; while the vice-president and secretary are appointed out of the Association. The other members are the presidents of the affiliated clubs, except in the case of the Cricket Club, in which the president is not an undergraduate. An ex-president who is an undergraduate is also a member.



OFFICERS OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—Top row: J. A. Allan, R. A. Donahoe, A. Kerr, J. H. Forbes. Bottom row: H. G. Zimmerman, F. M. Davis (vice-president), R. H. Patterson, O. S. Waugh (president), G. H. Raphael (secretary), and H. T. Meldrum. (Photo by Notman.)

T. Meldrum, from Hull, Que.; A. Kerr, from Dutton, Ont.; and J. A. Allan, from Aubrey, Que.

To keep college athletics free from the slightest suspicion of professionalism is the aim of the Athletic Association. Only a student in good standing taking a course of lectures deemed sufficient by a special committee of the Faculty in which he is enrolled, is allowed to take in athletic contests and competitions. The students point with

pride to the fact that on the Track Team which, at the Intercollegiate Meet held at Toronto this year, won 64 points out of a total of 108 against the Toronto and Queen's teams, the only McGill man competing was not a full undergraduate. The same result obtained on the Football Team which also secured the Intercollegiate Championship—only one player was not a full undergraduate.

Suspension from lectures for any cause, or absence from one-eighth of the lectures in his course are considered sufficient grounds for disqualifying a student. Then, too, if any student plays on an outside team without the permission of the Athletic Association, he may not take part in any branch of college athletics and he lays himself open to permanent disqualification. Reinstatement is only possible on a two-thirds vote of the Association.



MEMBERS OF THE MCGILL BASKETBALL TEAM—This team recently returned from a successful tour across the border. The group includes: Top row: J. S. Rowell, J. Crankshaw, W. C. Rocheleau (coach). Middle row: J. H. Forbes (president), Dr. F. W. Harvey (hon. president), G. A. McGuire. Bottom row: J. Menzies, G. W. Smith. (Photo by Notman.)



MEMBERS OF THE MCGILL TRACK TEAM—This organization won the Intercollegiate Championship, winning a total of 64 points out of 108 over Toronto University and Queen's. Top row: E. S. Blanchard, M. Virtue, W. F. Steedman, F. G. Cattanach (secretary), C. W. Davis (manager), T. Graydon (trainer), R. E. Powell, J. C. Kemp. Second row: H. A. Farris, R. V. Black, R. A. Donahoe (president and captain), H. E. Bates, C. W. Gamble, H. W. Wood. Bottom row: G. R. McCowen. (Photo by Notman.)

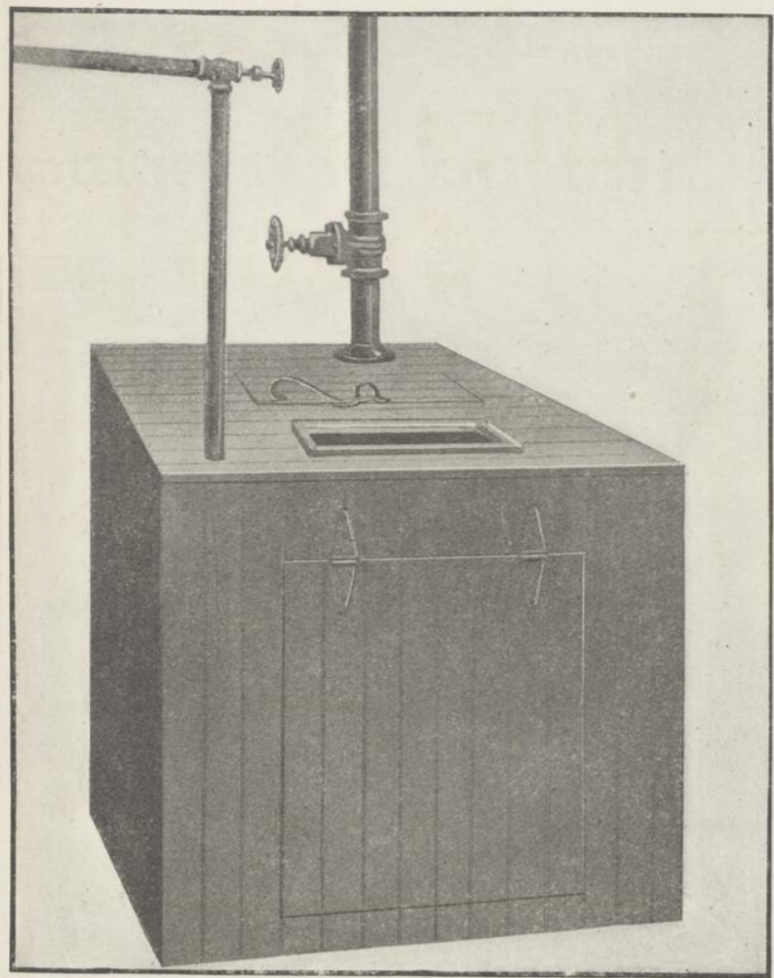


MEMBERS OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY BOXING CLUB—Top row: E. T. Penny, C. A. Fox, D. Grahame, W. L. Young, J. R. Estey, W. H. Gale, H. B. Kimball, —, Wright. Second row: G. H. Davis (secretary), W. J. Jacomb (instructor), H. T. Meldrum (president), W. J. Galbraith (vice-president), C. G. Heward (treasurer). Bottom row: W. N. Gilmour, D. L. McLean, A. G. Stewart. The total membership is over fifty. (Photo by Rice.)



MEMBERS OF THE MCGILL WRESTLING CLUB—Top row: A. Stewart, D. M. Mathieson, G. Guillet, D. Simon (instructor), J. Beaton, O. B. MacCallum. Middle row: C. S. Vessot, J. A. Allan (president), C. A. Hodge, T. E. Wilson. Bottom row: W. H. Dennis, T. Fletcher. (Photo by Gordon.)

The Great Work of Preventing Cruelty to Dumb Animals in a Big Canadian City



GAS LETHAL CHAMBER—This ensures the painless destruction of small animals. It was loaned some time ago to city by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.



THE C. S. P. C. A. AMBULANCE—This is available day and night for humane purposes. It was called out fifty-six times in six months.

WORK OF MERCY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—The Montreal Branch of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently held its annual meeting in this city, when reports were presented illustrating in a marked degree the beneficent work which the organization had accomplished in 1906. A few features of the report of the Executive Committee are as follows:—

"The effort to raise a special fund for the establishment of an ambulance for the use of sick and disabled animals was generously responded to by the leading master carters and others, and a thoroughly equipped, modern vehicle is now being operated by the Society. The fact of it having been called out 56 times since it was started 5 months ago shows how much it was needed.

"The Society has procured a further supply of Greener's patent horse destroyers, and nearly all the police stations in the city are now supplied with them.

"The lethal chamber loaned to the city by the Society for the destruction of small stray animals seized by the police, and which were formerly hang-d or shot, continues to give good satisfaction. Our own inspectors also make use of it for painlessly putting out of the way animals belonging to members and others. No charge for services rendered is made to the former, although the cost of the gas, which is paid for by the Society, amounts to a considerable sum.

"The amendment to the city charter, authorizing the sale instead of destruction of valuable dogs taken by the police for non-payment of taxes, will again be brought before Parliament during the present session.

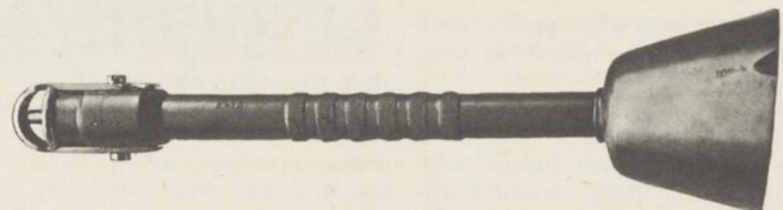
"The Sister Societies of the Dominion are being consulted as to the advisability of endeavoring to obtain an amendment to the law, with a view to the further protection of insectivorous and song birds.

"Satisfactory reports have been received from the various branches of the Society, and this autumn a new one was formed at Fraserville.

"2681 cases were handled during the past year, as against 1,879 in 1905. No particularly brutal ones perpetrated in the city were brought to notice, but the Sherbrooke branch reported a horrible crime, viz., the tearing out of a horse's tongue with a piece of cord.

"The Chief of Police and Chief Detective have been particularly active and courteous in promoting the interests of the Society, and the police in general seem to realize more than ever before that unnecessary cruelty to animals is a grave offence against the law. Many officers and men of the force have rendered valuable aid."

trations are given of the ambulance, lethal chamber and horse destroyer mentioned in the above report, and a few tangible evidences are also given of man's inhumanity to his best friend among the animal creation.



PATENT HORSE DESTROYER—Each city police station has been supplied with one of these by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A cordite bullet is exploded by a tap from a mallet.

THE DANGER TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Sydney Smith was of opinion that to tickle the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in the hope of pleasing the Dean and

St. Paul's are not laid very deep. They are not, as one newspaper states, embedded in the London clay. The merit of Wren's foundations is that they are spread wide, but they rest at a depth of no more than 15ft. upon the strata-



SOME OF MONTREAL'S CRACK CURLERS—Two famous rinks from Caledonia and Montreal, skipped respectively by Mr. G. T. R. Nicholson and Mr. Southam. (Photographed for The Standard.)

Chapter is a vain proceeding. It has been found quite easy to alarm the Dean and Chapter by tickling the foundations of the Cathedral. "Is St. Paul's safe?"—this question is once more a headline in the newspapers. Shill question and poohing answer will not help the public, who may too readily accept the conflict of opinion as reason for believing that St. Paul's was "built for eternity," and that its destruction by underground burrowings is a winter evening bogey.

The County Council's proud new sewer, with the respectable diameter of 7½ft., is being led underground from

tum of pot earth which supported the old Cathedral. Under this pot earth lie many feet of sand and gravel, and it is not until you descend 35ft. to 40ft. that you reach the firm London clay. Wren did not consider it practicable to dig so deep, and accordingly he "floated" his Cathedral upon a wide basis on the aforesaid upper stratum of pot earth. What he did he did thoroughly, but he dreamt not of "tubes" and sewers of tubelike dimensions. Out of these considerations is sprung in minds not given to panic the awful thought that the Kensington and Barking sewer may prove the last

FACTS ABOUT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

When first created the staff of the Bank of England consisted of only fifty-four employees. To-day the Bank employs about 1,000 people, pay £250,000 yearly in wages, and £35,000 yearly in pensions. The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000,

per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year unless otherwise directed by Parliament. Such annual payment is not to be less than £160,000.

Another source of profit to the Bank is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which, under the Act of 1844, it pays £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, and for which it receives from the Mint coins to the value of £3 17s. 10½d.

On the other hand, it pays to the Government £60,000 per annum as commutation in lieu of stamp-duty on its notes, and about £150,000 per annum out of the profits of issue.

Bank of England notes for £10 were first issued in 1759. Previously no notes were under £20. Notes for £5 were first issued in 1793, and in March, 1797, £1 and £2 notes were brought into use. The two last named ceased by law on April 5th, 1829, since which time £5 is the smallest sum the Bank issues its notes for.

The Bank of England is an extensive building, covering over two acres, and standing in three parishes. It is allowed by its charter to sell beer. There are two private banking-houses still carrying on business in London which were established before the Bank of England. These are Child's, established in 1653, and Hoare's, in 1680.

The directors maintain a provident or benevolent fund, for the benefit of the widows of employees. The clerks, printers, porters, messengers, etc., have also pensions to the

deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Under the authority of various Acts of Parliament the management of the National Debt, both funded and unfunded, is entrusted to the Bank of England. It conducts the issue and inscription of new loans, effects transfers and keeps accounts of all existing stocks, and pays the dividends thereon to the stockholders.

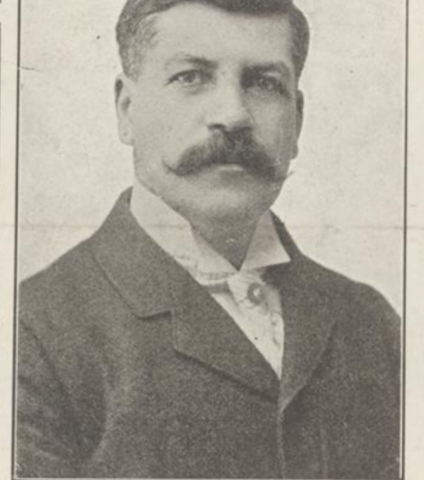
In addition to this it manages all the business of the various stocks and securities of the Indian Government that is conducted in this country, as well as much of the financial business of the Colonial Governments.

For the management of the National Debt the Bank is remunerated by a yearly payment at the rate of £325

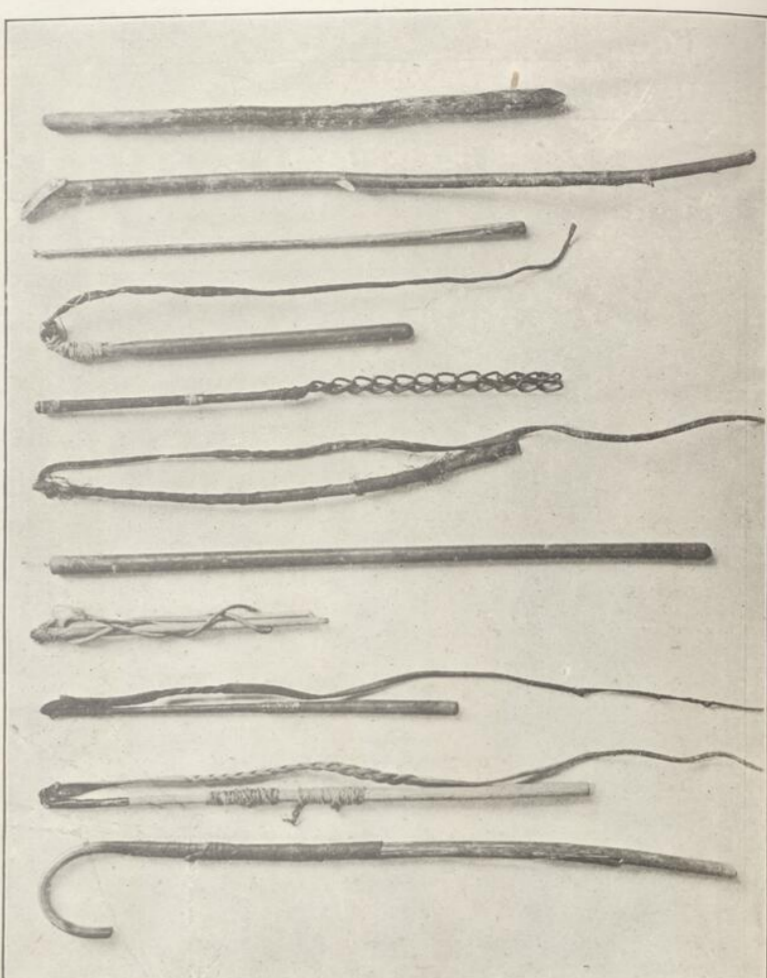
CANADIAN MAYORS—Mr. J. W. Bowlby, K.C., Mayor of Brantford, Ont.



EARL OF CLARENDON.



CANADIAN MAYORS—Mr. John Mackay, Mayor of Renfrew, Ont.



SAMPLES OF MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIS BEST FRIEND—Whips and other weapons of torture taken from cruel drivers by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

extent of two-thirds of their salary when past work.

A handsome library has been fitted up by the directors within the precincts of the Bank for the benefit of the clerks, each of whom contributes 10s. annually, or a life subscription of £5, towards its funds.

The mere titles of the Acts of Parliament more or less connected with the Bank extend to nearly 200 pages. The story of the crises and dangers through which it has safely passed would occupy many more.

With the exception of Mr. Gladstone, there was, perhaps, not a member of the great Liberal party whose death was more keenly felt than that of Lord Clarendon. His lordship was for more than thirty years, both at home and abroad, one of our most influential representatives. He was largely instrumental in procuring the signature of the treaty concluded in London, known as the "Quadruple Alliance," on account of the four contracting parties, England, France, Spain and Portugal. It was also mainly through his efforts that England was successful in negotiating with Spain a treaty for the more effectual abolition of the slave trade in the Spanish colonies. Four

times in succession did Lord Clarendon fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and for nearly fifty years he took a leading part in the diplomatic service of the country. There was never a harder worker.

Vapo-Cresolene
(Established 1879)
"Cures While You Sleep."
Whooping-Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Send postal for Descriptive Booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10 cts. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.,
Leeming, Miles Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

Housekeeping Made Easy.

If you want to learn how to economize in your baking labors—to have a neat, tidy kitchen, to save much of the usual waste in cooking materials, to turn drudgery into pleasure—



Write now for our Book KS of **Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets**

sent free for the asking to any address. We are sole Canadian Agents for the famous "Hoosier" line, admittedly the most complete and practical kitchen cabinets on the market.

The Adams Furniture Company, Limited
City Hall Square, TORONTO.

It tastes like more **Cailler's SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE**

(WITHIN THE FAMILY CIRCLE)

Flat Cakes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 30c. Croquettes (for social affairs), 20c and 40c

The choicest cocoa-beans, of delicate grain and delightful aroma, are selected for Cailler's Milk Chocolate—regardless of cost. The sugar used is the purest obtainable. And the milk comes from the cleanly cattle that browse knee-deep in rich grazing-lands of the famous Gruyere Valley, where the water is pure and the fine air the most healthful to be found anywhere.

Make a point of always having Cailler's in the house—for the youngsters, your friends and yourself. Even your husband will enjoy this Food-Sweetmeat.

WM. H. DUNN, Sole Importer, Montreal and Toronto.

FREE to the RUPTURED
A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure. **FREE.** Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 95 Church St., Block 112, Toronto, Ont.

Age..... Time Ruptured.....
Does Rupture pain?.....
Do you wear a Truss?.....
Name.....
Address.....



SOME OF MONTREAL'S CRACK CURLERS—A group picture taken especially for The Standard at the close of the great Curling Bonspiel.

The Graceful Art of Fencing is Held Here in High Regard



THE MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FENCING CLUB, 1906—Reading from left to right, the group includes:—Standing: Dr. T. P. Shaw, Major J. T. Ostell, H. Brown, G. M. Williamson, E. J. Clarke, L. J. Desrosiers, J. R. Love, H. Desbarats, N. H. Montgomery. Sitting: Mr. John Long, fencing master. This organization was founded on Dec. 4, 1905, and has since grown at a surprising rate. At present it is regarded as the biggest organization of its kind on the continent. It has a membership of sixty-five fencers (ladies and gentlemen), all of whom, with the exception of five or six, have been taught at the M.A.A.A. When it is considered that no one is allowed to fence until he has undergone a course of physical training to fit him for the activity required for fencing, it speaks volumes for the perseverance of the members. The Club offers many little encouragements to its members, such as spoon competitions and championships; and last year most successfully handled the C.A.A.U. Championship meet; one of its members, although he was the youngest fencer entered, winning second place. The yearly championship meet of the M.A.A.A. Fencing Club will be held on March 8th, for which event entries already have been received to the number of 40. The President and Vice-President of the club are Messrs. H. Brown and H. Desbarats. Fencing is a skilful form of exercise, good physical condition being necessary for the successful fencer. The brain is active, planning quickly forms of attack and defence; the muscles must respond instantaneously to the will, necessitating perfect tone of the nervous system. The fencer is agile and alert, and his or her carriage or bearing denotes the type of an individual in good mental and physical condition.

(Photograph by Notman.)

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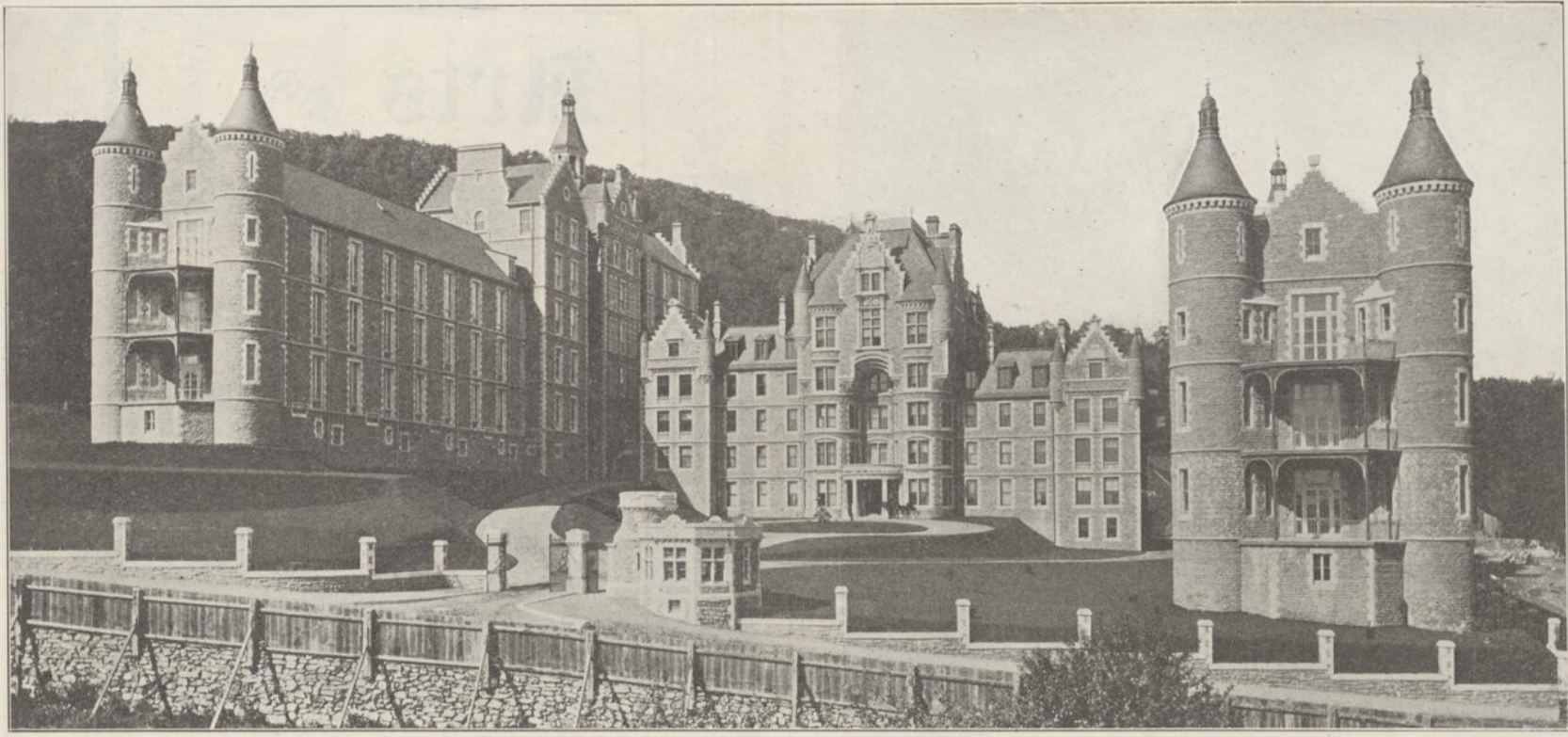
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The Great Philanthropic Work in which Royal Victoria Hospital is Vigorously Engaged



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, MONTREAL—This handsome building was erected by Lord Mount-Stephen and Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona), in 1887, as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Its total cost was \$1,000,000, to which was added an endowment of another million. It is one of the finest hospitals in the world. (Photographed for The Standard.)



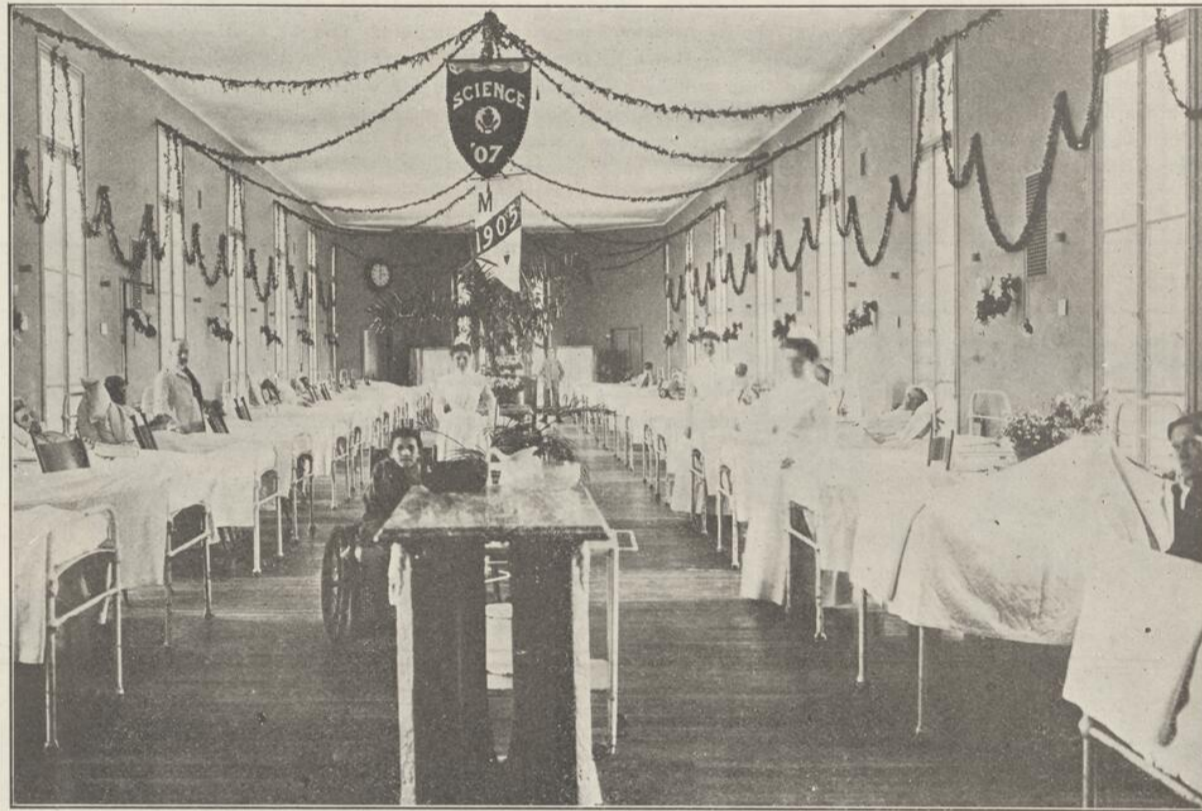
Main staircase in the Royal Victoria Hospital, showing the handsome marble statue of Queen Victoria, which was specially sculptured for the Hospital by the Countess Gleichen, second cousin of Her late Majesty. It is one of the finest memorials of Britain's late beloved Queen to be found in any part of the Empire, and portrays Victoria in the act of caressing a suffering child. (Photographed for The Standard.)



The Isolation Building at the Royal Victoria Hospital. This is a comparatively new structure, and in it all contagious diseases are treated. It is situated to the rear of the Administration Building.

is in charge, and exercises a wise supervision.

The nursing profession has attracted to itself many of the best educated and most refined of our Canadian girls. Love of the work has impelled most of them to take the training. Of course, considerable numbers, after they are through with their course, continue to



The Men's Medical Ward at the Royal Victoria Hospital, otherwise known as Ward D. This is located in the eastern wing. (Photographed for The Standard.)

NOBLE MEMORIAL TO A NOBLE QUEEN.—One of the noblest expressions of human benevolence is the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Two large-hearted men, Lord Mount-Stephen and Lord Strathcona, conceived the thought of the hospital, and nature invited, with irresistible appeal, the ideal location against the mountain side.

It was thought at first that the General Hospital filled the need, and yet the doors were hardly opened, when hundreds applied for treatment or admission.

The perfection of the interior arrangements, the scrupulous cleanliness which marks every portion of the building, the constant solicitude expressed for the comfort and recovery of the patients, the skill of the medical and nursing staff—these features have excited the general admiration.

Lord Strathcona has also given worthy expression to another noble thought in connection with the work of the hospital. His Lordship has presented a beautiful nurses' home to the governors of the institution. This building, which stands in the hospital grounds, embodies every desirable feature of homelikeness.

There are, in all, about sixty nurses in the Royal Victoria Hospital, either undergoing training (such training being completed after a course of three years) or employed in responsible positions. They formerly lived in the hospital, their rooms being in the administration building. It was felt that their quarters were rather crowded, for one thing, but, chiefly, that there was no place in the hospital for that proper recreation and social life so neces-

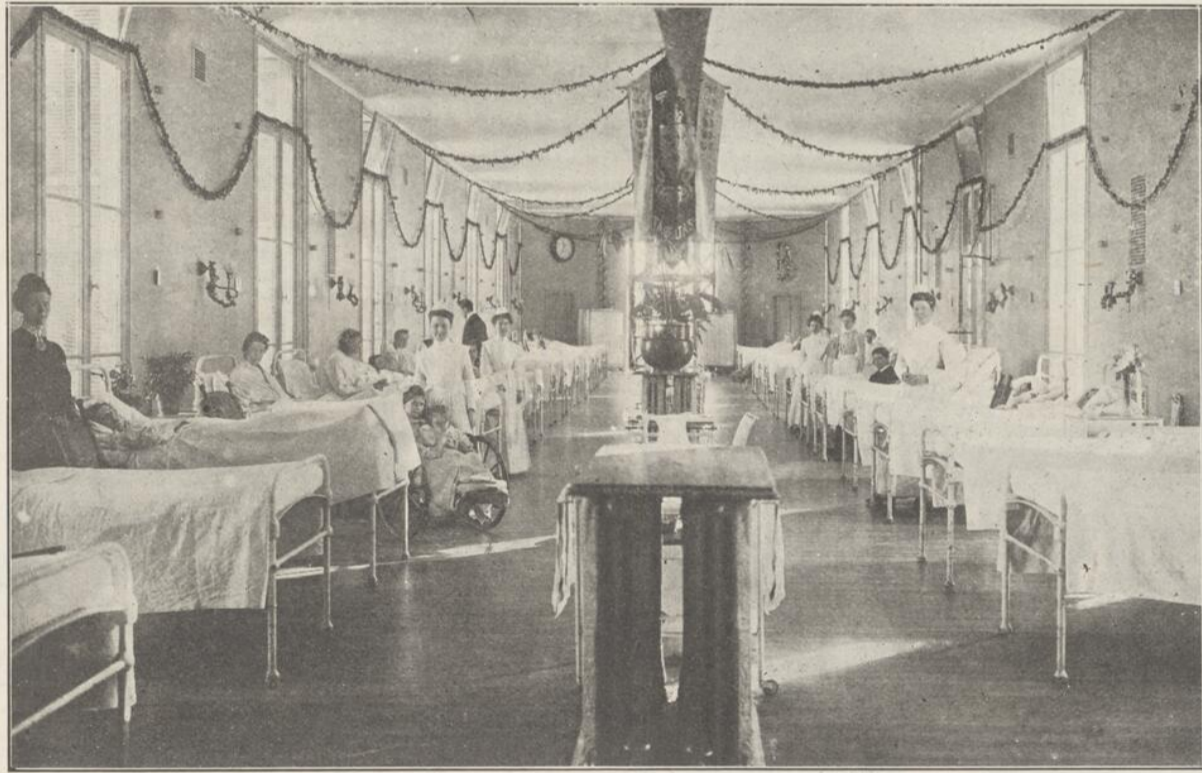
sary to a body of hard-working nurses whose hours were irregular, who lost much sleep, whose duties were arduous, and who needed, above all others, a certain time for rest and relaxation.

Lord Strathcona's Generous Offer.

Lord Strathcona, of his own volition, at once came forward and told the gov-

ernors to call for tenders for the building of a nurses' home. Now that this is complete, the nurses will simply attend to their duties in the hospital. They live in the home, which is a home in reality. There are parlors and recreation rooms, bedrooms, library, apartments in which dances can be held—the whole furnished in the most tasteful manner, no expense being spared.

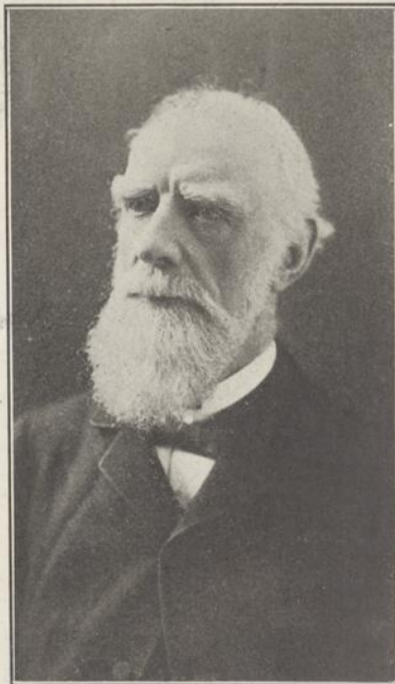
The Lady Superintendent, of course,



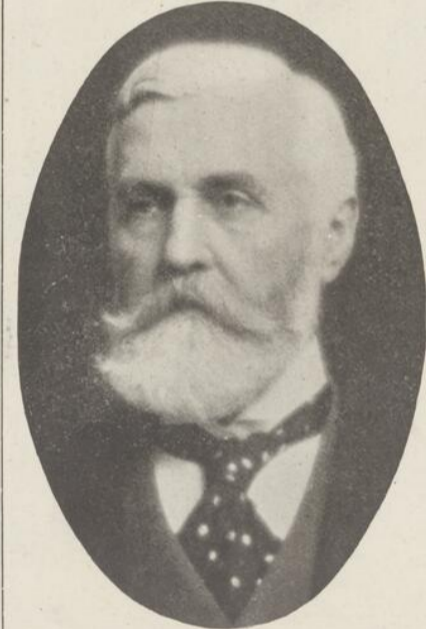
The Women's Medical Ward at the Royal Victoria Hospital, otherwise known as Ward B. This is a feature of the eastern wing. (Photographed for The Standard.)

Strathcona, before she could be admitted.

The training itself is very severe. The shock to sensitive feeling is, at the first, enormous. Indeed, not a few have been so overcome with their first experience that they have abandoned the profession.



LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, one of the founders of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.



MR. R. B. ANGUS, President of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Human nature in a hospital is not found at its loveliest. If courage persists, however, the feeling of shrinking passes away, and the thought of service banishes embarrassment.

As knowledge grows, and confidence and seriousness deepens, acquaintance is made with the operating theatre, participation in the work of which puts every nurse to the severest test. In the presence of hundreds of stu-

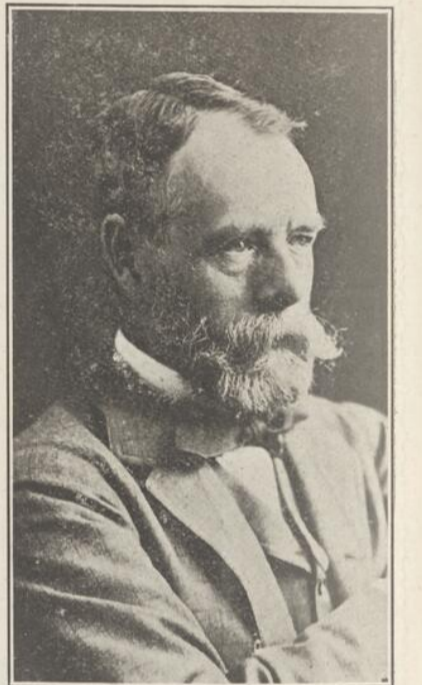
dents, the nurse has to assist the operating doctor. The operation may be a very delicate one. Life may depend upon the success with which it is accomplished.

The operating theatre is as still as death. The operating doctor would instantly remove the student who ventured even to whisper, or to make a smiling remark to his companions.

The Training Makes Them Self-Reliant.

The moment is tense. Life hangs in the balance. The eminent surgeon rises grandly to the occasion. He, too, was a thoughtless student at one time. He is now the grave, the dignified, the responsible surgeon, who feels the sacredness of the humblest life.

The course for the nurses is nicely balanced between practice and theory.



LORD MOUNT-STEPHEN, one of the Founders of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

They have to study medical works. They pass examinations regularly. They have to prepare papers on histology, biology, and the like. They have, of course, their hours of rest and recreation.

It is sometimes thought that the training the nurses undergo, the sights they see, the deaths they witness, have a hardening effect upon the young girls. This is not actually the case, but the experience makes the nature self-reliant, gives courage, opens the eyes wide, teaches the operation of valuable laws, and perhaps rubs the bloom a little off the poetry of life.

practice their profession, which is a lucrative, though a hard one; but to many the chief consideration was the acquisition of knowledge through which, out of love, they might be of service to others.

Extremely Particular About Nurses.

Clergymen's daughters, girls who, though well educated, had no special profession, well-to-do farmers' daughters, particularly from Ontario—from such classes and circles are most of the nurses drawn. The hospital is extremely particular in its selection.

Personal character must be, of course, of the very highest, but in addition to this, the motive is enquired into, the question of good health is made of the first consequence. There is the matter of upbringing, the character of parents, the atmosphere of the home—all these things are matters of serious consideration.

The age at which the training can be commenced is twenty-two.

The writer recalls one case in which the girl, desiring very earnestly to undergo the training, and yet being under age, had to make repeated appeals, even personally addressing Lord



The Gynaecology Ward in the Royal Victoria Hospital, otherwise known as Ward E. This is situated in the western wing. (Photographed for The Standard.)



The Men's Surgical Ward in the Royal Victoria Hospital, otherwise known as Ward G. At the time the photograph was taken it was occupied by women patients. (Photographed for The Standard.)