PHOTOGRAPHING a WOMAN to PLEASE HER

PHOTO BY OVERTON

A Profile Type.

PHOTO by HARRIS & EWING

Another Full Face View.

PHOTO by PHILLIPS

Doing Justice to the Eyes.

A Pose for a Young Matron.

PHOTO by COOK

One of the Latest Popular Poses.

"Look pleasant, please—no, not that way—yes, yes, that's the right expression." A moment's pause—breathless palpitant. A click of the camera. Or—"Watch the birdie—right here now—don't move."

No, they don't take pictures that way any more. That was the method of the days of the past, when all women in pictures looked alike. The modern photographer has evolved a new scheme, and in photographing women—well, to please has become the purpose of art.

What sort of photographs are popular among the fair sex? What is the favorite pose, the desired expression?

Glance into the album of any well-known photographer, and you will see that the art of photography has been developed, decidedly for the women. Nothing is so charming as the good likeness of a beautiful woman—a photograph that bears the expression of life.

This is the present idea in photography.

When she arrives at the studio the expert photographer at once knows how the young lady will best appear in the picture. So by gentle suggestions he persuades her—she does not know it—to select certain poses.

Another young woman arriving a few moments later is delighted with the full-face view of a woman of unmistakable pulchritude. She opines that this pose will be the very thing.

But the alert photographer quickly observes the lady is not comely, that her face is quite unattractive, but her profile is as perfect as that of the Venus of Milo; it is classic, admirable.

Some women look best with a three-quarter view. A few may assume an artistic attitude to perfection.

"Few women can or care to assume the posey pose," declared one of the most popular photographers of women in the country recently. "Comparatively few women can sit for a profile. The American woman is composite, beautiful, gracious, attractive usually; but while some lines of her face may be faultless, others often are imperfect.

"A woman may possess a Grecian nose and forehead, but a poor, receding chin. Or the lower portion of the face may be incomparably beautiful while the nose may be Roman to a decided degree.

"In most cases the full-face picture is preferred by women. There are many reasons for this. The most important is that the photograph that pleases is that which has expression.

"How do we get expression? By keeping the interest of the sitter alert. By many arts. By touching on pleasing topics of conversation. The features which the photographer devotes himself to are the eyes.

"To get expression, spontaneity, a sparkle in the eyes is the secret of succes in the art. The sitter sees this picture—and likes it. Her friends like it. Why? Because it is like her. The expression is living.

"If one gets expression in the eyes the friends who receive the picture will not notice large features or other marring characteristics. The eyes dominate the face."

DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—Hands in Dreadful State—Disease Defied Remedies and Prescriptions—Suffered Seven Years.

FOUND A PERMANENT CURE IN CUTICURA

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate-pencil in one of the cracks and a ruler placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I used ——, ——, ——Skin Lotion, ——Remedy and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of soap were used. I now keep them on hand for sunburn, etc., and use Cuticura Soap for shaving. I could write a great deal more in reference to my case but do not want to take more of your time. William H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 23, 1907."

CHILD SUFFERED

With Sores on Legs. Cured in Two Weeks by Cuticura.

"My little daughter suffered with sores on her legs all last summer. Her feet were sore, too, and she couldn't wear her shoes. I think she was poisoned by running through weeds but the doctor said it was eczema. I tried several remedies but failed to find a cure. Then I sent for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her in two weeks. I find Cuticura the best I ever tried for any kind of sore and I hope I shall never be without it. Mrs. Gertie Laughlin, Ivydale, W. Va., Apr. 25, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, in vials of 60, to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

SCHOOL GIRLS

Most of our ambitious young American girls work too hard at school.

Many teachers have little or no judgment about pushing a child beyond her endurance. They ought to know that girls especially have a danger period. Often, too often, utter physical collapse is the result, and it takes years and years to recover lost vitality.

Many a young girl has been helped over this critical period, and been prepared for a healthy womanhood by

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Miss Elsie L. Hook, of Chelsea, Va., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I am only sixteen years old, but I want to tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and your advice cured me of sideache, periodic pains and sleeplessness, also of a nervous, irritable condition after everything else had failed, and I want to thank you for it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Why Buy Imported Mattresses ?

When you can get better and cheaper goods from your own dealer, made by the

Kingston Mattress Co.

110 Clergy St.

New Granite Works

Largest Selection
Latest Designs
Well Selected Stock to choose from.

A call of inspection invited.

F. A. KILPATRICK,
149 Sydenham St.
Near Princess

The hypocrite is always more successful with himself than with any one else.

EMPIRE DAY IN FAIR CANADA

A Valuable and Illuminating Catechism On the Day and Its Importance, and on the Greatness and Extent of the British Empire.

COMPILED BY FRANK YEIGH, TORONTO.
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THE BRITISH EMPIRE—ITS SIZE AND POPULATOIN.

Q. How large is the British Empire?

A. About 12 million square miles, or one-fifth of the earth's surface. Britain thus leads the world in area, Russia coming second with 8 million square miles; United States third, with 3,623,000 square miles.

Q. How many inhabitants are to be found within the Empire?

A. Nearly 400 million, or one-fifth of the entire human race. China has the same number, Russia 130 millions, United States 84 millions.

One out of every five of the world's inhabitants owes allegiance, directly or indirectly, to King Edward.

Q. Who compose the 400 million inhabitants of the Empire?

A. 54 millions of white people, 344 millions of colored—viz., copper, yellow and black.

Q. Where are the 400 millions found?

A. On five continents, viz., Asia, 300 millions; Africa and Europe, each, 43 millions; America, 7½ millions, Australasia, 5 millions.

Q. How are they subdivided religiously?

A. Hindoos, 208 millions; Mohammedans, 94 millions; Christians, 58 millions; other religions, 35 millions.

THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE'S POSSESSIONS.

Q. How many dominions, colonies and dependencies comprise the British Empire?

A. 72.

Q. What is the official designation of the self-governing nations within the British Empire?

A. "Dominions," of which there are seven, viz., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Newfoundland, Transvaal.

Q. When was this title of "Dominion" decided upon?

A. In 1807, by direction of Lord Elgin, then Secretary for the Colonies in the British Government.

Q. What constitutes a "Dominion?"

A. Having a parliamentary government or representative institutions.

Q. What is the title of the British possessions that are not self-governing?

A. Colonies, viz., India, the various parts of Africa, the Soudan, West Indies, Guiana, and many minor possessions that have no representative institutions or parliamentary government.

Q. Under what head does Egypt come?

A. Egypt is a protectorate.

KING EDWARD—HIS TITLE AND REIGN.

Q. What is the full title of King Edward?

A. His Most Excellent Majesty, Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Q. When did he ascend the throne?

A. In 1901.

Q. How many Kings and Queens has England had?

A. 59, from the year 827 to date. Scotland had 28, from 1057 to the Union.

EMPIRE DAY—ITS MEANING AND ORIGIN.

Q. What is Empire Day?"

A. An effort throughout the King-Emperor's Dominions to remind all British subjects of the virtues which make a good citizen, such as loyalty, patriotism, courage, endurance, respect for, and obedience to, lawful authority, and to encourage self-sacrifice for the public good; to teach all, and especially the young, the sacredness of the trust committed to them; and to inspire them with determination to do their duty.

Q. When is it celebrated?

A. In Canada, on the last school day before May 24th. In the other Dominions of the Empire and in Great Britain, on May 24th.

Q. Why the difference in dates as between Canada and the rest of the Empire?

A. Because May 24th, the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, is already observed as Victoria Day in Canada.

Q. Where and when did the Empire Day idea originate?

A. The first resolution for an Empire Day observance was passed by a committee of the Hamilton School Board, on December 2, 1897, on the suggestion of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, of that city.

Q. When was the first Empire Day observed in Canada?

A. On May 22, 1899, in Montreal, when a choir of a thousand children sang patriotic selections, Queen Victoria replying to a loyal message.

Q. When was the Empire Day idea adopted in England?

A. On April 25, 1899, when Lord Meath wrote to the London Times suggesting the adoption of the Canadian idea, resulting in the 24th of May being set apart in the British Isles as Empire Day.

Q. Is Empire Day observed elsewhere in the Empire?

A. Yes. Since 1904 in the British Isles, and in other Dominions and Colonies until to-day the chain of celebration is complete so far as the self-governing and crown colonies and the motherland are concerned. Even in India individual celebrations are held.

Q. What is the Empire Day celebration intended to serve?

A. "That it shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties and responsibilities which lie at their door."—The Earl of Meath.

Q. What are the three watchwords of Empire Day?

A. "Respectability, Duty, Self-Sacrifice."

Q. What is its motto?

A. "One King, one Flag, one Fleet, one Empire."

EMPIRE FIRST.

By John Talon-Lesperance.

Shall we break the plight of youth,
And pledge us to an alien law?
No! we hold our faith and truth,
Trusting to the God above.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of Fatherland.

Britain bore us in her flank,
Britain nursed us at our birth,
Britain reared us to our rank,
'Mid the nations of the earth.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of Fatherland.

In the hour of pain and dread,
In the gathering of the storm,
Britain raised above our head,
Her broad shield and sheltering arm.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of Fatherland.

O Triune kingdom of the brave,
O sea-girt island of the free,
O empire of the land and wave,
Our hearts, our hands, are all for thee.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of Fatherland.

CANADA'S RELATION TO THE EMPIRE.

Q. What is Canada's relation to the Empire?

A. "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own."—Kipling.

Q. How much of the Empire's area does Canada include.

A. Canada contains one-third of the area of the British Empire, or 3,744,695 square miles. Canada is as large as thirty British Isles, twice the size of British India, and one-third larger than Australia.

Q. How much of the white population of the Empire's Dominions and Colonies is in Canada?

A. More than one-half.

Q. In what respects has Canada been a leader among the Empire's Dominions?

A. Canada was the first colony to federate its scattered provinces into a Dominion, in 1867, an example since followed in part by Australia, and likely to be followed in South Africa.

Canada was the first colony of the Empire to have a penny post.

Canada made possible the all-British Pacific cable by contributing 5-17ths of its cost.

Canada is agitating for the all-Red steamship and railway route around the world via the Empire.

Canada was the first of the colonies to establish Government wireless telegraph stations.

Canada is already helping to feed the motherland with her surplus products, and is destined to become "the granary of the Empire."

Canada is working out problems in legislation and government, the results of which will benefit the rest of the Empire, as their experiments will be valuable to Canada.

THE EMPIRE'S "MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS."

Q. How many legislators has the United Kingdom?

A. 1,302, viz., 632 peers and 670 members of the House of Commons.

Q. Why is the British House of Commons called the Mother of Parliaments?

A. Because nearly fifty parliaments and legislatures have been established in the Empire under Britain's plan of giving self-government to her possessions.

J. How many legislators has Canada in its federal parliament and nine provincial legislatures and councils?

A. 735.

CANADIANS WHO HAVE RECEIVED TITLES FROM THE BRITISH CROWN.

Q. How many titled Canadians are there?

A. 98 in all, viz., 7 peers, 4 baronets, 2 G.C.M.G's.; 22 K.C.M.G's., 17 K.B's. 46 Companions and Members of the Orders of Knighthood. There are in addition 32 Canadian members of the Imperial Service Order.

THE TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

Q. What is the value of the Empire's total trade?

A. £1,906,726,000 (in 1906) or 9 billion dollars. About 73 per cent. was with foreign lands, and 26 per cent. between different parts of the Empire.

Q. What is the annual revenue of the British Empire?

A. £318,000,000 (in 1905) or nearly a billion and a half dollars.

THE TRADE AND REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Q. What is the total annual revenue of the British Isles, and how raised?

Q. £144,860,000, or 706 million dollars. The estimated receipts from taxation in the United Kingdom for the years 1906-7 are:

Customs	£34,230,000
Excise	30,200,000
Death Duties	13,200,000
Stamps	8,150,000
Land Tax	700,000
House Duty	1,950,000
Property and Income Tax	31,500,000
Total Tax Revenue	119,930,000
Post Offices	17,500,000
Telegraphs	4,350,000
Crown Lands	480,000
Suez Canal, etc	1,100,000
Miscellaneous	1,580,000
Total Revenue	144,860,000

Q. What is the annual Government expenditure of the United Kingdom?

A. Estimated expenditure, 1906-7, £141,786,008, leaving a surplus of £3,074,000, or nearly 15 million dollars.

Q. What is the national debt of the United Kingdom?

A. £789,000,187 at end of financial year of 1905-6, or 3 billion 842 million dollars.

THE SHIPPING OF THE EMPIRE.

Q. How does the Empire rank in shipping?

A. It owns or controls about one-half the shipping of the world, viz., a mercantile marine tonnage of 11,901,381.

Q. What is the value of the ships in Britain's mercantile marine?

A. 800 million dollars.

Q. What is the coast line of the Empire?

A. 43,000 miles, of which Canada has nearly one-fourth.

Q. What is the value of the annual sea-borne commerce of the Empire?

A. 7 billion dollars. In 1814, 435 million dollars.

THE BRITISH NAVY—ITS COST AND SIZE.

Q. What is the naval expenditure of the British Empire?

A. £33,575,000 in 1906, or about 165 million dollars. United States comes second with 100 million dollars; Germany third, with 65 million dollars; France fourth, with 60 million dollars.

Q. How much of this sum did the Dominions and Colonies contribute?

A. £440,306, or a little over 2 million dollars, viz.:

India	£ 99,511
Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand	252,885
Cape Colony	50,000
Natal	35,000
Newfoundland	3,000

Great Britain pays therefore, 163 million dollars, or over 98 per cent. of its navy cost, and its Dominions, two millions, or under 2 per cent.

Q. What are the British naval estimates for 1907-8?

A. £31,000,000, or 150 million dollars.

Q. What is the strength of the British navy?

A. 508 (built, building and projected, April 24, 1906).

Q. How much do battleships, cruisers, etc., cost?

A. Cost of a battleship, $7,500,000; cost of an armoured cruiser, $6,000,000; cost of a torpedo-boat destroyer, $350,000; cost of a submarine, $250,000; cost of a 58-ton gun, $50,000; cost of armour piercing shot for 58-ton (12-inch) gun, $350; cost of Whitehead torpedo, $2,500; cost of the annual upkeep of a 16,000-ton battleship, $750,000.—Daily News Year Book.

Q. What is the Empire's naval force?

A. Officers and men, 129,000; reserve, 53,000; British seamen in mercantile marine, 176,975.

THE BRITISH ARMY—ITS SIZE.

Q. What is the size of the British army?

A. As recently reorganized, 300,000 of the territorial force, and 160,000 of the field forces of regulars.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Q. What is the value of Canada's exports to Great Britain?

A. Agricultural products, $29,940,454; animal products, $48,313,070; total, of 78 millions.

(For short fiscal year, June, 1906—March, 1907.)

Q. What are some of the details of the above totals?

A. Wheat sales, 24,132,786 bushels, worth $19,566,017; 633,493 bbls. of flour, worth $2,352,444; 64,591 tons of hay, worth $655,259; $300,350 worth of agricultural implements; 149,348 cattle, worth $10,200,137; 35,233 sheep, worth $227,186; 17,243,300 lbs. of butter, worth $3,805,925; 177,442,106 lbs. of cheese, worth $21,009,879; 2,434,508 dozen eggs, worth $527,656; provisions, (meats, etc.) worth $36,053,064; 933,769 bbls. of apples, worth $2,511,195.

Q. How much of Canada's natural product exports does Great Britain buy?

A. Nine tenths, or 78 millions out of 91 millions. (For year, June, 1906—March, 1907.)

Q. How much of Canada's cheese does Great Britain buy?

A. 90,679 tons (1907) out of her total imports of 125,590 tons.

Q. What is the proportion of population in the Empire?

A. In the United Empire (outside of India) 4 to each square mile. In Canada, 1.72; England and Wales, 558; Australia, 1.

Q. What is the relative area of the British Isles and the colonies?

A. Britain's over-seas empire is one hundred times the size of the motherland.

Q. What is Canada's relative area in the Empire?

A. Canada has 33 per cent. of total Empire area, but only 1 1-3 per cent. of Empire population of 400 millions.

Q. What is the value of British investments in Canada?

A. British investments in Canada have a market value of $1,275,264,000. Canada's interest bill due Britain is about 60 millions yearly.

England bought 63 million dollars' worth of Canadian bonds in 1907.

Great Britain has over 15 billion dollars invested in her colonies, South Africa gets 13.2 per cent., Australia 0.4, Canada 4.1. British investments in Canada have more than doubled in 10 years.

Q. What is Great Britain's and Canada's public debt charges?

A. Great Britain, $3.14 per head; Canada's, $2.06.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Q. What is the extent of the trade and commerce between Great Britain and Canada?

A. Canada's exports of manufactures to Great Britain, June, 1906—March, 1907, $5,036,956; forest products, $11,783,564.

Canada's total trade with Great Britain, June, 1906—March, 1907, $169,955,773, viz., imports, $64,819,972; exports, $105,135,801.

Q. What effect has Canada's trade preference in favor of Great Britain had?

A. When British preference of 33 1-3 per cent. was given in 1897 imports from Britain were 29 millions; 1907, 89 millions, increase of over 200 per cent.

Great Britain is now Canada's best customer.

KILLED FAMOUS SNAKES.

Students Test Superstition in Ancient Chinese Temple.

Across the river at Lenchow, China, there is a temple famous for its idols and charms. Among its charms were three snakes that the temple keeper jealously guarded and watched. They were renowned far and wide and visits were paid to them regularly by officials, scholars and all classes of people. They were said to possess cures for all diseases, salvation for all troubles and degrees for all students. All that was necessary was to worship them.

A few months ago the subject of their efficiency, together with the idols, etc., was discussed by the students here, which resulted in a visit to the temple and the killing of one of the famous snakes.

The news got around later that the student that had killed the snake had died as a result of his folly, because had not the snake power to bless and to injure?

This rumor was kept up for a long time, and so the "face" of the temple was restored.

It is said that these snakes are over an hundred years old.

Last Sunday a number of students went over again to the temple to have a look at the idols, and no doubt the sight brought back old scores, because they proceeded to pull the idols down from their places and to smash them up, and not content with this they proceeded to the place where the remaining two famous snakes were kept and with stones killed them.

The temple keeper ran out into the market crying that foreign devil students had killed the snakes, and calling together the people, they chased the students out of the market.

Alas now for the famous temple, its snakes are killed, its idols desecrated and those who did it are still living, and the subject is regarded as a huge joke by the students here.

Turn About Fair Play.

St. Louis Times.

An acquaintance of the theatre manager rushed up to him with outstretched hands. "How are you, Mr. Libretto?" he inquired. "You're the very man I'm looking for. Can you give me two passes to the play for this week?"

"Certainly," answered the manager. "By the way, can you lend me $5."

10c. The latest SUCCESS.

Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2265

IRISH WHISKEY DISTILLERS

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Sir John Power & Son Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1791.

"THREE SWALLOWS" IRISH WHISKEY

Famous for over a century for its delicacy of flavor.

Of highest standard of Purity.

It is especially recommended by the Medical Profession on account of its peculiar "DRYNESS"

Had Palpitation of The Heart

EVER SINCE SHE WAS NINE YEARS OLD,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS EFFECTED A COMPLETE CURE.

If you find your health failing, your food apparently doing you no good, your heart beating irregularly—now slow, now fast—skipping a beat now and then, palpitations or throbbings on the slightest excitement or exertion, pain in the region of the heart, face pale, dizzy and faint spells, these all point to heart weakness, to nerve derangement, to a state of health consequent upon these, which, if not corrected and cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, will surely end in utter prostration and hopeless invalidism.

From the dep? by this remarkal beyond all questi why wait until you ing these pills now will turn you from the perilous path of sickness and put you on the highway to health.

any have been raised medy, as its power is ost marvellous; but, ve gone so far? Tak-

Miss Mary Wilson, Toronto, Ont., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure that I recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Ever since I was nine years of age I have been afflicted with palpitation of the heart, pain in my side and nervousness. As I grew older it kept increasing, having tried numerous doctors medicine but to no avail, I was induced to try your pills, and after using several boxes I began to improve, so kept on taking them for some time until now I can truthfully say I am in perfect health."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. per box or three for $1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Sixty Years of Spoon-Making has resulted in the artistically finished patterns in spoons, knives, forks, etc., stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This name was known to your grandparents as the standard of silver quality.

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When you buy silver dishes be sure they are made by

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MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new 250 book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With Book we send free, If you name this paper, a 25c packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to Kill Birds of Lice," and "Bird Magazine." Send 2c. postage stamps or coin. Refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Address:

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