

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
**THE LAKE AN RAIL**  
**ROUTE TO WESTERN CANADA.**

Service has been inaugurated between Eastern and Western Canada, trains leaving Toronto via Grand Trunk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11.15 a.m., to connect at Sarnia with the high-class steamers of the Northern Navigation Co., for Fort William, thence Grand Trunk Pacific to points in Western Canada.

We can make all arrangements to bring your family and friends from the "Old Country."

For full particulars apply to  
**J. P. HANLEY,**  
 Railroad and Steamship Agent,  
 Cor. Johnson and Ontario Sts.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
**NEW LIMITED TRAIN SERVICE**  
 Montreal-Toronto-Detroit-Chicago  
 Via Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central Railroads.  
 Via Michigan Central Giantic Steel Tubes between Windsor and Detroit.  
 Leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m.; Toronto 6.10 p.m., arriving Detroit 12.35 a.m., and Chicago 1.45 a.m. daily.  
 Equally good service returning through Electric Lighted Equipment.  
**TORONTO-WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER**  
 Toronto-Vancouver Express No. 3 leaves Toronto 5.55 p.m. daily, Vancouver-Toronto Express No. 4 arrives Toronto 11.45 a.m. daily. Montreal-Toronto Express No. 7 leaves Toronto daily except Sunday 10.10 a.m., arriving Winnipeg second day, Ontario Express No. 8 leaves Winnipeg 8.25 p.m. and arrives Toronto 5.15 p.m. daily except Tuesday.  
 Particulars regarding Rail or Ocean tickets from P. CONWAY, C.P., Kingston, or from M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., C. P. R., Toronto.

**CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED**  
 SS. KINGSTON-SS. TORONTO  
 Commencing June 2nd, leave daily except Monday, at 8 a.m. for Clayton, Alexandria, Bay, Brockville, Clayton and Montreal. At 5 p.m. for Rochester and Toronto.  
 SS. CASPIAN  
 Commencing June 7th, leaves Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.15 a.m., for 1000 Islands, Clayton and Gananoque; and at 5 p.m. for Rochester, N.Y., calling at Bay of Quinte ports.  
 SS. BELLEVILLE  
 Leaves at 8 a.m., Wednesdays, for Montreal, and on Saturdays at midnight for Toronto.  
**CITY OF OTTAWA-CITY OF HAMILTON**  
 Leave at 8 a.m. on Sundays and Thursdays for Montreal, and on Saturdays and Wednesdays at midnight for Toronto and Hamilton.  
 SS. BRUCKVILLE  
 Commencing June 1st, leaves daily except Sundays, for Cape Vincent at 7.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. Returning arrives 11.45 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.  
 SS. BRUCKVILLE  
 Leaves at 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sunday, for Pictou and Intermediate Bay of Quinte ports.  
 Right reserved to change steamers time with or without notice.  
**J. P. HANLEY,**  
 City Ticket Agent,  
 E. E. HORSEY,  
 General Agent.

**Ocean Steamship Agency,**  
 C. S. Kirkpatrick,  
 82 Clarence Street, Phone 568

**CUNARD LINE**

**CANADIAN SERVICE**  
 From Southampton From Montreal  
 June 4 ANDANIA June 29  
 June 11 ASCANIA June 27  
 July 2 Anonia July 18  
 Steamers call Plymouth eastbound. Rates-Cabin (11) \$40.25. 1st class British eastbound, \$30.25. West-bound 120 up.  
 Apply Local Ticket Agent or THE ROBERT BIRD CO. LIMITED, General Agents, 50 King St. East, Toronto.

Quebec  
 Memory will cherish no more delightful impressions than those of a visit to the St. Lawrence by the Royal Line. Inspect at old Quebec—views of the citadel—historic buildings—visit the museum. 1 day's river life is literally crowded with historic interest, scenic beauty, interest and charm. Booklets—write to 52 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario.

From Montreal Quebec-From Bristol  
 June 16 Royal Edward July 1  
 June 20 Royal George July 15  
 July 14 Royal Edward July 29

**LONDON-PARIS**

**WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**

**Montreal & Quebec**  
 VIA LIVERPOOL  
 To GREAT BRITAIN and CONTINENT  
 Published Steamers, Round Trip Service  
 "LAURENTIC" - June 20  
 "TEUTONIC" - June 27  
 "MEGANTIC" - July 4  
 AND EVERY SATURDAY FOLLOWING  
 Rates to Liverpool from 22.50 1st Class  
 \$53.00 2nd.  
 Only four short days at sea.  
 Local Agents  
 J. P. Hanley, C. P. R.,  
 S. S. Kirkpatrick, C. P. R.

**CANADA LAGS BEHIND**

**CO-OPERATIVE STORES HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES**

Business Involved Amounts to About 130,000,000 Pounds Sterling per Year - In Addition to Regular Trades, Societies Act as Backers for Members.  
 By Prof. W. W. Swanson.  
 The co-operative movement, after numerous flashes of success and many disheartening failures, once more is coming to the front as a live question in Canada. The pressure of the high cost of living has given the problem an interest to the man on the street, which he could not find in it hitherto. The United Farmers of Ontario in convention at Toronto in March last, seriously attacked the problem of co-operating in producing and marketing their products. In this they are but following the successful policy of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Grain Growers of the West.

In view of the great interest now being shown in the movement, I interviewed Mr. A. C. Wieland, manager for Canada of the wholesale co-operative societies of England. Mr. Wieland has been connected with the English wholesale co-operative trade, as manager in New York and latterly in Montreal, for over twenty-five years. No man in this country is more fully qualified than he therefore to discuss the merits of the co-operative movement.

"How do you account, Mr. Wieland, for the ill-success of co-operation in Canada?" inquired.  
 "Because in too many cases the co-operative venture has not been properly organized. Surprisingly few attempts have been made to form the associations that have been started into protective organizations. Their efforts have been feeble compared with the solid organizations of their competitors—the grocers, the jobbers and the wholesalers. Without organization and conferences for mutual help and advice co-operative associations can not compete successfully with their rivals. There is no one to advise, to strengthen, and to encourage the members of new societies. They start out, too often, with insufficient capital and with managers of too little experience."  
 "But more than that, there has been a lack of evidence of the true co-operative spirit. Canadians are selfish and individualistic in their actions. Virgin lands, easy money and wide open opportunities have made us independent in our actions. We dislike to surrender individuality to the will of the majority."  
 "Our high standard of living has not forced us to acquire the penny saving habit so common among the Europeans. We would rather give profits to the merchant as his pay for the management of the retail business of Canada than bother ourselves with the intricacies of the market. Besides, we like variety in our food, our clothes and our conveniences, and do not like to be compelled down to one store or one society."  
 "But these habits and prejudices are being broken down. Aside from the farmer's organizations we have some splendid co-operatives which are doing exceedingly well in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. To mention a few names we have such societies as the Guelph co-operative association, the Civil Service co-operative supply association of Ottawa, the Industrial co-operative society of Valleyfield, the British-Canadian co-operative society of Sydney Mines and many others. In fact, it may be said that at least the movement is catching the imagination and minds of the Canadian people."

"How do I account for the extraordinary success of the movement in the United Kingdom in particular and on the continent of Europe in general? Because Englishmen and other Europeans must, to a greater or less extent, practice economy. A quarterly dividend of \$5 would seem very small to the average Canadian or American workman, but it means, much across the water, especially at the quarterly period when rents must be paid."  
 "The English and Scotch are, in general, much keener than are our people, in studying economic and industrial problems. The budget means something for them—cheaper goods in Canada and the United States up to very recent times, the changes in fiscal legislation meant little or nothing to the average man."

"The method of organization is simple. One man one vote is the principle of management, no matter how many shares may be held. Each share has a value of \$5 and no one person may hold more than 200 shares. No attempt is made to cut prices; but in lieu thereof, a dividend is declared each quarter on the shares outstanding. This induces habits of thrift. Workingmen very often leave their dividends with the society, and receive interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. Thus, these societies not only carry on the business of the retail store, but act as bankers as well. For the year ending June, 1913, the turnover of the banking business of the societies in England—that is, the deposits and withdrawals for this period—represented the enormous sum of 166,987,748 pounds sterling.  
 "The English co-operative societies do a business of between 120,000,000 and 130,000,000 pounds sterling each year. This includes 41,000,000 pounds for the wholesale trade."  
 "There are about 1,200 co-operative retail stores in the United Kingdom. They do business with and through their own wholesale houses,



**THE WEDDING IN EUROPE.**  
 On Wednesday, June 10th, Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the United States minister to Spain, became the bride of Kermit Roosevelt, son of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

**OUR WEALTHIEST PEOPLE.**

**Blackfoot Indians of Alberta Lead in Per Capita Riches.**  
 It will be rather startling to many to be told that a tribe of aboriginal Indians, now resident in Canada, are the wealthiest people in the Dominion, and that their per capita wealth is only \$3,000 less than that of the richest people in the world.

The Blackfoot are all resident in Southern Alberta, living on the reserves provided for them at the time of the treaty made with them many years ago. There are three bands, Bloods, Blackfeet, and Peigans, and they are the least civilized of all the Indians in Canada. In the last five years, however, competent Indian agents and farm instructors have induced the red men to till ground and occupy themselves with other industrial work, and the result has been that the wealth of the tribe has been considerably increased.  
 A careful survey of the reports of the agents shows that at the total wealth of the Blackfoot Indians, including an average yearly income, is \$10,987,550. This divided among the 2,329 bucks, squaws, and papooses on the three reserves means an average of \$4,675. It is well known that squaws are not all-wed in the earnings of the Indians, and that the wealth is held by bucks over the age of 16 or 20 years. If the wealth of the Blackfoot nation were divided among the males of over 20 years of age the per capita wealth of each would be \$16,445. Indian families, as a rule, are large. Ten is not considered many for a teepee. But if we should allow seven to a family and give the wealth of the family to the head of the house, he would be the possessor of some \$22,725.  
 Fortunately this great wealth is held in land, implements, fencing, buildings, live stock, etc., so that the Indian cannot squander his immense wealth. The tribe has increased by four during the last year.  
 The only rivals of the Blackfeet in the matter of wealth are the average Indians in Kansas. Their per capita wealth is \$7,612, held in much the same way as the Blackfeet.

**THEY MEET THE EXPENSE OF MANAGING THESE INSTITUTIONS JOINTLY, AND THEN DIVIDE THE PROFITS AMONG THEMSELVES.**

They meet the expense of managing these institutions jointly, and then divide the profits among themselves. Thus nothing is wasted on the middle of too little experience. In addition through their wholesale houses, a number of factories and mills, where they manufacture their own products. Thus, there is the Star Flour Mill at Oldham, one of the five great flour mills of the co-operative wholesale society, the largest mills in the British Empire. Then there is the tobacco factory at Manchester which was acquired in 1898. Within four years an annual trade of \$1,500,000 was reached. The annual production amounts to 1,450 tons of tobacco, 2,750,000 cigars and 26,000,000 cigarettes, providing employment for 712 persons.  
 The co-operative movement is big enough and broad enough to cover every legitimate economic application. It means much in dollars and cents, but it means more in establishing ideals of fellowship and brotherhood. It is not merely sordid, materialistic enterprise, but within the movement are the germs of a higher, nobler purpose, finer ideals. It means much more than has yet been grasped; but, its purposes are gradually becoming better known and understood. And where they are, these associations are meeting with the warmest sympathy, and the best wishes of all friends of humanity, to add co-operative stores.

**To the Dogs.**

Bishop Turner, during the recent Methodist conference in Atlanta, told a story about a missionary bishop among the Eskimos.  
 "This bishop," he said, "attended a synod, coming South by sledges and canoe, a six weeks' journey. He was welcomed joyously, but when he rose to speak, he said his church had gone to the dogs."  
 "Yes, my dear brothers," he went on, "I had a church, a real church, last year. I had to build it to satisfy the zeal of my Eskimo converts."  
 "And what a church! I built. There is no wood in my diocese, and so we used whales' ribs for rafters, and various hide for walls and roof. It was a good church; it held a congregation of 70."  
 "And all went with our church till a famine came—then the hungry dogs turned to one night and ate it."



**SEAL BRAND COFFEE**  
**Often Imitated Seldom Equaled Never Surpassed**  
 Packed in one and two pound tins only.  
**CHASE & SANBORN**  
 MONTREAL 150

**DAYS OF OLD PRESS GANG.**

'Twas a Hard and Brutalizing Life in King George's, Reign.

There can be no question about it—life in the Georgian navy was insufferably hard. According to Mansfield, "It was brutalizing, cruel and horrible, the kind of life which happily gone forever, a kind of life which no man to-day would think good enough for a criminal. There was barbarous discipline, bad pay, bad food, bad hours of work, bad company."  
 This is putting the case strongly and to one not born or bred to the sea it is exactly what it must have seemed. How then did they get men to enter the service? There were several ways in vogue. A captain on being appointed to a vessel, besides attending to her armament and equipping her for a voyage, had also the responsibility of furnishing her with a crew. He set about this by establishing a recruiting office ashore, generally at a sailors' tavern, and placarding the fact through the town and the surrounding country with the "announcement" that "Captain Blank, R.N., was now fitting out H. M. ship So and so for a cruise in foreign waters."  
 Following this came promises of unlimited rum, prize money and the King's bounty. When the gullible one came to the bait he was plied generously with drink and flattery, the King's gold jingled before his staring eyes and befuddled brain, jarring with stories of the joys of life in the King's navy loudly bawled in the sea ballads of the day. That these wiles were not unknown is shown by the fact that the bounty was at one time above \$350.  
 When these gentle means failed to complete his number the captain sent a few boat loads of sturdy fellows ashore after dark in charge of an officer. This party or "press gang" proceeded to the resorts of the merchant sailors and picked up any stragglers they found in the streets. In times of need no male between boyhood and old age was safe.

**A Matter of Initials.**  
 An engineer who was repairing a railway line in South Africa found a cosy farmhouse, which he proceeded to occupy.  
 Promptly came a telegram which read:  
 "G. T. M. wants house."  
 The engineer wondered who "G. T. M." might be. On inquiry he found it referred to the general traffic manager.  
 "All right," he murmured. So he wired back:  
 "G. T. M. can G. T. H."  
 Two days later there came a very indignant and self-important gentleman. It was the general traffic manager. He coldly pointed to the house and asked the engineer what he meant by sending such an insolent message.  
 The engineer said innocently:  
 "Why, it wasn't insolent."  
 "What do you mean, then, by saying I can G. T. H.?"  
 "Simply an abbreviation," explained the engineer. "I wired that the G. T. M.—the general traffic manager—can G. T. H.—get the house."

**Teaching the Visitors.**

How to look at pictures is now being taught in the National Art Gallery. For ninety years the public have been compelled to wander about the Gallery looking at famous paintings in an aimless way. Now all this is changed, and recently, for the first time, an official guide and lecturer in the person of M. Kaines Smith, conducted a little band of twenty-five art enthusiasts, and lectured to them for an hour on the old masters of the Dutch, Flemish, and Spanish schools. The pictures by Rembrandt were chiefly dealt with, and it was pointed out how, by the manner in which the picture was painted, it is possible to tell at what period of his life the picture was executed.

**Nightmare Stories.**

It is always a question whether a literary man should seek to evade indigestion. Did not Mrs. Radcliffe confess that some of the most thrilling episodes in the "Mysteries of Udolpho" came to her in a nightmare consequent upon eating pork chops? May not the "brownies" also, who gave Stevenson the dream inspiration of "Jekyll and Hyde" have been traceable to some similarly injudicious but lucky meal? Personally, I have had after supper dreams long and circumstantially worked out, which, could I remember them more distinctly in waking moments, might make my fortune as a writer of "thrillers."—London Tatler.

**Royal Children Well Informed.**

Queen Mary is immensely interested in everything historical, and when going on a visit to a new place invariably reads everything connected with its past. This plan of knowing all about places of interest beforehand commends itself so greatly to her that she encourages her children to do the same, and the young princes and princess are consequently extremely well informed.

**Vitamines Survive Cooking.**

Dr. Leonard Hill, the famous London physician, contributes to the discussion on vitamins the assertion that those contained in wheat are not destroyed by baking nor are those that prevent scurvy killed by boiling. He says all the evidence goes to show that the vitamins in milk are unaffected by pasteurization and that sterilized milk is therefore suitable for children.

**Selling By "Movies."**

A Hull firm engaged in making private "picture palace," where films depicting its products are shown to prospective customers.

**Reviving Gaelic.**

In nearly 200 schools in Ireland instruction is carried on in both Irish and English, as part of the program to revive interest in the Gaelic language and literature.

**Move Dead by Night.**

In future the bodies of persons dying at nightfall, whenever such an arrangement can be made with the relatives of the deceased. Sensitive persons who have seen bodies removed from the hospital in the day have complained of the unpleasantness of seeing the passing of the dead, and the authorities have wisely decided to curtail that awe some sight as far as possible in the future.

**Labatt**  
**ALE -- STOUT -- LAGER**  
 PURE — PALATABLE — NUTRITIOUS — BEVERAGES  
 FOR SALE BY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE  
 LOCAL OPTION—Residents in the local option districts can legally order from this brewery whatever they require for personal or family use. Write to  
**JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA**

James McParland, Agent, 339-341 King Street East.

**YOUR dress-maker endorses D & A Corsets, unless prejudice or a larger profit on some other brand warps her judgment.**  
 Skilled tailors like to fit a woman wearing the latest models of D & A Corsets, as they assure correct lines. We recommend D & A as illustrated for medium figures, its graceful lines adding to the natural beauty while allowing great freedom of movement.  
 It retains its softness and its cleavage than imported corsets of similar grade. Sold by all popular stores and guaranteed by the makers.  
**THE DOMINION CORSET CO., QUEBEC.**  
 Makers also of the LADIVA Corsets.

**NON-RUSTABLE**  
**D & A**  
**CORSETS**

**Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons**  
 Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

**A MISSES' COSTUME**  
 the front and a blouse, having raglan sleeves.  
 Required to make this dress are the following materials:  
 4 1/2 yards 26-inch material at 60c yard, \$1.92  
 2 yards 26-inch material at 40c yard, .80  
 2 yards 26-inch lace for neck and sleeves at 50c yard, 1.00  
 \$3.72

The left and right halves of the skirt are cut on the open material, placing the left half first, about an inch from the edge of the marquisette. From the remaining material the outer belt and underfacing may be obtained. The underfacing is placed opposite the right half of the skirt advantage may be taken of the extra width of material gained by making an incision in upper part for the draped section.  
 Now double the material and on this place the large collar, the sleeve and front; then from a double fold get the back and the stay. The outer belt should be cut on a lengthwise or crosswise fold of the goods, but with the exception of the back, which is placed on a lengthwise fold, all of the remaining pieces are cut on a lengthwise thread of the marquisette.  
 It is probable that a little difficulty will be experienced with the construction of the skirt on account of the lap-shoulder effect at the front. First, turn under the front edge of the right half of the skirt as perforated, lap on left half to double small "oo" perforations, notches even and stitch. Adjust underfacing to position underneath upper front edge of right half, double and triple notches even; join edges having single notches to form draped effect. First, notch edges of both halves, placing "oo" on corresponding small "oo" perforations and tack. Turn hem at front edge of stay on large "O" perforations, which indicate center-front. Adjust stay to position underneath both halves, notches even and tack at corresponding small "oo" perforations. Close back seam as notched. Sew skirt to lower edge of waist over inside belt, centers even. Sew stay to lower edge of inside belt, centers even. Adjust outer belt to position, center-back even.  
 Finish the neck and sleeves with lace ruffles, and if it is desired to have the ruffs to stand upright about the neck add an invisible stay.

**CUTTING GUIDE 5670**

**Pattern 5670**  
 Pictorial Review patterns, No. 5670 Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years 15c

**Above Patterns Can be Obtained from Newman & Shaw, Princess Street**