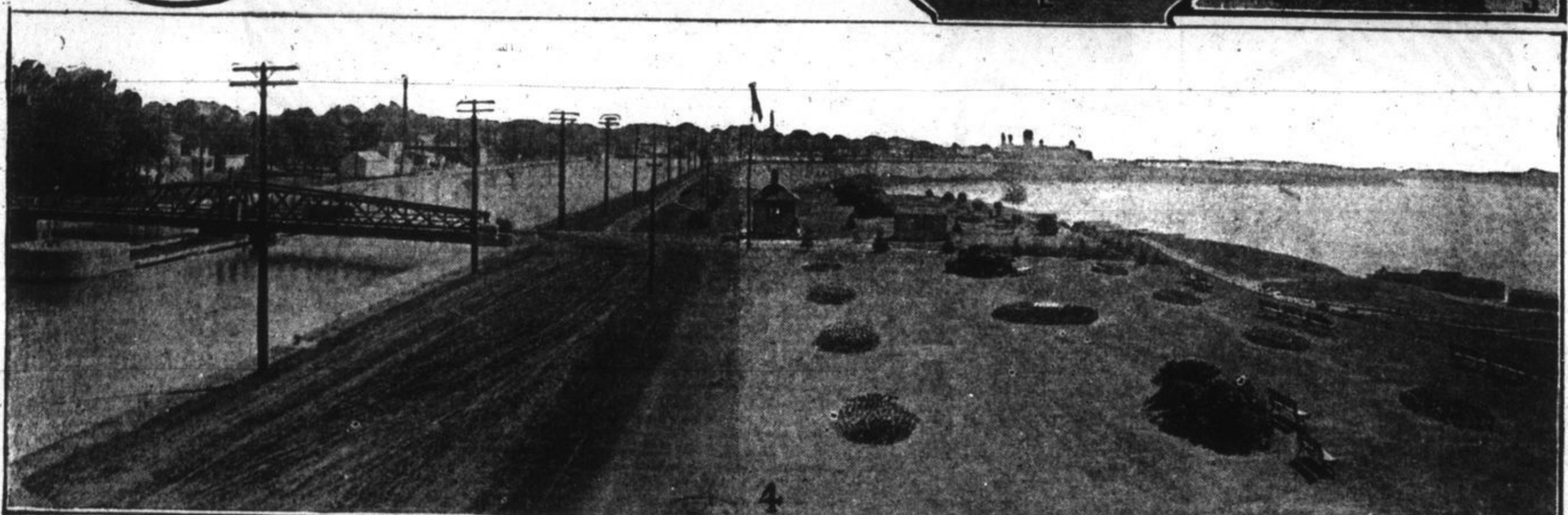


A New Road to An Old Settlement



(1) Near Williamstown. (2) Old Fort near St. Lawrence Park. (3) A quiet fishing brook near Williamstown. (4) The canal and quay at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, the terminus of the new Glengarry and Stormont branch of the C. P. R., plays an important part in the Scottish settlement of Canada, for it was to this numbered slips of paper drawn from a hat. Cornwall was also the headquarters of the officials who distributed rations and other supplies to the United Empire Loyalists who came up to Canada from the United States. It has a romantic old blockhouse which originally was a windmill erected to grind the meal for the neighboring settlers. So strong were the Scottish clans in this quaint old town that in 1834, when Cornwall sent its own member to the assembly, each candidate's piper

BRIDE'S GLOVES AT \$100 A PAIR.

Are White Glace Kid, 42-Button Length and Embroidered in Colors by Hand. What might be termed the last word in glove fashions has been spoken by one of the most fashionable shops which offers gloves at \$100 a pair. These gloves are of white glace kid in forty-two button length, the longest on record, and from shoulder to wrist one pair is embroidered by hand in natural colored peacock's feathers with the stems running upward toward the shoulder. Another pair is embroidered with chrysanthemums in yellow, white, old roses and bronze green leaves. Any desired design, says the Knickerbocker Press, may be done, though it takes some time to do the embroidery. What bride would not be pleased to receive such a pair for her trousseau? Even the bride with the perfectly modeled arms, need feel no sorrow at concealing their beauty under such a costly covering. The gloves button with pearl buttons at the wrist and wrinkle very softly all the way to the shoulder.

Weeds in Vacant Lots. What undoubtedly constitutes a menace to those farmers who are making an honest effort to keep their farms clean is the crop of weeds found growing on vacant lots and roadsides in and around our towns and cities. These vacant lots are often nothing more than a breeding place for weeds, which are all kinds of towns where large areas adjoining have been subject to wildcat subdividing and have had roadways ploughed, forming lodging places for weeds, which are allowed to grow unmolested. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the farms. So far, bulletins, articles and advice pertaining to weed control have been directed at the farmer. A glance at the conditions found in most of our cities and towns will prove convincing that the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution.

In the West the weed inspectors are being trained and instructed along lines that will enable them to assist the farmer in weed control, while at the same time provision by law is made to prevent any farmer from allowing his farm to become a breeding place for weeds and a menace to his neighbors. In most towns there are by-laws covering the weed problem, but too often they are not enforced. Those living in towns and cities should cooperate and do their bit in the war against weeds. This is an important matter, and should receive strict attention by every town council. Action should be taken at once and not deferred until the weeds ripen and scatter their seeds.—F. C. N.

During the courtship a woman will frankly acknowledge that the man in the case is her superior, but after marriage she admits she was mistaken. May like it, pretty well himself, but his wife usually is displeased with his job.

CHAFES IN CAPTIVITY.

Brussels Burgomaster's Life Described by German Commander. New York Sun. The Vlaamsche Stem (Flemish Voice) publishes part of a letter of Baron Gregory, the commander of the Silesian fortress of Glatz, to one of his friends. In the letter he tells the following interesting facts about M. Max, the former burgomaster of Brussels, who is interned there: "The many German officers who are punished for one thing or another have only one room, but I was ordered to give M. Max two rooms on suite. He has permission to subscribe to The Journal de Geneve and some 'Belgian' papers and for his person he has the services of an orderly. He may take walks in the small yard of the fortress between eight and five, and he might even have made excursions in the neighborhood under guard of an officer but for his refusing this offer on the ground that he considered it to be beneath his dignity to walk about under surveillance. His health is very good. In one of his letters to a Belgian friend I found this passage: 'Every day I insist upon being examined; every day I urge the commandant to tell me why I am confined to this solitary spot, but it has all been to no purpose so far.'

Moustaches in War. The correspondent who writes to a contemporary suggesting that the British War Office authorities should insist on soldiers being clean-shaven instead of ordering them to wear moustaches might have alleged Teutonic influence in the adoption of the moustache of the British army. The idea was first borrowed from a batch of Austrian officers quartered with some of our troops on the South Coast during the Waterloo campaign. It was taken up by the Guards, who very much resented any attempt on the part of mere line regiments to follow the new fashion. The winter campaign in the Crimea led our men to grow full beards for warmth, and these, modified into flowing whiskers ("Piccadilly weepers," as they came to be called) on their return to London, were long regarded as the mark of the man of fashion.—London Chronicle.

Piper Plays His Last Tune. No musician is more devoted to his instrument on which he plays than the Highland piper. A touching story of a piper's last moments on the battlefield is told by Pte. L. Spalding, of the 96th Winnipeg Rifles (the "Little Black Devils"), who was one of the Canadian soldiers who passed at Ypres. While up in the firing line a piper of the 79th Highlanders (Canadian Scottish) was mortally wounded in the chest. He says: "The man sat down on a bank, hugging his beloved pipes, and refused to be carried away. 'I want to stay here and—and play a last tune,' he gasped. But a little pathetic wheezing noise was all the music he could get from his pipes. A few minutes later he fell back dead."

After a man is 45 he doesn't worry much about anybody's romance.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED MINES.

Modern Methods Have Driven Out the Safety Lamp. In some of the more progressive and larger mines, the miner's lamp has become a thing of the past. In its stead the dark passages and work chambers are illuminated by electricity. The mines are wired and lighted with all the luxurious effectiveness of the modern home. Better-lit than the underground, sides making their employment less oppressive to the miners, the illuminated mine offers considerable advantage in the way of better work and less exposure to danger. With motor operated coal cars, a telephone system and instruments for the detection of gas danger, the up-to-date mine is decidedly a more pleasurable place to work in than of old. In order to make the lighting more thorough the walls of the permanent passages, of the offices, of the entries, and, where mules are used, of the mule stables, are frequently whitewashed. Only tungsten filament lamps are used. Weather-proof enameled reflectors are employed for the distribution of light.

The problem of lighting the mines, however, is difficult, presenting all the conditions which the illuminating engineer looks upon with disfavor—low black ceilings, black walls,

dust, smoke and dampness.—Chicago News.

House Moving By Water.

An unusual piece of house-moving was recently accomplished at Cleveland, O., when a three and a half story building, occupied by a yacht club, was blocked up on barges and towed eight miles over Lake Erie to a new site on an island in Rocky River. The structure is 52 by 78 feet in size, and placed an aggregate weight on the three scows which were employed of approximately 310 tons. The largest of the barges, 40 feet wide and 120 feet in length, was lashed in the middle and supported 30 per cent. of the load.—Popular Mechanics.

Alive With Fish.

The attention of people along the Holywood shore was recently attracted by a great commotion in the calm water of Belfast Lough, caused by enormous quantities of fish. On closer observation it was seen that the fish were following the water's edge, was alive with mackerel and herring fry, and thousands of large fish were following in their wake. The fish were so numerous that people were able to catch dozens of them out of the water. The fish caught were for the most part dogfish, from ten to twelve inches in length.

Fishermen of the neighborhood state that the occurrence is unprecedented in their time, the mackerel and herring fry never coming farther than the mouth of the Lough—about Craigavad and Helen's Bay.

World's Biggest Battleship.

The most powerful armor-clad warship in the world is now being built at the new Armstrong yard at Walker-on-Tyne for the "foreign navy." This vessel, which will greatly exceed in offensive power and defensive qualities any battleship at present afloat, will be 620 feet long, 94 feet wide, and will have a tonnage of 30,500. She will carry eight 5in. guns, fourteen 6in. (top) 4in., and two torpedo tubes. Her protection will include 13 1-2 in. armor on the main belt, barbettes, and gun shields. The heaviest guns at present in use in the British navy are 12.5in., and the stoutest armor is 12in.

Appropriate.

Here is the Bishop of London's latest story. An old parishioner was extremely ill, and the prayers of the congregation were invited for him. During the service the vicar passed away at the age of eighty odd. He had announced this fact, and, as something really appropriate, the choir promptly sang "Brief Life is Here Our Portion."

Blessing the Sword.

An impressive and touching sight at many a church to-day is the ceremony of "blessing the sword," which takes place after usual service. The young officers who are ordered to the front walk to the altar and tender their swords to the pastor, who performs the ancient ceremony of benediction over them.

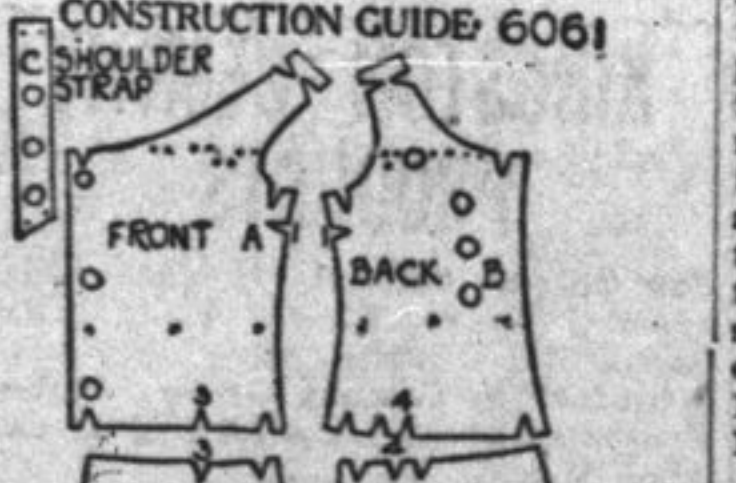
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NEW LONG WAISTED COMBINATION.



needlewomen. Less expensive, however, are batiste, linen, muslin, seersucker and cotton crepe. Silk crepe de Chine and china silk are employed in the development of very fine combinations. In making, first close the under-arm and shoulder seams. If the front closing is used turn under the hem and add buttons and buttonholes. Adjust shoulder strap to position, bringing small and large "O" perforations to corresponding perforations in front and back. The same directions hold for the



CONSTRUCTION GUIDE 6061

New model in lingerie consisting of corset cover and three-piece envelope drawers.

Although fashionable skirts are fuller, allowing more width to underwearer, the newest models in lingerie are not built upon voluminous lines. Combinations are more fashionable than ever, and the newest designs show the envelope drawers so much liked for comfort and style.

Charmingly simple and not expensive is the design illustrated here, consisting of corset cover and three-piece envelope drawers. If the material used is 2 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards will be required; if 4 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards will be sufficient. The variety in lingerie materials is unusually extensive this season, even chignon cloth being pressed into sty service by skillful

development of drawers or petticoat, the only difference being to cut off the extension for petticoat, as mentioned above. Join front and back sections as shown; then close center-back seam. Sew to lower edge of corset cover. Notches and centers even. Work buttonholes in extension at lower edge of drawers and sew buttons in front for adjusting.

Pictorial Review Pattern No. 6061. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches Bust. Price, 15 cents.

SLEEP AND POETRY.

A Novel Or a Newspaper Are Not Soothing.

An exchange recommends the reading of a fine, soul felt poem before retiring for the night's rest. It tends to compose the soul and put it in harmony with the truth and goodness of things. A novel will not do that, nor a newspaper, nor anything that sets the mind in a flutter. Reading a poem—one of the good old kind that gets into the heart and has a nice time there—is like floating down a quiet stream, past the fragrance of flowers and the songs of the birds. Never had that experience, eh? How very shiftless, indeed.

Did you ever try reading "Snow-bound" on an evening when the snow was piling up the "silence deep and white"? Well, try it. Whittier will give you something for any evening. Tennyson's "Idylls" are a little more urgent, but they are as tranquilizing as a gentle arm around you. Wordsworth is great, but takes too much thought; Browning, too, and Lowell, but Longfellow not so much. But as easy as smiling is the humorous kind, like Riley. But there are hundreds of poems floating about as sweet as a bush of roses. Take them in and read them before going to bed. A good one will last a week. Like a song, they improve with age.—Columbus Journal.

Just Pleasantness.

Perhaps just pleasantness has not a very heroic sound, but the human heart that, knowing its own bitterness, can yet carry itself cheerfully in it without heroism. Indeed, if that human heart does no more than hold its tongue about its own aches and pains it has a certain moral value that the world cannot afford to lose. "Pleasantness" does not sound as well as self sacrifice or wisdom or spirituality, but it may include all these great words. And certainly just to start one's husband out to his work cheerfully, to make the hobbledey of a son feel a gentler and sweeter sentiment toward women because of his own mother's mind, sweet gaiety and strength to help one's servants to put good humor and friendliness into their services—these things make for righteousness in the world.—Margaret Deand.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama canal was suggested for the isthmus of Panama as early as 1520 by Angel Saavedra, but for a long time all such suggestions met with determined opposition from Spain, which made it a capital offense to seek or make known any improvement on the existing route from Porto Bello to Panama. More recently Louis Napoleon, when a prisoner at Ham, suggested such a scheme. It was not, however, until the California gold rush of 1849 that the practicality of such a scheme. It was not, however, until the accurate knowledge of the topographical conditions was obtained, and even then thirty more years elapsed before the actual site was chosen by an international body and the work begun.

Origin of the Organ.

The date of the invention of the organ is unknown. It is said to have been during the third century previous to the Christian era, and from that period to A. D. 670 the invention has been ascribed to various parties. At the latter date organs were said to have been introduced into some of the churches of western Europe. This statement, however, is not considered trustworthy, and it is not certain they were used in church service until 755, when one was sent as a present by Copronymus, the Greek emperor, to King Pepin of France, who placed it in the Church of St. Cornelle at Compiene. Keys were invented about the close of the eleventh century and pedals in the fourteenth.

An Apt Student.

A young woman who went to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said: "But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph. D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."—New York Post.

So He Could.

A physician says freedom from worry is essential in the treatment of locomotor ataxia. But a man who could keep free from worry with locomotor ataxia could recover from an amputated hand without treatment.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Fault.

"These apartments are entirely too dark."

"They are no darker than the average."

"Yes, but we want to do light house-keeping."—Exchange.

Determined Curiosity.

"There's no use of investigating that official. He hasn't done anything."

"Let's investigate him and ascertain how he dares draw a salary without doing anything."—Washington Star.

Music by the Peck.

At the beginning of a musical exercise was the sign 3/4. Teacher—What does the number 3 tell us? Pupil (age seven)—There are three quarts of notes in a measure.—Boston Post.

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