

LONDON'S NURSES

They Have Won High Honors
in Noble Profession

CANADA'S TARIFF

Declared To Be Drawback by
English Correspondent

A MONSTER SHIP

Order Given For Craft To
Measure 1,500 Feet

GREAT DOGS OF ST. BERNARD SAVE HUNDREDS OF TOURISTS

Hospice Often Crowded With
Those Who Were Lost in
Alps, But Were Found by
Shaggy Brutes.

No animals employed in the service of man have a more arduous and trying task during the winter months than the dogs of the famous St. Bernard Hospice. The mission of these animals, of course, is to seek for lost travellers in the snow; they commence their work in earnest at the end of September and continue hard at it until the middle of June, and sometimes later.

"There is no question as to the valuable service these noble brutes perform every winter," said M. Bourgois, the present provost of the St. Bernard Hospice. "You must remember the hospice is situated some 8,000 feet above sea level and is the second highest inhabited building on the globe. The mountain pass, on which the monastery stands, is one of the principle highways between Switzerland and Italy. Over 20,000 persons traverse the road every year, nearly two-thirds of this number accomplishing the journey during the winter. Those that make the journey then are invariably poor laborers either going to or returning from their work on the other side of the mountain.

"We of course get a lot of tourists in the summer, but I imagine many of them would be surprised if they attempted the road in mid-winter. The cold is intense and the pass is seldom

free from snowstorms. The latter are terrible things to face. The wind then rises to a hurricane, and sometimes blizzards come on that last many hours and even days.

"At the moment, we have some sixteen trained dogs in the kennels; there are also about a dozen younger ones. There is certainly no nonsense about the able work they perform and the many lives they save every winter. The stories told of their wonderful sagacity are not exaggerated. Last winter was a very trying one with us, and on one occasion the hospice was crowded with 1,000 weather-bound travellers. The dogs had a very busy time and frequently remained out in the bitter weather for twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours at a stretch. During these long hours they suffer from severe rheumatism as a result of the exposure and have to be sent down to the valleys below to recuperate.

"I could tell you many wonderful stories of rescues our dogs have effected. Our most famous animal, perhaps, is Oliver. He has a record of fifty-six rescues. He is very fond of going out and prospecting on his own account. At the beginning of last winter he found and guided to the hospice a party of twelve travellers, among them three women and two children. The path was blocked by an avalanche and the dog had to make a wide detour before the monastery was reached. Shortly after this he scented a traveller who was looking for and who was buried twenty feet deep in the snow. Had it not been for the dog the man would have perished. Once he found a child on the verge of death, he carried it in his mouth for three-quarters of a mile to the hospice.

Here Are War Pictures Just Arrived From Front; Types of Rebels Who Are Fighting For Republic



English Correspondent Declares That Present Policy Retards Growth of Canadian Provinces

Tariff Wall, Expected to Check Exodus to the United States, Has
Had the Opposite Effect, and, As Well, Attracts Natives
From the Farms to the Cities.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes of the lessons of the Canadian census, as follows:

"The returns of the census of 1911, now being published are a very serious indictment of Canadian protection. Prior to 1870, when we adopted protection, there was a steady flow of population from Canada to the Western and Northwestern States—for our own west had not yet been opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway—and to New England. It was confidently asserted that protection would check the flight of Canadians across the line, and, by creating a home market for the farmer, build up the rural districts and stop the rush from country to town, then setting in here and elsewhere. The census of 1891 was disappointing, and that of 1901 still more so, and now after 32 years of protection we find that both those evils have grown worse instead of better.

"During the past decade the Dominion Government spent \$3,000,000 in obtaining immigrants from Europe and the United States, and as the country has been highly prosperous, partly on account of the huge expenditure of borrowed money, it was expected that the population in 1911 would exceed eight millions. As a matter of fact it is only a trifle over seven millions, although a few unimportant additions have yet to be made, or a gain of 1,100,000 over the population of 1901. But inasmuch as the immigration amounted to 1,700,000, it follows that a multitude of people practically equal to the whole of the natural increase in the ten years, or something like a round millions of souls, have disappeared as completely as if they had been carried into captivity by a foreign invader. Further, the movement from country to town is proceeding at a constantly accelerated rate; the gain in the five older provinces being for the most part urban, while the farming districts are barely holding their own; that is to say, their control scarcely over many inhabitants as they did ten years ago, having lost most of their natural increase together with an additional host sent in number to all the immigrants they have received.

"Gone Through to the U. S. It may be that the Government officials exaggerated the volume of immigration between 1901 and 1911. They certainly did not keep tally of the drift of population from the older provinces to the States, which indeed has never been done. Many immigrants from Europe have no doubt simply passed through Canada on their road to the States, and it is highly probable that the birth rate among the native-born population of Canada, the French Roman Catholics or Quebec excepted, has been declining. Yet, when all this has been said, there must have been a truly enormous migration of native Canadians to the United States. As a rule, the young farmer of the older provinces who goes away from home now goes to the Canadian west, but the artisans, clerks, typewriters, boys and girls, school teachers, day laborers, and so forth, invariably make for New England if they belong to the Maritime Provinces, or Quebec, and to New York, Chicago and other points in the American west if they hail from the Province of Ontario. The United States census of 1900 showed that there were 1,500,000 natives of Canada and Newfoundland domiciled there at that time, and it is possible that the census of 1910 may show the number to be 2,000,000 or more. But Canada is not credited by the American officials with these persons of European birth who have lived there for a while and then crossed the line; they are put down to the country of their origin. Consequently there is no knowing exactly how many people leave Canada for the States every ten years, but

that the older provinces are largely a mere breeding ground for the republic is measurably true. On the other hand, the Canadian West is receiving a great influx of farmers from the States. Since 1901, according to our immigration reports, about 800,000 have come in bringing a lot of money besides cattle and implements. In short, the two communities are being gradually fused, the process apparently being but little retarded by the artificial boundary between them. Marriages between American men and Canadian women are of every-day occurrence, while those between Canadian men and American women are not so numerous. Mr. Borden, the new premier of the Dominion, is related to the Borden family of Massachusetts, and one of his cabinet colleagues is the son of an American lumberman.

Why a Higher Tariff?

"The English tariff 'reformer' may ask: But why is the native Canadian fleeing from a lower to a higher tariff? The answer, so far as it can be given in a word or two, is that of all civilized countries, the United States has the best tariff to suffer the drawbacks of protection. It is the largest single free-trade area in the world, with a population well on to 100,000,000. It varies in climate and products that renders internal commerce easy and profitable; it possesses cheap iron and coal and a plethora of other raw materials, while the immense extent of the home market enables the manufacturer to reduce specialization to a science and employ huge aggregations of capital to the best advantage. With the exception of woollens, almost every kind of factory goods, for that reason, cheaper in the States than in Canada, where we have only seven million home consumers, or not as many as there are in the single State of New York, and these scattered between the Atlantic and the Pacific, which means that the cost not only of making goods but of selling and delivering them is excessive by comparison, especially as freight rates on Canadian railways are from the nature of things, higher than in the States. I am not for a moment saying that the protected manufacturer in Canada shows less mercy to the consumer than the American, but merely that conditions in Canada are such that our lower tariff takes more out of the people than the higher tariff of our neighbors; added to which our winters are more severe and the field for employment more restricted.

"The Canadian farmer has all along complained that the effect of our tariff is to attract the farm laborer to the cities and towns where factories are artificially brought into existence, and to increase the cost of production still further by enhancing the price of everything he has to buy without adding, save in very rare instances, to the value of what he has to sell. The census figures bear him out to the letter. The increase of population in the three prairie provinces is not anything like so great as was looked for, while in the older provinces, as said, the rural districts have lost heavily, taking everything into account. Ontario shows a steady loss of 15 per cent, but most of it is urban, while comparatively few settlers have taken up land in the newer sections of the province. Quebec shows less loss, but the city of Montreal alone having advanced in population from 287,000 to 466,000; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the increase is small, a good deal below the natural growth, whilst the population of Prince Edward Island is actually less by 10 per cent than it was in 1901. In all the older provinces, therefore, the native-born people have been streaming across the border into the States,

and their places have been filled to a greater or less extent by immigrants considerably inferior to them in almost every sense. A somewhat similar change has occurred in the last half-century or so in New England. The old New England stock has sent colonies to the lands in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and in their place have come immigrants from Ireland and French Canada. Only, while the adventurous New England youth has remained in the United States as western farmers and what not the native Canadians who cross the line into the United States are lost to Canada forever.

"The best the protectionist newspapers can do with the census is to point to the fairly rapid growth in the West. But surely that is due to the cheap land rather than to the taxation of the settler for the benefit of eastern factories."

MONKEY CRAZE SEIZES PARIS

Heads on Men's Canes—Skins
Used for Satchels and
Purses.

Monkeys are fashionable just now in Paris, especially their skins, which are the latest craze for satchels, purses, writing cases and such articles. Money leather is of a dark golden brown hue, and is as strong and durable as crocodile skin. Slippers of natural monkey leather are in great demand among smart French women, as are writing table accessories made of that material, which is supposed to be the only thing that matches the inlaid interior furniture which is just now considered ultra chic.

Men carry canes with monkey heads or faces carved on the handles, or with knobs made of monkeys sitting on their haunches. Of course, the carrying must be of the finest or the effect is not good. It is monkeys wherever you look; monkeys on umbrellas, on cigarette handles, on hatpins, on belt clasps, or hanging from watch fobs or bell pulls.

BARGAINS.
"What do you ask for this sketch?" said Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Valentine Green, in his first state. The dealer bought the print for £4 and afterwards disposed of it for £1,000.—From Jerningham's "Bargain Book."

"FOUR HOURS OF WORK ENOUGH; INHERITED WEALTH A CURSE"

—Dr. Woods Hutchinson
"Four hours of work each day by every adult can be made to supply all human needs."
"Six hours of work a day would be enough now, if every body worked."
This from Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a Chicago address. He declared that the educated craftsman of the future would work with his hands and his brain at the same time, and that science and machinery would bring the final emancipation of man.
"Labor is doing much to bring about the ideal short day," he said, "but labor is only trying to do to capital what capital has been trying to do to labor for 75 years."
"The triumph of labor is exemplified in San Francisco, where the school teacher gets \$75 a month and the master bricklayer \$125."
Dr. Hutchinson declared that the three great requisites of health were:
"Abundance of food, fresh air and education."
"By food I mean the kind mother used to make—not the chemical laboratory prescription—but bread, butter, meat, buckwheat cakes and syrup, pie and coffee with real cream in it."
"But when 60 per cent of the families have \$40 a month to live on—well then the community must fill the doctor's prescription."
"We may have to abolish entirely the transmission of money by inheritance from one generation to another—and I believe that would help the one as much as the other."



These pictures are a reproduction of photographs just received from China. They show types of the men in the revolutionary army. They shoulder rifles and marched and fought to free China from the hated Manchou dynasty, which is now deprived of power. The makeshift character of the uniforms and equipment of the men is shown in the picture.

OCEAN MONSTER 1,000 FEET LONG CROSS ATLANTIC IN THREE YEARS

Ship Will Be Veritable Floating City With Athletic Field, Grand Opera and Department Stores—She
Will Cost Between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000—Well Named the Gigantic and Has Been
Ordered Already From a Belfast Yard.

The 1,000-foot ship is coming! The news that the White Star Line had placed an order with Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, for a vessel bigger than the Olympic and the Titanic, is now confirmed.

Marine builders and port authorities have said that the Atlantic liners of the future probably would not exceed one-fifth of a mile in length. But the 1,000-foot steamship is coming, probably three years hence, with its acres of deckage, miles of distances, streets of plank walks, promenades of waving palms, its lifts, gardens, reception rooms, dining saloons and cafes, athletic fields, cricket and baseball grounds, tennis courts and golf courses, telegraph offices, theatres and grand opera, flower shops and department stores. So much of this has been already realized that the remainder is easily conceivable.

Harber is Large Enough.
Said one of the managers of the White Star Line:

"The White Star Line will build a 1,000-foot ship and the harbor of New York has accommodations for it. This does not mean, however, that better and more extensive accommodation is not needed. It is needed, and it is coming, thanks to the far-sightedness of the present port authorities and the State of New York, which is working hard in hand with the Federal Government for deeper channels, longer piers and basins and for general water front improvement, to include the shores of Long Island."

not what is a ship's draught, but what is the depth of your channel."

The ship that will be practically one-fifth of a mile in length will, like all ships preceding it, be only the result of a growth. It is a necessity because the public demands larger sleeping rooms on an ocean trip, more comforts, more necessities, more luxuries. That this is true is shown in the plans of the North German Lloyd Line, immediately to be carried into effect, to remove every other bulkhead in the accommodation of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the Kronprinzessin Cecile, thereby doubling the size of the sleeping cabins and decreasing the number of first-class travellers, but not as a consequence the profits.

Will Be 112 Feet Wide.
With the 1,000-footer the beam, carefully observing the proportions, will be between 111 and 112 feet. The displacement will be 70,000 tons and the gross tonnage more than 60,000 tons. The levels will be a dozen or thirteen, with the topside or cricket field more than 75 feet above the water line.

The passenger accommodation will be increased from 750 or 800 in the first class to 1,500, and it is estimated that the total will be more than 2,500 to more than 4,000.

The Gigantic, of course, will not be a greyhound, but, like her sisters, a seven-day hotel, with both reciprocating and turbine engines. Her cost will be between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The Gigantic will be an improvement upon the Olympic. It is desired that the Olympic has had radical alterations made while she has been at Belfast repairing the hole in her side made by the Hawke. The ventilation system did not work properly on her first trip west, but it was working on her first trip east. Passengers said there was plenty of fresh air pumped into her going east, but, owing to the excessively hot July of 1911, it was hot air.

While the cottage and painted glass windows of the dining-room, the effect of which is golden sunlight, are generally kept closed to look pretty, the real ventilating, it is said, is accomplished through patent ventilators above the windows.

Golf and Cricket.
The Gigantic will have a cricket field, golf links, reception and ball room outside the main dining-room, which will be more than forty feet above her red paint; restaurants and veranda cafes, which may be located forward instead of aft; tennis court, plunge, all kinds of baths, gymnasium and shops, and the most splendid decorations, which will be so arranged as to heighten the effect of decks already high between joints.

The largest steamer yet laid down is Aquitania, of the Cunard Line, now building on the Clyde, whose sectional plates are measured for a total of more than 800 feet. After the Cunard lengthened out the keel and decided to put in more plates, the Hamburg-American Line stretched the plans of the Imperator and put in enough sectional plates to make her ten feet longer than Aquitania. The Imperator is now in course of construction at Stettin.

LONDON NURSES HAVE WON HIGH HONORS OF PROFESSION

Many Graduates of Foreign City Hospitals Are Now at Head of
Other Institutions—Those Who Have Accomplished
Success in the Gentle Profession.

Perhaps in no other field of activity has the Canadian woman attained to such undisputed height of distinction as in the profession of nursing. To such rank has she risen in this noble calling that the Canadian nurse has come to be regarded as a national type. The earliest nurses in Canada were the sisters of St. Augustine, who first arrived at Quebec in 1639. In 1641 Miss Jeanne Mance followed, coming to Montreal.

The work of the Canadian nurse does not merely consist in her ministrations in the centres of population, but the call of duty leads many to far off Labrador, to the far northwest on to the rude hospitals of lumber and mining camps.

Because of her recognized superiority in her profession, the Canadian nurse is frequently called to the highest positions in leading hospitals outside of her own country.

Mrs. Robb's Tragic Death.

Among the Canadian nurses who have attained unusual prominence is Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, who founded the training school for nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Mrs. Robb was born at Merriton, Ont., and graduated from Bellevue Hospital, New York. She was killed by a street car only a little more than a year ago in Cleveland, Ohio, while trying to rescue a child.

Another noted Canadian nurse was Miss Nutting who followed Mrs. Robb as superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Training school. Miss Nutting at present holds a professorship in Columbia University, New York.

In the number of graduates who have distinguished themselves abroad, London hospitals have attained to an enviable record and reputation.

Victoria Hospital Training school was founded in 1882, the first superintendent being Sister Emma, who was a member of an Anglican sisterhood at that time working in the city. Since 1900 to 1907, Miss Nutting has been sent out to fill the leading positions in their profession.

In 1885-1887 under Sister Florence, nine graduates succeeded in completing the two-year course which was then in vogue.

Heads During 23 Years.

Miss Duncan was superintendent from 1885 to 1890. Succeeding superintendents have been Miss Tye, from 1890 to 1900; Miss Patricia Murray, a graduate of the Weir Mitchell school, from 1900 to 1907; Miss Mayou, who subsequently worked with Dr. Grenfell in Labrador, and was superintendent from 1907 to 1909; Miss Stanley, who has been in charge since 1906.

The number of young ladies annually graduating now varies from 25 to 33.

Few Canadian hospitals have sent out so many graduates to become lady superintendents of the leading hospitals in the United States and Canada.

Miss L. Matthews graduated in 1897, and is now lady superintendent of Wingham hospital.

Miss McVicar, an 1892 graduate, is in charge of the nursing department at the London Asylum for the Insane.

Miss Jacobs, a more recent graduate, is in charge of the nursing at the Chester Hill hospital in Philadelphia.

Miss J. Mortimore, of the class of 1902, has for some time been assistant superintendent in a leading Pennsylvania hospital.

Miss Florence Struthers, 1902, is

in charge of a large hospital in New York State.

In charge at Goderich.

Miss Griffith, of 1903, is lady superintendent of Goderich Hospital.

Miss Beamish is working under the Victorian Order, in the Canadian northwest.

Miss A. McDougall is night superintendent at Victoria Hospital.

Miss E. Cline, 1904, is in charge of a leading hospital in Los Angeles.

Miss Pashley, 1904, was for some time first assistant at Victoria.

Miss Thom, 1905, is assistant superintendent in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

Miss L. Uren, 1906, was first assistant in Victoria for three years, and is now superintendent of St. Catharines Hospital.

Miss Welsh was for some time in charge of Wingham Hospital, and is now in the northwest.

Miss E. Dulmage, 1906, for four years first assistant in Victoria, is now superintendent of Santa Hospital.

Miss Josephine E. Archer, 1907, is now in charge of a leading hospital in California.

Miss Darville, 1907, formerly in the northwest is now in charge of an hospital in Texas.

Miss Reavely is assistant superintendent in Grand Rapids Hospital.

Miss T. E. Walker and Miss Webster of the 1908 class, are in charge of leading hospitals in Texas.

Head Nurse at Sanatorium.

Miss Dickenson, for some time in New York, is now lady superintendent of the Alexandra Sanatorium.

Miss Phillips of 1903, is in the Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids.

Miss Gilmore, formerly in charge of a hospital in Vancouver, is now in Texas.

Miss McAuley is superintendent of the Red Lodge Hospital, Red Lodge, Montana.

Mrs. Reynolds, another Victoria graduate, is in charge of the Welfare work of the McClary Manufacturing Company of this city.

St. Joseph's Hospital has also had her quota of graduates who have brought honor to their training school. The St. Joseph's training school was organized in 1901, by Sister Justina, who was succeeded by Sister Mary Frances Regis, and later by Sister Mary St. Roche, who is at present in charge.

St. Joseph's Graduates.

Among the St. Joseph's graduates may be mentioned Miss Maude Ray, of Orillia, who is at present in charge of a New York hospital having graduated in 1907; Miss E. Rankin, of the 1902 class, at present in the city; Miss Jennie Fry, Miss Du Marquis; Miss Kate James, for some time superintendent of Bad Axe General Hospital, Bad Axe, Mich.; Miss Alice Harrison, Stanley, for some time in Detroit, and now in Bad Axe Hospital; and Miss Lillian Hunt, now in the Port Arthur Hospital.

Although organized only comparatively recently, St. Joseph's Hospital training school has graduated nearly one hundred nurses all of whom have been called to important positions.

The Victorian Order of Nurses which does a good work in London was introduced in London by Mrs. H. A. Boomer some six years ago. Mrs. Boomer is still the local president. The Order was instituted in Canada by Lady Aberdeen and was planned along the same line as the Queen's Nurses in Great Britain. At present there are two Victorian Order Nurses stationed in the city, Miss Edwards and Miss Spencer.

Six years ago Miss Mary E. Greene, Edward Hooper, was sent to London as the first Victorian nurse.