## MONTREAL HAS THE HIGHEST DEATH RATE OF ANY LARGE CITY ON THE CON

In Contradistinction Stands Toronto Where the Ravages of Disease, Now Scarcely More Than Half as Great as in This City, are Being Constantly Diminished Through Popular Education and Proper Sanitary Reforms.

monstrated by the various bureaus of labor and in

p.c. to 15 p.c. of efficiency of the employes is lost through feeling of fatigue, etc.—the result of improper

In his report, Dr. Hastings touches on alcohol and

its influenme on public health. In this connection he

"Aside entirely from the moral aspect of this prob

lem, the influence of alcohol and alcoholic liquors in

lowering the vitality, lowering the resisting powers of

the body, rendering it much more susceptible to dis-

resisting powers, this is probably best demonstrated in the case of pneumonia, which to the alcoholic

means almost certain death. From 35 per cent. to 45

The same is true of a very large per cent. of in-

in him of safeguarding human life and health, can

The whole viewpoint in fact of the responsibility

DR. CHAS. J. HASTINGS.

The foregoing are but a few of the points in con-

ection with modern public health administration that

significance demands, but after all it must be realized

Dr. Hastings also refers to the excellent work

problems of public health administration.

Toronto's Medical Health Officer.

ease and at the same time depriving it of much of its

ventilation, overheating or undue humidity.

makes the following statement

directly or indirectly to alcohol.

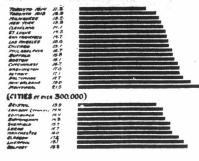
True patriotism, civic or national, does not consist tuberculosis or with a carrier of some communicable right them. For this reason it is not a kindness to

Under such circumstances there is little chance for ignore Montreal's abnormally high death rate.

gnore Montreal's abnormally high death rate.

Statistics recently compiled show that Toronto has standpoint, the employer of labor can't afford to longa lower general death rate than any large city in Am- er disregard these facts, inasmuch as it has been de erica or in the United Kingdom. The regrettable sequel to that statement is that Montreal has the high- dustrial organizations on this continent that from

### BEATHS PER 1000 POPULATION (CITIES OF OVER 350,000)



The General Death Rate of Cities on this continent and in Great Britain. Toronto has 11.2, while cided failure, but no administrator of public heatlh, Montreal is the worst, with 21.5.

the United Kingdom. In other words, while Toron-drug, as well as other drugs, all of which are a curse to last year had a death rate of 11.2. Montreal had a to our race in consequence of their abuse. death rate of 21.5, or almost twice as great as our of Departments of Health, the sources and modes of

There should not be any real reason why two cities infection, the haunts and habits of disease producing in the same country situated but little over three germs have been materially changed. We have been handred miles apart, with equal facilities for combat. doing many things in the past that we might well ting disease, should be as far removed as the two have left undone, as they constitute only the ascetic poles in this respect. It is highly creditable to Tor. side of public health administration, and we have left to that she has such a low death rate-a death rate which has been decreasing for the past several years; it is equally discreditable that Montreal should have not only the highest death rate of any city in Canada, but the highest death rate of any large city on the American continent and higher than any in the United Kingdom.

Much of the success in the reduction of Toronto's death rate is due to the excellent work performed by Dr. Charles J. Hastings. Medical Health Officer of that city. He was only appointed to his present -position in the fall of 1910, yet in the four years he has had charge of the city's health department he has steadily and persistently reduced the death rate. This is not only true of the general death rate, but is even mo marked in connection with specific diseases, especially in connection with tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases. In tuberculosis the death rate in Toronto was reduced from 121 per 100,000 of population to 95 in 1914. Mont-real for this disease had a death rate of 208 per hundred thousand. In diphtheria Toronto's death rate decreased from 41.9 in 1910 to 16 in 1914; in scarlet fever from 23.8 to 6.7 and in typhoid fever from 40.8 per hundred thousand to 7.7.

While Montreal's showing in regard to the genera health and death rate of its citizens makes a most unfavorable showing when compared with Toronto, a comparison made in regard to infant mortality is undone many of the things that we should have done even worse. In Montreal in 1913 there were 5.732 deaths of children under five years of age, or 51.65 death rate." per hundred of the total mortality. These figures are bad enough, but the death rate of infants under one year is infinitely worse. In that year 4,412 died Toronto during the same year there



The Tuberculosis Death Rate among the large cities on this continent and in Great Britain. Toronto has a death rate of 95, while Montreal has

The country expends each year large sums of mon cing emigrants to come to our prores, yet the expenditure of one-tenth of this amount in providing pure milk, fresh air and breathing spaces for the children in our slums would lessen the death rate by one-half. There is not only the long process go through life handicapped by having barely escaped the "grim reaper." They have been weakened phys cally and mentally and grow up in an atmosphere that warps their moral nature as well.

The excellent work acomplished by Dr. Hastings in Toronto should be duplicated in Montreas. He has and out that a family insufficently or improperly rished and living in unsanitary environments tends to lower the vitality and lessen the resisting power of Health Department has made investigations along these lines and refer unhealthy social ons to agencies which exist for the betterment of such conditions. In other words, he was obtained very satisfactory results largely by diagnor tions under which the people live and work.

The breadwinner is oft times wonderfully handicap ed in his efforts to secure an existence for him nily. Probably improperly and insuffiFORECAST OF ECONOMIC

December 25 contains an article by Caros A. Torn-uist, of that city, which makes a forecast of econo-pic conditions in Argentina as affected by the crop

tina wil not be able to borrow in Europe as here-tofore, he counts upon great benefits from the en-hanced prices of the country's products, all of which will be in urgent demand

He shows that the exports of Argentina for th crop year beginning October 1, 1912, and encong September 30, 1913, amounted to \$513,500,000 gold, and estimates that with the outlook for the crop at the time he was writing, and with the higher preces rul ing for all products, the value of the exports for the present crop year will be \$580,000,000 gold. allowing for some falling off in yield, for he calculates that with the yield of 1912-13 and present prices the value of the exports would reach \$650,000,000 or

On the other hand, the imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, amounted to \$420,000,000 gold, but for 1913-14 fell to \$331,400,000, and he estimates the imports of 1914-15 at \$270,000,0000. He bases this calculation upon imports from July to October, 1914 and directs attention to the fact that with but little construction work going on, the importations of materials must be largely reduced, and furthermore, that the country has greatly reduced its purchases of lux-

per cent. of all of our insanity is traceable, according to our best recognized authorities on mental diseases, He estimates the payments for one year upon outstanding obligations to Europe: Interest on debts of Federal State and

dustrial accidents, to say nothing of the actual ormunicipal governments ..... ....\$50,000,000 ganic conditions produced by the intemperate use of Interest on cedulas and mortgage indebtalcoholic liquors.. The handling of this problem from the moral standpoint has been, in my judgment, a de-Interest and dividends on other foreign

who recognizes the responsibility of the trust placed Remittances of immigrants . ...... 34,000,000 est death rate of any large city in America or in justify himself in disregarding the significance of this

> These together with the imports make a grand total of \$460,000,000 gold, to offset the \$580,000,000 of credits to be created by the exports. This calculation results in a credit balance of \$120,000,000, which the re of the world will have to settle either in gold or by a return of Argentine obligations. And this is assuming that absolutely no foreign capital is invested in the country during the year, which of course is too con servative as assumption. Already, since this article was written, \$15,000,000 of capital from the United States has been loaned to the Federal Government. Not a few of the foreign railway and industrial companies will find it necessary to employ more capital and if they cannot send new capital from London, Paris or Berlin, they will be forced to forego dividends and invest the current earnings of the companies, which, of course, comes to the same thing.

CHILDS COMPANY TAKES NO ACTION ON COMMON STOCK.

New York, February 27 .- At a meeting of the directors of Childs company no action was taken on the mon dividend.

Three months ago a dividend of 114 per cent. was leclared on the issue.

The company declared the usual quarterly dividend

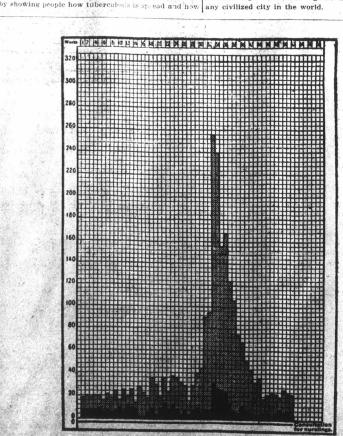
of 1% per cent. on its preferred stock, payable March 0 to stock of record March 2.

it can be prevented, by having the more advanced October 13-Belgian Government transferred from removed to sanitaria or hosiptals. He states that the "heart to heart talk" usually gives the best results; it appeals to humanity as a dispensation of man's humanity to man."

Another important feature of his work is the statistical department. The division of vita! statistics constitutes the bookkeeping of humanity. It furnishes a palance-sheet and shows at a glance what the greatest sources of danger are and what success is resulting

have not been receiving the consideration that their In brief, the work being carried on by Dr. Hastings s a revelation. He has acomplished in four years for were but 1,877 deaths of children under one year of that education is nine-tenths of the solution of the the city of Toronto more than officials believed was possible. His achievements have been accomp through intelligent effort and the application of busiwhich has been accomplished in lessening the ness principles.

ravages of the great white plague. The public health nurses, of which the city has between thirty and forty visiting the homes in the poorer districts. It is to be hoped that Montreal will take a lesson from her sister city and remove the disgrace from which she now suffers of having a higher general October 29-Turkey begins war on Russia by naval advising mothers in regard to the care of their babies, death rate than any city on this continent or in the their feeding, clothing, the importance of fresh air. United Kingdom, and the highest infant death rate or any civilized city in the world.



te and family. Probably improperly and insufficially fed; sleeping in a badly ventilated room; goto a factory or some industry that its equally and the first ventilated as is his home; probably inhaling ade dust from the time he enters until he leaves. In the improperly ventilated factory or warehouse he had being contact with a fairly advanced case of and the lighter portion represents the number of deaths among infants nursed by the and the lighter portion represents the number of deaths among infants fed in any other way. Eiffel Tower Chart. The highest point (256) of the mortality is in the month of August. The

# The War Day by Day

June 28-Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated. July 28—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia. July 31—Russia orders general mobilization. August 1-Germany declares war on Russia-French

Cabinet orders general mo August 2—German forces enter Luxemburg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

Lugust 4-England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege-President Wilson clamation of neutrality. ugust 5-England announces existence of state of

war with Germany-President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations. August 7-Germans enter Liege-French invade southern Alsace.

ugust 8-Italy reaffirms neutrality August 15-Austrians enter Servia-Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17-British expeditionary force completes its landing in France-Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss-Beginning of five days' batttle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army retreats on Antwerp. August 23-Germans enter Namur and begin attack

on Mons-Austria announces victory over Rus sians at Krasnik. August 24-British begin retreat from Mons-Zeppe

lin drops bombs into Antwerp. August 25-Mulhausen evacuated by the French. August 27-Louvain burned by Germans-Japane

blockade Tsing-tau. August 28-British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland. August 29-Russians defeated in three days' battle

near Tannenberg. September 2-German advance penetrates to Crell, about 30 miles from Paris, and swings eastward

—French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back-Seat of French Government remov

eptember 3-Russians occupy Lemberg.

ed to Bordeaux.

September 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat. September 7-Maubeuge taken by the Germans

September 12-German retreat halts on the Aisne September 16—Belgian commission protests to Pre-sident Wilson against German "atrocities." September 20-Germans bombard Rheims and injure

the famous Cathedral. September 22-German submarine sinks British cruis

ers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea —Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl. September 26-British troops from India land at Mar-

September 28-Germans begin siege of Antwerp. October 2-End of week's battle at Augustowo in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

October 5-Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend. October 7-Bombardment of Antwerp begins-Japan ese seize Caroline Islands.

October 9-Antwerp occupied by the Germans October 12-A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Ostend to Havre. October 14-Allies occupy Ypres-Batttle begins on

the Vistula. October 15-Ostend occupied by the Germans October 16-British cruiser Hawke sunk by German

October 18-Belgian army effects junction with Allied left, batttle on from Channel coast to Lille October 20-English gunboats participate in battle at Nieuport on Belgian coast

ctober 24-Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat. tober 27-British dreadnought Audacious sunk off

the Irish coast-South African sedition spreads, Gen. De Wet in revolt-Russians pursue retreating Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom. October 28-Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and

attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea. Octomer 30-Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cane Prov

ince, beaten and driven out of the colony. November 1-A squadron of five German cruisers including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat

a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of November 3-German squadron makes a raid to Brit-

ish coast near Yarmouth. November 4-German cruiser Yorck strikes mine i

Jade Bay and sinks -Heavy fighting around Ypres. nber 5-England and France declare 2 war on

Turkey-Dardanelles forts bombarded-Russians re-occupy Jaroslay November 6-Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese

November 7-Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia. November 10-The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Feb. 10.-U. S. Government, sends note to Britain

Australian cruiser Sydney. November 11-Germans capture Dixmude --Germa submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal. Nevember 12-Russians occupy Johannisburg in

East Prussia-Russians defeated in Viotslav November 15-Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno-Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres. November 16-The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinon!

proclaims a Holy War against the Allies-British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,-000.000 mber 17—Berlin announces Austrian victory over

Servians at Valjevo. November 18—French capture Tracy-le-Val—Naval battle in Black Sea, in which Turks and Russians both claim victory.

November 19-House of Commons votes a new arms of 1,000,000 men-More than 1,100,000 men alread; under arms, exclusive of Territorials-Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz. November 26-British battleship Bulwark destroyed

by explosion in the Medway River-Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz. November 29-Russians fail in assault on Darkehmen in East Prussia.

ember 1-German Reichstag votes new credit o five billion marks-King George visits the army mber 2-Austrians take Belgrade by storm-Gen.

De Wet captured

cember 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt — Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy—Servians turn on Austrians in three days battle which ends in a notable Servians. table Servian victory,
table Servian victory,
December 6—Germans eccupy Lodg.
December 7—French attack to the north of Nancy

repulsed.

cember 3—The German squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gnelsenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg are sunk —British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor. mber 9-Gen. Beyers, Boer leader, killed at the

Vaal River. ember 10-The Goeben bombards Batum. nber 13-British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles. cember 14—The Breslau bombards Sebastopol

Servians capture large Austrian rorces. cember 15-Austrians evacuate Belgrade. mber 16-German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast.

cember 17—Berlin announces general Russian re-treat in Poland—Survivors of Emden captured. December 18-Egypt proclaimed a British protector ate-Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end December 20-26-Severe fighting between Germans and Russians on the line of the Bzura River. ecember 22-French Parliament assembles; Prem-

ier Viviani declares for war to the end. cember 23—French Chamber votes war credit of eight and a half billion francs.

December 25-British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven-Russians defeat Austrian army at Tuchow near Tarnow-German offensive in Central Poland halted-Italian marines occupy Av-

December 28-French occupy St. Georges near Nieuport.

ember 30-German aeroplanes drop bombs in Dunkirk. 1915: anuary 1-British battleship Formidable sunk in the

Channel. January 3-4- French capture Steinbach cast of

Thann. January 3-4-Russians win decisive victory Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamysch and Ardahan-Russians overrun Bukowina and enter Carpathian passes

anuary 8-French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.

anuary 10-German aeroplanes bombard Dunkirk January 12-Severe fighting around Cernay in Alsace January 13-Turks occupy Tabriz-Count Berchtold resigns. anuary 14-French driven back across Aisne River

east of Soissons, after a week's battle-Russian advance in Mlawa region. nuary 15-British victory at La Basse /reported Germans being forced back one mile. The French

cut off from reinforcements by floods, driven back at Soissons. anuary 16-French partly retrieved losses-News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's

Infantry reached the outside world. anuary 17-Russian official statement told of extermination of 11th Turkish army corps. anuary 19-German Zeppelins raid England killing

four civilians and damaging property with bombs January 20-British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to cargo or deliver it. anuanry 24.-British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir

David Beatty defeated German squadron in North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg. nuary 25.—Russians occupy whole of Jacobini dis

trict in Bukowina after temporary retirement and loss of entire regiment. Strong German army defeated in second battle of La Bassee.

nuary 26 .- All stocks of wheat in Germany seized by Government. anuary 27.—Loss of many thousands of Germans marks Kaiser's birthday.

anuary 28 .- First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal reported. anuary 30.-German submarine U.-31 sank three

British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others sunk in the English Channel. ebruary 2.- British again repulsed Germans at La Bassee, and advanced. British fleet ordered to

treat cargoes of grain and flour consigned to Germany and Austria as conditional contraband. ebruary 3.-British Parliament, at opening of session, decided to confine itself to Government measures.

Britain, France and Russia for the purposes of he war will be pooled. Germany announces that all British waters will

be treated as war zone after February 18. Feb. 6.-British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpool flying American flag.

Feb. 8.—British Government introduces "blank neque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men. Turks driven back from Suez Canal with heavy

eb. 9-Russians begin to evacuate Bukowina before Austro-German advance.

pointing out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or vessels of Americans.—Canadian budget provides for tariff increases of 71/2 per cent. and 5 per cent

eb. 12.-British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases. bruary 13 .- Russian retreat in Cast Prussia an-

between that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, includ ing Canadian contingent, have landed in France. Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German po-

stitions on Belgian coast. bruary 17.- Britain's complete reply to American note on shipping question made public, Britain pointing out that the United States troubles were due to German mines, and not British navy. bruary 18,-German "war zone" edict goes into

bruary 22.-First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk

by German mine. ebruary 23 .- Allies announce that retaliatory measure narine blockade. ures will be adopted against sul

German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre. February 24.—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced. February 25.—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by al-

lied fleets.

Grain Price Changes we sequent to Diverse new

THE THREATENED

ments in Europea

ident Wilson Likely to Place overs' Actions Regarding An is Changed.—Movement of Country Shows Big I

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Jou Chicago, February 27 .- The grai verish, the course of prices che velopments in the progress of t vorable or unfavorable for the reals. The disturbing feature

its relation to grain prices is the t by President Wilson, on American oreign nations at war change the respects American ships bound for This fear of exports being shut. of May wheat this week to 146, of since last week, while July wheat

compared with 137% a fortnight oats have also joined in the proc The effect of the recent 20 cer n the prices of May wheat has been of American farmers that prices w present high levels and they ha shipments to the market. The swheat from farmers' hands is sho receipts last week of 6,057,000

still smaller amount of 4,160,000 bu Receipts of corn and oats are al total with 6,201,000 bushels of corn last week, against 5,752,000 the pr oats receipts were 5,753,000 bush 000 the previous week, and 3,148,0

with only 4,412,000 bushels in pre

The United States wheat expor seven months have been tremendo 000,000 bushels, against 101,000,000 f year and only 43,000,000 bushels fou not surprising, therefore, that when \$1.45 a bushel and flour at \$9.75 a best brands. It is interesting in refer back to the record of May, 18 at \$18.50 a barrel at wholesale an tail, and yet the average farm December 1, 1867, was only \$1.45 tically the recent winter wheat far

### WOOL MARKET C

Boston, February 27 .- The wool 1 down tremendously; and it would from the present dealings of le pounds a week that there ever had wave of speculation as took place

But the amount of wool available that values show no signs of rece The top prices are still being mai plenty of reason for this. Abroad Bradford are still rising, and it is plies are very light. Military do with the difficulty of obtaining wo are the levers under the advance.

The new plan whereby the tex sisting of the five national manuf tions of the United States will rece ment through co-operation with th ment, will tend to relieve the situa dealers who will be obliged to rece do not approve of the manufacturer details of their business.

In the meantime American buyers a moderate scale in Australia. S signments have also recently arr America.

In the west, however, growers ar stiff prices, 25 cents being the gene a result there is little doing in this buyers feel that sudden war develo to affect the situation greatly, an

HOP MARKETS QUI New York, February 27 nain quiet, but firm, while Califo firm and active, about 650 bales of purchased there at from 11 to 121/2 c ers. On the local market 100 bales iged hands at a price within rai The quotations below are between

New York market, and an advance ed from dealers to brewers:-States, 1914-Prime to choice 14 prime 12 to 14; 1913, nominal. Old o Germans (1914) 35 to 38; Pacific, 1914—Prime to choice 15 rime 13 to 14. 1913, 9 to 11. Old o

Bohemian, 1914-36 to 40. BEAVER COMPANY, LI Ottawa, February 27.—The stock mpany, Ltd., has been increased \$2,000,000



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF own Side), hold ing criminal juris he DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, W COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF IONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF M. TEN o'clock in the fore

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NO intend to proceed against any priso Common Jail of the said District, an they must be present then and there notice to all Justices of the Peace, Peace Officers, in and for the said I must be present then and there will Rolls, Indictments and other Documents do those things which belong to then tive capacities

Contreal, 10th February, 1915.

L. J. LE. Sherif