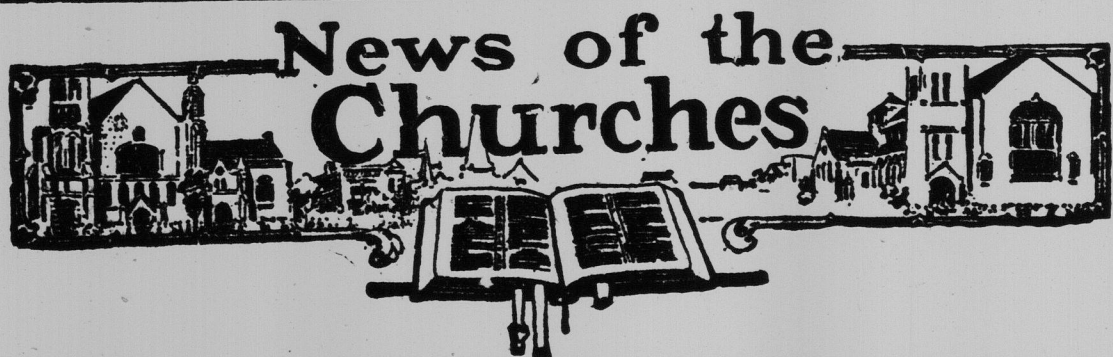


POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920



Central Baptist Church

(Stranger's Home)

11.00 a.m. Preaching Service
2.30 p.m. Sunday School
7.00 p.m. Preaching Service
Rev. B. H. Thomas, Chaplain Dorchester Penitentiary, will be the speaker both morning and evening.
All Are Welcome. Seats Free

Ludlow St. United Baptist Church

(West End)

REV. W. R. ROBINSON, B.A., B.D., Pastor
10.00 a.m. Prayer Meeting. Leader, Deacon J. F. Ring
11.00 a.m.—Special Service: "The Great Forward Movement" will be discussed by Pastor. Church members urged to be present.
2.15 p.m.—The Sunday School in all departments growing in numbers and interest. Get the Sunday School attendance habit.
7.00 p.m.—Pastor will deliver special address. Members of Alexander Temple of Honor, North End, and the Good Templars will attend in a body. Extra music including Ladies' Quartette. Soloists: Mrs. Murray Long and Mrs. Vincent.
Monday, 8.00 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Weekly Church Prayer Meeting
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL

Tabernacle Baptist Church

Haymarket Square

REV. A. LAWRENCE TEDFORD, Pastor
11.00 a.m. Public Worship. Sermon: "The Divine Anointing"
2.30 p.m. Sunday School Hour. "Study to Show Thyself Approved"
6.45 p.m.—Evening Worship and Sermon: "When the Baby Came Home." Special business meeting following.
This is the pastor's last Sunday with the church for some time. He will be glad to see large crowds at both services.
Monday, 8.00 p.m. Y. P. Meeting. Special address by Pastor
Tuesday, 7.50 p.m. Inter-Church School
Wednesday, 8.00 p.m. Church gathering for prayer
ALL WELCOME
Don't forget your gift to the Forward Movement this week!

Carleton Methodist Church

REV. JACOB HEANEY, Pastor

10.00 a.m. Men's Class Meeting
11.00 a.m.—Subject: "Character and Character"
11.00 a.m.—Subject: "The Worst Epidemic and How to Prevent It"
2.30 p.m. Sunday School. A welcome and a class for all
6.45 p.m.—Evening Service. Y. P. A. A good programme
Monday, 8.00 p.m. Social Religious Service
Tuesday, 7.50 p.m. Inter-Church School
Wednesday, 8.00 p.m. Church gathering for prayer
The Financial Campaign is now in progress. Everyone will have a chance during next week to contribute.

Centenary Methodist Church

REV. H. A. GOODWIN, Pastor

11.00 a.m.—Subject: "The Religion of Finance"
2.30 p.m.—Subject: "The Story of the Prodigal Preacher"
7.00 p.m.—Subject: "The Story of the Prodigal Preacher"
The pastor will preach at both services. Minute men will also speak on the Forward Movement.
A Grand Rally before the Grand Drive.

Queen Square Methodist Church

REV. GEORGE MORRIS, Pastor

Preaching Services at 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 2.30 p.m.
Short addresses by leading laymen will be given at both morning and evening services.
Rev. Mr. Boothroyd will also speak at the evening service.
All Are Cordially Invited

Christ's Presents

What are the proofs of the second presence of Christ; and what does it mean for the world?
At
Bible Students' Hall, 38 Charlotte Street
Sunday, 3 p.m.
"Lift Up Your Heads O Ye Gates—and the King of Glory Shall Come in."—Psa. 24

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls.
Matthew 11:29.

BRUSSELS ST. CHURCH

Sunday, 9.30 a.m.—Morning Watch Prayer Service.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Bible Class Meetings Open to All.
Laymen's Evangelistic Committee.
(Undenominational)

SUNDAY SERVICES

St. Philip's Church
REV. R. H. W. PINKETT, Minister
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor will occupy the pulpit.
Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 8 p.m., Prayer Services.
All are invited and welcome.

Seventh Day Adventist Church

(Carleton Street)
Subject: "Hell! Where is it?"
12.12. When is it?
Song service 8.45 p.m. Lecture at 7 o'clock.

USE The Want Ad Way

Baptist Churches On Sunday

WATERLOO ST. East End

SERVICES:
11 a.m.—Morning worship.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evening worship.
8 o'clock Wednesday—Prayer Service.
Rev. W. A. Snelling will preach.
All Welcome. Seats Free.

FAIRVILLE Church Ave.

REV. A. S. BISHOP, Pastor
11 a.m.—"Life's Deeper Meanings"
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School. A fifteen minute meeting for prayer and business will be held before 2.30 p.m.
7 p.m.—The Redeeming Sacrifice
There will be very warm while services and worth of the attendance of your friends.

VICTORIA ST. North End

REV. G. B. HUDSON, B.T.H.
10.30 a.m.—Prayer Circle
11 a.m.—"The Fitness God Requires of Us"
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
8 p.m.—Teachers' Training Class
7 p.m.—The Forward Movement
The church choir will be assisted by Mr. H. E. Collins, Mr. D. Robillard who will render solos; also a male quartette composed of Mr. S. Hunter, Mr. Kierstead, Mr. Bert and Mr. Smith.
Come and enjoy the music.

CHARLOTTE ST. West End

REV. J. H. JENNER, M.A., Pastor
SERVICES:
11 a.m.—Rev. Dr. DeWolfe will speak
2.15 p.m.—Rev. Dr. Hutchinson will speak
7 p.m.—Rev. Dr. DeWolfe will speak
8 p.m.—Monday—Chaplain Thomas of Dorchester penitentiary will lecture. Subject: "The Mix in Stripes"
8 p.m. Wednesday—Prayer and Praise
8.30 Friday—B. Y. P. U.

MAIN ST. North End

REV. D. HUTCHINSON, D.D.
11 a.m.—Subject: "Abiding in Christ: the Secret of Fruitfulness."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Men's Bible Study Class
7 p.m.—Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, D.D., Principal of Acadia Seminary, will preach.
Special music by choir.
The minister will call to all to come and enjoy our services.

KNOX CHURCH City Road

REV. MOORHEAD LEGATE, Minister
Sermon Subjects:
11 a.m.—"The Cure For a Restless Heart."
7 p.m.—"Sword and Serving-Maid."
Strangers and visitors cordially invited.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Douglas Ave.

"The North End Presbyterian Church"
REV. H. L. EISENOR, Minister
Address: 1 Portland St.
Morning worship—11 a.m.
Evening service—7 p.m.
All welcome. Seats free.
The minister will conduct the services and preach.

ST. ANDREW'S Germain St.

REV. F. S. DOWLING, B.A., Minister
11 a.m.—Divine worship.
7 p.m.—Divine worship.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. All are welcome.
8 p.m. Wednesday—Mid-Week Service.
7.30 p.m. Saturday, the 7th, there will be a meeting of those taking part in the canvas of the Forward Movement that commences on Monday, the 19th.

Wages will be compiled. There now are about 400,000 manufacturing plants listed by the Census Bureau.
Men only will be employed to take the industrial census, the director stated, and payment will be made on the basis of \$1 for each plant enumerated. Former soldiers, sailors and marines will be given the preference for this work.
Heretofore the industrial census will be taken every two years, Mr. Rogers stated, instead of only at the time of the decennial population count.

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

DISCUSSION ON CHILD WELFARE

The Infant Mortality Rate is a National Disaster, Says Dr. Styles.

Various provinces, which she condemned as being inadequate. War had not effected this problem to the extent sometimes indicated, she said, but it had increased the number of illegitimate children born into married families. The speaker attributed the evil to ignorance of sex law and inefficiency of facilities for recreation in off hours. Church and school were jointly responsible for the circumstances. She concluded by advocating legislation protecting such girls and their segregation.

Children's Department Needed.

Prof. McMillan claimed that what is needed for child welfare work is a children's department in the Government at Ottawa. He emphasized the primary importance of home and home life and stated that the home should be fortified by providing the head of it with an income sufficient to support it. He divided the child's life into three periods: In the home during school days and the industrial order. For infants, he advocated certification registration of midwives, birth registration within three days, home visits from nurses and health centres and regular examination of mothers. For the school period, he should be compulsory at least to the age of fourteen and preferably sixteen. Play was an extremely important factor. For the school period, school should be made compulsory at least to the age of fourteen and preferably sixteen. Play was an extremely important factor. For the school period, school should be made compulsory at least to the age of fourteen and preferably sixteen. Play was an extremely important factor.

Medical service and physical examination should be continued during this period. For the third period there should be great care exercised as to what occupations were permitted boys at certain ages on account of health. Education should be continued to the age of eighteen years by continued classes but not out of the lad's spare time. The hours and wages should also be regulated. An industrial commission should be appointed to deal with the question and to administer labor laws.

The Forward Movement Campaign

A Four Weeks' Programme

January 18—Day of Intercession.
The World Situation.
January 25—National Aspects of the Appeal.
February 1—Foreign Aspects of the Appeal.
February 8—Summary, and Call for Workers.

While to the performers too much credit cannot be given, anyone who has had any experience with amateur productions knows that a burden of responsibility and care rests upon the shoulders of the director. Mrs. Wilson has established a reputation for herself in this connection which is most enviable, and last night's success was but another in her list of laurels both in St. John and elsewhere throughout the province. She is deserving of hearty congratulations. She was aided by a committee composed of Miss Melick, S. B. Stokes, H. H. Crowley, Ray Penfold and Harry MacFarlane. The specialties presented between each act were of a high order of merit and were most presentably given. The scenic fixtures and lighting effects were especially attractive. The "See-saw" number being one long to be remembered.

Between acts one and two, Miss Geraldine A. Melick was the soloist in a scene from the reigning opera success, "See-saw," with the following chorus: Girls—Marion A. Belding, Clara L. Melick, Olive W. Gidding, Blanche L. McCoun, Betty A. Barker, Mary D. Lewis, Nina L. Lewis, Florence Harvey, Elsie Roop, Irene Compton, Jean Young, Lillian Allison, Boys—Arden B. Lewis, J. Bertram Wilkes, Allan R. Curry, Ernest W. Hammond, Burd, Harold Climo, W. Arthur Bowman, C. Arthur Clark, Lawrence E. Manning, Arnold Young, Charles Fiddman, Cranston Millidge, James Christie.

An interpretative dance, by the Misses Rogers, also added to the enjoyment of the evening.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ONE MAN ONE VOTE

(Montreal Herald.)

All the recurring signs from day to day strengthen the conviction that the session of parliament which is to be opened at Ottawa on the 26th of this month will be the last of the war parliament elected in the fall of 1917. Our Ottawa correspondent announces that in addition to a franchise bill the government intends to introduce a redistribution bill. This will be the opportunity of remedying the inequality of representation at present existing under two or three urban electors.

The House of Commons shows a like disparity of representation, and it is time that some readjustment was made so as to produce something like equality. We have the principle of one man one vote, but it is practically violated by giving rural constituencies a voting strength in parliament twice that of the urban constituencies. In theory we have an electoral unit but it is ignored in the actual distribution of seats. The cities are over-represented partly on the ground of congestion of population and partly because some of the counties elect members who reside in the city. Both of these arguments are now obsolete. Motor cars, good roads, frequent and rapid railway communication keep the rural population in close touch. A member can breakfast in one end and his constituency in the other end. A resident of the city elected for a county represents that county in parliament in

Make these fragrant super-creamy emollients your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear sweet healthy skin and complexion, good hair and soft white hands, with little trouble and trifling expense. Absolutely nothing better, purer, sweeter at any price.

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and soften, and Cuticura Talcum to powder, perfume, promote and maintain skin purity, skin content and skin health often when all else seems to fail. Everywhere 25c each. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., West, Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without use.

USE The Want Ad Way

Get Rid of Fat Where It Shows

Do you realize that nothing but good substantial food and plenty of it will build up your strength in order to retain your strength?

Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria University, Toronto, "Standards in Child Welfare work."

John B. Dawson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, presided. After a short opening speech in which he attributed many social evils now existent to the lack of solution of the labor question, Mr. Dawson introduced Dr. Styles. The latter characterized the infant mortality rate as a national disaster, stating that 25,000 children under one year of age die every year in Canada and the still-born practically equal the figure. The cause of over 50 per cent. of these deaths is the condition of the mother and the matter was a public health question and a public responsibility. The chief causes were poverty, maternal ignorance, neglect by public officials, overwork, disease and poor milk. Of these, poverty was the most implacable enemy, for it meant improper and inadequate food.

The first thing required to be awakened was public opinion and then there would be better housing conditions, a purer water supply, cleaner streets and lanes and many other improvements. Amongst the many needs were a national child welfare week in Canada, more registration of expecting mothers, free natal clinics, legislation providing gainful occupation by home employment, mothers' pensions, baby health centres, public school courses, mothers' clubs, a lower income tax, better health departments, free free care on child care, state licensing of day care institutions and prosecutions against many so-called "baby-farms."

Dr. Styles spoke very strongly concerning the last named, stating that 20 per cent. of infant deaths each year are actually due to and only per cent. nursed. The speaker concluded by stating that much reform could be effected by governmental action.

The Living Wage.
Miss Power commenced by the quotation from Bernard Shaw, "Poverty is the worst of crimes." Under the present competitive system, however, it would always be with us, said the speaker. It had been conclusively proved that lower the income, the higher the death rate. France and Great Britain were now considering legislation to remedy the situation. In this connection, the speaker stated that a system of social health insurance would help materially.

What was required was adequate prenatal, natal and post-natal care and an adequate wage, much would be achieved. Miss Whitten speaking on illegitimate children, referred to the question of laws governing the industry in the

At the recent Social Welfare Congress in Montreal a session was devoted to child welfare, with the following speakers:—Dr. W. A. Styles, chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Montreal; "Infant mortality, causes and reduction," Mary Power, B. A., Chief, Child Welfare Bureau of Ontario; "Income and the standard of life of the child," Charlotte E. Whitten, M. A., assistant editor, Social Welfare, Toronto; "The Responsibility for the illegitimate child," and