

**Prize Winner of Puzzle Published Jan. 21**

(Counting the Dots)

The first nearest correct answer opened was that of Helen Richardson, 200 Oak Street.

**OUR PRIZE DETECTIVE PICTURE**



Here is another mystery needing a solution. Which of these figures is a woman in disguise? The clue is in the picture. A prize of **ONE DOLLAR** will be awarded to the sender of the first correct solution opened. Write on this form:

I think the woman in disguise is No. .... because .....

Address all attempts to THE TRIBUNE, 106-108 Adelaide St. W., before Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Each attempt must be on a separate form. The Editor's decision will be final.

Mr. Merrick says that for some time there has been a growing feeling that Toronto has not received a fair share of the industries that have been locating in industrial centres in Canada. Is it in the interests of the city, or for the benefit of the ever-grabbing employers that Mr. Merrick is making such a strenuous effort to keep down the wages of the civic scavengers?

There is no class of the community, to our mind, so miserably and foolishly selfish as the manufacturers. They use every means at their disposal to compel the workers to make their goods at the lowest possible figure. Then they come to us and ask us to vote for a high protective tariff that will put their prices away up and prevent foreign manufacturers from competing in our markets. By this method they compel us to buy their goods at exorbitant prices, while if they had their way as to our wages we would have nothing to purchase them with, and in a number of cases where they have succeeded in getting exemption they compel us to pay their taxes.

Mr. Merrick tells us of the dangers of attracting men to the city by high wages, and points out that they are an expense to the city when they are out of work in the winter. But he is not at all anxious about the thousands of men who are attracted here from the old country by the false reports circulated by the gang of which he is the hired man.

If Mr. Merrick were placed on a scavenger cart and sent out at 7 o'clock on a cold winter morning to do the work of one of those men, we are rather of the opinion that by 8 o'clock he would be thoroughly convinced that \$2 per day was none too much. Of course, Mr. Merrick is not a common laborer, but we would like to ask who is the most useful man to this city—the scavenger or Mr. Merrick?

Mr. Merrick quotes the wages paid to laborers in Midland, Barrie, Orillia and several other places. Let us ask are these towns getting more factories than Toronto, and are they increasing their population at the same rate as Toronto?

**Subscribe to the Tribune.**

If the working man is paid \$9 per week he is compelled to live at a nine-dollar rate; if he gets \$12, he simply lives at a twelve-dollar rate. The more he gets the more he spends with the merchants, the better he dresses himself and family and the more comfortable he makes his home, so that no fair-minded citizen will object to him getting \$12 for an honest week's work.

When Mr. Merrick compiled that list of what other towns paid their laborers, if he had also stated what they paid in those towns for butter, eggs, meat, house rent, etc., it would be easily seen that those men were getting equally as much as the men in Toronto.

There was only one man, to our knowledge, that was ever attracted to Toronto by high wages that the city would have been better off without—that was Mr. Merrick.

**The Bakers' strike is still on.**

Mr. Merrick does not seem to have found many sympathizers at the City Hall. He fared very badly with Dr. Sheehan, and we haven't heard of him shedding any tears of joy over his rejection by the Mayor. However, he must keep up the agitation for fear his salary might be cut off.

**SIDELIGHT PERSONALS.**

The new member for Southwest Manchester is Mr. G. D. Kelley, Secretary to the Manchester Trades Council. He is a printer by trade, a big, able bulldog sort of fellow, a justice of the peace, and one of Mr. Alfred Mosely's Labor Commission which toured Canada and the United States three years ago.

Another printer M. P. who has captured from the Unionists is Fred Madison. He represented the Uttercliffe division of Sheffield before the Boer War. His anti-war views cost him the seat in 1900. He is allied to the Liberals, is a great co-operator and the organizing secretary of the Cobden Club.

The first London elections are of good omen for the Liberals. Newington is held by Capt. Norton, a whip, and Walworth, one of the poorest districts in the world, has been lost by Sir James Bailey, a hotel proprietor and stores director, who received his title five weeks ago.

Sir Savile Crossley, a personal friend of the King, the executive chief of the King Edward Hospital Fund, has lost his seat in Halifax to a Labor candidate. Sir Savile is the head of a big carpet-making business at Halifax.

"He walked along one summer day, As stately as a prince; He stepped upon a banana peel, And he hasn't 'bananas' where since."

The demand of the union label on all your purchases proclaims the fact that you are a principled unionist.

**WANING BRITISH INDUSTRY.**

In its report on the textile trades issued on Saturday, the Tariff Commission says that there is a decline of the home cultivation of flax, and a largely increased importation of foreign yarns. The British and Irish spinning trades have decreased, while the importations of foreign manufactured goods have increased.

Witnesses are practically unanimous in regarding the growth of foreign tariffs as the most important cause of the altered conditions.

**All together—boom the label.**

"Say, does Fact and Reason err, And, if they both err, which the more? The man of the smallest caliber Is sure to be the greatest bore."

In London you can now have your boots made while you wait. Some thirty machines are employed on each boot, and a completely finished article can be turned out in fifteen minutes.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

The King's footmen wear wigs which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the Prince of Wales have seven rows, and those of the Lord Mayor of London six only.

**Call for the Label.**

**Interesting Labor History**

In the year 1866 the first national convention of workmen was held at Baltimore and the first demand for a national bureau of labor was made upon congress. In December, 1871, such a bill was passed by the house of representatives, but it was later killed in the senate. In June, 1884, the bureau of labor bill was passed by both houses and became a law, being introduced under the supervision of the Interior Department.

**"Could Not Afford It."**

When your child gets ill, what do you do? Wait until "you can afford it" to call in a Doctor, or do you send for him at once?

When [your rent becomes due, do you wait until "you can afford it" or do you pay it when due?

If you are a property owner, do you pay your taxes when they fall due, or do you wait until "you can afford it."

**3c.**  
**A WEEK**  
**UPWARD**  
**and we call**  
**for it.**

You meet those obligations promptly, we know, because you HAVE TO. Don't you HAVE TO provide for the welfare of your children after your death?

Perhaps your idea of the Value of INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE, as a method of saving money, and when to take it, need tuning. In that eventuality, drop us a card or call on our Dist. Manager and he will explain why our

**Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy**

WHICH IS COPYRIGHTED AND ISSUED ONLY BY

**THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

is such an unexcelled proposition for those who cannot afford to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 a year for an Ordinary Policy. 3 cents a week upward, and we call for it.

**THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,** Capital Fully Subscribed One Million Dollars.

Head Office: TORONTO  
H. POLLMAN EVANS, PRESIDENT

AGENTS WANTED—Apply, R. M. GIFFORD,  
Dist. Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

**Medical Council on Top**

**THE CZARS OF ONTARIO**

**"Country Doctor" Argues that the Medical Council is the Greatest Trades Union in Sight.**

Are your readers aware that since 1893 the Ontario Medical Council has required from all candidates who have appeared before it an oath to the effect that they will uphold all of its by-laws? The annual report of the O. M. C. for 1897 to 1898 (p. 50) states that this was the case from 1893 to 1897, and I have no reason to believe that the practice has yet been dropped.

If the plumbers are not yet discouraged by their recent failure, I would suggest that in future operations they adopt some such programme as follows. It may take more time, but it will probably be safer from a legal (or medico-legal) point of view:

1. Get a number of plumbers elected to Parliament (there are three doctors in the present Ontario Cabinet).

2. Convince the Ontario Legislature that the plumbing business is so important for the health of the country that it would be better to hand over to the Plumbers' Union the regulations of the plumbing business with the sole right to say who shall enter that trade and also the right to turn out of it any who are found guilty of "disgraceful conduct in a trades-union respect." Have it enacted also that if any person who is expelled from the trade by the Plumbers' Union shall after that do any plumbing "for hire, gain or hope of reward," he can be fined or sent to jail for it (that is the case in medicine now).

3. Make it a by-law of the Plumbers' Union that cutting of rates will be considered as "disgraceful conduct in a trades-union respect." (I noticed a few days ago in a Toronto daily that a doctor was tried before the Ontario Medical Council "for having advertised extensively in Toronto newspapers, which, as the charge read, was infamous and disgraceful in a professional respect").

4. In order to head off any new inventions in connection with plumbing, it might also be well to have it enacted that, as plumbing is so important to public health, no inventions in that trade can be patented (no ordinary medicinal mixture can be patented in this country, even if it is "new and useful," though any other manufactured article that is new and useful can).

The Ontario Medical Council seem to have set up this as the eleventh and the greatest of all the commandments "Thou shalt not advertise." By so doing they have kept things fairly quiet within the profession, but (as Green says of Ireland after Cromwell's conquest), "It has been the stillness of death." The best medical journals admit that little progress is being made in therapeutics (the use of drugs in the treatment of disease), as compared with other branches of science. Perhaps the reason is that, as stated in the last number of the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, "It would be hard to discover a single example of a new remedy (from quinine to adren-

tive) which has not had intelligent, persistent and strong financial backing; hence we see that we have little chance of improving our knowledge of therapeutics without the commercial stimulant of gain."

American Medicine, one of the most respectable medical journals in the United States, said not long ago: "Almost every discovery ever made in medicine was killed as long as possible by the elder men, the leaders, the judges, the official spokesmen of the medical profession."

Since the Ontario Medical Council obtained (in 1887) the power to try a doctor and cancel his diploma (a power, by the way, which Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith and a great many other members of the Legislature were opposed to giving them), they have never struck off any name, except for advertising, unless in cases where they were absolutely compelled by law to do so. The law states that where a doctor is found guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor they must erase his name from the register. Yet, three years ago in the case of a doctor who pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal assault to a severe crime, the Ontario Medical Council refused to cancel his diploma, apparently on the quibble that pleading guilty to a charge is not just the same as being found guilty of it. Of course, that doctor did not advertise, and he is still practicing in Ontario.

Your readers may not be aware either that the Ontario Medical Council can refuse to give the defendant a copy of the sentence on which he is tried, until after they have cancelled his diploma, even though he offers to pay for it. (See Ont. Med. Act, S. 37). In some cases at any rate they take advantage of this power.

What seems to be needed in medicine is a little less highfalutin nonsense (hypocritical, high-sounding cant) and a little more ordinary, every-day business principle.

**"A COUNTRY DOCTOR."**

January 22, 1906.

Miss Nellie Gaunt—At the zoo I liked the monkey-house best.

Mrs. Ellie Gaunt—Don't say "monkey-house," child; it sounds so common. Please call it the "apiary."—Cleveland Leader.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

**2,400 INJURED**

There were 2,414 persons seriously injured in Canada during 1905, as compared with 2,095 in 1904. The greatest number of accidents were in the metal trades, in which there were 439, a decrease, however, compared with 492 in the previous year. Next to the metal trades came the railway service, in which branch of industry 341 persons were injured, compared with 360 in 1904. Among those engaged in lumbering there were 155 persons injured, an increase of 36 over the preceding year. There were 201 persons injured in the building trades, 136 in mining, and 139 in wood-working trades, 150 in general transportation industries and 141 in work of unskilled labor. In no other class of industry did the number exceed 85.

**THE "ELLIOTT"**  
**CHURCH & SHUTER STS.**

The Elliott has again been taken over by Mr. John Elliott, for the past thirty years one of Toronto's leading hotel men. Mr. Elliott has with many alterations transformed The Elliott, with its good service and appointments, into one of Toronto's leading hotels. In connection will be found a bar in which purely unadulterated goods are disposed. A share of your patronage will be appreciated.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

**LOOK AT THIS LABEL.**



If You are a good Union Man it will be on your Clothing. It is a Guarantee of Good Workmanship and Fair Conditions. Any First-Class Clothing store has the Goods. Prove yourself consistent by insisting on having it.

**RICHARDSON HOUSE**  
ROBERT FALCONER, Prop.  
Cor. King & Spadina Ave.  
TORONTO

**UNION MEN CHEW UNION-MADE TOBACCOS**

**British Navy**

STRICTLY UNION-MADE AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST

MANUFACTURED BY

**McAlpin Consumers Tobacco Co., Limited**

TORONTO.