

## CANAL BOAT LIFE PATRIARCHAL IN ITS CHARACTER

British Commission Finds  
Health and Morals Do  
Not Suffer.

### TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

One Is That Children Be Pro-  
hibited From Living On the  
Barges During School  
Terms.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The report of the departmental committee appointed by the minister of health, under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to inquire into the practice of living-in on canal barges, and its effects on the health and morals of the barge population, has been issued through the stationery office.

The consensus of opinion, states the report, is that, so far as health, cleanliness, morality, feeding and clothing are concerned, the barge and his family are fully equal, if not superior, to town dwellers of a similar class. It might be thought that the narrowness of the quarters, the absence of any sanitary conveniences on the boats, and the enforced proximity of the sexes, would lead to laxity in the standards of morality and decency; but the traditions of boat people have been handed down for generations with the result that their conventions are different from those of shore dwellers, and that circumstances which might draw attention among the latter have been met by the barge community with indifference. "Life on board these boats," says the report, "appears to be of an almost patriarchal character, and there was general agreement among the witnesses that the presence of the wife and mother on board helps to preserve a high standard of morality among the men and a kindly but efficient discipline among the children."

**Life Not Unhealthy.**  
Ventilation in the narrow cabins is not good, at any rate in cold weather; but the open air during the day probably does something to counteract the condensing at night, and the health of canal boat children, as a whole, appears to be no worse than that of those who live in the crowded dwellings of our large cities. Certainly the children are not so liable to infectious diseases as those who live on shore. About 50 per cent of the children are born on the boats under conditions quite unsuitable to mother or child in case of confinement. In one case with considerable experience of these cases asserted that she had never known of a case where a mother died in confinement, and only one where a child was born dead.

No case has been established in the committee's opinion, for the exclusion of children from the boats on the ground of excessive danger from accident, nor, speaking generally, on the ground of employment in labor unsuited to their strength. Canal boat children are, however, scandalously under-educated. Of the 1,000 children of school age, according to investigations made last year by the N. S. P. C. C., over 85 per cent are almost uneducated.

The committee visited the special school for canal boat children in London, which is the only example of its kind in England. It is attended by boat children only, but though the scholars are said to show marked interest in their studies, and to make rapid progress, they can only come about once a month, and then only on two or three days while the boats unload and load.

The committee therefore recommends that, after a period of grace of a year to enable arrangements to be made, children of school age should be prohibited from living-in on canal boats during school terms.

The committee also recommends that the owners of canal boats should be required to take out annually a simple form of licence, in order that more accurate information may be available as to the number of boats actually used as dwellings, and to insure regular inspection.

## BOBBED HAIR

The Prejudice Against It  
Seems Hard To Explain,  
Says Writer.

To bob or not to bob—that is the question. One counts that day lost whose descending sun sees no argument over the shearing of fair tresses, fought out in some parlor or office arena, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First, an insurance company in Hartford posts the typewriting on the wall that the hair of feminine employees must not be abbreviated, on pain of dismissal.

Next, a railroad office in Chicago rises to remark that hairpins are still necessary adjuncts of the feminine hair dress, and now comes one of the largest department stores in the country, also in Chicago, declaring against the hair-shortening process.

In Cleveland folks are asking why such a pre-eminently sane style of hair-dress is stirring up so much commotion.

Extensive study by serious-minded investigators fail to reveal any reasons for the edicts against bobbed hair.

The research has unearthed one fact, however. That is, that a noted dancer, equally famous for her bobbed hair and her extreme slenderness several years ago, didn't have her own hair cut at all.

Since it was her extremely smart appearance which inspired the craze, maybe we're telling tales out of school when we impart the information that she bought her "bob" in Paris for \$275. It was a thin silk mesh affair, carefully placed over her very own locks, which were plastered close to her head. And she wore the super-toupee for theatrical purposes only.

The dancer was Irene Castle. The influenza epidemic was a factor in the general use of the scissors on feminine back hair, according to one hair-dresser.

"Many women were compelled to have their hair cut after an attack of the influenza," she said. "They found it so comfortable and convenient they have never wanted to go back to the old style."

"The bobbed style is not becoming every face. It may be objected to on the score of its lack of beauty. But why anyone should be barred from bobbing her hair because of the way it makes her look, I am unable to understand."

"For the younger girls I consider it an ideal head-dress. Its simplicity goes well with a youthful face. It must be remembered that it has been the custom for some years to bob children's hair. Is it any wonder that the girls who have been free from the burdensome care of long hair from baby-

hood are not anxious to let it grow? Certainly it is much more desirable than the enormous and unsightly rats and insatiable wads of artificial hair many of them use."

"Of course, if a woman has an unusually fine head of hair it does seem a pity to cut it. And for women of mature years the long hair, beautifully dressed, adds to her dignity."

## COBALT AWAITS FURTHER COSTS READJUSTMENT

Rising Price of Silver Does  
Not Lead To Extension  
of Operations.

COBALT, Sept. 8.—There is slight chance of the number of employed miners at Cobalt going beyond the 900 mark for some time. It was thought by many that the increase in the price of silver and declining costs, might result in other properties resuming, but as no move in this direction has been made, it seems that costs must take a further drop before the hopes of everyone connected with Cobalt are realized. Three mines continue to operate at capacity: the O'Brien, Conlague and Nipissing. The La Rose, Chambers-Ferland and Bailey are also producing at a fair rate, while the Kerr Lake is carrying on minor operations. The eyes of the optimists were on the McKinley-Darragh, Beaver and Temiskaming, but these are showing no signs of life.

The shaft on the Halleybury-Frontier property in South Lorraine, is close to the 300 mark. At this point it is the intention to undertake lateral work. Encouraging values have been met with.

The Miller-Independence at Boston Creek is men diamond drilling a hole, sunk to the 500-foot level has encountered a porphyry formation which is believed to have some relation to the body found on surface which gave such excellent values. The exploration is to find the downward trend of that body.

Manager Morrison of the Argonaut at Beaverhouse Lake, states that development of the lower levels of the mine are adding materially to the amount of ore in sight. Operations at present centre on the 350-foot level, but it is intimated that the development of ore bodies, indicated by diamond drills, may soon be undertaken.

**Is Going Ahead.**  
Lateral work is going ahead on two levels of the Beaumont gold mine in Tisdale Township. The plan of operations is to open up ore bodies indicated by diamond drills.

Tunnelling operations are being carried on at the Big Dyle, in Delora Township. It is expected that the ore body will be cut shortly.

With but a few exceptions, the dozen companies holding claims in Lebel Township section of the Kirkland Lake camp, are all carrying on work of some kind, mostly exploration and development work. On the Bldgood, Wood-Kirkland, King Kirkland and Lebel-Oro, ore of commercial value has been found, due undoubtedly to the fact that these properties have been opened to some extent underground, while on the others, the effort to date has been confined to surface work. However, these are such as will lend encouragement to the others and should bring about a large series of operations in the township.

## A GERMAN MIRACLE

How the Demoralized Rail-  
roads of Country Have Been  
Rehabilitated.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Germany's railroads are being rapidly restored. This fact is even more important for agriculture than for industry. The disastrous collapse of the crops in 1920 was due mainly to a lack of cars and locomotives, which prevented thousands of tons of nitrates, phosphates and potash from being moved to the fields.

The rapid restoration of railroads is the German republic's greatest achievement so far. It is the achievement of a single man, and he a soldier, the Gen. Groener, who was chief of field railroads during the war, and first chief of staff after the military collapse. Groener has remained in office throughout all cabinet vicissitudes, says the Saturday Evening Post.

The obstacles which he faced seemed insuperable. The permanent war and rolling stock were worn out; 5,000 of the best locomotives and 150,000 of the best cars had been surrendered under the armistice; the roads were operating at a loss, which last year reached \$18,000,000; the employees were unskilled, idle and mutinous; efficiency in the state construction and repair shops had fallen to 45 per cent of pre-war level. In August, 1917, only 17 per cent of the pre-war number of trains were being run, and these at half pre-war speed. The passenger cars were dirty, unheated, battered and tattered; and hardly a car had all the windows whole. Cities froze and mills stopped work for lack of fuel at a time when, through car shortage, millions of tons of coal were accumulating at the pits' mouths.

Optimists declared that the railroads would not be in a tolerable condition for at least 10 years; pessimists held that without miracles, one of which must be the hanging of the demoralized employees, they would never be restored at all.

Groener has restored them. By January, 1920, he was running 33 per cent of the trains of 1914; in May, 1921, he was running 68 per cent. In 13 months the average speed of trains was increased by 15 kilometers an hour. Today the trains are clean, sufficiently heated and punctual, and industry is well supplied. The methods of Groener, who is nominally a Democrat, differ little from the methods of Groener, when he was a Junker officer of Ludendorff's staff.

Germany's military collapse has cleared the ground for the electrification of her whole railroad system, an ambition proved to be impracticable in her days of military power. The technical and commercial advantages of electrification were proved eighteen years ago when a test stretch between Dessau, in Anhalt, and Bitterfeld, to the south, was electrified with success. But general electrification was vetoed by the general staff on the ground that a single enemy bomb or the act of a single spy might interrupt transport on a long stretch of road.

That obstacle has vanished with all the other obstacles to efficiency raised by pretensions to military and naval greatness. The preliminary work of electrification is being done with full speed. Through electrification Germany will, even if she uses coal exclusively for power, save half her present railroad coal consumption which is 15 per cent of her whole coal output; and she will gain the use of the cars annually engaged in transporting this great part of her coal.

## PARIS TO NEW YORK PHONE CONCEIVED

Experiments of Young French  
Engineers Bring Its Realiza-  
tion Nearer.

### NEW APPARATUS DEvised

PARIS, Sept. 8.—"Hello, New York, this is Paris talking."

The average Manhattan telephone subscriber probably would pinch himself were he to receive such a message over the wire, but successful experiments by two young French engineers indicate the day is not far away when the two continents will be linked by a cable telephone system. The whole problem, it was declared, consists of using a cable with a special armature and conductor devices which are easily applicable to land connections.

Following Bell's experiments in transmitting photographs by wireless between Annapolis and Bordeaux, the French Government has decided to "go the limit" in aiding worthy inventors and has placed a hundred-mile cable between Corsica and Antibes at the disposition of Gaston-Vincent and Louis Duverger, who are recognized as among the ablest telephony experts. German engineers have been working on similar lines since 1910, but they have failed to carry on conversations for any great distance and then only after elaborate and costly preparations, in some instances requiring the whole cable.

But MM. Vincent and Duverger say they have succeeded not only in devising an apparatus suitable for submarine cable conversations for any distance, but once applied to continental lines, their system will reduce the cost of maintenance sufficient to warrant general installation of it.

They have not asked for a subsidy, own responsibility and then reap the profits, once connection by telephone has been established between the United States and Europe.

## HAIR FIRMS SUFFER VERY HEAVY LOSSES

REGINA, Sept. 8.—Information already in the hands of insurance companies in connection with hail damage throughout Saskatchewan this year, establishes the fact that losses have been most severe and that, as a result, a complete revision of rates upward for hail insurance will undoubtedly take place.

Several of the hail insurance companies are so hard hit that they will be forced to go out of business or secure additional capital for financing next year's business. Two big storms have been the cause of almost unprecedented losses, and one big company alone—the Saskatchewan Rural Municipality Hail Insurance Association—anticipates about \$500,000 damage claims. The total number to claim to be adjusted, it is believed, will amount to 25 per cent of the policies written during the present season and that 20 per cent of the total crop area has been hit in damage which varies from 10 per cent to 100 per cent loss.

### MANITOBA TO COPY B. C. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—Manitoba is likely to be the next province to introduce modern accounting and reporting methods in connection with its statements of revenue and expenditures, and in the preparation of estimates.

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, and Robert Drummond, controller-general of Manitoba, have been studying the systems introduced in British Columbia by A. N. Monat, comptroller-general, and Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, and Mr. Brown promises to make far-reaching changes in his provincial accounting system.

### IN NEED OF REVENUE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

COBALT, Sept. 8.—The town of Cobalt is in a bad way to finance the carrying on of its school work. In a word the town is blessed with lots of

children, hundreds of them in fact, and a big decline in revenue.

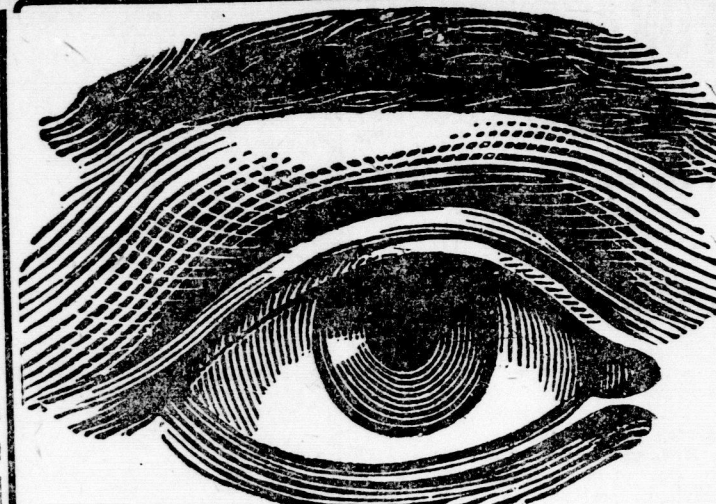
For the most part the valuable lands and business sites in Cobalt are owned by the mines. They lease the surface rights and the businessmen own the buildings. In the past Cobalt's main source of revenue has been from the mines. They paid a tax, based on the amount of silver produced. It can easily be realized then that the town's finances are bad, when it is noted that the seven mines are operating, fifteen ex-

cesses have been closed, and the town is standing idle, while the Trathewey, another good supporter of the past, has left for fields anew.

And education has been costly in Cobalt, again due to the large number of children. The mayor, councillors and school trustees recently got together on the matter, and after a thorough canvass of the situation, and after outlining a policy of the utmost economy, could not see daylight. It was then de-

cided to seek provincial assistance, and when Hon. R. H. Grant was in town this week with the visiting school teachers, the town's problem, educationally, was laid before him.

The taxation of railway properties would help Cobalt materially, and for this reason the town is fathering a resolution along these lines before the convention of the Ontario Municipalities, which meets this month.



## Have Your Eyes Examined

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Mr. F. Steele has had fifteen years' experience in sight-testing, and is equipped with every up-to-date instrument for accurate work. His prices and styles cannot but please you. Every effort will be made to give our exhibiting customers the benefit of our optical service.

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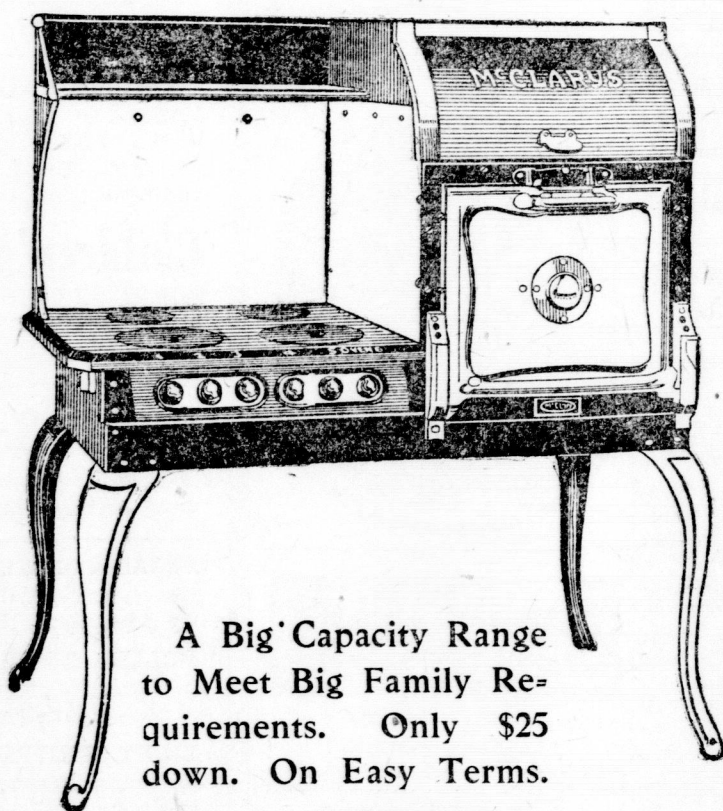
## FAIR WEEK SPECIALS

No. 70 Enamel Tea Kettles, \$1.75 for	\$1.10	4-Qt. White Pudding Pans, 70c for	40c
No. 80 Enamel Tea Kettles, \$2.00 for	\$1.25	6-Qt. White Pudding Pans, 90c for	55c
No. 90 Enamel Tea Kettles, \$3.00 for	\$1.75	8-Qt. Mixing Bowls, 60c for	35c
No. 2 Chamber Pails, \$2.00 for	\$1.25	10-Qt. Mixing Bowls, 75c for	45c
No. 3 Chamber Pails, \$2.25 for	\$1.50	12-Qt. Mixing Bowls, 90c for	55c
No. 40 Potato Pots, \$1.50 for	90c	2-Qt. Imperial Pudding Pans, 35c for	20c
No. 60 Potato Pots, \$1.75 for	\$1.10	3-Qt. Imperial Pudding Pans, 40c for	25c
Royal Enamel Roaster, \$2.50 for	\$1.50	4-Qt. Imperial Pudding Pans, 45c for	30c
Perfect Enamel Roaster, \$3.50 for	\$2.50	6-Qt. Imperial Pudding Pans, 55c for	35c
Oval Dishpans, \$2.25 for	\$1.25	White Soup Bowls, 30c for	20c
1-Qt. White Pudding Pans, 40c for	25c	White Soup Bowls, 40c for	25c
1½-Qt. White Pudding Pans, 45c for	30c	White Child's Sets, 60c for	20c
2 Qt. White Pudding Pans, 55c for	35c	White Dippers, 75c for	55c

# HURRY! Order Your Electric Range At Once

On September 30 the Hydro Shop's Unequalled offer must expire—act quickly. All stoves installed in order that orders are received. Hydro's big forces augmented by wiring gangs of private contractors to meet unprecedented rush for cheaper, better kitchen service. Don't delay.

This \$190 Stove  
Installed Complete For  
During September Only



A Big Capacity Range  
to Meet Big Family Re-  
quirements. Only \$25  
down. On Easy Terms.

## FREE PREMIUM

The Hydro Shop gives free to every purchaser of a McClary Electric Range, during this September campaign, one of the most attractive and genuinely useful of kitchen utensils—a specially designed, covered roasting pan.

GET YOURS TODAY.

## Why You Should Have a McClary Electric Range

More than 6,000,000 family meals have been cooked by electricity in London.

Two thousand electric ranges are working in London kitchens every day; some are veterans of more than five years, continuous satisfactory service.

Ask your neighbor who lives in the house with "THREE ELECTRIC WIRES." You will find them all around you wherever you live.

She will tell you that:

Hydro for Cooking costs only one-third as much as gas, and far less than such old-fashioned fuels as gas, coal, or wood.

Hydro gives instant quick heat for frying or boiling on open top burners, and gives wonderful results in baking or roasting. Heat is easily controlled and distributed top and bottom as you desire.

Hydro conserves the nutritious juices of roasts and saves 15 per cent on meat bills. No other stove can produce such delicious results.

And besides, Hydro is free from danger of fire, suffocation or explosion; free from the dirt of soot, smoke, fuel and ashes; free from the drudgery imposed on all who cling to the old-fashioned ways.

This \$140 Stove  
Installed Complete For  
During September Only



Three Burners and  
a Big Oven for the  
"Average Family's  
Needs. Only \$18.50  
down. On Easy  
Terms.

## NO EXTRA CHARGES

The Hydro Shop sells all electric stoves, installed complete and working in your kitchen, at a definite price. All work quickly executed without defacing walls or floors. No dirt, fuss or litter.

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