

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sans Labor Paper

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.

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More Immigrants For Canada

St. John, N. B., April 4.—The C. P. E. liner Montclare brought 1,010 passengers, comprising 188 cabin and 822 third class. The liner had left Liverpool only twenty minutes when the stork flew on board and presented Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, of Lincolnshire, with a baby boy. The baby was named Arthur Montclare Rhodes. The family are en route to Winnipeg. Sir James and Lady O'Donoghue, of Galway, come to Canada with a view to locating here. Sir James lost particularly all of his possessions during the revolution in Ireland. He saved some of his valuable collection of paintings and has them with him. Lady O'Donoghue said she came here to interest manufacturers with a view to giving them the benefit of her knowledge of glove, lace and garment making. She was in charge of a large glove and garment manufacturing plant in Galway. They will visit Montreal and then proceed to Toronto.

ENEMIES OF CANADA WORKING OVERTIME

Ottawa, Ont.—Anti-Canadian propaganda circulated in some European countries is mostly made up of extracts from Canadian newspapers, according to officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Any newspaper account of a bread line or unemployment in any form, it is asserted, is taken by critics of Canada abroad and made to represent a country-wide condition.

The Government of France and Germany forbid immigration propaganda of any nature in those countries. In Holland and the Scandinavian countries the Department of Immigration is carrying on an active work and is able to counteract effectively anti-Canadian statements. Consuls in Canada of the Scandinavian countries, with one minor exception of certain Danes who came here from the United States, have not reported any difficulties with immigrated nationals from those countries. The department states that very desirable types of immigrants are being secured from Holland from the agricultural lands there, and from Germany a large number of those being secured are "Refugee Germans," who are being secured for immigration to Canada. This type is made up of those who have been living on the continent, outside of Germany, and have since returned.

Situation Improves

Port William, Ont.—Port William's industrial situation was vastly improved this morning when the second super machine of the Fort William Paper Company was started, the staff being increased by from 50 to 60 men. Another 20 or 30 men will be taken in a month, when wood-preparing operations are begun.

**ASK FOR
MADE-IN-CANADA
GOODS**
When You Spend Your
Made-in-Canada Dollar

Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the counter—ask for Made-in-Canada goods! Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.

Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.

The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody; it is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit; it keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem.

Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"

Heenan Demands Workers' Insurance

Toronto, Ont.—Unemployment was debated in the Ontario Legislature recently on a resolution proposed by Peter Heenan (Labor, Kenora) that the government should take urgent measures for the better relief of unemployment. Mr. Heenan asked the government to find out who was responsible for advertising in Old Country papers for hundreds of men to come to Canada. He said that the railways, Toronto Terminal Company and the steamship lines denied that they were advertising and declared that it was up to the government to find out who was doing it and stop them. Mr. Heenan put forth a vigorous argument for unemployment insurance, which, he said, did not prevent men from seeking work, and was working satisfactorily in several countries. He declared that capitalist industry always maintained an army of unemployed as a "labor reserve."

But Mr. McBride (Labor, Brantford) could not see "that Ontario should have unemployment insurance when other provinces did not have it." Sam Clark (Liberal, West Northumberland) cruelly reminded McBride of deserting the Labor Party and becoming a Conservative, because "the oats and bran" were there.

MacDonald Routs Critical Enemies in The Labor Party

London, Eng.—Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier, calmly sat and smoked his pipe at the Independent Labor Party's convention at Gloucester while being severely criticized in connection with the late Labor Government. Many of the speeches evidently were intended as a challenge to him to go on the platform and defend himself and his former Ministerial colleagues, but he allowed them to pass without reply.

However, there was a different story to tell today, when the attacks were repeated at the Labor convention. Mr. MacDonald at last dignified to take notice of them, and in the end he won a gratifying victory over his critics by receiving the congratulations of the majority of the delegates present.

Willing to Vacate Job
Mr. MacDonald's remarks were entirely dispassionate, in striking contrast to some of the speeches which had been made against him. His speech was delivered in the style of what that veteran Labor Leader, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, ex-M.P., a member of the War Cabinet of 1916, 1917 and 1918, once described as a "vein of insufferable superiority, which has become almost habitual."

Minimum Wage Issue
A resolution which had been proposed at the convention prior to the verbal attacks on former Premier MacDonald to the effect that universal living wage should be demanded, was touched on by Mr. MacDonald. He declared that if a bill were introduced in Parliament calling for a national minimum wage, such as was advocated by some of the delegates to the convention, the bill would not live half an hour.

Labor Troubles in U.S. Coal Fields

Washington, D. C.—Danger of widespread labor troubles in the soft-coal fields which may profoundly affect the coal supply in both Canada and the United States is felt in responsible quarters here. While the strike in West Virginia is confined now to the northern part of the State, there are fears that it will reach the southern part, and there may be trouble in other bituminous fields.

British Labor and Canada Growth of Protection in Great Britain

It is taken as a commonplace truth in Canada that the British Labor movement is against emigration to Canada, but the real truth is that so far as British Labor is concerned, opinion is becoming more favorable to settlement in Canada for large numbers of British citizens. That this is so can be seen from the following statement sent to the Socialist Weekly Forward by the Labor Government Overseas delegation headed by Miss Margaret Bondfield, late under secretary in the MacDonald government.

The Canadian Immigration Scheme—A Reply

Overseas Settlement Office, 2-4 Clement's Inn, London, February 3rd, 1925.

Dear Sir:—Your attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 17th January entitled "The Canadian Immigration Campaign." In this article your correspondent criticizes the scheme which has recently been arranged between the British and Canadian Governments for the settlement of 3,000 families on improved farms in the Dominion. The main contention is that the farms upon which the 3,000 families are to be settled have been abandoned by Canadian soldier settlers, and that they have been either badly cultivated or left entirely uncultivated since they were abandoned. The inference is that these farms were unsuitable for settlement in the first instance, and are now even less so.

When we were in Canada recently as Government delegates we took settler small but fair and reasonable, farms on which the 3,000 families are to be settled, and made a detailed examination of the proposed method of settlement.

In the first place, we found that the majority of the abandoned farms were not abandoned owing to any deficiencies in the farms themselves. In the early stages of the Canadian Soldier Settlement Scheme land was granted to a number of families who proved unsuitable and did not make good.

Such of the farms as have been abandoned by soldier settlers, have been let on annual lease to neighboring farmers and have thus been kept under cultivation. Everything possible is being done to secure that only good farms shall be offered under the new scheme, and that the price to the every opportunity of inspecting the farms are being selected, and their values fixed by Committees of independent men of high standing and expert knowledge, who have placed their services at the disposal of the Canadian Government for this purpose.

The abandoned farms which we saw are interspersed amongst farms which are obviously prosperous. There are buildings on each of them, comprising a house, barn, and other farm buildings. In most cases, the farms are close to the large school and church. Many of them are on the outskirts of townships, and within a mile of the school.

We satisfied ourselves that the farms have been well chosen, and that families from this country, if wisely selected, should do well on them.

Men and women officers of the Canadian Land Settlement Department are now in this country doing the necessary selection work.

Favor Co-operation

Building Trade Unionists Agree With John Gray

Toronto, Ont.—Following a meeting of the building Trades Council, officials of that organization issued a statement, expressing satisfaction with the statement recently made by John V. Gray, of the National Association of Building Industries, that there should be closer co-operation between the unions of the industry and the contractors. William Varley, Secretary of the council, disagreed with other remarks made by Mr. Gray. Mr. Varley declared that the public did not benefit by the recent reduction in wages since it was followed by a sharp increase in prices of materials.

Co ops Must Be Trade Unionists

A comparatively close vote has settled the old controversy about compulsory union membership among British co-operatives. The employees of the Co-operative Wholesale Society have voted 1961 for compulsory union membership and 1066 against.

Kingdom has recently been demonstrated by the successful settlement of a number of families from the Hebrides. We ourselves had ample opportunity of studying the methods and staff of the Department. We are satisfied that they are well qualified to carry out this scheme.—Yours faithfully,

Margaret G. Bondfield.
(Chairman, British Overseas Settlement Delegation to Canada, 1924).
Florence N. Harrison Bell.
G. F. Plant.

The fact is that during the Labor Government's term of office, they voted a sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to assist the immigration policies of the Dominions. This is an effective rejoinder to the false propaganda circulated in Canada by various groups who have an interest in discouraging immigration from the British Isles.

How One Industry May be Helpful to Another

(From "Industrial Canada")

That it would be to the immediate interest of exporters of automobiles, paper, etc., to see that woolen and knitting mills in Canada received adequate protection so that their consumption of wool and tops might be increased is the claim of the Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, as voiced in their Bulletin No. 23. The assertion was occasioned by the remarks of J. A. M. Elder, Commissioner of Australia in the United States, at the luncheon of the Export Club of Toronto. Mr. Elder had pointed out that Canadian exporters of paper, automobiles, etc., would receive immediate benefits from the date the Canadian-Australian trade agreement became effective, while Australia would have to wait for any benefit. Canada shipped nine times the value of goods to Australia that Australia did to Canada. It would therefore be in the special interest of Canadian exporting firms to see that direct imports from Australia were increased as soon as possible.

"In the calendar year 1923," states the bulletin, "over \$33,000,000 worth of woolen goods further advanced than, and not including tops were imported into Canada from Great Britain, with a total of \$39,000,000 from all countries, including Great Britain."

"The people of Australia naturally credit Great Britain and the foreign countries who bought the Australian wool and tops which went into those goods with their purchase and un-

Church and State in the Argentine

At their recent extraordinary convention the Argentine Socialists produced a "program of Action" calling for the nationalization of mines and oil fields, legislation authorizing the expropriation of real estate by the nation, provinces and municipalities, restriction and ultimate abolition of the use of alcoholic drinks, establishment of the Eight-Hour Day, abolition of the Senate, direct election of the President and suppression of his veto right, popular election of the judges of the Supreme Court for a limited term and abolition of their right to declare legislation unconstitutional, introduction of military service and prohibition of the use of the army in Labor disputes.

One of the most important demands figuring on the program is that insisting upon the separation of Church and State. This question has lately come to the fore in Argentina in view of the difference between the Vatican and the Argentine Government over the question of their joint rights in the naming of the Bishop of Buenos Aires, which has led to the practical severance of diplomatic relations. Consequently, there has been much talk of wiping out the Concordat, a hold-over from the days of Spanish Rule, and as a result of which the State subvention to the Catholic Church will this year reach the figure of over one million pesos.

Old Age Pension Bills

Bills for state-wide old-age pensions have been introduced this year in the legislatures of California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Manhood Suffrage Is Granted to Japs

Cable dispatches this week tell of a great forward step by the Japanese government. The diet passed the universal suffrage bill, ending a struggle of the progressive masses covering many years. The measure enfranchises all men over 25, regardless of property qualifications, and increases the number of those entitled to vote by approximately ten million. The house of appeals opposed the measure.


Unemployment Dole Kills Emigration

London.—A sweeping condemnation of the dole that is being given to the unemployed in this country was made by Sir Joseph Cook, Australian High Commissioner in London, at a concert given by the Institute of handicraft teachers in Brighton recently. Sir Joseph said that since the dole to boys and young men in England had been increased, the difficulty in obtaining suitable emigrants for the Dominions had been made infinitely greater.

NEW FIND IN N.S. COAL FIELDS

Amherst, N.S.—Two parallel coal seams, one nearly four feet in thickness and the other three feet, have been discovered by the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company near the Maple Leaf mine at Riviere Hebert. It is stated that a stope will be sunk immediately for the working of the four-foot seam, and that work will be furnished for several hundred men.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

A Fair Tariff Would Remedy This

FROM our Vancouver correspondent comes a story which points out the necessity of more co-operation between the West and the East on matters pertaining to our National Welfare.

It is essential that we carry a trade within the Dominion as far as possible if Canada is to benefit to the utmost, but out Vancouver way this point is not considered as much as it might. The particular case we are referring to is the endeavor of the National Iron Works of Toronto to meet foreign competition in the supplying of iron pipes to Canadian cities. Of course it is impossible for the National Iron Company to quite meet the prices of foreign competitors because Canadian workers receive a much higher wage scale and exchange rates operate against us, but this is offset by the superior quality of the Canadian pipe and the money is kept in Canada to be spent by Canadian workers. However, the short-sighted policy of some of our people does not make allowances for this and they believe that a few cents saved in the purchase price of an article is economy. The City of Vancouver is to be congratulated for realizing the difference and awarding their contract this year to the Canadian concern and our correspondent hears on good authority that they intend to do so in the future—but—our correspondent continues—"Point Grey and other outside suburbs of the city bought where they could get the pipes cheaper; that is, pipes made in Germany, France and other countries. . . . The City of Vancouver did give their contract to the Canadian firm this year and paid a little more money to get a good Canadian pipe, but places like Point Grey prepared to buy the cheaper pipe and give the contract to a foreign country. I am told that a lot of men on the councils of the smaller places are always raving about "Made in Canada" goods, but when they have the opportunity to buy Canadian goods, they turn it down."

Tradesmen Protest Canal Wage Cut

After a lengthy discussion, Toronto Building Trades Council decided to enter a protest with the Federal Government against the reduction in wages of mechanics and laborers employed on the Welland Canal, which reduction was put into effect by Hon. James Murdock, under the fair wage Order-in-Council on April 1.

The view of the Council was similar to that expressed by organizations in Hamilton and in the Niagara district. It was held that no benefit could accrue to the Government from the reduction in wages, that wage-earners would suffer, and contractors reap additional profits through the cut. The Council also will ask the Government to restore the wage rate of 1924.

The council decided to ask corroboration from the Federal Government of the statement made in the British House of Commons that the Canadian Government guaranteed a job for every man under the Empire settlement scheme. Secretary William Varley said it was a surprising statement in view of unemployment in Canada.

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influence.

The Worker and Racing

ONE would imagine from the public statements of Ontario politicians that it was their duty to prevent the worker from enjoying the sport of horse racing. No attention however has been given by them to what the working man's desires are, in the matter. This attitude is simply placing the worker in the position of a child who requires to have its path made for it during its lifetime; it shows a tremendous ignorance on the part of our politicians of what working class psychology is. The fact is that it is not the wealthy classes who enjoy and support racing but the great mass of ordinary citizens who are in the main workingman.

The writer, who recently returned from Great Britain, had an opportunity of observing this at the Grand National run last month outside of Liverpool. Thousands after thousands of working men could be seen at Liverpool Station going to Aintree where the race was run, even a liner scheduled to sail to Canada at three o'clock on the day of the race was held back until 9 p. m. so that the passengers could view the race before sailing. This indicates how strong the feeling is in Britain toward the sport of kings and it is unthinkable that the sport of horse racing could be made subject to the same petty regulations and restrictions that exist in Ontario. The British working man would not for one minute allow his liberties in this matter or in any other matter to be curtailed without exerting tremendous opposition against it.

The moral of the British attitude for Ontario workmen is that every effort should be strained to get these iniquitous laws off the statute books and it is the duty of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to pass a resolution to that effect so that the real views of the worker are presented to the Government of Ontario, and the impression dispelled that the Canadian worker is less concerned with the preservation of his liberties than his British brother.

The Consumers Gas Company of Toronto

THERE has been considerable propaganda conducted in the City of Toronto in favor of a publicly owned gas system.

The writer recently had the opportunity of comparing some of the British public owned gas systems with that of Toronto and frankly the advantage is to Toronto consumers.

The cost of gas in Toronto is approximately the same as the average in Great Britain, but the amount consumed by British users in proportion to the population is very small. As a matter of fact it is only in the better class houses that gas is used for cooking and in the smaller towns only a small proportion use gas for lighting. In efficiency and operation the Toronto system is far away ahead; for example, in the City of Glasgow where the gas is supplied by the Glasgow corporation, numerous householders whom the writer interviewed declared that owing to the red tape, mistakes were very often made and when complaints were made, that very little satisfaction could be obtained.

The truth is that even in Great Britain where publicly owned gas systems are compared with privately owned systems, the comparison is all in favor of the latter. There is a keener spirit of public service amongst the employees of private systems that does not seem to exist in the publicly owned systems. There the feeling seems to be that having obtained a city job they are placed for life, therefore no special effort should be exerted to see that the consumers' desires if possible are carried out with promptitude, courtesy and cheerfulness.

After comparison the writer is convinced that Toronto has a gas system second to none in the world.

Unemployment in Canada

ONE would imagine after reading the public statements of Canadian Labor leaders that the volume of unemployment in Canada during the past year was much greater in proportion to the population than that of Great Britain. For the benefit of our readers the "Canadian Labor Press" gives the figures issued by the Labor Department, Ottawa, for the period ending September 1924. It will be seen that contrary to popular rumor, unemployment is decreasing.

Percentage of Unemployed in Canada—1923 and 1924			
1923		1924	
January	7.8	January	1.7
February	6.4	February	7.8
March	6.8	March	6.7
April	4.9	April	5.1
May	4.9	May	7.3
June	3.4	June	5.8
July	2.9	July	5.4
August	2.1	August	6.5
September	2.0	September	5.0
October	4.8		
November	6.2		
December	7.5		

Unemployment figures are based upon the number of unemployed union members, the number of which, for statistical purposes is taken at 150,000. Unorganized labor unemployment is not included in the above figures from the Department of Labor. The department informs us that the ratio of unemployed in unorganized labor is slightly larger.

In the percentage of unemployment, men absent from illness, sickness, strikes and lockouts, is not included.

INJURED WORKERS RECEIVE LARGE SUM AS COMPENSATION

Total benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of March amounted to \$459,201.37, \$396,017.33 of this being for compensation and \$784.04 for medical aid. The benefits issued during the first quarter of this year were \$1,312,136.10, as compared with \$1,529,077.93 in the first quarter of 1924.

The number of accidents reported in March was 4,517, of which 15 were fatal. The total number for the first quarter of the year was 12,655, as compared with 14,144 during the first quarter of 1924. Both the number of accidents and the amount of benefits are considerably less for the first quarter of this year than for the first quarter of last year.

PROTECTION NOT A MATTER OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERN

(From "Industrial Canada")

Any tendency which would seek to make protection a matter of concern to individual industries or groups of industries, without considering the needs of industry as a whole, should be deprecated. Protection is a national policy and only insofar as its scope is nationwide should it be supported. It is true by tinkering with the tariff, governments have reduced the protection accorded to particular interests below the danger point and hardships as between industries have been introduced. But this circumstance does not alter the basic fact that protection is a general policy and should not be approached from the standpoint of the needs of any one industrial group.

A manufacturer, immersed in the affairs of his own industry, and intimately acquainted with its peculiar problems, may perhaps be pardoned for regarding the tariff question from the ground of its application to his particular industry. He realizes that protection is necessary for its well being and continued existence, and he is prepared to work for the retention of adequate protection for it. But he may become indifferent to the difficulties of manufacturers in other fields and, while advocating protection for his own industry, may overlook the necessity of presenting a united front for the general welfare.

There should be team play among manufacturers on this vital matter of protection for industry. Indeed, all Canadians who believe in protection as the essential policy for the development of the country should work together against those forces which are seeking to undermine the protective system. It may be taken for granted that any indication of division among protectionists is eagerly seized upon and used to the detriment of the cause, rendering it all the more important that unity of purpose should prevail.

We believe that the great majority of protectionists are convinced that they must stand or fall together and are prepared to support protection on general principles. If there are those who may appear to regard the question in a more selfish light, let it be hoped that they do so from lack of knowledge of the truth and that they will presently come to realize the absolute inter-dependence of all branches of industry and their relation to the general welfare of the country.

Seek to Place 300,000 Refugees in S.A.

A special commission from the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, is on its way to South America, hoping to find there employment for 300,000 Russian and Argentinian refugees who are destitute and without work in Europe.

The mission is expected to land at Montevideo and begin its work in Uruguay. It is headed by Colonel Proctor, deputy commissioner under Dr. Nansen in the League of Nations' refugee relief work.

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