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Weekly News Letter

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Railway Shopmen In Canada Not Anxious To Declare Strike

LEWIS CALLS ON OPERATORS TO HOLD JOINT CONFERENCE

New York.—Interstate Commerce Commission declared emergency on east of the Mississippi River on railways as first step by the government toward control of coal distribution.

John L. Lewis, head of the striking miners, said that government's "fantastic schemes" to reopen the coal mines had contributed toward a pending fuel famine and renewed invitation to operators to settle the strike by joint conference.

Calling of a special session of the Indiana legislature to repeal the miners' qualification law and to enact such other legislation as necessary to meet the coal strike situation was suggested to Governor McCray.

Kentucky troops are ordered out following alleged threats against non-union men at Fonda.

Coal Imports a Joke.

Importation of British mined bituminous coal to avert a fuel famine among American industries "is so apparently futile and absurd as to constitute a huge joke," John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, asserted today.

TWO MILLION IDLE THROUGH STRIKES

New York.—A pessimistic picture of business conditions resulting from the strikes in the railroad, coal and textile industries of the country is painted with figures included in the weekly review of industrial conditions made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Altogether, over 2,000,000 persons are voluntarily idle through strikes and since the beginning of July, 100,000,000 man-hours of work have been lost each week. With the average wage of labor taken at 50 cents an hour, the wage loss alone since the first of the month has exceeded the rate of over \$8,000,000 a day. This in effect, means a serious contraction in purchasing power, which, in turn, may have its effect on future employment and general business conditions.

The conference board reports a slight increase in the cost of living since May 15, with a 24 per cent. recession from the peak reached in July, 1920.

"Reports of wage changes gathered by the conference board," the review said, "shows that while last month there were more increases than decreases between June 15 and July 15, the number of decreases slightly exceeded the number of increases.

According to the latest Treasury statement the staffs employed in Government Departments on June 1 showed a decrease of 769, as compared with May 1. The decrease in the Labour Ministry was 853. On June 1, 141,833 ex-service men, 43,371 of whom were disabled, were in Government employ.

TO CONSIDER PLAN TO SETTLE STRIKE

Washington.—A meeting of executives of the 148 major railroads of the United States will be called in New York next Tuesday to consider a plan for settling the strike now in progress. T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, announced after a conference with President Harding.

A tentative proposal to terminate the strikers' strike was drawn up at a conference between President Harding and R. M. Jewell, head of the strikers, and other shop craft officials.

Western railway executives reiterated their intention of protecting seniority rights of the strikers who remained at work and those that have been hired since the strike began.

Railroads centering in Chicago reported that transportation conditions were practically normal, and that new employees were being hired in large numbers.

SETTLED IN THREE WEEKS.

Montreal.—"I met the secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia a week ago and he then assured me that the coal strike would be terminated within three weeks—in fact, he said it would have to be. How valuable his statement is, or to what extent he possesses information, I am unable to determine, so I give you his statement for what it is worth." The speaker was Hon. John C. Hutchins, of North Stratford, New Hampshire, Democratic nominee for the governorship of his state, who reached Montreal and afterwards left by the Grand Trunk for Toronto, on his way to San Francisco as a delegate from his state to the biennial convention of the Knights of Pythias, which is to be held there early in August.

GRANT INCREASE IN THE MINERS' WAGES

Sydney, N.S.—A threatened general walkout of the coal miners of Nova Scotia was averted Tuesday, at least until August 15, when the shippers of International Pier, Sydney, accepted an offer of the Dominion Coal Company to increase their possible weekly wages from approximately \$2.50 to \$3.175.

At 1:30 p.m. a vote of 431 to 100 was taken on the offer, which the men's committee and the company were to come to a satisfactory agreement, but it was not until six o'clock that the conference was able to break up with the increase promised by the company. The shippers accepted the offer tonight after three hours' discussion. The new agreement is to stand until August 15, the date on which the executive officers of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, have declared a Nova Scotia coal mine strike will be called if 1921 rates are not restored.

STRIKING MINERS MAY RESUME WORK

New York.—John L. Lewis, head of the striking miners, predicted that an interstate conference "will be arranged within a few days" to permit a resumption of mining.

Governor McCray, Indiana, in a statement addressed to the public, announced that "if the strike is not determined within five days from this date, I will take over one or more mines and supply the whole of Indiana with fuel.

Work of cleaning up mines in the southwestern district for resumption of work was continued.

Seven mines in Pennsylvania resumed operations with the promise of state protection.

William Edward Pollard, the oldest journalist in Hertfordshire, has died at the age of 79. He was known as the "walking journalist," as he covered his engagements on foot. Twenty years ago he walked from Bishop's Stortford to St. Albans, reported a meeting, and walked back the same day, a distance of 88 miles.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION IS NOW LIKELY TO BE CONSTITUTED

REPRESENTATIVES OF MEN SAY THEY ARE NOT ANXIOUS TO GO OUT

The threatened strike of the railway shopmen will not materialize, it was indicated from official sources here, provided arrangements already under way were made effective. The situation, which had been regarded as critical, was relieved when it was understood that a board of arbitration would be fully constituted, and able to meet within a few days. It was stated authoritatively there was every expectation that the board would be functioning by the first of next week.

Whether or not the railways would agree to withholding the wage reductions until after the board of arbitration completed its work could not be ascertained, but it was pointed out that the American railways, such as the Pere Marquette, which were arbitrating the dispute with their Canadian employees, were withholding the reductions pending the decision of their boards. It was assumed from this that the Canadian railroads would take similar action.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, embracing 14,000 of the lower paid men, and of which A. R. Mosher is grand president, had not yet appointed representatives to the two boards authorized to investigate the reductions affecting its members. It was understood tonight that several names were being considered and that the appointments would be made within a few days.

Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, it is announced, has been appointed to represent the Canadian Railway Companies on the Board of Conciliation which will attempt to settle the dispute between the companies and the railway shopmen (division number 4, railway employees department, American Federation of Labor).

James Simpson, of Toronto, has been appointed by the shopmen to act for them, and it now remains to agree upon a chairman.

That the outlook in the Canadian railway situation is a threatening one was indicated by the message conveyed to a mass meeting at the Labor Temple of the Railway Shopmen of the Toronto district. The message was a warning to the local shopmen to hold themselves in readiness for a strike call on short notice and was conveyed by John Bruce, general organizer for the Plumbers and Steamfitters, who came direct for the purposes, from the meeting at Montreal of division number four of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor on which he represents his craft.

WILL ORDER STRIKE IF THE RAILWAYS REDUCE WAGES

Montreal.—Although the union officials on number 4 division, Railway Shopmen of Canada, were not disposed to give out any figures with regard to strike ballots which are now being counted, and which are arriving in Montreal from all parts of Canada, an official statement issued here declares that a strike has been authorized and will be declared "should the railways carry out their threat to reduce wages."

It is probable that detailed ballot figures will be announced some time during tomorrow.

Vice-President's Statement.

The official statement is issued under the signature of Jas. Somerville, vice-president, International Association of Machinists, and after recounting at some length the steps leading up to the present position states that the railways through the Canadian Railway Association have "fouted" the Dominion law by putting the wage reduction into operation before the board of conciliation had even commenced its hearings and claims that

MEMORIAL TO A GREAT EXPLORER

Fur Post To Be Re-Built Will Be Facsimile of Old Time Building.

The Hudson Bay Fort now being built on Lake Windermere on the spot where David Thompson, the trader, surveyor and explorer, pitched the first white man's camp in this locality over 100 years ago, will be completed this summer. It is planned to open on August 30 of the present year, this facsimile of the original trading post named Kootenay House, founded by the explorer in 1807. The memorial fort will consist of a large log building, surrounded by bastion towers. The central structure will be used partly as a museum for Indian relics and local antiquities and partly as a recreation hall for Lake Windermere camp, a new resort. A number of those interested in the early exploration of the west have already signified their intention of being present at the opening ceremonies in August.

Mention of the name of David Thompson would convey little meaning to the average Canadian, and yet no one did more in his day to open up new trade routes through the hitherto unknown defiles of the Canadian Rockies and to apply scientific map making to the geographical exploration of the west. His day was over a hundred years ago, when the fur trade was almost entirely in the hands of two great companies, the Hudson's Bay Company, with headquarters in England, and the Northwest Company, with headquarters in Montreal.

David Thompson was a charity school boy who went out to Canada in 1784 at the age of 14 years to take service in the Hudson's Bay Company. Thirteen years later he joined the rival Northwest company, which offered him greater facilities for survey and exploration. The first trading post established by a white man west of the Rockies in what is now known as British Columbia was erected by David Thompson, on the shores of Lake Windermere, in July, 1807, and the opening up to civilization of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers was largely due to his enterprise during the succeeding years. All this time he was making surveys and supplying the frontiers of the government and railway maps of today. From 1816 to 1826 he was engaged by the British government in surveying and defining the boundary line between Canada and the United States from Lower Canada to the Lakes of the Woods.

Died in Poverty.

At the age of 87, he died in poverty at Montreal, where his remains lie buried without a monument in Mount Royal cemetery. Yet so accurate were his records and surveys that when in 1857 the Canadian government desired to publish a map of western Canada they had to fall back on the map made by David Thompson in 1813.

While he was engaged as a fur trader, says his biographer, J. B. Tyrrell, Thompson travelled more than 50,000 miles in canoe, on horseback and on foot through what was then an uncharted country. His ambition was to determine and delineate the physical features of the whole of northwestern America. His surveys were not merely rough sketches, but were careful traverses made by a

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Some 40,000 shopmen on all Canadian railways are affected by the decision to strike. The action follows on the posting of notices by the Canadian Railway Association, effective last Sunday, of reductions in wages ranging from 2 to 5 cents an hour. The men have called for a board of conciliation, under the Industrial Disputes Act, and have named their representatives to the board. So far no action has been taken by the railways in connection with the board.

LABOR AT THE SOO IS IN GOOD DEMAND

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—There is an active demand for men for various kinds of work these days, according to Mr. F. Campbell, of the Government Employment Bureau. The farmers around the Soo, the companies developing properties in the gold districts, and the lumber companies are all in search of men. While the opening of the steel plant has reduced the unemployment to a large extent, there are still quite a number of men who are in the city looking for work. Some of these are more or less particular as to the sort of work they want and others do not want to take jobs out of the city, usually because their families are here.

With the harvest season at hand many of the farmers around the Soo are in need of help. The demand for domestic and hotel help, both in and out of the Soo, is surprising, and the bureau has been swamped within the past few weeks with inquiries for domestic help of all kinds. In the lumbering and logging world there are vacant positions close to the city for many men. River drivers are needed to take the logs down the river and Mr. Campbell had had to import laborers from outside points to fill the vacancies.

MONTEAL STRIKE LASTED TWO DAYS

Montreal.—Several thousand clothing workers gathered in the Monument National here Wednesday afternoon and were informed by Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and other union officials, that a definite agreement had been arrived at between them and the principal clothing manufacturers in Montreal. The general strike of the clothing workers was therefore virtually concluded after lasting barely two days.

The strike was called as a protest against what the workers called unfair methods by certain manufacturers through contracting work to non-union shops where the union workers had to compete against cheap labor. Henceforth, under the terms of the agreement reached today, contracts will be sent to union shops only.

Items of Interest from Overseas

TO TACKLE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

London.—In the lobby of the Commons, it was learned, with reference to the cabinet committee on unemployment, the appointment of which was announced by Premier Lloyd George, that the new committee will deal with the wider aspects of the problem while the old cabinet committee, under Sir Alfred Mond, deals with the local aspects and the various palliative measures.

The new committee, of which Premier Lloyd George is chairman and Sir Lansing Workington Evans is vice-chairman, will examine into the various causes of unemployment especially those connected with the loss or lack of markets abroad and also will devote attention to the stress of settlement schemes which they will endeavor to get into full and effective operation.

It is understood, in view of the growth of population as disclosed by the census and the diminished home markets, the ministers attach great importance to the development of the settlement scheme in the overseas Dominions. The settlement scheme was brought into being by legislation adopted in the present session.

ENGINEERS' VOTE IN FAVOR OF STRIKE

London.—The possibility of trouble in the engineering industry is imminent.

The Ballot of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the National Union of Foundry Workers and the National Federation of General Workers has resulted in a vote of 43,937 for and 79,990 against acceptance of the employers' proposal to reduce the wages by three instalments of five shillings and sixpence each in the next three months beginning July 31.

ARGENTINE WORKERS TO AMALGAMATE

In order to form a united front against the National Conference of Industry recently organized by Argentine employers, the metal workers in the South American country are planning the amalgamation of all allied unions in the metal industry. The movement includes the various unions of engineers, blacksmiths, foundry workers, bronze workers and tinmiths, as well as the unskilled employees of the industry.

A very similar action was taken by the recent United Labor Congress held at Buenos Aires, which voted to organize the workers by industries in order to centralize their power, for the reason that craft unions have been unable to carry on an effective fight against the monopoly of capital.

From the local industrial unions regional labor federations are to be formed which will bind together all the workers in a given locality for common action.

WORKERS ADOPT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Central Union of German Workers' Councils announces the opening of lecture courses covering the subjects of political science, industrial economics, political science and national conservatism. [These courses will be given on a standardized plan in a large number of German cities. They will consist of weekly lectures, which will be open to all workers, regardless of trade or union affiliation, for the small fee of one mark per lecture.

SOVIET ORGANIZERS AID PERSIAN WORKERS

Reports from Tehran reveal that, following the recent treaty between Persia and Soviet Russia, over 25,000 Persian workers have been organized into a national labor federation, with the assistance of Russian labor leaders. The new Persian federation has affiliated with the Moscow Trade Union International.

OUT-FORDS HENRY

Lord Northcliffe, who owns, more daily newspapers in Britain than any other one man, some months ago introduced the five-day week into London journalism. He has now gone a step farther by establishing a four-day week for editorial workers, on the ground that the great pressure under which these men work justifies ample time for rest and recreation.

Lord Northcliffe has also withdrawn from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association because its members insisted on cutting the wages of printers. He has issued a statement entitled "Newspapers and Their Men" in which he claims that "capitalists ignorant of Fleet Street (newspaper headquarters) dictate terms to those who have spent their lives trying to understand the complex questions of a newspaper."

A few more enlightened employers like Lord Northcliffe and Henry Ford and the industrial world will run with less friction.

WAR ON UNIONS

The Government's intentions in regard to the Trade Union Amendment Bill are not yet declared.

J. R. Clynes remarked to our Lobby correspondent that he could not imagine the Government lending itself to the destruction of the art of arrangement which was done in 1913 when the present law received the assent of all parties, the Bill passing its third reading without a division.

"Surely," he added, "even this Government could not be so mean as to deprive the poorest of political parties of its main financial support."

BLOWS AT CONGRESS.

Paris.—A scene of violence marked the session of the first annual congress of the revolutionary C.G.T. (Confederation General du Travail), held at St. Etienne.

Following an Anarchist reference to "the crimes of Lenin," a free fight took place between Anarchists and Communists.—Central News.



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THE COAL SITUATION

The coal situation in Canada is likely to be serious this coming winter and every municipality will be well advised to take stock of its position so that, should the Government have to take action, its needs will be a matter of record rather than of conjecture. During the war the Fuel Controller got together valuable data affecting the Dominion at large which, in another emergency, will be of the greatest assistance, but conditions are ever changing and many modifications are possible that will help to see Canada through a crisis.

That English and Welsh coal is being sent to the United States in large quantities is freely stated, with what truth we are not able to say. If so it appears that the United States authorities are not as optimistic about the situation as, apparently, we are on this side of the border. The United States can, and will, place an embargo on coal if necessary and Canada's position will at once become critical. Domestic coal might to some extent ease the situation if transportation is made before the winter sets in, but past experience has shown that, even under the most favorable conditions, the domestic supply does not nearly meet the demand.

English and Welsh coal would undoubtedly be of the greatest assistance, but the orders must be placed forthwith as the production for export is limited and later under winter conditions freight from the seaboard to inland points would be a serious factor in settling the price to the consumer. A further danger is that the British miner may take the attitude that coal exported to the States or Canada is calculated to "break the strike." Such a decision would mean either an embargo on British mined coal or more labor trouble which we think Great Britain would go far to avoid.

All things considered we think that the position is serious and that any steps taken now to assure the winter supply of coal will be as desirable as, we hope, they prove unnecessary.

BOLSHEVIK CAMPAIGN IN CANADA

Without in any way claiming prescience we are justified in recalling that every statement we have made with regard to the activities of the Bolsheviki Workers' Party in Canada has been justified by events.

In many Canadian papers our articles have been either reproduced or taken almost wholly as the basis for anti-Bolsheviki editorials. We appreciate the recognition and shall from time to time afford our friends more opportunities of helping to scotch what is a real and imminent danger.

Meanwhile, we would advise those whose ideals are not dictated from Moscow to study the reports of Canadian Labor Organizations. They substantiate everything we have said concerning the inside attack on the Unions.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

Canada has reason to feel pleased over the vote in the British House of Commons on Monday when a majority of the members in the chamber went on record in favor of removing the embargo on Canadian cattle which has existed for some thirty years. It is not only from the commercial viewpoint that Canada rejoices but it is in a greater degree, a matter of congratulation that an unfair stigma has been removed from one of the big industries in the Dominion. The embargo was first instituted because of one lone Canadian steer being found with pneumonia in a shipment to England and in spite of all efforts of Dominion officials, the British government has permitted the idea to prevail that Canadian cattle were debarred from being finished in the British Isles because of disease. This idea prevailed although the proponents for the cattle embargo were on record as admitting that it was not a question of fighting contagion but rather that the big stock breeders of England were afraid of competition. Even the plea that the entry of Canadian cattle would make for cheaper meat for the poorer classes carried little weight as against the organized efforts of the big interests. However Canada has been justified in its stand by the vote in the British house and even if the bill to be introduced at the fall session be defeated, the soundness and quality of Canadian beef has received an endorsement that is pleasing to all conversant with the long drawn out battle for justice.

ONTARIO NOT TO VOTE UNTIL 1923

Ontario will not have a provincial election until one year from this fall. Premier Drury, speaking at the U.F.O. picnic at Oro, Simcoe County, Wednesday afternoon, said his government would cling to office until the legal expiration of its term. The premier made his announcement in the course of a speech in which he expressed the belief that his group had grown in prestige during its term of office.

"Some newspapers are speculating as to the date for the next election," Hon. Mr. Drury remarked, adding, "there will be no provincial election this year. I do not believe in a snap

verdict. The government will go to the people at the expiration of its term."

The premier intimated in regard to the timber commission probe that the case was not yet. Over a million dollars, he stated, had been recovered from the timber companies, but he further averred, the government had still many claims that had so far not been entered and which would greatly swell this total.

Correct this sentence: "The man's stenographer was beautiful and his wife was not jealous."

The consumer wonders at times if it wouldn't be a good plan to nationalize the miners and mine owners at least.

It Measures Up in Tea Quality

100% of its Selling Cost

"SALADA"

TEA

"STANDARD" THE WORLD OVER

BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

Saw Coming of Railways.

Mrs. F. M. A. Garrett, of Anerley, Eng., has just celebrated her 105th birthday.

Born on July 6, 1817, in the reign of George III, she has lived under six Sovereigns.

She was nearly a grown woman before there were such things as rail ways.

Living in a house at Oak Grove, she is attended by her two grand-daughters. Though she is deaf, she has excellent sight, and can see a pin or a needle on the floor. Her signature is still accepted by the bank, and she insists upon having the same food as the rest of the family.

One important member of the family is Timmy, a fine tabby cat. He sits at table with the rest, and has a plate and cup to himself.

Mrs. Garrett is still handsome, and must have been a remarkably pretty woman in her youth. She rises at eleven o'clock each morning, and walks, with assistance, down two flights of stairs. She is greatly interested in Mr. Lloyd George, and is much concerned about affairs in Ireland, where she has many friends.

Congratulations have streamed upon her, and there have been several birthday cakes to celebrate the occasion.

Alnwick Castle Closed.

Alnwick Castle, the famous seat of the Duke of Northumberland, is to be closed.

The duke is at present in France. He has decided to retain only a few rooms in the castle for use when he and the duchess are in the north. The rest will be shut up.

The shooting on the estate is to be let.

It has been long known from the duke's own speeches that he has felt severely the effects of the taxation and high costs which have followed the war.

Already he has sold many of his northern properties.

This wholesale measure of retrenchment will be greatly regretted in Northumberland and by the townspeople of Alnwick. It is feared that the step will entail the discharge of estate employees.

Alnwick Castle has been the home of the Percys since early in the fourteenth century.

It has been said of this mediaeval fortification that "its huge mass and picturesque skyline . . . entitle it to rank with the best of its kind."

Wipe Out Shams in London.

One of the healthiest symptoms of the nation's gradual return to pre-war duties is the new campaign against shams.

Once again London, Eng., is giving the lead, with its big scheme to wipe out twenty-two areas where poor people are living in shockingly insanitary conditions, where children infected with disease from birth are growing up to maturity to rear in their turn mental and physical degenerates. During the war this problem, one of the gravest affecting national welfare, had perforce to be thrust into the background. To-day the evil, accentuated by eight years' compulsory neglect, is to be tackled fearlessly and thoroughly in London, and it is hoped that the big provincial centres will follow the lead which is now given to them.

Some 30,000 people will be housed during the alteration.

Legislation has paved the way for this great reform. Under the Town Planning Act of 1919 slum areas can be acquired on reasonable terms. It only needs the impetus of strong public opinion to hasten on its early and effective use.

Mr. Thomas' Triumph.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., is neither to give up his Privy Councilship nor to resign his position as general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

This was the decision of the railwaymen's conference at Bradford, when a resolution calling on Mr. Thomas to take one of either of these courses was defeated by seventy-six votes to three.

The amendment further opposed the attack on the leadership of Mr. Thomas, and pointed out that his position of Privy Councilship had been conferred on him for distinguished services to the State.

In the discussion Mr. Thomas was accused of having broken up the Labour Triple Alliance on "Black Friday," when the railwaymen withdrew during the miners' dispute with the owners.

Mr. Thomas, in his reply, challenged the members to demand the rank and file, and they would be told that on "Black Friday" not only did he do the right thing, but, by his action, he saved the railwaymen from disaster. (Loud cheers.)

He declared that he had been vilified, attacked, and abused because he stood up for the interests of the railwaymen.

Cancer Not Hereditary.

Research and experiments by med-

ical men in connection with cancer have led to the conclusion that this disease is not hereditary.

Such was the statement made by the coroner at a Poplar inquest.

He was referring to the death of Mrs. Selma Reid, wife of a Bow tradesman, who, while under the delusion that she was suffering from cancer—from which her mother had died—committed suicide by inhaling coal gas.

A post-mortem examination had shown that she was not suffering from that malady, and the verdict was "Suicide while of unsound mind."

In America, added the coroner, the life insurance companies had discovered that, among insured people, who had a family history of cancer, the death-rate was actually below the average.

Devilvle Wood Memorial.

Developments have followed a meeting held a year ago in London. A committee was then formed to arrange for a suitable memorial in Devilvle Wood, the place which, of the battlefields of France and Flanders, is the one most associated with the troops from South Africa.

Devilvle Wood was bought by the Government of the Union of South Africa, but the cost of restoring the surroundings and of erecting a memorial is being met by voluntary contributions. About £25,000 will be required for that purpose.

The committee is now collecting that amount. Communications and subscriptions should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Devilvle Wood Memorial Committee, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London.

Tolled for Iron Duke.

Sir Frederick Bridge, acknowledging a presentation from the Royal Choral Society in the Royal Albert Hall, made the interesting statement that his public career began when at Rochester Cathedral he tolled the bell for the great Duke of Wellington.

He helped blind Fred to toll the bell on that occasion, and had since played the Dead March over nearly every great man who had died here during the past fifty years.

Sir Frederick is retiring after twenty-six years' service as conductor of the society.

Gone Up In Smoke.

Including £2,750,000 left by Mr. H. H. Wills, of Bristol, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who died in May last, a total of £17,146,499 has been left by six members of the Wills family who have died since 1909.

The largest was that of Mr. H. O. Wills, who in 1911 left over £5,800,000.

Mr. H. H. Wills left £500,000 to his wife, with absolute power of disposal, and also directed that his "best securities" a sufficient sum should be set aside to bring her income up to £20,000 a year.

After making a large number of bequests—George H. Stokes, Mr. Wills' butler, got £1,000, the cook and the parlourmaid £500, and other servants smaller sums—he directed that the residue of his estate should be divided into 200 parts and distributed among various charities and institutions.

It would appear that the total amount eventually passing for charitable purposes will be about one and a half millions, while each of the shares in the residuary estate will eventually be of the value of over £7,000. Out of the residue of the estate about a million and a quarter is payable to the Government in either estate or legacy duty.

British Ships for Rio.

When the centenary of Brazilian Independence is celebrated with, among other things, an exhibition at Rio, two British battleships will represent Great Britain.

This is largely the result of a deputation headed by Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., which waited on the Prime Minister and pointed out the importance of Britain participating, as the other naval Powers intended doing, in the celebration.

Sir Charles Sykes, in introducing the deputation, pointed out that such expenditure would be a fruitful investment for the furtherance of the country's trade interests, and would therefore, in the long run, be the true economy.

On the occasion of the visit of Mr. George, in Parliament, the Government had decided that H.M. ships Hood and Bepales would be sent to represent the British Empire at the celebration. The cost, he added, would be a little over £50,000.

On Grape Juice Too.

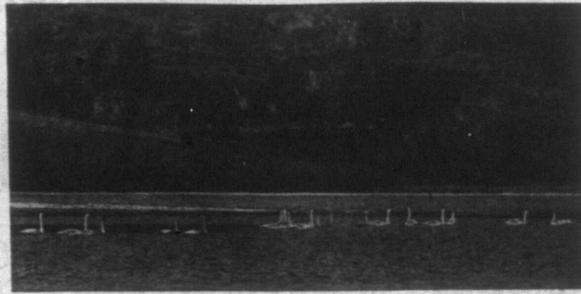
How a man died after drinking four half-pints of pure grape red wine was told at a Liverpool (Yorkshire) inquest.

Evidence was given that a miner, named Percy Naylor, of Roberttown Working Men's Club about noon, fell asleep, and died at eight p.m., without having awakened.

A doctor stated that death was due to acute alcoholic poisoning, and the inquest was adjourned for an analysis of the wine.

Love is the quality that makes a young man think his sweetest beautiful even while filling her face with a hot dog.

A FLOCK OF TRUMPETER SWANS



Trumpeter Swans, heretofore believed virtually extinct, have been found in flocks in Western Canada and are under the protection of the Canadian National Parks Branch.

HOSPITAL STANDARDIZATION

By DR. M. T. MacEACHERN

Director of Hospital Standardization for Canada.

Hospital standardization is a nationwide and international movement, carried on under the auspices of the American College of Surgeons, whose membership includes representatives from Canada and the United States, and is Pan-American in nature, having for its object better hospitals for the sick, better service to patients in the hospitals, and the better practice of medicine generally. It is the outcome of investigations made some ten or twelve years ago by experts when it was found that hospitals generally, outside of teaching institutions, were markedly inefficient in the service they were able to render the patient when ill. They lacked records of their patients and work, they lacked the necessary diagnostic and special treatment facilities and they lacked such medical organization and procedure as would provide the necessary control, check up or audit on the professional side of the hospital or medical results. Investigation experts, realizing the great importance of this, finally evolved an international and universal standard for hospitals, which sets forth a fundamental service and procedure which any institution which calls itself a hospital should adopt and provide each and every patient entering therein for treatment.

The purpose of the Hospital Standardization movement is to present the detailed programme of its standard to all hospitals of fifty beds and over in Canada and the United States. Hence, for five years in both countries the programme has been presented to the hospitals in a clear, simple, comprehensive, and practical manner. It has been presented in person by experienced hospital experts sent out from headquarters, and already all hospitals in Canada and the United States of one hundred beds and over have been reviewed and reported on for the fifth time, and those of 50 to 100 beds the visitor looks over the hospital, analyzing its service in terms of the standard laid down. He assists the hospital management and governing board in getting the programme well under way if they so desire, because after all it must be remembered that this is a voluntary movement, and it is for the hospital to accept or reject as they wish. It is a service offered to all hospitals without costing them one cent, for the whole programme is financed through philanthropic endeavor.

All institutions reaching the standard are admitted to the list of "Approved Hospitals," published annually all over the continent, and this year the announcement will be made on Oct. 23, from Boston, where the congress of the American college of surgeons will be in session, dealing with matters pertaining to hospital service, scientific medicine and other matters.

The list of approved hospitals is today found to be a decided advantage to persons choosing institutions to go to when ill, to governmental, municipal, and philanthropic bodies when responding to requests for financial assistance, to medical students when seeking internships, and to parents when selecting a training school for nurses for their daughters to train in. Indeed it is now being recognized more and more as a hospital guide for the necessary control, check up or audit on the professional side of the hospital or medical results. Investigation experts, realizing the great importance of this, finally evolved an international and universal standard for hospitals, which sets forth a fundamental service and procedure which any institution which calls itself a hospital should adopt and provide each and every patient entering therein for treatment.

The popularity and acceptance of the programme is well illustrated by the following figures showing the progress of the movement between the years 1918 to 1921. During these four years only hospitals of 100 beds and over in Canada and the United States were reported on, and we find in 1918 only 89 out of 697 such hospitals were eligible for the approved list. In 1919 this number increased to 189. In 1920 there were 404 on the list and last year, 1921, no less than 576 had reached the goal. This year hospitals of 50 beds and over will be listed and from present indications there will be very few which will not measure up to the requirements.

Finally, this whole movement, to accomplish its high ideal of service to the patient, desires to stimulate all-round co-operation, co-operation amongst the officials and various members of the hospital staff, co-operation amongst the members of the governing board or body, co-operation amongst the doctors attending the hospital, and co-operation amongst and between the various groups interested or connected with the institution, all working on a common objective, or perspective—the patient, the best care of the patient socially and scientifically, for after all the main aim, in terms of patient health, is the product of the big human repair shop known as the hospital.

French bayonets are being sold in England as poker. Burglars are complaining bitterly that this will mean a stab in the dark.

"Typists, as a rule, are the most attractive of business girls," writes an industrial magnate. Anyhow, they generally click.

Too Much to Ask.—He—"Will you love me if I give up all my bad habits?" She—"But, George, how could you expect me to love a perfect stranger?"—London Opinion.

Of course profanity is wicked, but what is one to do when a fly skids over one's bald spot at 5 a.m.?

The modern man thinks he is roughing it when he wears a soft collar and drives the open car.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

Undoubtedly the most direct way we can serve not only our race but humanity at large is by employing our talents in the service of our own Dominion, and, second, the people of the great Empire of which Canada forms a part. Furthermore, if our service is to count for anything we must make ourselves fit for the task. We must be fit of body, for no race of weaklings can hold an empire; we must make ourselves fit for the ignorant or untrained men cannot hold an empire; we must be fit of soul, for no selfish race can hold an empire.—W. Everard Edmonds in Canadian Magazine.

THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly stored with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indentured in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking these bays have been erected charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood. An entire season may be spent in exploring the Lake of Bays and her sister lakes, and you may choose for your excursions, according to personal desire, canoe, sailing craft, motorboat or steamer. There is also the widest choice of vacation pastimes—bathing, golfing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, etc. Perfumed by millions of pines, invigorating breezes blow across these lakes, providing a real tonic that is "easy to take." The average altitude is about one thousand feet above sea level. The Lake of the Grand Trunk, 148 miles north of Toronto. A handsomely illustrated booklet telling you all about this lovely district sent free on application to H. E. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

Smarty Smithers.

Smarty Smithers bought an auto, and he started out to ride, with his registration number and a cigarette besides. And he climbed the hills and mountains in his phaeton each day, going down into the valley of sometimes upon his way. Smarty Smithers was a fellow who believed in driving fast, but he never had to worry in regard to fines at last, for his dad had lots of money and he paid them for his son; any time 'twas necessary, he could pay another one! Smarty Smithers was delighted when he stepped upon the gas, heading off the other fellow, who was trying hard to pass! As his Daddy owned the road, so he drove along the centre, road-hog methods were his code! So the motorist behind him had to follow with delay, till he turned around the corner at the parting of the way. Smarty Smithers reached the crossing as the train was coming in, and he heard the whistle blowing there amid the smoke and din! He believed in taking chances, so he never stopped at all, till he reached the middle section, then, his engine seemed to stall! There's a reason why he's never driven from that ray to this! You can ask the undertaker for a full analysis.

Lost Car.—"Where is the car?" demanded Mrs. Diggs.

"Dear me!" ejaculated Professor Diggs. "Did I take the car out?"

"You certainly did. You drove it to town."

"How odd! I remember now that after I got out I turned around to thank the gentleman who gave me the lift and wondered where he had gone."—The American Legion Weekly.

If there is any virtue in reciprocity there is no reason why the people shouldn't feel a profound contempt for politicians.

Correct.—"Tommy," asked the teacher, "what can you tell me of America's foreign relations at the present time?"

"They're all broke," answered the brightest boy in the class.—The American Legion Weekly.

Etymological Bigtry.—"How 'yer

AN INN BY THE ZAMBESI

At a Hotel in the Hippo and Crocodile Country, Victoria Falls, with its 400-Foot Sheet of Water a Mile and a Quarter Wide.

From the casual letter of an Englishwoman, Miss Rosalind Fowler, has been extracted this thrilling description of a fall infinitely greater even than Niagara. Miss Fowler's letter, written at the Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, was addressed to her brother, C. P. L. Fowler, of the Winnipeg Boy Scout district council, and reads as follows:

We felt thrilled at starting on the last stage of our journey and still more when very early on Friday morning, we saw the spray from the falls miles before we got there. As you get nearer you hear the roar like the roar of the sea on a rough night at Scarborough.

This is quite a swank hotel—up-to-date civilization in the remote wilds; electric light, telephone, hot baths, elaborate cooking, etc., while outside you are still liable to see hippos and crocodiles, though they are getting scarce just here, and the hippos have been purposely shot out as they were so troublesome, upsetting canoes, etc. You hear baboons barking and monkeys chattering. Gertrude, going out early yesterday morning, found herself surrounded by a troop of baboons—fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and children, and thought it wisest to retreat. They are not nice beasts to be attacked by.

The falls are almost beyond belief, quite beyond description; they are so tremendous and wonderful. Do you realize that the Zambesi is 1 1/2 miles (Marble Arch to Tottenham Court road), and that it drops sheer down 400 feet? Niagara is a trifle to it. Of course, you can never see the whole at once, and the spray is so much that sometimes it hides a whole slice of it. Then the wind shifts or the sun shines from a cloud, and you see a great mass of tumbling water, one cataract or fall on another. Each has its own name.

The river falls into a chasm 400 feet deep, and you can walk along the cliffs on the south side, facing the falls, where the spray is so thick that it is like walking in a very heavy rain. You are advised to wear your oldest clothes, and well you may, but a Burberry can stand a lot. We did this walk this morning, and I wish we could do it again, but we can't get soaked twice today, nor early tomorrow just before we start.

There are other walks where you can get a view of a part of the falls without getting so wet, especially the Eastern Cataract or the Devil's Cataract on the west, and the view from the bridge of the water swirling out of the Boiling Pot and the spray rising from the fall beyond, is quite worth coming to see. I wish we could get to Livingstone Island, just on the edge of the fall, but the river is too full at this time of year, and they won't take you. It is really better to come about July, as one can do more and as there is less spray you can see better, but that was impossible for me, and, anyway, I am quite content. Only a small minority of the human race has seen this wonderful sight, and no white man before Livingstone discovered it in 1855. The natives knew it, of course. They call it Mose-o-Kanya, "The Snake that Souds."

Watching the falls is, to me, the greatest attraction, but there are others. One afternoon we went up the Zambesi in a canoe, attended by four native boys, and had tea on an island, and yesterday we spent the day in an excursion by motor launch. They first take you across, and some way up the river to a landing stage, whence you are pushed on trolleys on a little line up to Livingstone. There we spent some time and brought a few native curios and enjoyed the thought that we were really in the heart of Africa. Then we had lunch on board and went on again upstream to Kainbar Island, where we landed and found the red "lucky beans" that you only get here, and generally by boat from natives; then down to Kalai Island, where we had tea, and so home. The only disappointment was that we saw no crocodiles or hippos—in fact, there is little visible life of any kind. The vegetation along the banks and on the islands is tropical but away from the river it is the same kind of bush as is in the Transvaal, except that here and there (as between here and Bulawayo) there are teak forests. We were rather surprised that it was not everywhere more tropical, but I suppose it is the altitude—over 4,500 feet.

The costume of the young Englishman in Rhodesia consists of a shirt with sleeves cut short, and very short pants (khaki color). Besides this, as a protection against the sun, two hats or a helmet; and against snakes, thick boots and gaiters. In the evening white shirts and shorts.

"A Scotsman knows how to spend New Year's Day," writes an Aberdeen. Thus disposing of the fallacious belief that a true Scotsman knows nothing on that particular day.

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



Baby Gina, juvenile star of France, whose ambition is to vamp Jackie Coogan.



Officers of the New Beach women's war canoe crew. Left to right: Eva Stewart, secretary; Marion Smith, stroke; Elena Ronnelle, treasurer; Rita O'Halloran, captain; Myrtle Ochs, assistant captain.



Edwin Rayfield has traveled from California to New York to identify his collie whose ownership is the subject of a lawsuit.



Boys and girls attend funeral of their pet in Washington's cemetery for dogs.



Different nationalities as interpreted in bathing costumes at California's "Feast of Nations." From left to right: Holland, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Spain.



George Howard plays an unusual shot in the United States open golf tournament.



President Ebert of Germany at the funeral of Walter Rathenau.



The Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Larkin leaving Westminster Abbey after placing Canadian colors on Wolfe's Monument. Canon Cody can be seen at the back in front of the bewigged gentlemen.



Mlle. Mistinguette, French stage star, now in New York, places a value of a million dollars in her legs.



A giant meteorite weighing 3,306 pounds which fell in Arizona.



Irene Castle and Krug back from Europe.



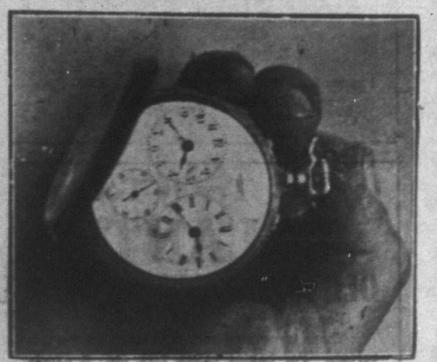
FINALISTS FOR JUNIOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA. On the left Bud Thomas, of Ottawa, who won the final by 6-2, 6-2 from J. E. Percoll, of Guelph, shown on the right. Thomas won the Ontario championship honors at Ottawa last week and is a center.



A Persian novelty in millinery.



The fire brigade of Fairfax, California, is comprised of women.



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DEVELOPMENT OF A STRONGER NATIONAL SPIRIT IS URGED

The Native Sons of Canada, an organization formed in British Columbia on much the same lines as the United Order of Canadians, has recently taken active steps looking to the development of a stronger national spirit. They have adopted a new national anthem, invited designs for a new Canadian flag, and passed strong resolutions against appeals to the Privy Council, against continuance of the cattle embargo and in favour of cancelling the war debts to Canada and all nations that will disarm.

THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

The Muskoka region of the "Highlands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (Signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, mountains above sea level—gives splendid atmospheric conditions. Muskoka spreads its manifold charms to blue skies flecked with soft, white clouds. It is a delectable land, brilliant with rich coloring, its air pungent with the fragrance of the pines, its waters cool and clear; moreover, a land of many pleasures, offering a wide variety of health-giving, open-air sports and pastimes suited to all ages. There are about 100 hotels in the district that cater to those of modest taste as well as to those who are most fastidious. The Canadian National Grand Trunk Railway has issued a handsomely illustrated booklet with list of hotels and which can be had free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

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TRIDENT enclosed gear train construction does not decrease the efficiency of the Trident Breakable Bottom. The protective compound, having a lower freezing point than water, still further reduces the likelihood of damage to the gear train. Exhaustive tests under service conditions have proved these statements. NEPTUNE METAL CO., LTD., 1196 King St. West, Toronto, AGENTS: Walsh & Charles, 66 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Maritime Provinces—Jas. Robertson Company, St. John, N.B. British Columbia—Gordon & Belyea, 148 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.

Walsh & Charles, 66 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Maritime Provinces—Jas. Robertson Company, St. John, N.B. British Columbia—Gordon & Belyea, 148 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.



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Dr. Chase's Ointment

order and is the author of the new national anthem which he read at the banquet of the Grand Council at Victoria on July 1st. The words of this anthem, music for which is being prepared, are given below. The Native Sons of Canada propose to extend their order to other parts of the country.

The desirability of this country establishing a final court of appeal of its own was expressed in the following resolution passed by the Grand Council at its first annual meeting.

Privy Council Appeals. "Resolved:—That the time has arrived in the national development of our native land when the present out-of-date system of taking legal appeals to the Privy Council in London should be entirely abolished because of the delay and great expense it always involves, and hence it may be, and often is, used as a means of oppression by rich and powerful suitors against the poor and weak; and also because in any event, and above all, it is a humiliating obstacle to the national development of Canada, which has reached a state of mental development where it can (and ought to) provide its own judges to interpret its own laws much better than the judges of any other country can do.

"And be it further resolved, that such further additions (regardless of politics) with adequate salaries, should be made to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada as may be necessary to make that tribunal of the judicial strength and prestige which should exist in the case of a national supreme court which is in all respects final.

"And be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Justice, to the Attorney Generals of all the provinces and to the Secretary of the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg, and to the Registrar of the Privy Council at Downing Street, London."

Cattle Embargo. The cattle embargo is dealt with in the following resolution: "Whereas—during the Imperial War Conference in London, in 1917, the British Government unconditionally promised the Government of Canada that the unjust embargo upon our cattle for many years maintained on the false pretext of disease should be removed after the war was over, but that over three and a half years have elapsed since the armistice, yet the embargo is still enforced; Therefore,

"Be it resolved:—That in the opinion of this council the British government should be promptly and finally notified that its solemn promise made to Canada must not any longer be treated by it as a mere 'scrap of paper', and that if there is any further delay in the redemption of that promise then the existing customs preference in favor of British goods will be withdrawn."

The question of the foreign war loans was also considered and the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas Canada has lent large sums to various nations in Europe, including France, Belgium, Roumania and Greece, which with accrued interest amount, so far as can be ascertained, to about sixty-five millions of dollars;

"And whereas the said and other nations in Europe are maintaining great standing armies to an extent exceeding by almost a million bayonets those maintained in Europe before the great war, and are otherwise evincing unmistakable militaristic inclinations in Europe and are actually engaging in warfare, as by the Greeks against the Turks;

"Be it resolved:—That the said debtor nations be notified that unless they disarm (like Canada) to an absolute and genuine minimum without delay, then the said loans must be repaid so that the much needed money may be beneficially used in works of construction in Canada, instead of wasted in further deeds of destruction in Europe."

"And be it further resolved—That though Canada has not obtained and does not desire to obtain any

material benefits of increased territory, or tribute, or oil or other concessions, out of the said war, she should be prepared as a contribution to international humanity and the restoration of peace and harmony in the world to forego all the said debts in favor of each and every nation that will disarm as aforesaid, and moreover, should waive all claims of indemnities or reparations against all of our recent disarmed enemies."

Honor J. S. Ewart. The Grand Council also went on record as being in favor of strict health and language tests for immigrants and the seeking of settlers who would enter the basic industries of the country, and in opposition of Asiatic immigration. That council also expressed its "admiring appreciation of the very able, sincere and courageous work so long done by our distinguished fellow Canadian, Mr. John S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, in the cause of Canadian nationality."

The new national anthem written by Mr. Justice Martin and adopted by the order is as follows:

Canada, Our Canada! 1 Hail, stately country of our sires! To Thee we light the altar fires, Ne'er to be quenched until life expires,

Canada, our Canada! Chorus—Canada, we hail Thee! Whoever may assail Thee, Never shall we fail Thee, Canada, our Canada!

2 Each true son's heart glows with the flame, Of patriot pride to see Thy name, Writ large upon the roll of fame, Canada, our Canada!

3 From East to 'St. Elias' towers, The cry comes through th' awakened hours— "Arise, assert Thy manhood's powers, Canada, our Canada

4 The time has come to take Thy place, "Among the nations, face to face, "Equal at last with ev'ry race," Canada, our Canada

"Mt. St. Elias (18,024 feet) overlooking the Pacific and forming the S.W. corner boundary between the Yukon and Alaska.

STANDARDIZATION OF ALL HOSPITALS

By Dr. M. T. MacEachern Director of Hospital Standardization for Canada.

The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has decided to mark as an historic site worthy of preservation the old St. Maurice forges, which constituted the only important Canadian industry during the French regime, and lasted through the English period up to the year 1880. The St. Maurice forges, situated on the St. Maurice river about seven miles from Three Rivers, were founded in 1730 by Poulin de Francheville. Here the first Canadian stoves were manufactured, and for many generations the Canadian people were supplied with porridge pots, axes, nails, bars, hammers, spades and shovels from the forges of St. Maurice. Here in 1776 at the time of the American invasion, guns were made for the defence of Canada. There remain now but a few crumbled ruins of the furnaces and of the once substantial "habitation" of the managers together with a chimney of the forge which still stands in lordly dignity in the bed of the wooded valley. Around the site of the old forge there are now a few modern houses, where once a village of 400 to 500 residents existed, with industrial and commercial activities which constituted real community life.

Only Chimney Left. The history of the forges has been set forth by Dr. Benjamin Suite, F.R.C.S., as the sixth volume of the Melanges Historiques, recently published by G. Ducharme, Montreal. The story of the old forges will thus be preserved in literary form, and the monument to be erected by the Parks Branch, will be a visible reminder for all time of an interesting chapter in the romance of Canadian industry.

Writing recently on the forges, Dr. Suite reflects rather sadly: "And

PARENTS AS EDUCATORS

TABLE TALKERS. By Augusta M. Swan.

Meal time, parents and children, Mother could talk about the people she had read or heard about, the stories of when grandma was a girl.

In the morning no bad news from the paper should mar the meal. The occasion would be a merry one, and everyone would feel better and brighter if we all learned to be the right kind of table talkers. It is never too early to begin with the children. Even a baby will react to smiles or frowns, and good cheerful talk breeds kind, thoughtful deeds.

A widow with money to burn seems to have a peculiar attraction for her old fables.

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Yet the industrial inspiration of these old Canadian forges surely remains, and the aspirations of its founders are still alive. In Toronto there are three foundries for the manufacture of Canadian stoves and there are others in 35 other cities of Canada. The first founders of the St. Maurice forges had great trouble to obtain permission from France to found a colonial industry. Under the old regime, says Dr. Suite, an order of things existed—as in the colonies of England, Spain and Holland—based upon the principle of "All for the Mother Country." Nothing must be done by the colonies which would affect the trade monopolies of the merchant companies of France. These wanted nothing from Canada but furs, and they wished to pay with their own goods.

Canada's First Foundry. Eventually, however, permission was given to establish a foundry at St. Maurice and even some financial aid was sent from France. Dr. Suite looks at this incident with an ironic twinkle. For a long time, he says, he could not understand it, but at last light came. Possibly cannon, bullets and war apparatus generally could be made cheaper in Canada than in France, and, therefore, permission was given to manufacture iron.

The monument to be erected by the Canadian national parks will take the form of a cairn composed of stone from the ruins of the old St. Maurice forges. A bronze tablet will be placed upon the monument containing the inscription in French and English: "These forges, established in 1730 by Poulin de Francheville were the foremost industry under the French regime, and continued in operation until 1880."

FIRE PREVENTION DAY OCTOBER 9

Because of the great loss of life and property by fire during the past decade, the government by proclamation is calling upon all citizens to exercise special care, and to observe October 9th as Fire Prevention Day. According to the proclamation, citizens will be required to inspect their dwellings and remove all conditions likely to cause fire. The inspection is also to be applied to factories, public buildings, warehouses, theatres, hospitals, and other institutions.

The proclamation recommends the holding of fire drills in the schools, and for the employees of all large stores and factories. Special instruction in fire prevention is recommended to be given by school teachers, municipal officers and Boy Scout leaders. In the bush, operators of lumber camps, settlers, campers and hunters will be required to acquaint themselves with the regulations governing the prevention of fire. There is also a recommendation that all legislation and regulations dealing with fire prevention be given proper publicity.

The preamble of the proclamation sets forth that during the past decade more than 3,000 persons lost their lives in fire, and that during the same period insurable property in excess of \$250,000,000 was also destroyed. During 1921 fire losses in Canada reached the "unparalleled total of \$45,000,000."

"In addition to this recorded waste of human life and created resources," says the proclamation, "forest fires annually destroy merchantable timber worth many millions of dollars and immature forest growth of inestimable potential value, thus adversely affecting one of Canada's most important branches of industry, depleting our natural heritage of forest wealth and impoverishing productivity of large forest areas."

THE KAWARTHA LAKES

The Kawartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds. The region was long a favored one with the Indians who gave it its musical name, signifying "Bright Waters and Happy Lands."

The Kawartha chain comprises Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stoney, Duckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Stargeon, Cameron and Balsam, and they are six hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario. Every form of outdoor recreation may be indulged in, there being unlimited opportunities for fishing, swimming and boating, for bathing and for fishing. Bass, muskies and salmon trout are caught in the large lakes, while there is good fishing for speckled trout in the smaller lakes in the district. The region is easy of access, has good hotel accommodation and is within 125 miles of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway System. Free illustrated booklet with map and list of hotels sent on request. Apply to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

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