

The Maple Leaf

Vol. III. No. IX.
SUSSEX, N. B.

THE CANADIAN CLUB MAGAZINE

20c The Copy
\$2.00 per Year

November, 1924



Above—Scene at unveiling of Oshawa War Memorial, November 10, 1924, Sir William Mullock speaking. See page nine.
Below—"The Garden of the Unforgotten," Oshawa, Ontario, with its beautiful lines revealed in Architect's drawing.



An Active Canadian Club in Oshawa---Why Not ?

Canadian Pacific

As the greatest transportation company in the world, this company operates a transcontinental service that appeals to the discriminating traveller.

The Vancouver Express leaves Toronto Union Station every night for Vancouver at 10.10 p.m.

Tourist, standard and compartment-observation sleepers, dining car, and a parlor car from Revelstoke to Vancouver.

A high standard service plus comfort and scenery second to none in the world.

Rock-Ballasted Comfort

The entire Lake Shore Line between Toronto and Montreal has been rock-ballasted with crushed rock and relaid with 100-pound rails, insuring smooth-riding, dustless comfort for the night travellers, who are also given the unequalled facilities in Windsor Station, Montreal, of a ladies' rest room, lunch room and barber shop.

Leave Toronto Union Station at 9.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. daily and 10.00 p.m. daily except Saturdays.

Yonge Street Station, Toronto

Every night at 9.45 p.m., except Saturdays, a train carrying a through sleeper to Ottawa, leaves for Montreal, a convenience for persons in Northern Toronto that has received most favorable comment.

Saturday Night Special to Montreal leaves Toronto Union Station at 12.30 a.m., arriving in Windsor Station at 9.40 a.m.

To Chicago, a train leaves Toronto Union Station at 8.00 a.m. and the Canadian at 6.25 p.m. daily.

The Canadian Pacific also operates a chain of magnificent hotels across the Dominion, as well as Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific and Lake steamships.

Winter Resorts

For those desiring to spend part of the winter in Florida, California or other Southern points, Canadian Pacific agents will supply full information. Victoria, B.C., is famed for its temperate winter climate and delightful drives, hunting, fishing, boating, etc. Ask any agent concerning Canada's winter Mecca and also for information about the Around the World, to the Mediterranean and West Indies cruises this coming season.



OSHAWA Ontario Canada

Oshawa's Standing in Customs Collections

(For Fiscal Year, 1924)

Montreal	\$90,698,425
Toronto	54,387,205
Vancouver	16,653,447
Winnipeg	13,588,787
Hamilton	10,895,600
Oshawa	6,227,728
Ontario Cities Only	
April-July, 1924 (4 Mos.)	
Toronto	\$15,022,919
Hamilton	2,838,367
Oshawa	1,834,370
Windsor	1,349,866
London	945,134
Ottawa	917,427

Building Statistics

Oshawa, 1923, total, \$1,923,110 (Twelfth in Canada)
To date, 1924 . . . \$1,100,000
First six months, 1924: Leads 13 Ontario Cities.
September, 1924: Leads 19 Ontario Cities.

Oshawa's Services and Recent Growth

Population, 1913	8,248
Population, 1922	12,000
Population, 1924	17,600
Assessment, 1913	\$3,223,538
Assessment, 1923	7,486,080
Tax Rate, 1924	43 Mills

Capital Expenditures

1913 to End of 1923	
Waterworks	\$505,701.29
Schools	513,000.00
Sewers	402,830.00
Pavements	712,295.00
Sidewalks	130,844.75
Municipal property	50,000.00
Bridges	30,000.00
Bonus	10,000.00

Total \$2,354,571.05

1924 Expenditures:

Pavements, \$204,000; sewers, \$103,000; water mains and tower, \$76,000; schools, \$425,000.

Total Debenture Debt, Nov. 1, 1924, \$3,208,856.72.

Area of city . . . 5½ sq. miles

No. automobiles owned 2,800

No. telephone users . . . 3,000

No. gas and electric

light meters 3,850

No. water users 3,800

Income from water service \$75,000

Form of government:

Mayor and Aldermen.

Oshawa, Ontario, 34 miles east of Toronto, became a city in March, 1924, having been known for many years as Canada's most important town. In keeping with the new estate, civic services have been consistently improved and this newest of Canadian cities has now much to offer the manufacturer and investor. Floating labour is not wanted but new industries of a certain class are cordially invited to make full investigation of Oshawa's claims. Considerations entering into the choice of a factory location are chiefly those affected by Transportation, Power and Fuel and Local Labour Conditions. Under these different headings Oshawa's position is unrivalled.

TRANSPORTATION

On main line, Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, Montreal to Toronto, with 14 passenger trains daily, each way, and efficient freight services, double trackage on C. N. R.; spur lines provided to new sites; auxiliary freight service within city by Oshawa Railway Co., giving electric shunting service from C. P. R. or C. N. R. freight depots. Motor truck service of about fifteen trucks daily between Toronto and Oshawa on splendidly paved provincial highway. Motor bus service to surrounding towns. Electric line from Toronto to Oshawa in course of construction. Dominion Government development work now in progress to provide harbor and shipping facilities on Lake Ontario.

POWER

Hydro-electric power provided by Provincial Hydro-electric Commission, developed in the Trent Valley, and supply available at prevailing rates:

Power: 90c per horse power per month, plus current consumption as follows: (1) 2.1c. for the first 50 hours use of connected load on maximum demand; 1.4c. for the next 50 hours of maximum demand. All over that 15c. an hour of connected load. 10 p.c. discount 10 days.

(2) Commercial Lighting: 6 c. for first 30 hours of use, installed capacity; 3c. for next 70 hours of use installed capacity, and 6c. all over that.

(3) Domestic: Service charge of 3c. per hundred square feet of floor area per month (minimum of 1,000 and maximum of 3,000 sq. feet), 3c. for the first three kilowatt hours for every hundred square feet of floor space per month. 1½c. for each kilowatt hour after that.

Artificial gas provided at \$1.90 per 1,000 cubic feet, net.

LABOR

Available male and female labor at all times. By far the greater part of Oshawa's population is settled and contented, with 90 per cent. of the people living in their own homes. Additional labour supply drawn from neighbouring towns and villages such as Bowmanville, Whitby and Port Hope. With open shops manufacturers of Oshawa have never had walk-outs or labour troubles of any seriousness in last 27 years. With living conditions less complex than in larger cities, there is not the same tendency to agitation on the part of workers. Foreign element of better class and not troublesome. Industrial pay-roll for 1923 amounted to \$7,258,000 or roughly \$140,000 per week. Average number employed in factories, 5,278.

In short, Oshawa offers all advantages of the big city and few of its disadvantages.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

THE CITY CORPORATION OF OSHAWA

Write Ald. R. C. Henry, Chairman Manufacturers' Committee

CONSERVING CANADIAN HOME LIFE



The home of home protection

For financial reasons it is often difficult, if not impossible, to keep the family together when the husband is called away. How often the household is broken up and the home with all its sacred associations becomes only a memory! One of the great objects of life insurance is to preserve to the people of this country their sacred firesides. Upwards of three billions and a half of life insurance protection has been secured by the citizens of Canada. How much this will mean to the dependent wives and children in the event of bereavement! The home circle need not then be broken and the boys and girls need not be taken from school or college where adequate protection has been secured. It is the aim of the Mutual of Canada "to give to the Canadian public the largest amount of genuine life insurance for the least possible outlay." To that end the Company was organized and has continued purely mutual or co-

operative, so that all profits are used to increase the amount of protection or reduce the cost thereof. Write for information to the home of home protection.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
 WATERLOO : ONTARIO

ESTABLISHED 1872

The Ontario Malleable Iron Co. Ltd.

OSHAWA : ONTARIO

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

High Tensile Strength Heavy and Light
 Malleable Castings

— ALSO —

Fine quality Grey Iron, Brass and Aluminum
 Castings

Prompt attention and deliveries given to all specifications



THE MAPLE LEAF



Published Monthly by The Maple Leaf Publishing Co., at Sussex, New Brunswick.
JAMES D. McKENNA, Prop.

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 649 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, CANADA
Toronto 'Phone Number: Randolph 4695. S. K. Smith, Editor.

20 cents the Copy, \$2.00 per Year in Canada and the United States. British and Foreign Subscriptions, \$3.00 per Year.

THE MAPLE LEAF is now in a position to accept from Canadian writers, short stories, which must have a Canadian background; poems and general articles. Payment on publication. Address, The Editor, as above.

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November, 1924

SEEING CANADA IN THE FUTURE

ENGROSSED as most Canadians are in things of the moment—and this, perhaps, is quite in order that we should be attending to the job in hand—it has remained for thoughtful observers from Great Britain and from other countries to venture predictions as to the future of the Canadian nation. Ordinarily these prophecies might be dismissed as flights of rhetoric but when Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, Rt. Hon. H.A.L. Fisher, John Buchan and Lord Birkhead discuss seriously before our Canadian Clubs, Canada's place as a world power, Canada's contribution to world movements and Canada's ultimate leadership of the British Empire, their views should not be taken lightly.

These British statesmen have the wider outlook which in the very nature of things is denied our public men, they speak not only out of their own experience but as heirs to the traditions and experience of generations of thinkers and statesmen whose capacity it was to look forward, seeing Empires in the wilderness and mighty cities arising on rivers scarce coursed for the first time. These earlier generations, too, had come to realize that those who brought their dreams to realization through daring, toil and hardship were equally capable of self-government and attending to their own domestic affairs. Sir Esme Howard told The Canadian Club of New York on November 17 that this lesson was learned from Canada, thus correcting the statement of Sir Auckland Geddes, made a few days previously in London, that the changed attitude of British colonial policy was due to the American

Our Own Modest Conceptions Put to Shame by Vision of Our Visitors.

By S. K. SMITH

Revolution. The Toronto Globe points out further the historic inaccuracy of Sir Auckland's statement. Citing instances to show that the loss of the American colonies had the opposite effect on the mistaken British leaders of the time and that the tendency was for repression rather than liberality in the belief that too much freedom had previously been allowed.

What else did Sir Esme Howard say?

He said: "Canada, especially by reason of her position as an American power, will have an exceptional position and play an exceptionally import-

ant part in the future development of the British Empire.

"It will be for her," he added, "to interpret to the rest of us the feeling and the attitude of this great American

Republic, with whom we not only desire but intend to live in the most cordial friendship and in peace in the future.

"In view of the constantly increasing importance of America, North and South, in the economic as well as the political affairs of the world at large, the importance of Canada's share in Imperial and world affairs can, I think, hardly be over-estimated. I feel sure that, judging by the wisdom of the statesmen in the past, she will play her part with honor, dignity and success."

Note the term "American Power" as applied to Canada. We do not recall being described in just these words before.

Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher told the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, in effect, that educationalists in Great Britain—among whom he is an outstanding figure—were most greatly concerned with educational ideals in Canada in the belief that in this country was found the hope of the British race. Mrs. Fisher, developing this thought of her husband in an address to the Toronto Women's Canadian Club and stressing differences between Canada and the old country, said that in Great Britain they had to deal with a "vast residuum"—a large part of the population sunk to such depths through the natural tendency of humanity to decline that they were lost to hope and lost to higher ideals. "In Canada," said Mrs. Fisher, "you have no such residuum."

John Buchan told the Wo-
(Continued on page 25)

Bishop Bethune College Represents Culture in Canada's Youngest City

One of the claims of Oshawa to distinction on which we have not treated in articles in this issue dealing with growth and development of Canada's youngest city is that of being the home of Bishop Bethune College, a girls' boarding and day school of very high reputation. This institution, incorporated in 1899, is managed under the presidency of the Reverend Mother Superior, Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, Toronto. The Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Toronto is visitor and holds confirmation each year, in the school chapel. The College building, once a private dwelling but admirably adapted for its present purpose, is ideally situated in Gimcoe street with ample grounds and surrounded by beautiful trees. Courses are given for all ages from kindergarten to honour matriculation and with comparatively small classes, the individual needs of each pupil can be given especial attention. Thorough training is given in winter and summer sports and the pupils, under supervision, are given the privilege of making use of the large Y. M. C. A. gymnasium and swimming pool in Oshawa.

The head mistress is Miss W. M. Wilson, B.A., Hons., London (England), and senior mistress Miss W. M. Ellis, B.Sc., London (England), assisted by a well-qualified staff of resident and visiting mistresses and by some of the sisters of the Community.

The Corporation of the school offers for the daughters of the Anglican clergy in the Dominion of Canada two competitive scholarships of the annual value of \$300 each, payable from year to year during the whole period of a girl's residence at school, subject to satisfactory work and conduct. In the case of a girl already in the school the year's work is taken into account as well as the annual examination. There is also a competitive scholarship of \$100 per year offered by an ex-pupil of the school for the daughters of old girls.

In many Canadian families, with representation at Bishop Bethune, there is therefore a warm interest in Oshawa and THE MAPLE LEAF is informed that the service and capacity of the school warrants an even larger attendance so that when all rooms are filled it may be expected that this circle of interest will be considerably widened.

CANADA'S NEWEST CITY

1. Toronto.
2. Hamilton.
3. Oshawa.

CITIES of Ontario all and in this order, out in front of all others, do they stand in respect to Canadian customs collections. Not only is this true of the last complete fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, but the same standing is maintained for the first four months of the present fiscal year when the figures were: Toronto, \$15,022,919; Hamilton, \$2,838,867; Oshawa, \$1,834,370.

Cities most nearly approaching the showing of Canada's youngest city were: Windsor, \$1,349,866; London, \$945,134; Ottawa; Sarnia, \$579,932; Belleville, \$537,519.

Enlarge the outlook and take in all the cities of Canada. Two only—Vancouver and Winnipeg—slip in ahead of Oshawa. Canada's newest city, therefore, claims sixth place among Canadian cities on this basis.

And Oshawa is not far down the list, measured by building statistics, another dependable barometer of business. In 1923 Oshawa came twelfth in the whole of Canada in building returns with a total of \$1,923,000. For the first six months Oshawa led thirteen cities of Ontario in value of building permits and in September was first in a list of nineteen cities including London and several others larger in population. Total building permits to date in 1924 exceed \$1,100,000.

These figures preface our real introduction and in themselves may be taken as sufficient reason why Canadians and Canadian Club members should be given a more intimate picture of this "baby" city. Oshawa is chiefly known as the home of certain great industries whose reputation was established in the days of the growing town. It is only during the last decade, however, that its growth has taken on spectacular features culminating in emergence into the full honour of Canadian cityhood in March of this year. During the last decade the population has doubled; since 1922 the advance has been rapid as shown by the following figures:

The Well-informed Canadian Must Know Oshawa in New Civic Dress

By THE EDITOR

1924, 17,600 (assessment returns).

In keeping with its growth in population, Oshawa's civic services have shown astounding expansion during the last three years. Under the direction of W. C. Smith, B.A.Sc., C.E., city engineer, street paving, sewerage and extensions to the water service have gone steadily forward while a school building programme has provided

points on the Pacific coast and he appears to have been one of the busiest of a city of busy men since Oshawa set foot upon the threshold of the stair which led to cityhood. A few figures here go to show the consistent forward advance of Oshawa's civic building programme:

	Capital Expenditure.		
	1922	1923	1924
Pavements . . .	\$150,000	\$206,000	\$204,000
Sewers . . .	\$156,000	64,000	103,000
Schools . . .	75,000	225,000	425,000
Waterworks:			
Service mains	21,000	20,000	26,000
New water tower			50,000
New force main (1921-22)			\$179,000

Oshawa's fire department, motorized as becomes "The Motor City," proves most efficient and 1923 fire losses totalled only \$11,000. The waterworks system has been adjudged by experts to be one of the finest in Canada. It is unique in that practically the whole system is metered with 3,800 customers and 375,000,000 gallons used yearly. Total investment now exceeds \$800,000, representing more than one-quarter of the civic debt and the annual income of \$75,000 provides for all interest and maintenance, leaving a tidy surplus. The water supply is drawn from Lake Ontario, filtered, and pumped into the city.

On November 21 the city made use of the world's largest water tower, erected on the higher levels, and replacing a smaller tower used as a reservoir. This new tower, designed by City Engineer Smith, erected during the summer, contains 500,000 gallons of water, is 125 feet high, 50 feet in diameter, contains 300 feet of steel and will carry a weight of 5,000,000 pounds. While the steel and fabrication work was done by the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., of Montreal, it is notable that the valves and fittings were made right in Oshawa, the whole being manufactured and assembled at the plant of Fittings Ltd. Mr. Smith estimates that the tower will be sufficient to guard the city's water supply until it has again, at least, doubled in population. To fill the new tower required a column of water one mile long, five feet wide and three feet in depth.

Some Needs of Oshawa

(As Seen by A Visitor)

-
- An active Canadian Club.
- A Women's Canadian Club.
- A new and modern Hotel.
- A new City Hall.
- More Publicity.
- Carefully selected new industries.

Oshawa with as fine a group of schools as can be found anywhere in Canada. Mr. Smith figures that since assuming office at Oshawa less than three years ago, he has directed the expenditure of \$2,500,000, all devoted to the making of Oshawa into a real Canadian city. Mr. Smith, a graduate of Toronto University in Science and Engineering, has had the advantage of experience with large engineering problems at Victoria, Vancouver and at other



Active manufacturers of Oshawa (taken 1921)—Top row, left to right—Chas. Schofield, W. R. Keikle, G. W. McLaughlin, R. W. Millichamp. Middle row, left to right—C. Robson, F. W. Cowan, Mayor Stacey, R. S. McLaughlin, J. D. Storie. Third row, left to right—H. P. Schell, F. Bull, H. T. Carswell, John Dyer.

Figures have been given on the paving of Oshawa's streets and this programme goes steadily forward, with 22 miles of paved road already within the city's area of five and three-quarters square miles.

School buildings, it will be noted, from figures above has taken \$725,000 in new construction during the last three years. The new Centre School was completed within the last year and additions now in progress on the Collegiate Institute provide every facility for technical training and domestic science and bring this institution up to the front rank of High Schools in Canada. There were 2,671 pupils in the public schools and 430 in the high school last year.

The Oshawa Hospital, greatly aided by private contributions, has been gradually developed along a definite plan and now in place of the small building available in 1910 valued at \$16,000 there is a great modern plant and equipment worth at least \$250,000.

In 1916 the nurses' residence was erected and the accommodation of this building was taxed to such an extent that in 1921 an addition was made and a year later still another addition was provided.

In 1918 the Pedlar wing, which is to the east of the original building, was opened. This was built four storeys high, being one storey higher than the original structure. In this wing is the operating room.

In 1923 the McLaughlin wing, to the west of the original building, was opened. This was also built four storeys high. This wing is a maternity hospital, and is splendidly ap-

pointed and equipped.

This summer the Hospital Board decided to raise the roof of the original building to the same height as the two wings, giving much needed extra space. This has now been accomplished and Oshawa citizens take the greatest pride in this fine institution.

In a business write-up such as this aims to be, figures must have their place. But to tell the real story of Oshawa we must have something more. Oshawa is a home-owning city. Authority is given for the statement that ninety per cent. of its people live in their own homes. This feature of the city's life has much to do with the contentment of its people and the attraction it offers to industrial organizations. Employers of labor can best appreciate what this means. The workingman, with a stake in the community, are not "drifters" nor are they amenable to the wiles of the professional agitator. Open shop is the rule in Oshawa. Living conditions, with ample provision for sport, the best of schools, as we have seen, plenty of open spaces, the lake shore bordering the city limits, good stores and amusement houses and easy access to the higher educational institutions of nearby Toronto, are about all that could be desired.

With fourteen trains a day on the two main lines of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. and a beautiful paved highway, Oshawa is brought so close to Toronto that it can really be reached more readily than are some of the outlying parts of the Queen City itself reached from its financial and business centre. Allowing for traffic delays in busy

streets, Oshawa is quite as accessible to the East of Toronto by motor and motor truck as is the extreme west of the same city. Within Oshawa itself the Oshawa Electric Railway, a subsidiary of the C. N. R., and a profitable one, gives excellent service. Motor bus service on regular schedule is provided to Toronto, Whitby, Bowmanville and Port Hope.

The first settlement of Oshawa was, as we have seen, on the shore of Lake Ontario and the location of the Kingston road pulled the centre of population to "The Four Corners." Now, with the inclusion of Cedar Dale under the terms of civic incorporation Oshawa sweeps out to the lake once more and the Dominion Government is already at work on an extensive harbor building programme which, when completed, will provide Oshawa manufacturers with shipping facilities by water adding further to its many attractions to new industries. An expenditure of \$200,000 has been authorized and the idea of Oshawa as a port has tremendous possibilities in view of the progress towards the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Oshawa's present industries are broad in their outlook and we were told that the city now has:

1. The largest motor manufacturing concern in Canada.
2. The largest sheet metal manufacturing plant in the British Empire.
3. The largest tannery of its kind, making special grade of leather, in Canada.
4. The largest Canadian factory making iron pipe and fittings and



The million dollar plant of The Pedlar People Ltd., Oshawa, Ontario, where sheet metal roofing, ceilings, garages, culverts, "steel-crete" re-inforcing for road-building and general construction, besides many other products are manufactured.

one of the largest of Canadian malleable iron foundries.

The woolen mills and piano factory rank also among the largest in the country and there are similar plants engaged in the motor supply and allied trades. Looking out over the needs of the city it has been pointed out that for the present, population is not important, that Oshawa is not a good place for floating labor and that there is some unemployment owing to temporary conditions. There is desired, however, industries of a certain character which will fill in the time for permanent Oshawa residents and among those mentioned as best fitted for what Oshawa has to offer are a paint factory, clothing or shirt factories, furniture factory and a biscuit or food factory of any kind. A good general machine shop would also be welcomed but the field is well taken for the specialized motor supply trade.

Oshawa's electrical energy is supplied by the Provincial Hydro-Commission from the Trent Valley development and is available at the prevailing low rates in Ontario. Formation of a local commission to purchase and distribute power in the city has been discussed but no real progress made.

Oshawa's first city council, which took office March 8, 1924, is busy grappling with the new and larger problems which came with the new status. The council consists of the following:

Mayor—W. J. Trick.

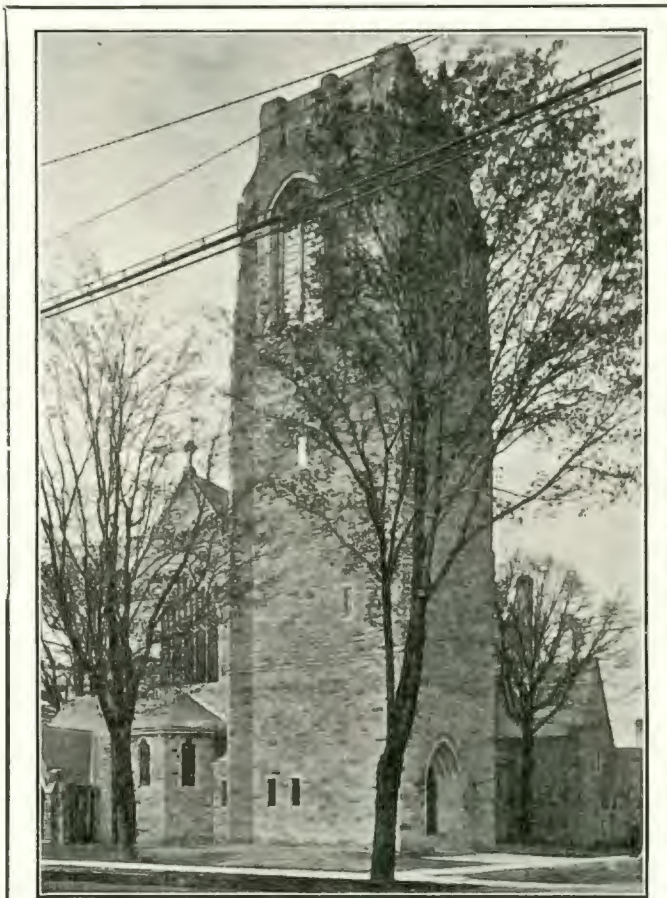
Aldermen—George T. Morris, R. D. Preston, E. L. Vickery, O. R. Burns, J. L. Whattam, D. F. Johnston, R. C. Henry, O. M. Alger, George Hart, H. P. Schell, A. J. Graves, Ed. Bradley, Thos. J. Sheridan, E. Jackson, John Stacey.

No survey of a city's position and possibilities is complete without some reference to its press which must reflect to a great extent the spirit of the people. If this be taken as an index then a favourable opinion must be formed of Oshawa. The city has a daily newspaper service, provided by the appearance of its two papers, The Ontario Reformer and Oshawa Telegram on alternate days, and which are both bright, newsy sheets covering adequately the

news of Oshawa and district and published from modern printing plants. The Reformer, after an interesting history came under the control, some three years ago, of Mr. J. C. Ross, formerly editor of the Farmers' Sun, and Mr. J. Ewart MacKay, of Toronto, son of J. F. MacKay, president of The Canadian Club of Toronto (1910-11), these gentlemen having become residents of Oshawa are now thoroughly imbued with the promise of the city's future. The Telegram was founded some five years ago by Mr. O. M. Alger, who is a newspaper veteran

with experience on the Embro Courier and Tweed News and has now associated with him his two sons. Mr. Alger's interest in civic problems is attested by his membership in the city council. To both these newspapers the editor acknowledges assistance in the way of providing material and facilitating the finding of illustrations for this issue.

Oshawa has been listed as a Canadian Club city but it has been some time since meetings were held. An organization is in existence and with the promise of assistance from an energized national association it may be expected that a fresh start will be made and that a good report will be forthcoming at the next annual conference. Oshawa, let us conclude, is a city worth cultivating.



The Edward Carswell Memorial Tower and Bells, St. George's Anglican Church, Oshawa, Ont.

There is beauty and permanence in the memorial raised to Edward Carswell by his grand-daughter, Mrs. T. Edgar Houston and her husband,—beauty in the majestic lines of the tower and in the pealing chimes of the bells. This carillon of bells, one of the finest in America, was made especially for the purpose by Mears and Stainbank at The Whitechapel Bell Foundry, London, England. The bells number fifteen, the largest weighing 5200 pounds. The bells can be operated from a keyboard, and there is also a chiming machine attached, the chiming hammers being operated from a barrel operated by hand. On the occasion of dedication of tower and bells by Rt. Rev. E. J. Bidwell, Lord Bishop of Toronto, on Sunday, Nov. 10, 1924, the first tune played by the bells was rung out by little June Carswell Smith, a great grand-daughter of the man whose memory is honored. Mr. W. C. Smith, B.A.Sc., C.E., was carillonneur for remainder of programme.

In accepting the tower and bells from Mr. and Mrs. Houston on behalf of the church and congregation, Rev. C. R. dePencier said in part: "The tower and carillon which we are met to dedicate today, to the glory of God, are the gift to St. George's Parish Church by Mr. Thomas Edgar Houston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his wife Alice Carswell Houston, and are in the first instance to be esteemed as an expression of filial piety, a breaking of the alabaster box of precious ointment, by which the name of Mr. Edward Carswell's family may be had in lasting remembrance, alike by St. George's Parish and by the community in which their lives were so usefully spent."

What Did You Do?

Did you give him a lift?
He's a brother of man
And bearing about all the
burden he can.

Did you give him a smile?
He was downcast and
blue,
And the smile would have
helped him to battle it
through.

Did you give him your
heart? He was slipping
down hill,
And the world, so he fancied,
was using him ill.
Did you give him a word?
Did you show him the
road,
Or did you just let him go
on with his load?

Do you know what it means
to be losing the fight,
When a lift just in time
might set everything
right?

Do you know what it means
—just a clasp of a hand
When a man's borne about
all a man ought to stand?

Did you ask what it was—
why the quivering lip?
Why the half suppressed
sob, and the scalding
tears' drip?

Were you brother of his
when the time came of
need?

Did you offer to help him or
didn't you heed?

—The Brotherhood
Outlook.

EARLY DAYS IN OSHAWA

OSHAWA became a city in 1924. One hundred and thirty years now since the first settler reached this neighborhood. In 1794, Benjamin Wilson, a native of Vermont, and claiming to be an U. E. Loyalist, settled on the Lake Ontario shore at the mouth of the Oshawa Creek. His first house, we are told by Dr. T. E. Kaiser in his book "Historic Sketches of Oshawa," was located just east of the little burying ground, now visible for some distance in almost all directions on the lake front, taken in by the modern city of today. This traditional log cabin of pioneer days, had once been used as a trading post by the French previous to the conquest of Quebec. Farther east, at what is now Port Hope one of these primitive trading posts established under the tri-color, had earlier been taken over by Englishmen and one Peter Smith was the first white man to leave enduring marks of his existence. As early as 1778, a flourishing trading post was maintained by him at Port Hope, and Doctor Kaiser acknowledges this as the first permanent abode of the Anglo-Saxon in Central Ontario.

The village of Colborne was also settled as early as 1789 when Joseph Keller, an enterprising Vermonter, blazed the way for the coming of forty families and established there, it is recorded by Dr. Caniff, "a saw-mill, flouring mill, carding

The First Settler and His Family—Industrial Leaders Whose Foresight Made Possible City of Today.

Compiled by THE EDITOR

And based on Dr. T. E. Kaiser's book, "Historic Sketches of Oshawa."—Engravings loaned by courtesy Dr. Kaiser.

and woolen mills, oil well and distillery."

Coming back to Oshawa, the Benjamin Wilson spoken of as the first settler, brought with him his wife and family and it is recorded that for Mrs. Wilson this was her third hus-

band and her third essay into the wilderness to found a home. Two husbands had she lost, one being tortured and brutally murdered before her eyes by hostile Indians. What must have been her dismay when the very first year a band of Chippeways raided the new home on the lake front and carried off the

provisions supplied by the government! The Wilsons sought refuge at the older settlement farther east but under the influence of Chief Wabokisheco, the Indians were compelled to make amends, the provisions were returned and the Chief gave Wilson a peace belt which hung in the log cabin in future and ensured friendly relations. With this danger averted, the life of the Wilsons, it may be assumed, had very much in common with all those earlier settlers of Ontario of whom we have written in other issues as our visits to Ontario cities have brought out absorbing material on pioneer life in these different districts. Benjamin Wilson died in 1821 and a son, James, remained in the homestead until his death, in 1863. Nancy, a daughter of Benjamin, was the first white woman born in what is now Ontario County and was the one member of the family to contribute solidly to the future of Oshawa and district. She married William Pickell when only 17 years old and raised a family of seven sons and seven



Edward Skea's Chequered Store, southeast corner King and Simcoe streets, Oshawa, 1850; from drawing by Edward Carswell.



Monroe's Hotel, southwest corner King and Simcoe streets, Oshawa, 1850.



Lock-up and Town Hall, Athol and Simcoe streets, Oshawa, 1866.

daughters. Even at that time, the eyes of many young people turned south rather than out upon the smiling lands which surrounded their owners and of these fourteen children, twelve made their home eventually in the United States. Benjamin Pickell, one of the sons remaining, married Amy Stone, member of another pioneer family, and their two daughters, Sarah and Emma, married

ber of his trading party, he met Elizabeth Annis, one of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre, and who became his wife. He purchased land,

in 1804, in the first concession of Whitby, and living until the third year of Canadian Confederation (1869) was for many years a substantial man of affairs. He kept a tavern until his association with the early Methodist church brought a change in his views on temperance and conducted successfully saw and grist mills. Six of his sons grew to manhood and he left also one daughter,



William F. Cowan, for 45 years president The Standard Bank of Canada, and many years a leading figure in Oshawa; died 1918.

and spent a life-time in the neighborhood of Oshawa, the former as wife of Capt. G. Farewell, and the latter as Mrs. H. Baker, of Harmony. Nelson Pickell, whose old homestead in the northern part of Lot 7, East Whitby, is regarded as one of the landmarks of Oshawa, was for many years a commanding figure in the community. His children were: Abraham, of U. S.; Jessie, of Uringham; William, died; David, Oshawa; Debora, married G. Coleman; Minerva, married Walter Wilson, living on the old homestead.

In such a brief review we cannot cover the ground as Dr. Kaiser does in his valuable work. He goes on to mention the romantic story of A. Moody Farewell, son of a soldier killed in the American War of Independence, and who came to Niagara with his widowed mother and other members of a large family after an adventurous career. Waiting at Annis' Creek (now Port Oshawa) in the fall of 1803 for a party of Court officials to come from York (now Toronto) to conduct the trial of Indians charged with the murder of a mem-



G. H. Pedlar, builder of the mighty business bearing his name. Died 1913.



Hon. T. N. Gibbs, who spent a lifetime in the service of the people of Oshawa and was a member of the Dominion Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873.



John Cowan (1828-1917) one of the builders of modern Oshawa.

ter, so it is not surprising to find the name of Farewell has been written large into the early records of Oshawa and Ontario county. It is to Moody Farewell that the happy choice of a name for the growing village is attributed. Or rather on his suggestion, we read, Indians were asked for a suitable name and they readily answered "Oshawa," signifying "clear stream." This was in 1842 and the settlement which had begun on the lake front had been drawn inland to the Kingston road, laid out by Governor Simcoe and completed by his successors. Edward Skea and one Macdonald conducted a store at what is now the corner of King and Simcoe streets, the heart of Oshawa, and before the post office was authorized the hamlet had been "Skea's Corners." From this date, the more modern history of Oshawa begins. Space does not permit to detail further the changes as they have occurred, but we should, perhaps, make brief mention of some of the outstanding figures of the past, the sum of whose lifework is found in the new Canadian city of Oshawa. Incorporation



A. Moody Farewell and wife, Elizabeth Annis, early settlers of Oshawa district.

as a village came in 1850; as a town in 1879, as a city, as we stated at the outset, in 1924.

In this short article, now as we are to Oshawa, we do not wish to venture out of the pages of "Historic Sketches of Oshawa," and cannot even pretend to do justice to its author in thus attempting to compress the mass of information he has collected in this work, in a few of our pages. We can safely make reference, however, to certain historic figures without in the least socking to make it appear that these and these only are the builders of Oshawa. We select then only as representative of the type of men which Oshawa produced and must ask our readers to recognize this fact.

In the list of reeves of Oshawa village, we find the first name that of Thomas N. Gibbs. For the next thirty years this able man advanced in succession from one important office to another, in 1873 becoming a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government at Ottawa. After two defeats at the polls he was appointed to the Senate and died in 1882. Although born at Terrebonne (Que.), soon after his family's removal there from England, Hon. T. N. Gibbs became a resident of Oshawa at eleven

years of age and spent an even half century there, seeing it develop from the scattered settlement of 1832 to the beginning of the modern city, as it was in 1882. His brother, W. H. Gibbs, also active in public life, was the first mayor of the incorporated

died in office (1871) at the comparatively early age of 50 years. His memory is perpetuated in the name of Fairbanks street. Dr. Kaiser includes sketches of Dr. William McGill and Dr. Francis Rae, pioneer medical men, and of A. S. Whiting, the real founder of industrial Oshawa. This versatile man was a native of Connecticut, born in 1807, and came to Oshawa as an agent for agricultural implements manufactured in the town of his birth. His vision of the Canada of the future stirred the thought of a great plant, manufacturing for this growing market and, in 1852, he organized the Oshawa Mfg. Co., with the following officers: A. S. Whiting, president; W. Abbott, secretary; T. N. Gibbs, W. H. Gibbs, A. Farewell, A. M. Farewell, Jr., John Smith, James Murton, Geo. Gould, R. Woon, A. J. Masson, J. D. Hoyt, D. Conant and Dr. McGill as leading stockholders. This was the firm which first erected the large brick factory

now used by R. S. Williams & Son, Ltd., since, of course, rebuilt and enlarged. Seeking fresh capital after the financial depression of 1858, Mr. Whiting brought in Joseph Hall, of New York State, and the latter soon

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Corner King and Simcoe streets, Oshawa, Ontario, 1871.

town of Oshawa (1879).

In the days of Oshawa village (1850-1879) the office of Reeve was held for no less than seven years by Silas B. Fairbanks, a lawyer but a practical man, who introduced the beginnings of Oshawa's drainage system and who



Members of the Old Thirty Club, Oshawa, a distinctive organization where many civic movements were inaugurated and national problems discussed. Those in this oldtime picture, reproduced from Dr. S. E. Kaiser's "Historic Sketches of Oshawa," are: Standing, left to right—C. M. Mundy, H. T. Carswell, John Beaton, C. A. Jones, A. Sykes, F. Lambert, H. Lister, T. H. McMillan, A. McMillan, E. M. Henry, Dr. Hoig, John Tamblin (visitor), A. Coulthard, J. P. Owens, Wm. Coulthard, Robert Mackie, C. Farewell, L. Drew, G. Beck, C. W. Owens, F. W. Cowan, E. Phillips. Sitting, left to right—G. H. Pedlar, P. H. Punshon, Dr. S. E. Kaiser, James Cowan, R. C. Babbitt, Dr. Montgomery, W. F. Cowan, A. Hinds, Father Jeffcott, Walter Coulthard.

"GARDEN OF THE UNFORGOTTEN"

LET us -all, men and women, as we stand in the presence of these Mighty Dead, who still speak to us with strange notes of authority from the other world, dedicate ourselves afresh to our God, to our Country, and our Empire. These Canadians in dying, died because they thought the cause was worthy, and they say to us today, from the Heavenly Shore, some such words as these: "We served, we suffered, we died that Canada, and the Empire, and the world might be free." To you who still survive see to it that freedom is not lost, that the freedom of the individual soul is not impaired and hampered, and that freedom is never allowed to degenerate into license. They say to us: "We served together as comrades, we fought together as comrades. See to it, you that remain, that the spirit of Canadian unity, the spirit of Canadian comradeship, is maintained inviolate." They say to us and hand to us a challenge. They would so speak for themselves in the undying light of these torches—"To you from failing hands we throw the torch—the torch of freedom, the torch of justice, the torch of fair play, the torch of mercy, the torch of humane and Christian civilization. Be yours to hold it high."

Reaching sublime heights of eloquence, Rev. Canon Cody in his address at the unveiling of Oshawa's noble war memorial on Thanksgiving Day, gave voice to the emotions which swayed not only that typical Canadian audience of 10,000 gathered about "The Garden of The Unforgotten," but which, at the Armistice Day celebrations, move and thrill all Canadians whose memories go back to the war years when streets were filled with marching men—among them the very men who have left to us the message which Rev. Canon Cody has thus expressed in words. Such memorials as those unveiled at Oshawa ensure that these memories will be kept forever green and that this message will reach succeeding generations. This, indeed, must be the real purpose of these memorials; failing to accomplish such purpose the efforts of those responsible for their erection must be in vain. Those privileged to have looked upon the Oshawa memorial agree that here there has been no failure. The spirit and genesis of Canadian sacrifice is singularly blended with the triumph of Canadian association with the Allied nations in the glories and

At Unveiling of Oshawa's Noble and Distinctive War Memorial, Rev. Canon Cody Makes Articulate Armistice Day Thoughts of Canadians.

victorious ending of the world's greatest war. How this is accomplished is told in Canon Cody's address which we give in full. "The Garden of the Unforgotten," memorializing Canadian sacrifice, is Canadian in design and in execution, built of Canadian granite, erected by Canadian workmen. But of this memorial, Oshawa may proudly claim more than its distinctive Canadian character. The names of 137 Oshawa men are carved on the tablets, "these men whom you knew and loved," as expressed by Canon Cody. How fitting then that there should be something of Oshawa in it.

"It is our memorial," said a member of the committee, "why should we not put our own ideas in it?"

The sculptor, Mr. Alfred Howell, of Toronto, it is acknowledged, was guided by a conception of Dr. S. E. Kaiser, chairman of the construction committee, and Doctor Kaiser himself pays loving tribute to the assistance of his daughter, Josephine Kaiser, who, after a short life of rare beauty and usefulness, passed away in May

last at the age of 23 years. She did not live to see the memorial to which she and her father had given so much thought but ere her poetic soul took flight she did know that her happy choice of a name had been welcomed as an inspiration and would be applied to this lasting memorial. There is a significance in the choice even greater than obviously implied in the words. In "The Other Side of the Lantern," a book written by Sir Frederick Treves, King's physician, and one of the greatest surgeons of all times, there appears a description of the ruined cities of India, where heaps of rubbish alone mark the great centres of a civilization which has gone. But on the same journey, Sir Frederick found a "Garden of the Unforgotten" where, protected and untrampled, still graced and garlanded with fragrant flowers, are found the graves of the great men of that distant age—poets, philosophers, thinkers, men of action. Reading this chapter at a time when Doctor Kaiser was vainly searching for a name for the form of memorial which then had taken shape, Miss Kaiser came excitedly to her father and exclaimed: "Daddy, I think I've got it." Yes, prophetic vision could conceive of this new "Garden of the Unforgotten" which might live to look out upon yet another new world and yet another new age but which might hold in its sweetness and its simplicity the memory of those men who had given their all that this new world might emerge, that this new age might dawn in all its glory.

Just at the moment that Josephine Kaiser captured this thought of Sir Frederick Treves, the body of that great man was being borne through the streets of London to an honored rest. Always frail and delicate in body, Miss Kaiser did not long survive. Perhaps even then with the flutter of angelic wings faintly heard, there was some special grace of inspiration. Who knows?

Over the memorial park at Oshawa on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day there spread a spiritual aura. "The most impressive ceremony I ever attended," said Sir William Mulock when it was over. In a fitting description of the scene, the Ontario Reformer says:

"The setting was perfect for the ceremony—bright sunshine, a large crowd, the music of many bands, the singing of massed choirs, the presence of armed men, the flutter of flags, the whole contributing to

Dedicatory Prayer, Oshawa War Memorial

(By Rev. C. R. dePencier)

O Lord God Almighty, Supreme Ruler of Nations, Who has taught us by the example of Thy Holy Servants in all Ages to set up "Stones of Remembrance": We ask You to accept this work of our hands as a memorial to our Dominion's valiant sons, who answering their Country's call, marched out through the gates of our City, and whose bodies now rest in hallowed graves, whilst their souls are in the care of a Faithful Redeemer. Preserve this monument, we beseech Thee, from disaster, or indignity of any kind and hallow the ground on which it stands. May men approach this place with reverend steps, and may its silence whisper to the young from generation to generation, how great is their country's worth, how strong the bonds of Empire and how noble it was to die for them. To the memory of our gallant heroes, that their names may be honored and revered forever, we now solemnly dedicate this monument in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

make the occasion a memorable one.

"From out of the distance came the peal of the new chimes of St. George's Church. At first they called softly as men are called to prayer from the minarets of the East, or as a mother croons over her first born. As the tread of marching feet neared the hallowed ground, to be known to posterity as "The Garden of the Unforgotten," the bells pealed out a more clamorous note as if they were bidding defiance to death and the grave. 'Oh, Death, where is thy sting?' In their deep-throated notes they told the story of splendid endeavor, of life nobly lived, and of death heroically faced on the altar of patriotism.

"'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord' was in substance the message of the ministers, the echo from the melodious chant of the massed choirs, the theme of the muffled drums and the clarion call of the bugles."

With the local details of the arrangements so admirably carried out, we have not to do here, but consider it most fitting that the addresses should be reproduced as expressing, as we have stated, the thoughts which must come to all Canadians at similar gatherings and, where none such has been held, at least to all those who, with bowed heads, observe those two minutes of silence each Armistice Day.

Mayor W. J. Trick, of Oshawa, chairman of the general committee, presided, and, in opening briefly reviewed the steps leading up to the erection of the memorial. Scripture reading by Rev. F. J. Maxwell, Presbyterian, consisted of the four verses from Joshua, Chapter 4, from which was derived originally the idea of "Stones of Remembrance." These verses are:

"4. Then Joshua called the twelve men, whom he had prepared of the children of Israel, out of every tribe a man;

"5. And Joshua said unto them, Pass over before the ark of the Lord your God into the midst of Jordan, and take you up every man of you a stone upon his shoulder, according unto the number of the tribes of the children

before the ark of the covenant of the Lord; when it passed over Jordan, the waters of Jordan were cut off: and these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel for ever."

Massed choirs and a selected quartette rendered suitable music at this point and throughout the ceremony.

Rev. Father Bench led in responsive reading.

The official act of unveiling was performed by Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, who drew the flags from the central shaft, revealing the surmounting bronze figure while at the same moment the tablets were unveiled by Mesdames Lyons (Craig), Dionne, Walker and Wood, each the mother of two fallen heroes.

Sir William spoke briefly, as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, your chairman has asked me to make some remarks on this momentous occasion. I have not prepared an address, but I cannot but express the fullness of my heart when I see assembled here today under this beautiful sky, such a magnificent gathering of people, who remember why they are here today. The only thought to which I will give expression, and will then give place to others, is this: may the Memorial which has just been unveiled be ever a reminder, if ever a reminder be needed, of the sacrifice of those who have given their lives, that we may live in freedom and in peace."

Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., M.P., of Oshawa, and Liberal leader in Ontario, was then asked to introduce Canon Cody as the speaker of the day. He said:

"Mayor and citizens of Oshawa, I am glad as one of the citizens to gather with you today to pay tribute to the soldiers who went from the town of Oshawa, now the city of Oshawa. The citizens have erected this beautiful memorial here and as the years



This engraving made especially for The Maple Leaf of January, 1923, issue was reproduced by special permission of Lt.-Col. David McCrae, father of Lt.-Col. John McCrae, and the original in this same form is one of the former's prized possessions.

of Israel;

"6. That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come saying, What mean ye by these stones?

"7. Then ye shall answer them, That the waters of Jordan were cut off

go by I hope none of us will ever forget those whose names are engraved hereon and the families from which they came. My duties today are light and one hesitates almost to break into speech, because we stand on Holy ground, and this is a most solemn occasion. Our citizens who gather here in remembrance are favored so kindly by Providence in the beautiful afternoon which we are having. We have with us this afternoon to speak to us the Rev. Canon Cody, from Toronto. He needs no introduction to many of you because he is known largely throughout the Province of Ontario, and generally in the City of Oshawa, and I am glad to have an opportunity this afternoon to introduce him once more to the people of the city of Oshawa to speak to us on this auspicious occasion."

Canon Cody's address follows:

Mr. Mayor, Dr. Kaiser, Sir William, and fellow citizens of Canada, it is fitting and proper that memorials of this kind should be erected in every part of the province and in the Dominion, "Lest we forget." These memorials stand as a record of our undying gratitude. They stand to declare the great price at which our freedom has been purchased. They stand as a perpetual challenge to those who come after to be worthy of their forbears. They stand as a reminder of the blessing and opportunities of peace.

These men whose names are recorded in undying bronze were lovers of peace, though they had to seek peace through a way forcibly that led amid hideous fields of battle. They were lovers of freedom, although for the time of their service they willingly subjected their own personal liberty to the discipline of an army that they might make freedom safe for all mankind. They were lovers of their country. They expressed that love by the eloquence of sacrifice, even unto death. They, the unseen hosts, and all their comrades, we reverently salute today. Wherever these men are loved and remembered, they are to be found. These men are not dead whose memory still is living in a nation's heart.

This energetic and juvenile city of Oshawa has determined to perpetuate their memory in granite and bronze. The men whose memory is commemorated lie far from here in foreign soil, but wherever their bodies lie there is a part of Canada.

The Memorial Described

May I for a moment venture to depict to you some of the outstanding features of this most beautiful and seemly monument. It is called happily "The Garden of the Unforgotten," and that title derived from Sir Frederick Treves book, "The Other Side of the Lantern," was a happy inspiration of a young daughter of Oshawa. Verily this garden will forever keep alive the memory of the sons of Oshawa who went forth in the cause of freedom and justice and international good faith. The name could not be more happily chosen.

The construction is of lasting materials—granite and bronze. The centre shaft, erected of Canadian stone, represents a returned soldier, spared by the blessing of God to come back. His head is bared. The artist has represented his face as lined and sorrowful. No one could go through his experiences and come back without

scars upon his face, on his body, eye, and upon his soul. He points downward to the two bronze tablets on either side, on which are the names of his comrades who have made the Supreme Sacrifice. These tablets on either side containing the names of those who died are supported by figures in an attitude of mourning, but lest mourning should be thought to be the only note in connection with this monument, there is a representation of a rising sun.

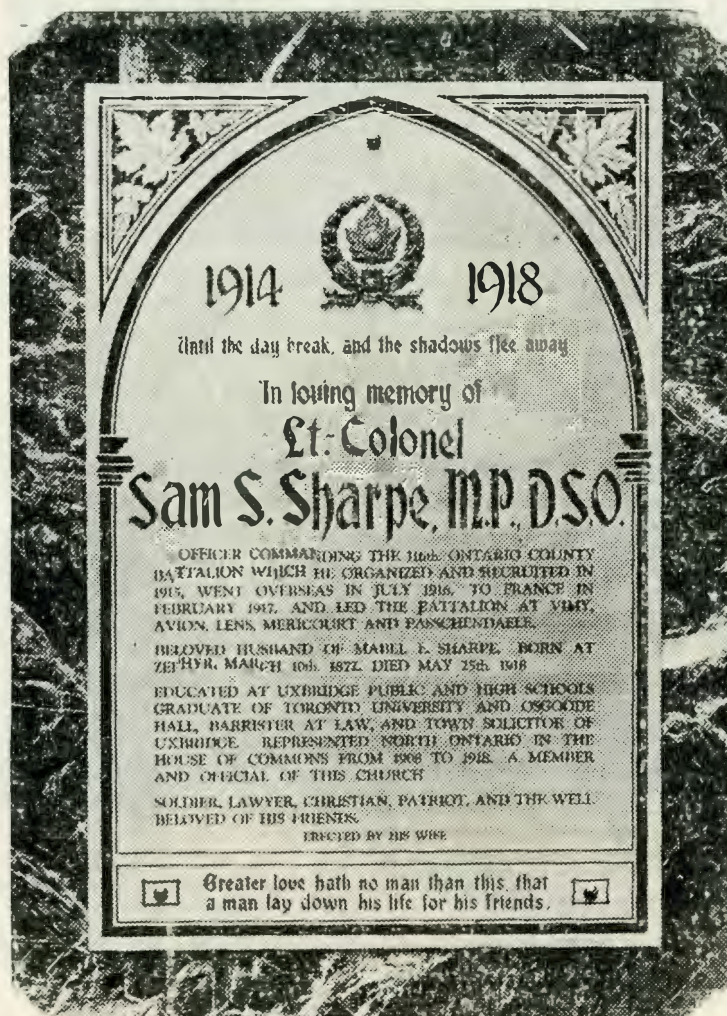
Overseas when a man died it was said he "Went West," went by the pathway of the setting sun, but only that he might accompany the sun when it rose again. The suns on these tablets are the rising suns, the symbol of the resurrection. "Thy son liveth" is the message we bear to all parents who are stricken with proud grief.

At the ends of the monument are crosses, symbolic of utter sacrifice for the redemption of mankind, and there are torches of glass growing out of a design of poppies. The idea of the torch and of the poppies is derived from Col. John McCrae's matchless poem, "In Flanders Fields" and these torches will forever be alight, day and night, to typify the undying homage

of the people of Oshawa to those who still live in the Higher World. They typify the answer of the people of Oshawa to the challenge which they left. You will take up the torch that fell from their hands—the torch of freedom, the torch of justice, the torch of mercy, the torch of truth, and you will keep it kindled for those which will come after.

Of all the features of this monument, there is one feature that is unique, and marks out your monument from all others. Not only are you reminding yourselves of what Oshawa has done, but you are linking Oshawa with all Canada and all Canada with the Empire, and the Empire with the Allies, and altogether with some of the great and critical scenes of action in the decisive conflict. And so by a marvelously happy suggestion of remembrance, stones such as those ordered by Joshua to be set up in remembrance of the

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Memorial tablet placed in St. Andrew's Church, Uxbridge, Ontario, to the memory of a Canadian Member of Parliament who organized and commanded overseas the 116th Battalion in which many of the Oshawa men enlisted and served, and who himself made the supreme sacrifice.

VANCOUVER CLUB GROWING

PAST presidents occupied the place of honor at the annual meeting of The Canadian Club of Vancouver, held November 4 when no less than thirteen out of the fifteen surviving past presidents of this club were seated at the head table. Hon. T. D. Patullo, Minister of Lands for B. C., was the speaker of the day, dealing with the timber resources of the province.

In an interesting review of the Club's activities during the year, Mr. W. J. Blake Wilson, retiring president, mentioned the awarding of two special scholarships in the University of British Columbia to the value of \$200 and \$100 respectively for original investigations. A vote of \$500 to Boy Scout work was also noted.

Officers for 1924-25 were chosen as follows:

President, W. J. Baird; first vice-president, F. R. McD. Russell; second vice-president, W. C. Ditmars; literary correspondent, Ronald Kenwyn; secretary-treasurer, J. R. V. Dunlop, and an executive committee of Messrs. A. C. Black, Rev. J. G. Brown, James Galloway, Dean R. W. Brock, George Kidd, W. Dalton, Julius Griffith, W. G. McIntosh, W. R. W. McIntosh, W. H. Malkin, Alex. Mitchell, Dr. George E. Seldon, J. Fyfe Smith, Capt. E. Beetham and George E. Winter.

In opening the business of the evening following the dinner, the retiring president made reference to the past presidents sitting with him and proposed a toast to their health. This was replied to by Mr. J. J. Banfield and Mr. J. N. Ellis, K.C. The former read the original constitution adopted by the club on its organization in 1906. The past presidents in attendance were Bishop A. U. dePencier, Col. J. S. Tait, W. G. Murrin, Chris Spencer, F. W. Peters, Gen. J. Duff Stuart, William Godfrey, J. J. Banfield, J. N. Ellis, K. C., Donald Cramer, Prof. J. G. Davidson, Principal W. H. Vance and R. S. Somerville.

The retiring president spoke with feeling of his pleasure in seeing the club making steady advancement, and he predicted that the next year would be a banner one in not only the history of Vancouver and British Columbia, but the Canadian Club.

Mr. Wilson's report was an interesting review of the club's activities. The members during his period of office, at the luncheon

Increase in Membership Reported at the Annual Meeting with 13 Past Presidents Present.—Scholarships Awarded.

the Cenotaph on Victory Square, in which your club has been so interested in the past years.

"Another feature of the club was the donating of two scholarships to the University of British Columbia for original investigations, the sums of \$200 and \$100. These were won by Messrs. Charles R. Esley, Arts '24, of West Summerland, first prize, for his paper on research into type of shell fish on the Pacific Coast; and W. C. Wilcox, Agriculture '24, of Salmon Arm, for his paper on horticulture. In addition, the Boy Scout Association was assisted to the extent of \$500, and several smaller donations were made.

"Your executive decided to revive the annual dinner, the result of which you have seen; and also to have the former presidents present at the dinner as guests of the club. A photograph of some of the old-timers was taken after the luncheon to Mr. Robert Dollar, and each of the old-timers was presented with a copy of this photo. Those present on that occasion were: H. J. Cambie, Campbell Sweeney, J. W. Marchant, Nicol Thompson, A. E. Beck and Thomas H. White. The photographs were very much appreciated by these gentlemen.

"The club renewed its membership in the League of Nations, Society in Canada and also took out membership in the Canadian National Parks Association, with Mr. Julius H. Griffith as its delegate.

"During my regime of office a regular monthly luncheon meeting of the executive was held, with the exception of two summer months, on the second Wednesday of the month at 12.30 noon, and I wish to thank the executive for the hearty support they gave me during the past year. The attendance at the meetings indicates the interest they have taken in the club.

"I would like to say that a letter was written, at the suggestion of the executive, to Mr. F. N. Southam, thanking him for his donation to the city for the purpose of beautifying Victory Square. Mr. Southam, in acknowledging receipt of this letter, stated that this was made by him on behalf of his father and mother, who had lost a son overseas.

"The following were delegates and heads of various committees: Delegates to the Vancouver war memorial committee, J. Fyfe Smith; Vancouver Boy Scout As-

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BLISS CARMAN

(Poet-Pilgrim)

A poet comes—a singer who has sung
 Into his vibrant song, the thought of
 earth.

A singer who sings on—the April
 birth—
 The old—which is the everlasting
 young.

A harper he, whose instrument is
 strung
 To the vast octave of diviner worth;
 And god-like chords of rounded golden
 girth,
 That wake in wonder where his hands
 have clung.

A poet comes—a poet goes his way,
 Still following the "clue"—the ancient
 goal—

He shares with those brave ghosts of
 yesterday,
 Whom Beauty sealed with her
 tripod soul.

A poet passes—leaving flower and fire
 To bloom and flame in lyrical desire.
 —Bianche E. Holt Murison.

Bliss Carman's recent visit to Vancouver will long be remembered not only by his circle of close friends here but by the public generally. For after a sweeping trans-Canadian tour during which Canada's own "Poet Laureate" gave over thirty public readings of his poems to large audiences in eastern and western cities (several of which were sponsored by the Canadian Clubs) he appeared here before a packed house and the ovation he received was merely an indication of the appreciation and affection with which he is held in this city. The success of this tour of "poetic readings" was quite unprecedented and the achievement is wholly due to the personal efforts of a Canadian girl, Miss Kate Eastman, formerly of London, Ontario, where she is well known in educational circles, and now resident in Vancouver, B. C. She is a sister of Professor Mack Eastman of the faculty of the University of British Columbia.—Ida Wilshire.)

VICTORIA WOMEN'S GOOD YEAR

AT the annual meeting, held on October 7, the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria was reported in most gratifying position, financially and otherwise. Report of Miss Ruth Bradshaw, treasurer, revealed balance on hand of \$460, the principal items of expenditure being: Rent, \$215.00; teas and speakers, \$250.00; bursary, \$75.00; Club's share of Association Convention (1923) \$375.00; flowers and flags purchased, \$65; books, stationery, postage, telegrams, advertising, etc., \$196.

Work of the year cannot be better reviewed than in comprehensive report of Mrs. P. H. Elliott, honorary secretary, reference being made to the fact of Mrs. H. P. Hodges, president of the club, having been elected as provincial vice-president for British Columbia at the recent conference at St. John. Mrs. Elliott's report follows:

Madam President and Ladies: It is my privilege to present to you the fourteenth annual report of the activities of the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria.

During the year two hundred and four women have been admitted to membership, one hundred and four have been removed, leaving a total membership of 930 including 15 honorary members, an increase of one hundred over last year.

Seventeen general meetings have been held in the Empress ball room, the average attendance being about two hundred. In June of this year the Canadian Club for the first time invited us to join in entertaining at a luncheon—one given in honor of the officers of the Special Service Squadron and our members showed their appreciation of the courtesy by attending in large numbers. The regular afternoon meetings have been addressed by speakers of note from many parts of the Empire.

Speaking of "Women in Politics" Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Edmonton, made a stirring appeal on behalf of the movement for world peace, pointing out that if the women of the world would mobilize for peace as they did for war work nothing could stop the reign of peace in the world.

Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, of Vancouver, later spoke most eloquently on much the same object, showing the part which women must take in establishing world peace. She said that the combative instinct in man is so strong that no economic condition has been able to bring about permanent peace, even though war as an institution has been proved a failure; therefore we must overcome and con-

Hospital Ward Furnished, Grant to War Memorial Recommended.—Review of Speakers and Their Message

trol this combative instinct by supplying an outlet for it. It is to the women that we must look for the source of the emotion of the ideal which will combat war.

Dr. Riddell, Chief of the Labor Section of the League of Nations at Geneva, a Canadian of whom all Canadians are proud, told us of the social and humanitarian work of the League, instancing rehabilitation of Russian refugees, the Greek problem, and touching on the proposed control of the opium trade.

Colonel Fallis, of Vancouver, spoke on international relations, particularly as touching our nearest neighbors. Having just returned from a lecture tour through the Western United States Colonel Fallis was able to tell us many of the problems which concern both nations.

We were particularly fortunate in hearing the views of the natives of India expressed by Professor Johan Masih, a native educationalist, who held a large audience most interested by his description of life in India under home and under British rule and the relations of that part of the Empire to the other Dominions.

Canon Stocken told us of his labors among the Cree Indians and related many incidents of his experiences among those primitive people.

Dr. Weir, head of the Department of Education at the University of B. C., spoke on educational ideals and of what has been accomplished in different parts of Canada. Dr. Weir has made a special study of the educational conditions of foreigners in Canada and we hope to hear him later on this subject.

Miss Joyce Walton, a Red Corder Girl Guide from England, made a plea for workers for the movement and opened many eyes and minds to the work being accomplished by the Girl Guides among the little girls in many countries.

Mrs. Lipskett-Skinner, of the Press Gallery at Ottawa, told us of the necessity of women making a study of the economics of Parliaments and gave interesting details of the inner workings of governments in general.

General Wm. St. Pierre Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries in Canada, outlined the policy of the penal institutions under his charge and gave some idea of the wonderful work accomplished for the education

and uplift of the inmates

Several of our best meetings were addressed by local people, foremost of whom was the Bishop of Columbia who aroused great interest in "The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page" by his talk on the work and extracts read from some of the letters of the great American who was Ambassador to Great Britain during the war.

Mr. Dilworth, of Victoria High School, gave a talk on the drama which was very suitably illustrated by readings from Shakespeare by Mr. Frances Compton of the Compton Comedy Players.

Mme. Sanderson-Mongin, of Victoria, College, gave a most interesting talk on her trip to Europe, emphasizing particularly differences which she noticed in France since the war, and pointing out amusing differences between France and Britain.

After the session of the Boys' Parliament which met here in January Mr. Farr explained their work and the place it fills in the lives of the youths who belong to the organization.

In addition to these educational meetings several of a more social nature were held. A reception was given in honor of Mrs. H. C. Hanington, a former president of the Club, and as a farewell to one of our best workers, Mrs. Spofford, a former vice-president, both of whom were leaving for an extended visit to California.

In June Mrs. R. P. Butchart very kindly placed her beautiful home at our disposal when a most delightful garden party was held—one of the most successful functions in the history of the Club.

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce the executive arranged a garden party to entertain the Canadian Teachers Association which met in Victoria in July. Through the kindness of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor we were able to take them to Government House on the day of their arrival and introduce them to the beauties of Victoria.

The executive regretted that the members were unable personally to say farewell to Miss Helen Stewart on account of her not having an afternoon available for a reception; so they did honor to her for the Club by entertaining her to luncheon at the home of the second vice-president, Miss Agnew, on the day before her departure. We assured Miss Stewart that the good wishes of every member would be with her in her new work.

The Club recognized the formation

of two Junior Canadian Clubs—St. George's and Uppingham House schools—by presenting them with a flag and a year's subscription to THE MAPLE LEAF. We are very glad indeed to have these girls brought up with Canadian Club ideals, and trust that more clubs will follow.

We became a member of the National Council of Education League which planned to bring four prominent speakers each year from Great Britain but the Association of Canadian Clubs meeting at St. John decided that the plan was not feasible, so we hope to attain the same end by arrangement with the National Council of Education.

After Dr. Riddells talk the members decided to become a corporate member of the League of Nations Society of Canada. It is planned to have one of our members study the literature published by the Society and make a brief report to the meeting once a month. We are pleased to note that this is being done in our Universities and Colleges through their Departments of History.

Several resolutions have been passed by the general meeting and copies forwarded to parties interested. These dealt with: Segregation of youthful prisoners in penal institutions; regulation of the drug traffic in Canada; opposition to the proposed reduction of soldiers' pensions.

The members realized that as the necessity for incorporation no longer exists, and that under the present law of incorporated bodies our work is hampered and rendered cumbersome, therefore the general meeting on January 15th voted to allow the corporation to cease and as soon as we are struck off by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies we shall proceed without incorporation.

The one thousand dollars which was collected to furnish a three-bed ward in the new Jubilee Hospital has been handed over to that institution and the furnishings selected. Your executive trust that the members will continue to show their interest by visits and gifts of flowers to the patients in our ward.

The Women's Canadian Club bursary was presented to Miss Jean Skelton, now a student at Victoria College, who was prepared for matriculation at the Oak Bay high school. A prize is to be presented to the student at the Victoria high school who obtained the highest mark in Canadian History on the completion of the first year's work. The executive has selected as prize for this year a copy of two books, "Women of the Red River," published by the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, and "Builders of the Canadian Commonwealth," by George H. Locke.

We sent as delegate to the Association of Canadian Clubs at St. John our first vice-president, who took an active part in the councils of that body, and to whose report we are looking forward with great interest. We are proud to note that our president, Mrs. Hodges, was elected vice-president for British Columbia for the next year.

The executive recommends that one hundred dollars of this year's funds be contributed to the War Memorial for Victoria.

In closing I desire to express to the Canadian Club our appreciation of their continuous co-operation; the press for their excellent reports of addresses delivered and other matters in connection with our activities; to all the kind friends who contributed to the musical features of our programs; and to the management of the Empress Hotel for their courteous attention at all times.

A New Vice-President; Honor For Another; Manitoba's Report

We are advised by Mr. Philpot, president, Association of Canadian Clubs, that Mr. L. F. Clarry, K. C., of Calgary, Master in Chambers, and immediate past president of The Canadian Club of Calgary, has accepted the provincial vice-presidency for Alberta, left open at the St. John Conference. Mr. Clarry, as an active delegate, representing his club, made an important contribution to the annual conferences at Hamilton and at Victoria and he may be expected to see that his province is strongly represented at the Head of the Lakes next year besides bringing in a report of Canadian Club progress and real accomplishment in sunny Alberta.

When the nominating committee brought in the name of Mr. Ivan C. Rand, of Moncton, as provincial vice-president for New Brunswick, they chose the present Attorney-General of that province for Hon. Mr. Rand, to give him his proper title, has since been sworn in to succeed the illustrious men who have filled that position. His immediate predecessor was Hon. J. P. Byrne, who went to the New Brunswick Supreme Court Bench. Others who have held the office include Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, one of the speakers at the St. John Conference, Hon. H. A. McKeown, recently appointed chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, Hon. A. G. Blair, first chairman of that latter body, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Hon. H. R. Emerson and Hon. Geo. E. King, who became a member of the Supreme Court of Canada.

As stated in our October issue, some reports of provincial vice-presidents, read at the St. John Conference were

unaccountably mislaid and could not be reproduced in that number. Mr. C. C. Ferguson, vice-president for Manitoba, has kindly supplied a duplicate of his report which discusses the work in that province with some general observations of value.

The report read as follows:

During the past year there has been a continued interest in Manitoba in Canadian Club matters. This can be stated even though one or two Clubs in the towns have not been very active, but it is hoped that something may be done during the ensuing year to revive Clubs which have become inactive and to organize new Clubs. The great difficulty facing Clubs in the smaller cities and towns is that of obtaining speakers, and they are entitled to assistance in this regard from Canadian Club officials who have any opportunities to be of service to them. Every Club should hold meetings frequently enough to maintain the interest of its members. The Dauphin Club found the holding of weekly meeting satisfactory though, rather to their regret, they have discontinued the practice temporarily.

In Winnipeg the two Clubs find no difficulty in obtaining speakers but there is a strong impression among the executives that more should be done in the important matter of Canadian citizenship. Nevertheless something of considerable value along this line has been accomplished. The work of the Women's Club on compiling and publishing their book entitled "Women of the Red River" has not only resulted in a valuable literary production but it has also inculcated among present citizens a pride in the exploits of the pioneers, and it has suggested that we should be patient and enduring in the face of present difficulties which, after all, are trivial in comparison with those which existed in the early days.

The two Winnipeg Clubs have collaborated in many matters, notably in the matter of a cenotaph to commemorate our fallen soldiers and in the arrangement of an essay contest in the public schools in connection with Winnipeg's Fiftieth Anniversary. It was a very great privilege for these two Clubs to be charged with the responsibility of arranging the Winnipeg meeting of Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George and as they were able to offer some courtesies to members of Clubs outside of Winnipeg, the occasion resulted in an increased feeling of unity among Canadian Clubs.

It would probably be a mistake for Canadian Clubs to attempt too much along the line of community service, but it is submitted that the larger Clubs especially should continue to show a keen interest and be ready to exert a powerful influence in the propagation of a sound Canadian senti-

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CANADIAN CLUB OF MONCTON

DURING the St. John Conference an interesting review of the history of The Canadian Club of Moncton appeared in a St. John newspaper. It may be noted that Ivan C. Rand, immediate past president of this progressive club, and this year's choice as provincial vice-president for New Brunswick, since the conference was held, succeeded Hon. J. P. Byrne, appointed to the Supreme Court Bench of New Brunswick, as Attorney-General of the province. Mr. Rand has had a brilliant career at the New Brunswick bar, following outstanding scholastic successes and also the advantage of a broader Canadian experience through several years' residence in the West—at Medicine Hat.

The review of the Moncton Club, appearing in the Telegraph-Journal, is here reproduced:

The Canadian Club of Moncton, which is represented at the convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs meeting here now, is nearly 17 years old.

The organization meeting was held in the City Council chamber on Sept. 30, 1907. The late Dr. F. J. White, who was then Mayor, presided, and Hugh F. Hamilton acted as secretary.

The late Fulton McDougall, who, according to the early records of the organization, was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the meeting, was the first speaker. He said that the idea originated at a Board of Trade meeting.

Father Edward Savage was one of those who spoke at the organization meeting. He said that he favored any club that would bring citizens together, and that he would be happy to belong to a Canadian Club.

S. L. Shannon spoke of what was being done by the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

It was moved by R. W. Hewson, seconded by S. L. Shannon, "that we proceed with the formation of a Canadian Club." This was carried unanimously.

It was decided that the Halifax constitution be used in the main.

While the nomination committee were preparing their report, speeches were made by G. J. Oulton, Rev. Mr. Strothard, Hon. F. J. Sweeney, E. A. Reilly and P. Gallagher, all dwelling upon the importance of fostering Canadian ideals and favoring the formation of a Canadian Club.

The officers elected were: Honorary president, Hon. C. W. Robinson; president, Fulton McDougall; first vice-

Now Completing Seventeenth Year and Has Been Important Factor in Promoting Interest in Canadian Affairs.

president, Hon. Judge Wells; second vice-president, Joseph A. Bourque; treasurer, H. F. Hamilton; secretary, R. W. Hewson; archivist, W. A. Cowperthwaite.

Executive committee—S. L. Shannon, Hon. F. J. Sweeney, F. A. McCully, Thomas Williams, Dr. E. B. Chandler, Dr. F. J. White, L. C. Daigle.

The club started with a membership of 157, many of whom have passed away

The Moncton Canadian Club has been an active organization, manifesting deep interest in various questions pertaining to the welfare of the community. It has been an important factor in fostering patriotism and encouraging the study of a wide variety of subjects of national interest. One of the movements the club has supported was the restoration and preservation of old Fort Beausejour; also the preservation of the graves and historical relics of Fort Moncton. In this the organization has had the co-operation of the Amherst club. Members of both clubs attended an excursion to Fort Beausejour on July 1, 1910.

The proposal to utilize the Bay of Fundy tides to provide electrical power by building a dam at the junction of the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers has received the attention of the club. On February 27, 1920, W. R. Turnbull of Rothesay gave a lecture under the auspices of the club, his subject being "Tidal Hydro-Electric Power Development of the Petitcodiac and Memramcook Rivers."

Many notable speakers have addressed the club on various subjects, the lectures being very interesting and instructive. Among those who the club had the pleasure of hearing, and several of whom are deceased, were Judge Longley of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Prof. Leacock of McGill University, D. R. Jack of St. John, Judge Russell of Halifax, Lieut. Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia, Judge Carleton of Woodstock, Dr. Clarence McKinnon of Pine Hill College, Halifax; Judge Jonah, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Forests and Mines of Ontario (now Premier); H. A. Powell of St. John, Rev. Dr. D. J. MacDonald of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish; Rev. Dr. S. S. Tompkins of St. Francis Xavier University; Hon. J.

B. M. Baxter, St. John; Hon. Fred Magee, Port Elgin; Bishop Richardson of Fredericton; Lieut.-Col. Peck, V. C., D.S.O., former M. P. for Skeena, B. C.; Hance J. Logan, M.P., of Amherst; Dr. H. L. Paddon, of the Grenfell Mission, Labrador; Brigadier General McDonnell, D.S.O., C.M.G.; General Sir Arthur Currie; Lieut.-Col. C. R. McCullough, of Hamilton, founder of the first Canadian Club; Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., one of the Canadian representatives at the formation of the League of Nations; Dr. Clarence Webster, Shediac; Rev. H. A. Cody; Prof. D. A. MacRae, Ph.D., Dalhousie Law School; Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie, president of Dalhousie University; Professor Harris of Dalhousie; Basil King, noted Canadian writer; Dr. H.L. Brittain, of Toronto; Rev. Canon Armstrong; Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King; Dr. G. J. Trueman, president of Mount Allison University; Chancellor C. C. Jones, of the University of New Brunswick; Rev. Dr. Norwood, of Philadelphia; Prof. H. L. Stewart, Ph.D., of Dalhousie University; Prof. W. C. Keirstead, Ph. D., of the U.N.B.; Senator Poirier; Rev. Frank Baird; W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer; Mrs. E. A. Smith and Mrs. W. E. Raymond, St. John; J. Howe Dickson; James Lawlor; Dr. W. W. Andrews; Dr. Tryon, Boston; Prof. Macnaughton, McGill; Prof. Grant; F. H. T. Ritchie, Hon. W. J. Hanna, of Toronto.

Among those who addressed the club last year were Governor General Lord Byng and Sir Robert L. Borden.

The last speaker at the close of the 1923-24 season was Frederick Whelen, of London, who was touring Canada in the interests of the League of Nations.

In addition to the speakers from outside points many addresses have been given by members of the club.

The following have been presidents of the club: Fulton McDougall, Dr. F. J. White, Judge R. A. Borden, C. F. Burns, J. T. Hawke, Thomas Williams, E. A. Reilly, K.C., Capt. J. E. Masters, F. A. McCully, B. A. Bourgeois, Dr. George J. Oulton, H. S. Bell, Dr. H. S. Thompson, Dr. A. R. Landry, R. P. Dickson and I. C. Rand.

The past secretaries are: R. W. Hewson, E. J. Payson, W. A. Cowperthwaite, W. H. Irving, E. C. Rice, G. J. Smith and J. G. MacKinnon.

The past treasurers are: H. F. Hamilton, W. B. Logan, H. C. Charters, F. P. Murphy, E. C. Rice, F. E. Dennison and M. A. Hutton.

The present officers are: Honourary
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CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY

AT the first meeting of the season of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, held at the Windsor Hotel, September 30, Mrs. Basil Williams, the new president, occupied the chair. The speaker was Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, and his subject "Canada's Opportunity."

MRS. WILLIAMS, in opening the meeting, said: "I feel that it is a great honor that the first time that I speak to you as your new president—and that was a very overwhelming honor to me, and a most surprising one—that we should be here to welcome Mr. Herbert Fisher. I am not myself going to introduce him to you, because I must confess that I only arrived back in Canada in the middle of the night, after a record passage, and I am not really supposed to be here at all. I found all the arrangements made for me. Our splendid vice-president, Miss Fleet, has made every arrangement most wonderfully and bourned all the burden of everything. Now I can just slip quietly into my place and enjoy hearing Mr. Fisher speak. Lady Drummond has very kindly undertaken to introduce Mr. Fisher to you. I will now call on Lady Drummond.

LADY DRUMMOND: Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I really don't know what to say about Mr. Fisher, not because there is so little to say about Mr. Fisher, but because there is so much, and I know that Mr. Fisher has a sympathetic understanding for me in this matter, because I can really believe when he is called to address an unfamiliar audience, and to choose his own topic, he is not a little embarrassed as to what that topic shall be, because Mr. Fisher knows so much about so many things, and he knows so much, experimentally as well as theoretically, and he knows so much about such a variety of things that while he might speak to us, I am sure, in detail, say a very great deal, supposing his subjects were, say, the Classics, or Humane Letters, or History, or Politics, or the League of Nations or Indian Affairs, or Education, or very much else, and so I think he knows just what I mean, and that he himself is sometimes very much embarrassed as to what he should say, and certainly I am a little bit worried what I should say; what I can say about Mr. Fisher in the brief space that is accorded and rightly accorded to the introduction.

I may say that I know Mr. Fisher, he is most familiar to me, although I

Whole British Empire to be Swayed by Future of Canadian Education.

Being an Address to The Women's Canadian Club of Montreal by

RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER

never had the pleasure or privilege of meeting Mr. Fisher until a day or two ago; he is most familiar to me in connection with education, because I very well remember that in 1917 when as you know I was in London on my Red Cross work, Mr. Fisher really created a sort of thrill amongst us all, even in that very anxious and critical time, by his Education Bill. He had become President of the Board of Education, I think in December, 1916, with the incoming of the new Ministry, and some months afterwards he introduced his Education Bill, and the provisions of that Bill were greatly in advance of anything that had ever been thought out before on that most vital matter, and I may say that his Bill was passed and that quite a good deal of it came into active operation some years ago, though perhaps the larger provisions of that Bill have to wait for their full realization until we come to sound economic conditions, which are surely and steadily, now, I believe, on the way to recovery.

Well I think this—this is what strikes me most—that the qualities which at a time like that could really rouse and thrill a nation on the subject of education, the qualities of vision, of the forward looking mind, of a strong and creative hopefulness, these are qualities which should enable Mr. Fisher to produce that Bill, perhaps I might say that thrill, at such a time; these qualities are the very ones that the world most needs, that you and I most need today, to help us through this long tedious, anxious, intermittent period after the great world war, and therefore, I feel that we are singularly fortunate just now, to have Mr. Fisher among us, to get to know him personally, to hear him speak to us, and I feel it a great honor to introduce to you today, The Right Honourable H. A. L. Fisher, or perhaps he would like the benefit of one of his Christian names, therefore, I shall call him the Right Honourable Herbert Fisher, and ask him if he will now have the great kindness to address us.

RT. HON. HERBERT FISHER: Madam President and Lady Drummond and members of the Women's Canadian Club. It is a great pleasure and a great privilege, to be allowed to ad-

dress this representative and influential gathering of Canadian Women, and I may add that it is a great responsibility, because, although I understand that the women of Montreal do not possess the Provincial vote, nevertheless, as mothers or as daughters, or as citizens, contributing their quota of knowledge, sympathy and experience, to the common stock, the members of this club exercise great influence today, and they will exercise still greater influence tomorrow.

Lady Drummond has alluded in her charming words of introduction to the difficulties which I might experience in the choice of a topic. These difficulties, Lady Drummond, have given me anxious thought and you will see that I have chosen a title which may lead us anywhere or nowhere.

I propose to speak to you of "Canada's Opportunity"—now what is that opportunity? Canada's opportunity is just what Canada chooses to make it. History is made out of desire, the aspiration and thoughts of men. Nobody surveying the present position of Canada, taking stock of those circumstances in national life which are capable of being measured by cold statistics, can fail to doubt that Canada has the ball at her feet. Of all the new countries of the world, Canada is unquestionably the most hopeful. The climate rude, stimulating human industry. Your population has grown from the two strongest, most tenacious, most brilliant stocks in the human race—British and French.

I have been reading in a Canadian newspaper since I landed some complaint about your population! It is too small, it should be increased. Bear in mind the advice which Professor Walter Raleigh gave to his children: "Eat slowly; only men in rags, and gluttons old in sin eat fast."

Canada is a living organism and Canada must not be asked to absorb human food which Canada is incapable of digesting. Every new country has before it a great chance,—it may take account of the advantages of material affluence; it may content itself with a good standard of material welfare, equally diffused through all sections of the community. It may say to itself, we will increase our population. We will increase our business, we will increase our export and import trade, we will increase our industry. All very well. I do not underrate the great qualities of enterprise, of tenacity of brain, which go to a great commercial and industrial organization,

but there is another ambition which a country may hold before itself—it may say to itself, "we value material wealth—who does not value material wealth? But we wish to use our material wealth for some higher aim. Population we need, but after all, quality is more important than mere numbers."

The population of Canada at the present moment is something under nine million, a greater population than the Athens of Pericles, of the Florence of the DeMedici, the England of Shakespeare or of Milton. And a young country, especially a young country derived from the British and the French stock, may well hold before itself the great ambition of making lasting and brilliant contributions to the civilization of the world—its Art, its Literature, to its Science, to every branch of intellectual and spiritual effort.

Pascal was a great geometer at the age of twelve; Mozart was an accomplished musician at the age of four. I put this question to you: Supposing that Pascal, a young genius, sensitive, brilliant, possessing great gifts of divination, were to appear, the son of some humble family in the province of Quebec, would he have a chance? And this question: Supposing that Mozart were to appear at Edmonton, or at Winnipeg, or at Montreal, would he find the atmosphere which would enable him to flourish and develop?

I don't know what the answers to these questions would be, but I think in any case, that a country aspiring to be great should aspire to produce somehow or other an atmosphere of encouragement towards the manifestation of human genius, whether in the sphere of Science or of Art or of Religion. And this brings me to one of my favorite topics, the topic of Education.

If I were asked what is the greatest task before the British Empire today, I should say without hesitation, the task of laying surely and wisely the foundation of Canadian Education, because in my view, it is difficult to over-estimate the place which Canada is likely to hold; the part which destiny is calling upon Canada to play on the American Continent, in the British Empire and the whole world. So I say, if that be so, if it be true that Canada has this future before her,

then surely it is true that the education of future generations of the nation is a matter not only of provincial significance, it is a matter of significance to the human race itself.

Now, when we are considering the value of the educational system of a country, to what should we first turn? I submit to the ladies, that we should first consider the position of the universities, because the universities train people, who train children; because the universities take and train the leaders of the learned professions—the bar and medicine; because, also, the universities send their alumni into the paths of journalism, and we are all readers of newspapers, though we don't always believe everything the newspapers tell us; and so I say, that a new country, and I venture to think that Canada is new, at any rate new in comparison with England, that a new country ought to pay special attention to its universities.

And speaking from my own personal experience, I attach great importance to the formation of a close connection between the universities of the coun-

try and the government of a country.

I have heard expressions of surprise at the success of the Labor movement in Great Britain. I have heard people say, "Here are number of comparatively inexperienced men, coming suddenly and unexpectedly into the seat of power, and yet you see they are not making great mistakes, they are doing very well, the Old Country is carrying on without disaster. How is this miracle achieved?"

I will give you the answer:

It is achieved because we have in our country permanent civil servants; we have the flower of our university youth in this civil service, independent of party, chosen on intellectual grounds alone, serving each succeeding ministry with perfect loyalty, and perfect impartiality, perfect devotion, placing before every minister whether he be Liberal, or whether he be Tory, or whether he be Labor, the valuable sum of their knowledge, their experience and their wisdom.

And by reason of that condition of a highly educated, highly trained, permanent civil servant with a democratic

Parliament and a democratic Cabinet, we are able to preserve in our country, a valuable thread of continuity, which saves us from all the worst errors of democratic civilization, and so I say that a country should wish, should naturally wish, that its public men should have the one thing which universities can give, and that there should be proceeding from these universities, a continuous stream of young men, educated in the best knowledge of their time and anxious to devote their liberty, without party feeling or party prejudice, to the interest of the country as a whole and not any section of it.

Now it would be a great impertinence in me, seeing that I have only been two or three days in the Dominion, it would be a great impertinence in me to offer any observations upon the Canadian Universities, or upon any part of the field of Canadian Education. I shall not attempt to do it, but I think perhaps it may be useful and interesting to my audience if I stated to you very briefly, what I conceive to be from my own experience in England, some of the dangers against which a university has to guard itself. Whether my observations have any relevance to the situation in

Canada Most Hopeful of All New Countries

THE coming of Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher to Canada was mentioned by Major F. J. Ney at the St. John Conference as one of the triumphs of the National Council of Education in which Canadian Clubs were given an opportunity to share. Mr. Fisher has already spoken to the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, The Canadian Club of Ottawa, The Canadian Club of Toronto and The Canadian Club of Hamilton while his brilliant wife was a speaker before the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto, a report of this address being given elsewhere. Mr. Fisher's time in Canada was limited and he could not in any case appear before the smaller clubs. Through the co-operation of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal and The Canadian Club of Ottawa, however, we are enabled to take out his addresses to our entire circulation and can sincerely recommend them as eminently suitable for reading at meetings of the smaller clubs.

In the address here given, on Canada's Opportunities, we sought for some of the outstanding thoughts but confess it was difficult to make a choice, so thrilling and compelling is the speaker's entire message. Our recommendation is that it be read carefully throughout. For the busy member's eye, however, let us give a few sentences and perhaps, these read, the remainder will not be neglected:

Of Canada's position: "Of all the new countries of the world, Canada is unquestionably the most hopeful. The climate rude, stimulating human industry. Your population has grown from the two strongest, most tenacious, most brilliant stocks in the human race—British and French."

"A country aspiring to be great should aspire to produce, somehow or other, an atmosphere of encouragement towards the manifestations of human genius, whether in the sphere of Science, or of Art or of Religion."

In conclusion after citing the gyroscope as an illustration: "I like to think that the British Empire, a world within a world, moving, yet ever unmoved, sustained by the continuous and everlasting foundation of sympathy springing up in the hearts and imaginations of men, may reflect and be guided with unerring and inflexible fidelity by the everlasting processes of Providence."

Canada, I know not, but it is possible that some of the dangers which we have to guard against, ourselves, in England, may exist here.

The first danger is the danger of allowing your universities to be submerged by a great mass of students who are incapable of profiting by the university curriculum. Universities are not made for everybody, they are made to give the highest forms of education to those men and women who are able to profit by the highest forms of education, and we have before us the appalling example of Russia, where the universities have been absolutely ruined by the abolition of the entrance examination, making necessary preliminary work which uses up the time of the most famous professors in the world—wasted in teaching elements to ignorant beginners. That then is the first danger.

The second danger is the danger of making the courses of the university too technical, too special. When young men and young women go through the universities, they are at a very plastic period of their lives. They can take one term or they can take another term, what is above all necessary is that their imaginations should be stimulated with a great thought, a great ideal, and that they should have some conception of the majesty and honor of knowledge.

There is a third danger, it was a danger which I think the Oxford of my time was particularly prone, the danger of over cultivation, the danger of isolation from the main currents of national life. The university should be in very close contact with the general life of the community. It should make it part of its object to educate its students in a sense of civic obligation, and make them feel that they owe a great deal to society, and it is part of their duty to repay that debt, and so, I would like to see every university in this country and in every other country with, what I may call, a strong civic bias.

There are two other dangers: There is the danger of what I may call excessive localism. The danger of taking the view that a university exists to subserve the needs, educational needs, of a particular locality—that its professors should be chosen from that particular locality. That it should, in other words, be a local institution.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, that is not my view of a university, and I will tell you why, frankly. (When I was head of a university, the achievement of which I was most proud was that I stole a brilliant professor from Canada.) Now, the first duty of a university is to its students and its duty towards its students is to give the best teaching that can be got and to put

them in contact with the most brilliant minds on each subject of the university curriculum, no matter whence these minds are drawn.

And there is also one other danger. I was always haunted when I was at the university with a feeling that these young men and young men who were passing through the institution, were being turned out too much of a pattern: that their minds and their characters were being shaped by mechanical processes.

When my professors were being over-worked in teaching in the routine of the university machine, I was always saying to myself: "How can I provide the kind of opportunity which the brilliant original discovering mind deserves to have?" Because what a reflection it would be to feel that here you had a great institution, supported generously by public munificence, and yet suppressing a brilliant individual, and so I say one of the great problems which lie before the educators of the country is to make their system sufficiently elastic to provide for the irregularities of the highest type of genius and of character.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I know enough—though I know little—I know enough about your Canadian universities to realize that they have already made great and brilliant contributions to the sum of human knowledge. Just before I sailed for Canada, a very distinguished officer of the British navy said to me: "Do not forget the great debt which the British navy owes for the brilliant physical work which was done by Professor Eve of McGill University during the war." I am glad to have an opportunity, if I may say so, on behalf of the British navy, of acknowledging the debt which we owe to that distinguished professor.

Well now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have spoken of universities, and it is because universities are the key to the situation, and if they are right, everything elsewhere is right. But I would say this word in conclusion—after all, what principally matters is that the community as a whole should have the right conception of what the education of the country should be, that it should hold the teaching profession in honor: that it should desire that the teaching profession should be as good as it is possible: that it should feel that the education of the new generations in Canada is a matter of great import, because if your schools and your colleges have behind them the support of public opinion, they can hardly fail to achieve.

Shall I say more? Well, I will end up: The great ships which cross the Atlantic ocean are now guided on their paths with unerring and scientific

methods, by an exquisite instrument known as the gyroscope—a small globe revolving on its axis in sympathy with the movement of the earth, and it is sustained in its position by continuous jets of fluid from below. I like to think that the British Empire, a world within a world, moving, yet ever unmoved, sustained by the continuous and everlasting foundation of sympathy springing up in the hearts and imaginations of men, may reflect and be guided with unerring and inflexible fidelity, by the everlasting processes of Providence.

Canadian Granite Most Suitable for Canadian Memorials

The suitability of Canadian granite for monuments and lasting war memorials is again illustrated by the Oshawa war memorial, unveiled on Nov. 10 last and so beautifully described by Rev. Canon Cody, of Toronto, in his address given in full in this issue. The granite used in this memorial was quarried at Stanstead, P. Q., by Stanstead Granite Quarries, Ltd., and the work of erection was done by the McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd., of Toronto, an associate company which has built many of the large memorials in Ontario during the past few years. The same class of stone was used in the Cartier monument in Fletcher's Field, Montreal, in the new Sun Life building and in the Court House building at Quebec. The same company's material went into the Chat-ham, Ont., Stratford, Ont. Hamilton cenotaph and Sault Ste. Marie memorials and they were designers as well as builders of other memorials including those at Grantham Township, Barrie, North Bay, Orangeville and Coburg. On order of the War Graves Commission they have also placed in cemeteries throughout Canada some 4,000 simple headstones marking the resting-place of Canadian soldiers who died in this country and have erected a number of imposing crosses of sacrifice including those in Montreal (2), Toronto (Prospect St. cemetery), Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Regina. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the graves of more than 250 Canadians who fell in South Africa are also marked in that far-away country with headstones of Stanstead granite, sent there for that purpose.

This Canadian granite, it has been pointed out, is not only beautiful in its appearance and enduring in character, free from iron rust, but is capable of being cleaned at frequent intervals without scratching the surface and bringing about gradually disintegration.

SCENES WHICH GO TO SHOW WHY OSHAWA ATT...

- 1. General Motors Plant.
- 2. Home of R. S. McLaughlin.
- 3. Fittings Limited.
- 6. Centre Street School.
- 7. Malleable Iron Company, Limited.
- 8. Schofield Woollen Mills.
- 9. Public Library.
- 10. Home of G. W. McLaughlin.
- 11. King Street East.
- 13. Bell Telephone Office.
- 14. New addition to General Motors Plant.
- 15. The Pedlar People Ltd. Factory.
- 16. Bishop Bethune Ladies' College.
- 17. Oriental Textile Company.
- 18. Williams Piano Company.
- 19. Oshawa Hospital.



Nos. 4, 5, and 12, respectively—C. L. Featherstone, district plant superintendent; H. M. Black, manager, and Miss N. G. Davey, chief operator, Bell Telephone Co., Ltd., at Oshawa. To "The Blue Bell," the house organ of the Bell Telephone Co. Ltd., we are indebted for use of this fine Oshawa display.



Sturdy Canadian Workpeople who build Canadian Motor Cars for Canadian People—The Mer...

ED, THIS YEAR, THE PROUD TITLE OF CITYHOOD



Men Employees of Oshawa's Largest Industry—General Motors of Canada, Ltd. See Page 34.

THE EMPIRE'S TREATY MAKING

A SEARCHING, outspoken review of Canada's position in the British Empire as it more especially relates to the making of treaties with foreign countries was given The Canadian Club of The Battlefords by Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieut. Governor of Saskatchewan, at a dinner on October 18. His Honor was visiting North Battleford for the purpose of unveiling the district war memorial, the erection of which was largely promoted by The Canadian Club. He was accompanied, besides his own staff, by Brig. General D. M. Ormand, officer commanding Military District No. 12, Saskatchewan, and General Ormand followed the Lieutenant-Governor at the Canadian Club dinner in a very interesting talk on military matters in Canada. Mr. C. R. McIntosh, provincial vice-president, Association of Canadian Clubs, presided at the dinner, held at the Auditorium Hotel.

In beginning, Hon. Mr. Newlands said:

"A subject of primary importance in its relations to Canada is that of the changes and modifications taking place in the constitution of the commonwealth of British nations.

"Prior to the war the foreign policy of the Empire was decided by the British department of foreign affairs, which negotiated all treaties. The sacrifices made by the British dominions during the war were recognized by the granting of national status in the peace conference of Versailles. Since that time the dominions have taken the stand that they will not be bound by any treaty unless they are parties to and signatories of the treaty, which is afterwards approved by their parliaments.

"It was natural that the dominions should take this stand. Their losses in war, both in men and money, were so great that it was impossible that they should again be called upon to make sacrifices unless they had a voice in the foreign commitments of the nation. To allow the mother country to establish a foreign policy which might commit the dominions to a war in which they had no interest, and regarding which they had not been consulted, could no longer be tolerated.

"The foreign policy of the Empire must be one, and each dominion must be consulted before it be committed to a policy which might require the introduction of force to bring to conclusion.

"Two main effects, the one within

United Foreign Policy Essential, Making Necessary a United Force to Which Canada Should Contribute.

Being an Address to The Canadian Club of The Battlefords, by
HON. H. W. NEWLANDS
 Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

and the other without the commonwealth, resulted from this development in the constitution, leading to some strange and anomalous conditions. Within the empire we are separate, self-governing units, but without, to foreign nations, we are as one.

"When the treaty of Versailles was made, the Dominions were parties to it, had their own delegates, who helped negotiate the treaty, and signed it on behalf of their governments; the treaty was afterwards approved by their parliaments.

"When, however, the disarmament conference was held at Washington, they were not invited to attend, because so far as the United States were concerned, the British Empire was one, not several nations, but the difficulty was overcome by the King naming a representative of each dominion as one of the British delegates, and they took part in the conference and became parties to the treaty.

"Upon the negotiation of the treaty of Lausanne, this course was not followed, and the Dominions were not represented on the British delegation. As a consequence, the Government of Canada refused to submit the Lausanne pact to parliament for its approval, and the Government still claims that, not being contracting parties, we are not bound by it.

"In adopting this attitude we stressed our previous concessions, and insisted that not only had we a right to be consulted, but that our right to be parties to the negotiations and to be signatories to the treaty and been irrevocably established. Unless we became, through participation, parties to the agreement, we could not be bound by it.

"Canada's negotiation of the halibut treaty with the United States was the next important step in the development of our constitution. The United Ambassador to the United States had always previously signed similar agreements, but in this precedent-establishing instance, Canada concluded the treaty without securing the signature of the Ambassador to Washington.

"A great wave of discussion

throughout the empire followed in the wake of this action. The debate was only closed when the understanding was reached at the Imperial Conference in London last year that the self-governing parts of the empire might enter into a treaty with a foreign government on a matter which affected that part only. If the treaty affected other

sections of the empire as well, those countries affected must be consulted and their consent obtained before the treaty could be concluded.

"The Canadian representatives in the conference which resulted in the halibut treaty were appointed by the King on the recommendation of his Canadian ministers, and the treaty was made in the name of the King. Therefore, so far as the United States is concerned, it is a treaty with the British Empire, although only affecting Canada.

"Since foreign powers cannot officially recognize responsibility incurred by treaty as falling upon a unit of the Empire, but can only recognize the Empire in entirety as the contracting party, it must necessarily follow that an occasion will arise where a treaty affecting the remaining dominions, will eventually demand the acceptance of responsibility for decision by the entire Empire.

"It is this factor in the growing tendency for the assumption of responsibility by the units of the British commonwealth of nations that will necessitate the inauguration of an Empire foreign policy for the protection of the Empire.

"We can never return to the old system under which the Imperial Parliament directed foreign affairs. But we must establish some body, parallel in its institutions to the Imperial conference. The safety of the Empire demands this.

"When the representatives of the nations interested in the reparations met in London to consider the Dawes report, the dominions were neither invited nor represented. This was harking back to the state of affairs when all foreign relations were negotiated by the Imperial Cabinet alone. The dominions objected, and a temporary arrangement was made by which the representatives of the dominions alternated with British delegates, and when not acting as representatives, were allowed to be present and to acquaint themselves with proceedings altogether they were not allowed to take any part in the proceedings, except when they took

their seats as representatives.

"So far, with the exception of the conference on the Dawes report, the course followed in treaty making has been fairly consistent and in line with the changes the war made in the constitution of the empire, but it will be seen that no definite plan has been arranged as to how the foreign affairs of the Empire are to be conducted, and an effort was to have been made this fall to introduce some regular system into the manner in which foreign relations were to be conducted, and for that purpose another conference was to be called at which not only the governments of the self-governing parts of the Empire would be represented, but the opposition parties in Parliament as well. The political situation in Great Britain practically cancels the conference this year.

"The Imperial Conference also dealt with certain questions regarding the security of the Empire, and ap-

proved of the establishment of the Singapore base, but since the Labor Government decided against the building of the base, the question has been raised by Australia as to how far the different units of the Empire are to be bound by the resolutions of an Imperial Conference, and this question will be decided by a future conference.

"Another difficulty occurred through the action of the economic conference. It was agreed at the conference that Great Britain should give the Dominions a preference on certain goods, principally fruits, dried fruits and fruit juices. To do this Great Britain had to place duties on certain fruits. Since Bonar Law had promised that no protective duties would be levied by his Government, Mr. Baldwin felt that he was bound by that promise, and in order to carry out the agreements arrived at by the conference, he dissolved Parliament and was defeated.

"The resolutions of the conference were submitted to the new Parliament by the Labor Government and were defeated. Both Australia and New Zealand claimed that Great Britain was bound to put the resolutions into effect but Canada took the ground that as the dominions were not bound until the resolutions were adopted by their Parliaments, neither was Great Britain bound.

"It is probable that when political affairs are more settled and when the governments represented at the conference are not only in office but in power and are not minority governments like the Labor government in Great Britain, and the present government in Canada, the governments represented in the conference will be strong enough to carry through the resolutions they agree to, but if this does not happen, then the method of adding the leaders of the opposition

(Continued on page 40)

INSPIRING MESSAGE AT UNVEILING OF THE NORTH BATTLEFORD WAR MEMORIAL

AN impressive war memorial of Nelson Island granite, suitably inscribed, commemorating the fallen soldiers of North Battleford and surrounding districts was unveiled with appropriate ceremony on October 18. The address of presentation was made by C. R. McIntosh, chairman of the committee and president of the local Canadian Club. Mr. McIntosh said on this occasion:

"I am reminded today, as chairman of this outstanding event in the history of Northwestern Saskatchewan, of another outstanding event in the history of Canada, an epoch in the life of empire development—the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Today, on the scene of the deciding battle in the struggle for a continent, there stands a memorial in honor of Montcalm and Wolfe. That monument is a standing testimony of the spirit prevailing among the citizens of Canada, a material expression, both of homage to two gallant generals, fatally wounded that day at the head of armies of France and England, and in realization that a great and united Canada depends upon mutual good-feeling and co-operation and the sinking of petty prejudices between the people of two great nations, the English and the French.

"This district sent many splendid men to battle. Many lost their lives. We are here today to commemorate their sacrifice. This is an occasion of sorrow to the relatives present who are bereft of their loved ones. As citizens of Northwestern Saskatchewan here assembled, we extend our

sympathies, and promise that their memory shall remain forever green.

"I take great pleasure in presenting this, our war memorial, to the citizens of North Western Saskatchewan, and in the days to come, it will be for the citizens of this district to see that any funds necessary to beautify the surroundings of the memorial and to give it a fitting setting in the centre of this park, are provided. We will look to you, who made possible this memorable achievement, for the same splendid assistance you have given in the past."

On behalf of the citizens of the North Battleford district, Mayor Gregory, accepted the trust. He said:

"With deep humility and reverence, and with a keen appreciation of the honor, and a realization of the trust which has been laid upon me, I accept the responsibility on behalf of the citizens of North Battleford and the residents of all north western Saskatchewan. And in accepting this memorial I pledge myself on behalf of those I represent, to ever cherish and protect this war memorial from harm and from blemish.

"This silent finger, ever pointing upward, will be a symbol and a monitor to this generation and succeeding generations to strive for those things which are higher, self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, love of country even unto death."

"As long as rivers flow to the sea, and the tide ebbs and flows, and the moon waxes and wanes; and men love chivalry and admire brave deeds, so long will the memory of our dead be ever green in the minds and hearts of

man, and their deeds cherished, and their devotion to duty unto death revered. Truly their name shall live for evermore.

"Mr. Chairman, I accept this memorial on behalf of the whole district which we represent."

Following the official act of unveiling, Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieut. Governor of Saskatchewan, made a short address. In part, he said:

"It was my privilege some time ago to visit the little towns where our soldiers sleep. One can only realize the vast sacrifices of the war, on seeing cemetery after cemetery filled entirely with graves of fallen soldiers. Where the name of the soldier was known, it appears on the headstone or cross, but a vast number of graves are marked 'Known Only to God.'

"This memorial which has just been unveiled as a tribute to the courage and heroism of the men of this district, reminds me in great detail of the cenotaph in London. During my stay in London I had occasion to pass the cenotaph many times, and I never saw it without fresh flowers banked about its base, and without people around it. It is an established custom in London, that no man passes that monument with his hat on his head. Whether walking or riding, every man who passes by bares his head. Since the people of Great Britain are bound by custom, I feel sure that that custom instituted at the erection of the cenotaph will continue so long as the memory of the Great War remains in the minds of the British people, and that must be surely for many generations."

CANADA NEEDS 25,000,000

BEGINNING the season with a "grand rally" at which Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, was the speaker, The Canadian Club of Waterloo County held, at the Masonic Hall, Kitchener, on the evening of October 30, the largest gathering in many years. Sir Henry had a business-like message and, apart from reference to the people's property of which he is administrator he placed a concrete suggestion before the country for the creation of the position of Director of Immigration to be filled by a man of commanding ability whose aim it should be to build up as rapidly as possible the population of Canada to 25,000,000. He is reported as saying:

"Our only problem is population. If we had a population of 25,000,000 people it is true we might still have difficulties but our problems would vanish. I hope the government in its wisdom which it has manifested on many occasions of the past, without any regard to politics, will see its way clear to secure a man of the necessary capabilities and outstanding qualities to direct immigration so that we may all focus our attention on the one great need of the day and thereby improve not only the position of the Canadian National Railways but our whole country."

Mr. D. S. Bowlby, Crown Attorney, and president of the Club, presided but delegated the pleasant task of introduction of Sir Henry to Mr. W. D. Euler, M. P., chairman of the parliamentary committee on the estimates of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Euler eulogized the work of the president of the railways, stating that Sir Henry had proven his ability and that he believed that the prediction he had made in the House of Commons that the railway would become self-sustaining in four years would prove justified.

Sir Henry spoke briefly but impressively. He is further reported:

"It is indeed pleasing to me to come to Kitchener as it is to come to any city where we receive a large volume of traffic. Kitchener and the surrounding towns have thrift and industry which are known throughout Canada. I understand that the people of this district are largely of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Let me say there are no finer settlers anywhere than those people. As I spent my boyhood days in a state where the people are largely of this stock I know something of their thrift and other

Sir Henry Thornton Suggests National Director of Immigration With Increase in Population in View.

An Address to The Canadian Club of Waterloo County, Ontario.

good qualities," Sir Henry said. "I must thank Mr. Euler for what he has said about myself which I must say was exaggeration. I wish to say in regard to Mr. Euler who is chairman of the committee on estimates of the Canadian National Railways that no man could have acted more justly in that position than he. It was a pleasure to be associated with him. He displayed ability and fairness which with the experience he has attained in dealing with the question entitle him to that position. I welcomed the appointment of that committee for I hope that through its support and co-operation we will develop a friendly and hearty spirit in parliament with regard to the Canadian National Railways so that the question will be considered irrespective of politics."

"Mr. Euler has told you that we have the largest railway system in the world, 22,000 miles. That is correct, but he has not said everything for we have also large express and telegraph companies. Then we also have the merchant marine which although small should be given serious consideration. The merchant marine in some quarters has been ridiculed and held up to derision. While I cannot say that as it stands today it is a paying proposition I will say that if it is fostered and developed and given the support it merits it can become a useful instrument for the manufacturers and the Canadian people generally in marketing their products so that it will eventually repay the capital invested. We should therefore co-operate and do our best in efforts to try to get something out of it.

"The Canadian National Railways is a state owned system under the direction of the government of Canada, but there has been a good deal of misunderstanding and misapprehension with regard to it. Many people across the border have concluded that the Canadian people having decided that public ownership was a good thing took over the railways and formed a national system out of the various separate lines that formerly existed. This is far from the fact. The public ownership of the railways was the result of a situation that confronted the country with danger and inconven-

ience. For had the government not taken them over bankruptcy of the roads and dislocation of business would have resulted. It was owing to the peculiar circumstances that the railways were taken over and the operation of what is now the Canadian National Railways has there-

fore nothing to do with the general principle of state ownership of railways. It is true that the capital expenditure represented by the Canadian National Railways is large and it is likewise true that the earnings are not enough to meet the annual fixed charges but that has nothing to do with the state ownership of railways. The fact must be kept in mind that our problems were inherited from the previous owners. Our problems are identically the same as those that confront all railways, including private companies, which were built in advance of population. The same situation confronted lines which were built west of the Mississippi years ago and the C. P. R. It will be a problem of railways built in advance of population and traffic.

"Insofar as the operation of the Canadian National Railways is concerned we have at least proven that the officials and men of a state owned road can be just as loyal, alert, enthusiastic and efficient as those of any privately owned system. Those of you who have occasion to travel over our lines can form your own conclusion and I feel safe in leaving the verdict to you. Whatever we have accomplished on the Canadian National System either in a financial way or in service I want to say is due to the fine response from our officials and the men of the railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Last year our net earnings were \$20,000,000 and I had hoped that they would be \$30,000,000 this year. During the first three months of this year there developed unfavorable conditions in the way of poor business in the United States generally which meant a loss in through traffic for the Canadian National System and there also was a depression in Western Canada owing to relatively small crops, we have suffered a loss of about \$8,000,000 in gross earnings. However, we decreased our operating expenses by about \$7,000,000 and we are only \$853,000 behind in our net earnings up to October 1. We have ahead of us the remaining months of this year, months which are usually highly productive of traffic. So while there may be a loss of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000

in gross earnings this year there will likely be an increase in the net earnings. In the month of September there was a decrease of \$2,300,000 in the gross earnings but the expenses were decreased by \$2,600,000. The gratifying feature of the situation is that this was effected in transportation. Whenever a reduction in expenses occurs the public is especially disposed to be critical, it assuming that the saving was effected out of property maintenance and by letting the roadbed suffer. I can give you the assurance that the property of the railway company has been maintained as it should be and that there has not been a saving which in the end will have to be made up. It has been a legitimate saving which any sensible business man would adopt.

"As I go from city to city there is one thing that pleases me, the fine spirit that prevails between the various local officials and the public. I want to see that spirit encouraged and I want our officials to try to meet the wishes of the respective communities within reason. We want the confidence, good will and support of the public insofar as our loyal men are concerned. We have approximately 100,000 men in the railway's employ. It has been said that we are overstaffed, the inference being that it is for political purposes. Well, to put it bluntly—that is a nonsense. Nothing could be farther from the truth. We employ less men per mile than the C. P. R. We are endeavoring to co-ordinate the efforts of those 100,000 men in efforts to bring traffic to the company. But that is not all. My maxim is 'every employe is a solicitor for the company.' Every man can do something. It may not be much but the sum total of the efforts of all the men will mean much for traffic. I think that I see signs of the day referred to by Mr. Euler and that in three years the earnings will exceed the expenses.

"I like to claim the public as our friends. The public owns the road and we are only their trustees not only in the joint enterprise of the Canadian National Railways but in upbuilding of Canada. There can be no greater field for any person or organization than that of building up this Dominion with such a vast stretch of natural resources. It is idle for me to speak of those resources for you all are fa-

miliar with them. We have everything which goes to increase the happiness of the people and production of the country excepting population."

A vote of thanks was proposed and seconded by Mayor Breithaupt and W. G. Weichel, M.P.P., respectively which was unanimously adopted and followed by three cheers for the distinguished guest.

Sir Henry Thornton spoke along almost identical lines to The Canadian Club of New York on November 17. In that occasion, however, he made some references to the British Throne which are worth quoting.

"In dealing with the relationship between the British Empire and the United States, Sir Henry referred to the 'two great democracies,' and declared he believed that, if anything, the Empire was the more democratic, 'even though we British have a King.' This was not understood by some Americans because they did not understand the British Empire.

"The King personifies Imperial unity," he said, "and makes it possible to maintain the integrity of the Empire."

Remarking that while in England he had frequently come into contact with the King, Sir Henry added:

"There is no more sincere, honest, patriotic, single-minded man in the British Empire than the King. There is no man so well informed as to what is going on in the Empire as the King. Happy is the nation presided over by the individual who now adorns the Throne of Britain."

The King and the Prince of Wales, he added, were the hardest working men in the Empire.

Frederick Hudd, Canadian Trade Commissioner to the United States, presided at this luncheon, and introduced Sir Henry.

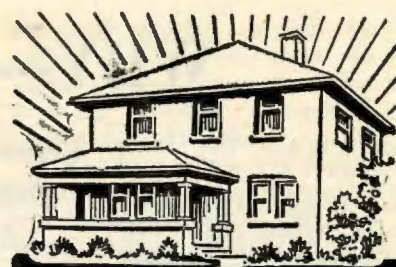
Seeing Canada of the Future

(Continued from page 3)

men's Canadian Club of Montreal that Canada had the very things needed to relieve the world's discontent—Goodwill, optimism and lack of cynicism in government.

Earl Birkenhead, in his address to The Canadian Club of Vancouver a little more than a year ago, said it was quite within the range of things that in future years the centre of the British Empire would be Ottawa or some other Canadian city, this including the residence of the reigning sovereign, and that as a citizen of the Empire he was well content that his children and his children's children should continue to live in England under such an arrangement.

To these opinions let us add that of a former Canadian—Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, D.D., now a member of the United States Congress. Speaking in



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Toronto on November 20, he said: "I am convinced that the absolute destiny of the men who speak English is one. . . . Men are like apples and wheat: The farther north you ripen them the better they are. In 500 years Canada will be the centre of the world's civilization."

It seems, after all, that we are only pioneers as were our forefathers and that Canada's chief glory shall be the glory that shall come after. And it does no harm to allow our imagination to range along the lanes which our visitors have marked out for us.

There is no anguish like an error of which we feel ashamed.

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WHY---"THE MOTOR CITY"

OSHAWA—"The Motor City."

Only a few months in the garb of cityhood and already this youngest of Canadian cities is so called. The nickname comes naturally. Here, Canada's largest automobile manufacturing business has headquarters. Fifty thousand cars and trucks were turned out, completed, last year, from the plants of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., covering thirty-one acres of Canadian soil.

At Walkerville, in a smaller group of factories, are made the "works"—the motors, the axles and heavy parts; at Oshawa the cars are actually built, and the whole process of manufacture including wood-working, body-building, machinery, top building, making of small parts, assembling, testing, upholstering, painting and enameling, boxing and shipping carried on.

What does this mean to Oshawa?

It has meant cityhood for one thing. General Motors and the McLaughlin interests have made Oshawa a city. General Motors, of course, are Oshawa's largest employers, Oshawa's largest taxpayers, Oshawa's greatest advertising force.

What does this mean to Canada and to Canadians?

Operations of General Motors aid greatly in the return of prosperity and speeding up in many lines of business. The building of 50,000 motor cars requires "some" material.

Let us have some figures:

Four thousand Canadians were employed by General Motors of Canada, Limited, in 1923, and the annual pay roll exceeded \$6,000,000. The value of the output was \$40,000,000.

The railways received \$3,350,000 in freight charges. Fifty carloads of General Motors' freight came into and went out of Oshawa every working-day.

No fewer than 450 Canadian and British factories supply mater-

General Motors Production in Canada, at Oshawa for the Greater Part, Valued At \$10,000,000 Last Year.—Robert

McLaughlin's Life-work and What Followed

By S. K. SMITH

ials for General Motors' cars.

A few: Leather, over a million feet; fine upholstery fabrics, 100,000 yards; waterproof covering for tops, 250,000 yards (mostly English); lumber for body building and boxing for export runs to 18,000,000 ft. per annum. For cushions, \$100,000 worth of curled hair and stuffing materials; cloth linings, 60,000 yards; trimming nails, 4,000,000; thread, 21,000,000 yards; cotton cloth, 425,000 yards; celluloid for curtains, 400,000 square feet; curtain fasteners, nearly 1,000,000.

The total purchases for 1923 for tires, batteries, wheels, springs and paint, amounted to \$5,000,000; there were used: screws, 22,000,000; bolts, 51,000,000; rivets, 5,000,000; washers, 15,000,000; nuts, 3,000,000; cotter pins, 3,250,000.

A substantial market, in itself.

And to Canadians operations on such heroic scale have the happy effect of reducing the price of these better class cars to the public. Through the development of export trade, taking care of more than fifty per cent. of the output, General Motors distributed their 1923 overhead not only over the large number of cars built for Canadians, but over the 27,000 cars shipped to Great Britain and Ireland, to Australia, to New Zealand, India, South Africa, Straits Settlement, South America and almost every country on the globe. This brings

millions to Canada for Canadians and apart from this money consideration the expansion of Canadian trade opens the way for other manufacturers who may follow in the wake of goods with such reputation with every prospect of success.

How did General Motors of Canada come into being?

Ah! That is our story. In one respect an old story but surely a brave story and a brave story, historians tell us, never dies of age. It is the old story of a pioneer of Ontario beginning in a small way, by the exercise of some special skill or bent, to make with his own hands certain things which his immediate neighbors required and gradually to expand and grow until that business becomes a national institution. It must be a never-failing source of wonder to the student of the early settlement of Ontario to find that incipient manufactures sprang into existence almost before the forest had been felled. Rich rewards indeed came to



Robert McLaughlin (1835-1921), a native-born Canadian whose industry and perseverance laid the foundation for what is now the largest industrial organization of its kind in Canada.

the artisan who supplied the first rude wants and who possessed the vision and the enterprise required not only to keep pace with the growing demands of a more advanced style of living but to cater to an ever widening circle of population.

In this we find the secret of the success of Robert McLaughlin, his sons and the raison d'être of the creation of General Motors of Canada Ltd. Robert McLaughlin was born at Peterboro in 1835, two years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne and thirty-two years before Canadian Confederation was accomplished. Early in life, on his father's farm, his predilection for manufacture displayed itself. He began to shape whiffletrees, neck-yokes and whip-stocks to while away the evening hours and these, sold to neighbours, found such favour that the thoughts of the young farmer turned naturally to the making of things rather than the growing of things as his real business in life. At the age of 32, having proven his ability, he branched out as a carriage builder and set up business at Enniskillen, Ontario. His staff consisted of one journeyman helper, one blacksmith and one apprentice. He himself was designer, painter and manager. A few years were sufficient to convince Mr. McLaughlin that his quarters at Enniskillen did not give him room to grow and he became, in 1869, a citizen and manufacturer of Oshawa. The first carriage works were located near the present Town Hall in Simcoe street and here business was continued until 1889 when an exchange was made with the Town for the old Miall factory at Simcoe and Bond streets. Mr. McLaughlin's two sons entered the business in the eighties and displayed both the mechanical aptitude and business ability of their father. They became members of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. Ltd., organized in 1893, whose operations were rapidly extended all over the Dominion, laying lasting foundations for the organization which has developed in later years to such tremendous proportions. Fire swept the McLaughlin carriage works in 1899 and the spirit then displayed is characteristic of the men who directed the industry. Before the

ashes were cold it was decided to build a new and larger establishment which forms part of the mammoth General Motors plant today. In order to keep the selling organization intact, however, while this building was in progress the McLaughlins quickly opened a vacant factory at Gananoque, sent their skilled workers there temporarily and continued to supply their market. The same despatch was manifested when the momentous decision was taken, in 1907, to enter the motor manufacturing field. The McLaughlin Motor Car Co. Ltd. was formed with Mr. R. S. McLaughlin as president, Mr. G. W. McLaughlin vice-president and O. Hezzlewood secretary-treasurer, Mr. Robert McLaughlin retaining

six weeks later the equipment for the making of Chevrolet cars was in place. One year later, by Christmas, 1916, six thousand Chevrolets had been made and shipped.

The onward march was irresistible. In 1918 came the enlargement of the two McLaughlin motor companies into a Canadian subsidiary of General Motors known as General Motors of Canada, Ltd. Of \$25,000,000 capital in this concern, no less than 485,000 shares are held in Canada and 935,000 shares in Great Britain. Mr. Robert McLaughlin retired from the business at this stage, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin becoming president and Mr. G. W. McLaughlin vice-president. The divisions under which the business is carried on will serve to identify to many Canadians the cars they are driving with this interesting history. These are:

McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Limited.

Chevrolet Motor Car Co. of Canada, Limited.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. of Canada, Limited.

Olds Motor Works of Canada, Limited.

Oakland Motor Car Co. of Canada, Limited.

General Motors Truck Co. of Canada, Limited.

General Motors Ltd., London, Eng., is an affiliated English Company for the wholesale distribution in Great Britain and Ireland of General Motors cars and trucks through a large dealer and service organization. General Motors Export Company takes care of sales and service in other countries.

Following the retirement of Mr. Geo. W.

McLaughlin changes were made early this year in the higher executives of General Motors. Mr. K. T. Keller became vice-president and general manager and Mr. J. H. Beaton general sales manager.

This is the industry. What of the workers?

Turn to pages 20 and 21 of this issue and see their faces. A happy, contented lot of Canadian workmen and workingwomen these—like one big family—3,000 or so in normal times. Labor troubles are practically unknown and the management takes a deep interest in the welfare of all employees. The employment manager is charged with this duty and he is now engaged in the working out of an

(Continued on page 32)



Geo. W. McLaughlin and R. S. McLaughlin, sons of Robert McLaughlin, continued the business built up at Oshawa by their father, now forming part of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., Mr. G. W. McLaughlin having since retired to devote his time to private interests.

the presidency of the Carriage Co. Contracts were made for Buick manufacturing rights in Canada and this comparatively new idea in vehicles—the motor car—thus coming to Canada sponsored by the McLaughlins, the resulting product—the McLaughlin-Buick—has naturally come to be looked upon as “Canada's standard car.”

In 1915 it became evident that the motor field was one to require all the energies of the firm and the carriage business was sold to Carriage Factories Ltd. Chevrolet rights were acquired and it is a matter of record that from the time the decision was taken to sell the carriage plant in October, 1915, six weeks only elapsed until the last carload of this machinery left Oshawa for Brockville and

MINING CANADA

"No Better Field for Young Man Than Northern Canada Where Youth Can Find Scope."—Hon. Chas. McCrae.

OPPORTUNITIES in Northern Ontario, for the young men in every avenue of trade and for the investor in promoting development of new fields were glowingly described by Hon. Chas. McCrae, Ontario Minister of Mines, before The Canadian Club of Hamilton at one of the early meetings of the season, held September 29. Mr. E. V. Ilsey, president of the Club, was in the chair, but turned over to Hon. Dr. Leeming A. Carr the pleasant duty of introducing the speaker. Hon. Dr. Carr paid a very high tribute to Mr. McCrae's efforts on behalf of the province during his recent visit to Great Britain and to his framing of recent change in the mining laws.

Hon. Mr. McCrae began by graceful acknowledgment of this introduction and referred to the interest Hamilton had taken in the development of provincial resources.

He proceeded:

"At this time every one is scanning the horizon for signs of progress. The wage-earner, the banker, the professional man, all are wondering when the wheels of progress are going to start turning again; when the country will start again in the task of nation-building. For a time, world conditions, over which we had no control, but which were far-reaching in their effect, stopped everything. Everything and every place was affected by them.

"Now, there is not a people in the whole world with a greater heritage than Canada. When I went to England as a representative of the government, in search of capital, I could not help, as a Canadian, having a look at other places and conditions, and then having a look at the country back here, with its small population, big resources and area. Thank heaven that I am a Canadian! I felt that if the people of Canada knew more about their own land, and used a little more effort of their own, Canada would not need to look to other countries. We could accomplish all ourselves. No other country made such an appeal to me as Canada does. I admired old England, with her traditions, but I admired Canada more.

"You say to yourself, 'What has Ontario to offer to the progress of Canada?' It has its area, and only part of that, the richest area in the world, has been developed. North of French river there is 350,000 square miles, and all that it needs is men with vis-

ion. Here is a map (the speaker produced one). All this great area is waiting to be developed. The railways will do it, and the pioneers will do it. Twenty years ago the government started a line of railways that cut through the silver fields at Cobalt, that today produce huge quantities of silver. Following the development of the silver fields, men, who had little or nothing when they started in, and who acquired fortunes from the mines, went on to the gold districts, then nowhere near the development that they have obtained today. These men were told that they were foolish, but they persevered, despite a seemingly hopeless outlook. We have today, in the territory they entered, the third largest gold producing area in the world. Over a million dollars worth of ore is taken out in a month. At the McIntyre mine they have a shaft down 2,300 feet, and they plan to sink it 4,000. Even if they do, they will not have tapped the resources of the earth completely, for, according to geologists, there is gold 5,000 feet under the ground in that place. In the district of that mine a population of 15,000 is supported.

"In 1911, from Sudbury to James Bay was my constituency. There was no sign of Timmins. Today Timmins is a town of about 15,000 population. The development still goes on. It is yet in an infant state, and no one can predict where it will end. That district will produce gold long after the present generation has died out. All of Northern Ontario is what is known to geologists as a pre-Cambrian formation, and it is all mineral bearing. The older part of the province has stood by nobly in the great work of working the mines. The building of the T. & N. O. railway recently was just a sample of the co-operation."

Hon. Mr. McCrae gave figures to show that the mining interests developed other forms of trade in the parts affected by the mining activities. He stated that out of the huge amounts gleaned through the mineral harvest, \$35,000,000 was spent annually, right on the ground from which it had been taken. Tradesmen of all descriptions benefited by the spending. "It is bringing out the great possibilities of the province, and the government is taking the attitude that will make for general progress. We are today building up something to be

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passed on to the others who will come later. When business men today get a keen grasp on the situation and act accordingly, they will be doing just as much as those who lived in the north before the wealth was dreamed of."

"There is no better field for a young man than this same Northern Ontario," continued the speaker. "Youth can find scope up there, for there are as many chances as there were when Donald Smith came out to Canada with not a cent in his pockets and became Lord Strathcona. There are hardships to be overcome, of course, but there is lots of room for those who will put up with them. Who knows but that there are fifty more who will achieve what Donald Smith did, and they Canadian born at that.

"What is needed is men of vision with the capital. I am pleased to tell Hamilton that we are going to have the capital; a steady stream of it, from men who know the mining game. That money is coming in now. Scouts from big English mining houses have already looked over the ground, and are on their way back to the Old Country, enthusiastic, and with glowing reports. We want capital and we particularly want the British capital, for when we realize that Britain is now paying her shot, and not shirking her duty, we feel proud of the old stock, and we want old England to be right with us. Of course there is plenty of room for the Canadian invest-

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ments. They would be safe investments, and not just useless paper, moldering in a safe. Of course, in the mining game, you can lose as well as win, but if you go about it in a sane way, then you have your chance to come out right. The way to do is to get up a group of men, and then, after getting the finance, send a scout out to the grounds. I won't guarantee that you will come out ahead, but I will say that you will have a good chance and you will have done your share towards the development. Men are making millions in the north, men have made millions, and men will continue to make millions. We want the support here and elsewhere for the northern country." (Applause.)

Early Silver Mines

IN the little handbook prepared by the Ontario Department of Mines for distribution at the British Empire Exhibition, an interesting historical survey of Ontario mining is given. Of particular interest is the review of silver mining which in part follows:

"The first important discovery of silver in Ontario was made by Thomas Macfarlane in 1868, on a tiny islet off Thunder cape in Lake Superior. On this rock of 80 or 90 feet in diameter, Macfarlane found a vein containing galena and native silver, from which ten labourers in fourteen days, working with tongs and long-handled shovels, took 28,073 pounds of ore that, after being smelted, sold for \$23,115. On this rock was opened the Silver Islet mine, which was worked for fifteen years or more, and yielded about three million fine ounces of silver, worth \$3,500,000. As a result, in part,

Dome Output Higher

The output of Dome mines for May, 1924, has just been announced and shows that another substantial increase has been recorded in the monthly rate of production. The May output figures are placed at a value of \$371,055, against \$358,811 in the preceding month, and as compared with \$355,532 in May of 1923.

Capitol Development Making Good Progress

Sinking of an entirely new shaft just east of the Kilpatrick Vein is now in progress at Capitol Silver Mines in Gowganda, and already a depth of about 75 feet has been reached. This work is being done under contract and a speed of 30 feet per week is being maintained. The decision not to use the original shaft was reached when the close proximity to the Miller Lake-O'Brien boundary line was realized, and the directors are to be

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commended in their action to eliminate any possible dispute as to boundary with the O'Brien people in the future.

EFFORTS TO PRESERVE GRAY'S FAMOUS CHURCHYARD

Spot Where Elegy Was Composed Now Pressed in Upon by Crowds.

(The World's Work)

It is nearly 180 years since Thomas Gray, under the yew trees of the churchyard at Stoke Poges, wrote that poem which remains one of the greatest elegies. Stoke was a pastoral village then: "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea"; and here, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, their sober wishes never learned to stray." For nearly two centuries "moping owls" held "ancient solitary reign" over the same unchanged domain. The only thing that changed or grew was the churchyard.

Now all is changing in the once rural village; "the madding crowd" is pressing on all sides of this hallowed spot where Gray lies buried; new houses are rising everywhere, and The London Times says that "there is danger, in fact, if timely measures are not taken to prevent it, that the churchyard may cease before long to be that of a village and become that of a suburb—that is, if houses are ever allowed to be built on the pleasant level meadow adjoining it, where at present cattle feed and the dignified cenotaph erected to Gray's memory

over 100 years ago can be seen and admired from a reasonable distance."

Those who cherish the great traditions of English literature are striving to preserve this hallowed spot. It may not be true that Gray actually composed the lines of his great elegy in this churchyard, but it is certain that it was the scene of his musings and that it is the churchyard immortalized in his lines. He lived just beyond its confines. "Beneath those rugged elms" he is buried, and it is, therefore, holy ground, if literature has the power to hallow locality, and, even apart from literature, it is a place where building ought not to be planned without circumspection. A fund of 6,000 pounds sterling is sought of which a third already has been collected; six of the thirteen acres of the meadow around the memorial have been bought, and more money is being raised to buy the rest of the meadow and to repair the church, and especially that "yonder ivy-mantled tower."

In the November number of the Canadian Magazine is an article The Grease Trail in which in an interesting way, George Payson Melrose recounts a phase of industrial life among the Indians of the North who once a year come down from the Skeena River, in from the Alaskan Islands, and from the straits and passages of the British Columbia coast to the Nass River, there to collect the fat of the Hooligans—those little smelt-like fish that Nature has sent apparently for their benefit. It is a well told story of an old and little known traffic. Mr. Melrose, who is now a resident of Victoria, British Columbia, where he is connected with the Forestry Department, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Melrose, of St. John, is also gaining a place among the magazine writers.

Books---A Finer World

By AUSTIN BOTHWELL

The West Becomes Articulate

Writing in THE MAPLE LEAF of October, 1923, Mr. Austin Bothwell, our literary critic, discussed Western tendencies in literature and more particularly the appearance of "The Viking Heart." He said: "Should every race that has settled on the plains find someone to articulate its story as Laura Goodman Salverson, it would mean the recasting of many preconceived ideas in the East and in other lands as to realities on the prairie." And in the same article: "It is the writer's conviction that among the young Dutkowshis, Wagners, Palssons, Pacquets, there is more of the longing for something afar from the scene of our sorrow, of the urge that makes the artist than among the offspring of the successful Smiths, Browns and Joneses. Some day we shall be proud of a world-famed artist from among them. They may be NEW Canadians indeed!"

Was there not a prophetic note here in view of the winning of a prize award of \$13,500 for her novel, "The Passionate Flight," by Miss Marion Ostenso, Norwegian born, who came to Manitoba as a girl of fifteen and whose experience has been that of a school teacher on the prairies and newspaper reporter in Winnipeg. We learn from the press that Miss Ostenso is now 24 years of age and that she appears in New York as a shy, diffident girl. She wrote her novel, if these reports are correct, while living in Manitoba during the summer of 1923 and laid it aside as not being up to her own expectations. On the advice of a friend she revised it and entered the contest conducted by a well-known book publishing house, an American magazine and a motion picture firm. No fewer than 1500 manuscripts went before the judges in the contest and their verdict was that Miss Ostenso's work was unmistakably the best. The publication of "The Passionate Flight" will be awaited with the keenest interest particularly by those who, like Mr. Bothwell, are confident that out of Western Canada will continue to come representatives of the various races capable of expressing in literature the realities of their own experiences in the process of building the West and becoming themselves Canadians.—Editor, THE MAPLE LEAF.

Statesmen and Men of Action

"Canadian Men of Action," "Canadian Statesmen" are the general titles of two series which the Macmillan Company of Canada are bringing out under the editorship of W. Stewart Wallace, Librarian of the University of Toronto. Hugh S. Eayrs, now the President of the Macmillan Company, wrote his monogram on "Brock" some years ago. It has had such a steady sale that a revised edition has been issued as the first volume in the Men of Action series. One feels that Mr. Eayrs is a loss to letters for his little book is as interesting as a novel and much better written than most. Indeed, though there is no doubt of the historical value of the book, it is because it has a fine grace of style that the book will live. Mr. Eayrs presents an eminently fair view of Sir Isaac Brock. He does not slur over his faults but these are small affairs in contrast with his great merits. In his preface the author says: "It is not too much to say that Brock's part in the war of 1812-14 made fast and sure what is now the Dominion of Canada for the British Empire. This makes him the primal hero of Canada." Brock

was present at the siege of Copenhagen and Nelson's disobedience (the telescope to the blind eye incident) made a profound impression on him. It animated his own action when he took long chances on attacking Detroit. That exploit was the decisive factor in the triumph of Canadian arms in the war of 1812. Mr. Eayrs gives it due prominence. We may hope that his view written in war time during a greater war than that of 1812 still is true. "The spirit of Brock animates Canada today and the brave live on."

The second number in this series is "David Thompson, the Explorer," by Charles Norris Cochrane. Mr. Cochrane acknowledges his debt to Mr. J. B. Tyrell's edition of Thompson's "Narrative." Yet he has written a fascinating story. Here was one of the very greatest as well as the very earliest of western pathfinders. David Thompson's name is known because of the recent celebration in British Columbia of the anniversary of his birth. But not nearly so much is known of him as should be in Canada.

"In the sheer length of his journey few western explorers have equalled the record of Thompson for he travelled in all not less than fifty thousand miles. Much of this was through

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By W. B. CREIGHTON, D. D.

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By E. F. Benson

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"You cannot help liking Blaize any more than you can help succumbing to the charm and humour with which Mr. Benson knows so well—too well,—to clothe his lightest efforts."—THE OUTLOOK, London.

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country untrodden by the feet of white men; nearly all of it was in regions as yet unsurveyed. The unvarying exactitude with which Thompson mapped this vast area excited the surprise and admiration of members of the Canadian Geological Survey who, with infinitely better equipment, traced his progresses nearly a century later.

Throughout his life Thompson was inspired by a restless impulse to push forward the exploration and mapping of the west until not a corner of it remained unknown. The greatest satisfaction of his career was undoubtedly the discovery of the Columbia valley, west of the Rockies. He was not merely an explorer but in a real sense an empire builder, for he added a region of vast and varied resources to the territories of the Crown."

This series promises to be an extremely interesting one.

That is no less true of the other series. The first number in it is "Sir John MacDonald" (Why not Sir John A.?) by W. Stewart Wallace himself. Mr. Wallace is an accomplished and a competent historian and a writer of vigor and color. There is no better life of Sir John Macdonald, nor a more balanced judgment of the man as he stood out against the background of his time. "The true test of statesmanship is accomplishment," says Mr. Wallace, "and judged by this standard, Sir John Macdonald stands head and shoulders above every other figure in Canadian history." One need not be an apostate to Liberalism to subscribe to that judgment if one is a good Liberal, nor sigh for the good old days if one is a Conservative. The calm and reasoned judgment of the historian may be taken since Sir John has been dead more years than I care to think. I remember going through the car in which his body lay when the train stopped at Perth, that through towns and countryside stricken with sorrow (and the words are not mere verbiage) bore it from Ottawa to Kingston.

I don't remember seeing this story, as told by Mr. Wallace, before. His sense of humor, his love of a pleasantry, even at his own expense, made Sir John Macdonald so popular as he was. "He was of a somewhat plain cast of countenance, and in particular, he had a large and protuberant nose with which the political cartoonists made great play. One day when he was in the barber's chair, the barber was holding this famous nose between thumb and forefinger. A friend, seeing this, said laughingly to him: "I suppose, Sir John, this is the only man in Canada who can take you by the nose with impunity?" "Yes," said Sir John in a flash, "and he has his hands full."

A Mystery

There is a mystery about "La Roux" by Johnston Abbott (The Macmillan Company of Canada) which should help to sell it. I willingly refer to it for the novel is worth buying—decidedly so. Johnston Abbott is a pen name. The real name of the author is known only to Hugh S. Eayrs of the Macmillan Company, and he is discreet. But his name is said to be known from coast to coast. He is a Toronto financier. My surmise is Sir Thomas White. Whoever he may be, he writes well, and in "La Roux" has written a story that is intensely interesting, full of movement and color, that recreates a by-gone day in our history—the founding of Montreal is one of the episodes—very faithfully.

The hero shows an almost superhuman self-control in his relations with the heroine. If the reader will compare "La Roux" with Arthur Stringer's "Empty Hands" he will see what I mean. The financier handles an almost identical situation with a restraint, with a vraisemblance, that is superior in every way to the wild improbability—the ludicrous impossibility of the professional writer's handling of it. The marooning of hero and heroine, alone but for each other, is only an episode in "La Roux" however; in "Empty Hands" it is the whole story. I doubt very much if we shall have a better piece of work this year in Canadian fiction unless it is Marion Keith's "A Gentleman Adventurer" (McClelland and Stewart). Both are historical novels of the kind that can but enhance the glory of our native land in that the fascinating story is in each instance founded on a sound basis of fact laboriously acquitted, discriminatingly acquired. While in both novels the style is simple, direct, but easy, cultured. There is not a doubt that our literature is moving out into the broad stream of English culture at an accelerated rate. These two novels go far to prove it.

A NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 15)
ment; it is important, therefore, that

CANADIAN BOOKS FOR CANADIAN READERS

THE TRAIL OF THE CONESTOGA. By B. Mabel Dunham, \$2.00.

"I have read with great interest and enjoyment the novel 'The Trail of the Conestoga.' As a record of the settlement of the Pennsylvania Dutch it is done well, and the human interests are well brought out. It was a piece of work worth doing, and I congratulate Miss Dunham on her efforts."—L. E. Hornung, Ph.D., University of Toronto.

LA ROUX. By Johnston Abbott, \$2.00.

A delightful romance of early days in Quebec and the Canadian wilderness.

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TRAINS OF RECOLLECTION. Drawn from Fifty Years of Railway Service. By D. B. Hanna and told to Arthur Hawkes, \$3.50.

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I don't remember seeing this story, as told by Mr. Wallace, before. His sense of humor, his love of a pleasantry, even at his own expense, made Sir John Macdonald so popular as he was. "He was of a somewhat plain cast of countenance, and in particular, he had a large and protuberant nose with which the political cartoonists made great play. One day when he was in the barber's chair, the barber was holding this famous nose between thumb and forefinger. A friend, seeing this, said laughingly to him: "I suppose, Sir John, this is the only man in Canada who can take you by the nose with impunity?" "Yes," said Sir John in a flash, "and he has his hands full."

A Mystery

There is a mystery about "La Roux" by Johnston Abbott (The Macmillan Company of Canada) which should help to sell it. I willingly refer to it for the novel is worth buying—decidedly so. Johnston Abbott is a pen name. The real name of the author is known only to Hugh S. Eayrs of the Macmillan Company, and he is discreet. But his name is said to be known from coast to coast. He is a Toronto financier. My surmise is Sir Thomas White. Whoever he may be, he writes well, and in "La Roux" has written a story that is intensely interesting, full of movement and color, that recreates a by-gone day in our history—the founding of Montreal is one of the episodes—very faithfully.

The hero shows an almost superhuman self-control in his relations with the heroine. If the reader will compare "La Roux" with Arthur Stringer's "Empty Hands" he will see what I mean. The financier handles an almost identical situation with a restraint, with a vraisemblance, that is superior in every way to the wild improbability—the ludicrous impossibility of the professional writer's handling of it. The marooning of hero and heroine, alone but for each other, is only an episode in "La Roux" however; in "Empty Hands" it is the whole story. I doubt very much if we shall have a better piece of work this year in Canadian fiction unless it is Marion Keith's "A Gentleman Adventurer" (McClelland and Stewart). Both are historical novels of the kind that can but enhance the glory of our native land in that the fascinating story is in each instance founded on a sound basis of fact laboriously acquitted, discriminatingly acquired. While in both novels the style is simple, direct, but easy, cultured. There is not a doubt that our literature is moving out into the broad stream of English culture at an accelerated rate. These two novels go far to prove it.

A NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 15)
ment; it is important, therefore, that

CANADIAN BOOKS FOR CANADIAN READERS

THE TRAIL OF THE CONESTOGA. By B. Mabel Dunham, \$2.00.

"I have read with great interest and enjoyment the novel 'The Trail of the Conestoga.' As a record of the settlements of the Pennsylvania Dutch it is done well, and the human interests are well brought out. It was a piece of work worth doing, and I congratulate Miss Dunham on her efforts."—L. E. Horning, Ph.D., University of Toronto.

LA ROUX. By Johnston Abbott, \$2.00.

A delightful romance of early days in Quebec and the Canadian wilderness.

HANSEN. By Augustus Bridle, \$2.00.

Mr. Bridle leads us through a process of evolution from the raw material to the finished product. He depicts the Canadianization of an immigrant in a fashion as interesting as it is entertaining.

A BOOK OF VERSES. By Gertrude MacGregor Moffat, \$1.50

This is the first collection of verse by this talented poetess, whose loss was so keenly felt by Canadian letters.

DREAM TAPESTRIES. By Louise Morey Bowman, \$1.75.

"The delightfully cadenced introductory lines are flashingly lovely. Here form and substance are perfectly wedded; and its highly imaginative inspiration is unquestionable. Her fancy is irresistible; her imagery abundant and surprisingly rich; and she bases her appeal upon conscientious and often subtle workmanship."—Jean Steele Foley.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS FOR CANADIAN READERS. By D. A. MacGibbon, M.A., Ph.D. \$1.50.

"The excellence of the book lies in its clarity and conciseness as an introduction and in the concrete illustrations drawn from the facts of Canadian industry." Professor W. A. Mackintosh, in the Journal of Canadian Bankers' Association.

TRAINS OF RECOLLECTION. Drawn from Fifty Years of Railway Service. By D. B. Hanna and told to Arthur Hawkes, \$3.50.

As a history of early railroad construction and operation in Canada this book has earned universal commendation.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
OR FROM THE PUBLISHER

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the results of any effort along this line should be reported at the annual conventions for the benefit and stimulation of the organizations generally.

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Preparation for Toronto Conservatory of Music Degree. Special classes in Art.
Healthy situation and large grounds.
Summer and winter sports.

School re-opens January 8th.
For prospectus apply to the Principal,
Miss W. M. Wilson, B.A., Oshawa, or to
The Sisters of St. John the Divine, Major Street, Toronto.

Vancouver Club Growing

(Continued from page 13)

sociation, Julius H. Griffith and George E. Winter; Pacific Coast Oriental Survey, F. R. McD. Russell, K.C.

"At the luncheon given in honor of Dr. Wilfred Mayo, thirty nurses from each of the General and St. Paul's hospitals attended on the invitation of the club to hear the address.

"Your club renewed its affiliation with the Association of Canadian Clubs, but as the convention this year was held in St. John, N. B., no delegate from this club attended.

"I regret the death of Dr. S.D. Scott, a former literary correspondent and second vice-president of the club, who died on December 10, 1923. He was a valued member of the executive.

"I desire to thank you for the honor conferred upon me in electing me president of the club and wish to assure you that anything I can do in the future for the good of the Canadian Club, the premier national institution, I shall be only too pleased to be called upon."

The wide range of subjects on which various speakers addressed the club during the year was referred to by the report of the secretary, Mr. J. R. V. Dunlop, who first made reference to the increased growth of the club's membership. There were now 1113 members, where last year there were 1074. The year was not without its disappointments in securing speakers. A number of invitations sent out could not be accepted for various reasons. The following speakers addressed the club during the year:

Viscount Leverhulme on "Industrialism," Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, M.P., "Some Canadian Problems"; Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., LL.D., New Zealand; Wilfred J. Mayo, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.; Franklin H. Martin, M.D., C.M.G.; Dr. W. A. Riddell, chief of agricultural section, labor office, Geneva, "Canada, the British Commonwealth and the League"; Dr. James Lyon and Mr. Herbert Fryer, adjudicators at the British Columbia Musical Festival; Mr. E. Norman Smith, president of the Canadian Press Association; Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Lawrence Field, K.C.B., C.M.G., and officers of the British Special Service Squadron; Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., joint luncheon with Board of Trade; Major Stuart MacLaren, O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., and Flying Officer Plenderdeith and Sergeant Andrew, British "round-the-world" flying expedition; Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian high commissioner, London, Eng.; Mr. Robert Dollar, "International Trade," and Rt. Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.

The highest wisdom is not to be always wise.

Why—"The Motor City"

(Continued from page 27)

interesting plan under which the small wants of the workers, while on duty will be supplied by stands conducted by the firm, and from the profits of which the various sport organizations may be financed and directed from one central body to be formed by the workers themselves. Assistance has been given worthy employees in buying their own homes and provision made for a savings and investment department. Responsibility of the management in the prevention of accidents is recognized and the employees trained in Safety First methods. When accidents do occur the patients are treated in the plant hospital maintained for this purpose with a graduate nurse always in attendance.

Recreation rooms are made available for both men and women employees and a cafeteria provided for their needs. The clank of metal and ring of hammers is not the only music in the plant. Famous is the General Motors male choir of fifty voices which practices on the premises under the direction of Prof. Clarke and has won many triumphs in semi-classical programmes not only in Oshawa but in many surrounding towns. Mention has been made of the prospect of a central organization which might have the general direction of sport and other activities of the employees. The G. M. C. teams are, of course, already well known on many a hard fought field. In baseball and soccer they are not to be despised. No less than twenty-four bowling teams represent the office staff alone. This winter on a recreation area set apart by the company in Division street inter-departmental hockey teams will compete in a league of their own.

Altogether it means something to be a member of the General Motors family at Oshawa and there are not lacking signs that these privileges are appreciated. Perhaps the spirit is not altogether different from that which must have filled Robert McLaughlin and his three helpers at Enniskillen in the old days when they turned out as complete a solidly built, shining "buggy" and made off together to a neighbourhood "raising bee" and the social good time which followed. Times change but conscious pride in work well done and man's capacity for enjoyment in hours of relaxation remain.

Retiring at the age of 83, Robert McLaughlin, whose success in life had come largely through his ability to look forward, must have in this quiet evening of life looked backward over the years and viewed with some satisfaction the contribution he had made, while following his own star, to the

comfort and well-being of so many of his fellow-men. He passed in 1921 at the age of 87. Let us conclude with a sentence from the work of Oshawa's official historian: "His was a life of earnest endeavour to benefit his country and fellow-citizens."

What more need be said?

Plushes For Motor Cars and Furniture All Made in Oshawa

As Canadians lean back luxuriously in their Canadian built motor cars they touch the product of one of Oshawa's distinctive industries—Oriental Textile Co. Ltd. This firm, organized in 1912 by R. W. Millichamp, is the only one of its kind in Canada, making plushes of mohair, silk, worsted and cotton velour. The weaving, dyeing, and finishing is all done in the Oshawa plant, the firm supplying, in addition to all Canadian motor manufacturers, the upholstery and drapery trade and furniture makers with the better class of coverings. The Oriental Textile Co. Ltd. first began operations at Streetsville but was wiped out by the disastrous flood there. Their present factory building at Oshawa became available when T. Eaton Co. Ltd. ceased operations there, removing their equipment to Hamilton and from this plant has gone out the coverings for all the cars so far manufactured in Canada, with the sole exception of one cheaper make. The firm, pioneering in its line, has not been without vicissitudes but Mr. Millichamp finds that the present outlook is an encouraging one and that the product of the firm is in increasing demand.

Canadian Club of Moncton

(Continued from page 16)

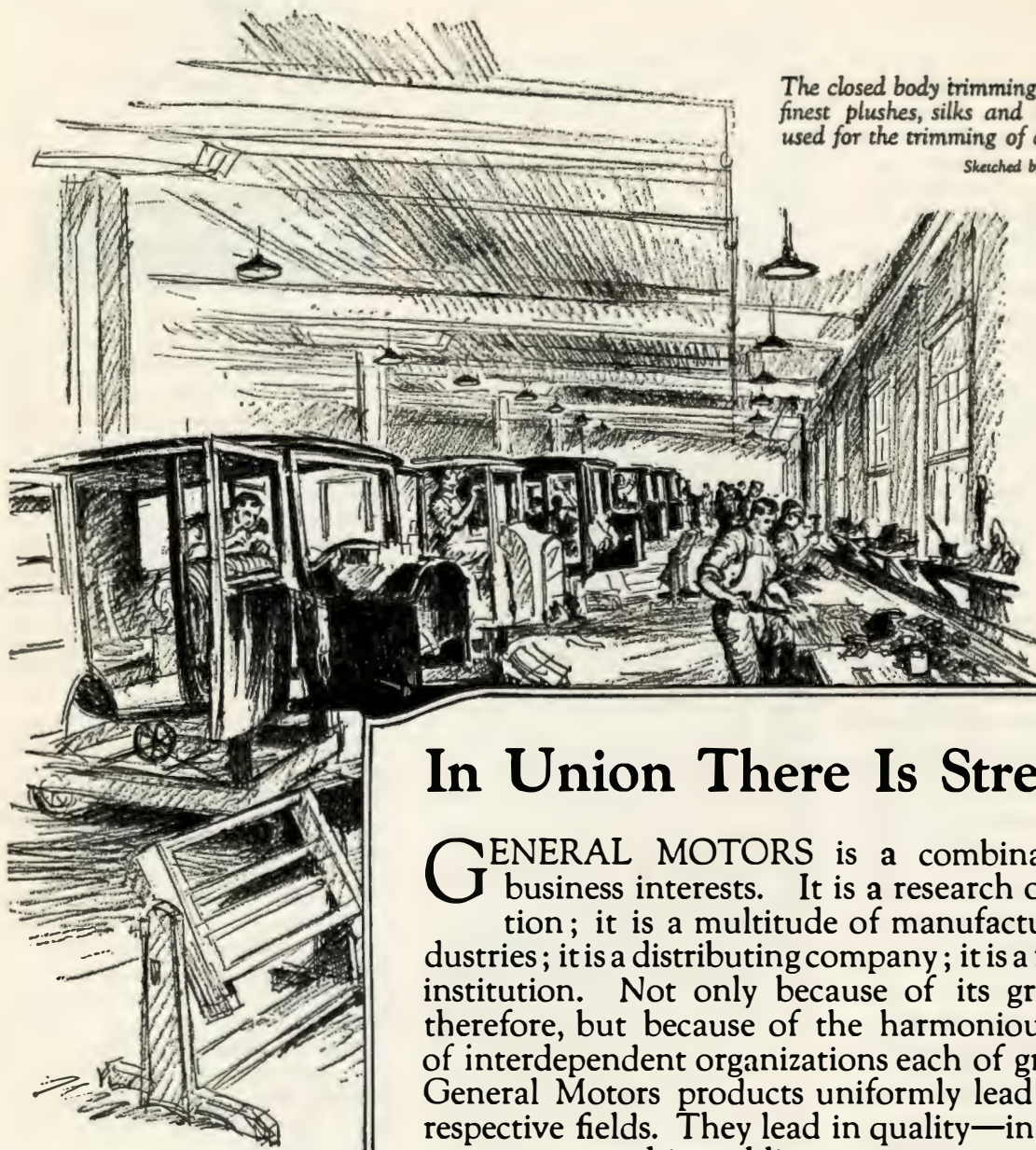
president, A. H. Grainger; president, Lieut. Col. S. B. Anderson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; first vice-president, A. E. McSweeney; second vice-president, Judge R. W. Hewson; secretary, W. C. Haines; treasurer, H. K. Goodwin.

Executive committee: J. C. Keating, A. J. Leger, J. G. MacKinnon, Bliss Bourgeois, T. H. Howard, O. L. Barbour and W. H. Irving.

The following were the official delegates named to attend the Canadian Clubs convention in St. John: Col. Anderson, T. H. Howard, I. C. Rand, F. C. McCully, Percy Dickson, W. H. Irving, Capt. Masters, B. A. Bourgeois and Dr. Landry.

In the intercourse of social life, it is by little acts of watchful kindness recurring daily and hourly, by words, by tones, by gestures, by looks, that affection is won and preserved.

Criticism is easy, art is difficult.



The closed body trimming room where the finest plushes, silks and broadcloths are used for the trimming of closed cars.

Sketched by Vernon Howe Bailey

In Union There Is Strength

GENERAL MOTORS is a combination of business interests. It is a research organization; it is a multitude of manufacturing industries; it is a distributing company; it is a financial institution. Not only because of its great size, therefore, but because of the harmonious union of interdependent organizations each of great size, General Motors products uniformly lead in their respective fields. They lead in quality—in value—and in public acceptance.

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED

OSHAWA, CANADA.

CADILLAC CHEVROLET M'CLAUGHLIN-BUICK
OAKLAND OLDSMOBILE GMC TRUCKS

"Garden of The Unforgotten"

(Continued from page 12)

crossing of the River Jordan, have been presented from various corners of the world, and are built into our monument.

Read the names as they appear before you and you will see there are three classes. First of all you are reminded that Canada was one with all the other constituent parts of the Empire. In the very centre you have a stone of perfect marble from Westminster Abbey. The perfect marble once formed part of the belfry which was erected far back in the thirteenth century when Henry III. was rebuilding the Abbey, making the Abbey the central shrine of English speaking people. Rightly you have placed it in the centre. Then the Mother Country emblem is represented by a stone given by a former Governor-General of Canada, the Duke of Connaught, from the front of one of his own residences.

There is a stone from Bonnie Scotland, there is a stone from Ireland, there is a stone from Wales, there is a stone from the Union of South Africa, that great marvel of British trust in the transforming power of freedom granted. There is a stone from the great Empire of India. There is a stone from Egypt, from the interior of one of the Pyramids, linking us with the creations of thousands and thousands of years ago, coming from a land which owes its present peace, its present prosperity, and its present independence to British justice and British freedom. There is a stone from the old colony of Newfoundland. There is a stone from the Commonwealth of Australia, and a stone from the Dominion of New Zealand.

The whole Empire in Oshawa is visibly represented, standing together in a common cause and for all time, representing the indissoluble nature of the whole Empire. These stones remind us that the destiny of Canada is not to be found as an independent

country, or as a group of states forming part of the American union, but as an integral part played by a free nation in a wider commonwealth of free nations—the British Empire.

And thus you have the allied countries all duly commemorated. Who won the war? The joint effort of all the allied powers by the blessing of God. France is here, gallant little Serbia is here, Portugal is here. Brazil is here, the United States of America is here, represented by a stone presented by ex-President Wilson (one of the last deeds before he died). from his native state, Virginia. Russia is here. Let no one forget the decisive service rendered by Russia in the earliest and most critical days of the war before the other nations of the West were able to assemble their forces and gather together their man power, their financial power, and their munition power. Greece is here. Japan is represented by a stone given by the Japanese Government from the ruined doorway of the University of Tokio. Belgium is here, Belgium who lost everything but its soul and held its soul that it might stand by its plighted word. Italy is here, and the Allies are kept together till that day when in the world we will have a League of Nations that shall strive together in an indomitable spirit for peace.

The most interesting stones in this monument are the stones that have been sent from the various scenes of the grim struggle. Here you have the horrid salient of Ypres. Vimy Ridge is represented, where the Canadians found themselves in fullest force, represented by a stone sent by the great creator and first Commander of the Corps, Lord Byng, our Governor-General. That awful ridge of Passchendaele is represented, that ridge of mud and blood. Arras, hard by the scene of the breaking of the Dourcourt-Quient line. Rheims Cathedral is represented by a stone from that ruined building. Louvain is represented by a stone from one of its beautiful ruined universities. Gallipoli is recalled by a stone labelled Anzac, and even Hellespont where the British fleet struggled in vain to relieve the land forces and force a passage through the Straits.

The last that is here to be mentioned is one that came from the city that marked the beginning and the end of the struggle—the City of Mons, and the whole of the way, for the British Empire, was from Mons to Mons. It was a long, long way, wet with blood, wet symbolically with tears. But at last the journey was ended—the Old Lion had entered the war at Mons, and the Canadian cubs ended the struggle for them at Mons.

Now in closing may I say a few



words of more general character. The tablets contain 137 names. These names represent all branches of the Canadian service, and they are linked with almost every stage of the war. You have men here who fell in the Ypres salient, at St. Julien where gas was first emitted, at the Crater, at Bourlon Wood, at Hooze, at St. Eloi, at the Somme, at Vimy Ridge, the scene of the slow nerve-racking advance behind the creeping barrage. Men who fell at Hill Seventy, and men who were drowned or killed in Passchendaele.

Then you have the heroes of the great sweep of the Last Hundred Days, they who shared in the attack on Aniens, those who entered into fire and shell at Cambrai, and those at last who entered Mons. These are men whom you knew and loved, over whom you thought and prayed. Through them you are doing honour to all their comrades, those who were spared to come back, as well as those who fell. To the whole Canadian Corps, to all the British forces, and all their gallant comrades, not in a spirit of sacrifice, but in a spirit of reverent pride, you are doing them homage today. Today, men and women, let us afresh thank God because it was His Providence that gave us a victory.

This is a day of remembrance. Time softens poignant memories, but cannot blot them out. Remember what these men fought for. How great

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The finest Ball-room
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and Recitals.

A. E. CARTER,
Manager.

WEAR

BILTMORE

"THE MASTER HAT
OF CANADA"

Made in Canada
For Canadians

By

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GUELPH, ONT.

were the issues they fought, to prevent efforts to reverse the moral standards of the race. Remember what the result would have been if the Germans' dream of world domination had come true. That dream of the would-be conqueror shattered from its pedestal of steel. Remember those who fought and survived, and who gave the full measure of their service. Remember the dependents of those who fell. Remember the dead by remembering and helping the living, and pray from a very full heart your tribute and gratitude to God, for those who gave all that man can give—life itself—for God, and King and country, for loved ones, home and Empire, for the sacred cause of justice and the freedom of the world.

This is a day of consolation, a day of comfort. To those who proudly mourn let us say this, that it is not the duration of life that really counts in the sight of God, but the quality of that life, however short. These men gave the full measure of their devotion, and in a short time accomplished a world of achievement. Remember that in this sin-stricken world all progress is made by sacrifice.

These men thought it worth while to make this sacrifice, and to all of us as Christian folk there comes the Christian hope of reunion. Harry Lauder when his own son died said there were only three resolves which a man could make himself—drink, despair, and the third and only true one—God. On this day of proud grief let us remember God and the hope of reunion, and let us all, men and women, as we stand in the presence of these Mighty Dead, who still speak to us with strange notes of authority from the other world, dedicate ourselves afresh to our God, to our country, and our Empire. These Canadians in dying, died because they thought the cause was worthy, and they say to us today from the Heavenly Shore, some such words as these, "We served, we suffered, we died that Canada, and the Empire, and the world might be free."

To you who still survive see to it that freedom is not lost, that the freedom of the individual soul is not impaired and hampered, and that free-

dom is never allowed to degenerate into license. They say to us, "We served together as comrades, we fought together as comrades. See to it, you that remain, that the spirit of Canadian unity, the spirit of Canadian comradeship, is maintained inviolate." They say to us and hand to us a challenge. They would so speak for themselves in the undying light of these torches—"To you from failing hands we throw the torch—the torch of freedom, the torch of justice, the torch of fair play, the torch of mercy, the torch of humane and Christian civilization. Be yours to hold it high."

Surely, ladies and gentlemen, the monument that they from the other world would have us erect as well as this, is the monument to Canadians, true, brave, honourable, honest, truth keeping, and truth loving, a land where men live as brothers, and where our God is loved and honoured. This is the service of all monuments, and whenever you see this seemly and beautiful structure let it be to you, young and old, and particularly to you boys and girls, a challenge to remember the price at which your freedom was bought, and to be worthy of the country for which they died. So say you—"What can I do for Canada." God help me here and now to dedicate myself afresh to God, to Canada and to the Empire.

There followed immediately the dedicatory prayer by Rev. C. R. de Pencier, as inset on page one of this article, and Geo. W. McLaughlin, chairman of finance, and C. J. Wilcox, secretary of general committee, then came forward to formally present the memorial and scroll of contributors. Mr. McLaughlin said:

"When our Council last winter appointed a committee in connection with the designing and erecting of a Memorial, I am sure every member of that Committee accepted the task with a glad heart and a willing hand, and today you have the result of our effort and of our very able sculptor, Alfred Howell, of Toronto, standing before you. On behalf of all the contributors to this fund and all the citizens in general, the Committee have great pleasure in turning over this monument to the care of the City of Oshawa and as we do so we are not unmindful of the fact that this monument will

endear itself to this community as time goes by. I know that it will stand for many generations typifying English courage and unselfish service. I have every pleasure in turning this over to you, Mr. Mayor."

In his speech of acceptance, Mayor Trick said:

"On behalf of the citizens of Oshawa, I am delighted to have the honor of accepting from the War Memorial Committee this monument erected to the memory of 137 men of our City who fell in the Great War of 1914-18.

"Towards the close of the year 1923, the City Council appointed a Municipal Committee with authority to produce a memorial commensurate with the importance of the City. It was scarcely anticipated that within one year from that date we would be unable to unveil a monument such as the one which now stands before us. While it was ever present in our minds that our duty was to hand down to succeeding generations the names of the heroic sons of Oshawa, who fell upon the fields of France and Flanders, we nevertheless desire that our monument should also speak to us of the fidelity of the Allied Nations who shared with us the glory of an immortal victory. That the British Empire emerged from the conflict as an unbroken union of Commonwealths is also reflected in the symbolic stones which go to make up our monument.

"It is needless to say that we are pleased with the general design of the work and for the effort put forth we desire to express our gratitude to the entire Committee for their untiring labors throughout the year. The City of Oshawa upon this occasion also desires to express its thanks to the many foreign governments, distant cities, and exalted personages, who graciously contributed to the material parts of our monument. We are deeply indebted to our sculptor, Mr. Alfred Howell, for his personal attention to the details of the structure, and for his masterly effort in the production of the statue of a returned Canadian soldier, in an attitude of contemplation as he points to the names of his fallen comrades. We also desire to express our satisfaction with the work of the contractor, The McIntosh Granite Co., of Toronto.

"Having regard to the proceedings of

French Gowns

Foster's

30 KING STREET EAST

PHONE REGENT 714

HAMILTON : ONTARIO

today, the City of Oshawa desires to thank Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, for his presence with us and for his kindness in officially unveiling our monument."

"To the Honourable Dr. Cody, permit me to say that the sentiments expressed by him upon this occasion shall live in our hearts as long as we are permitted to move among our people, and we propose to hand them along to posterity in a booklet which is being prepared for that purpose.

"Locally we must not forget the people who contributed so handsomely towards the funds necessary to defray the costs. In this regard we especially desire to mention the names of Mr. G. W. McLaughlin, chairman of the Finance Committee; Dr. Kaiser, chairman of the Construction Committee, and Mr. C. J. Wilcox, our faithful and efficient secretary, Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Messrs. H. E. Tylor, T. B. Mitchell, F. Chappell, W. C. Smith, and R. C. Duncan, who are here today with us were also worthy and active members of the Municipal Committee.

"It is impossible to dismiss this phase of our subject without paying a kindly and loving tribute to the memory of the late Josephine Kaiser, to whom we are indebted for the beautiful title of our memorial scheme, "The Garden of the Unforgotten." We feel we are standing upon sacred ground and as the years roll by I trust we shall cherish more and more the monument that we have set up today. I assure you that the civic authorities deeply appreciate the priceless gift which is now entrusted to their care, and I am sure they will prove worthy of their trust."

Wreaths were placed by relatives and from many Oshawa organizations in "The Garden of the Unforgotten," under the direction of Marshall T. B. Mitchell, and flags of all Allied Countries were then set along the memorial in small stands under the direction of Lt. Col. R. S. McLaughlin. The new chimes of St. George's, described elsewhere in this issue, then rang out the strains of "Abide With Me," played by W. C. Smith, B. A. Sc., C. E., Rev. J. H. McBain pronounced the benediction and with Reveille and the National Anthem the impressive ceremony was brought to a close. The ceremony is over, but there remains always "The Garden of the Unforgotten."

Early Days in Oshawa

(Continued from page 9)

after secured control of the entire business. Not to be outdone, Mr. Whiting went back to his agency business but he turned again to manufacturing and for a time used part of the factory he had formerly controlled.

CHRISTMAS

HOW SOON EACH CHRISTMAS SEEMS TO COME
and
WITH EACH CHRISTMAS COMES THE THRILL
OF BUYING DAINY YULETIDE GIFTS.

LET OUR WONDERFUL
STOCK OF:—

FRENCH IVORY PRODUCTS
IMPORTED PERFUMERY
TOILET CASES and
MANICURE ROLLS
KODAKS — PICTURE ALBUMS
FOUNTAIN PENS — ALL KINDS
FANCY BOX CHOCOLATES

HELP YOU.

JURY and LOVELL, Limited
DISPENSING CHEMISTS

In 1862, however, in partnership with Messrs. Tuttle and Gilbert, he built the large Cedar Dale works and, in 1867, was joined by John Cowan, who bought out Mr. Tuttle's interest.

After several changes, although the business continued uniformly successful, the Cedar Dale works were acquired by a competitor, The Welland Vale Mfg. Co. Ltd., of St. Catharines, and the large factory is now used as the Robson Tannery, the most important of its kind in Canada. Mr. Whiting, although he suffered vicissitudes thus leaves lasting monuments and the influence of his later partner, John Cowan, was also a most important factor in the industrial growth of Oshawa.

One of the ablest men of his time was William F. Cowan, associated with his brother—the John Cowan mentioned—in many industrial enterprises and an outstanding financial leader. Born in Ireland, 1830, this sterling Canadian was brought to Toronto at the age of eleven years by his father who died within one month of his arrival leaving his wife and five children. After some thorough training two of the sons, William and John, started in business on their own account in a store at Yonge and Richmond streets, Toronto. In 1862, William Cowan opened branches at Oshawa and at Prince Albert and, as in the case of some other important provincial concerns, the branches swallowed the parent business. Largely on the persuasion of his brother, John Cowan came to Oshawa in 1867 to enter into partnership with A. S. Whiting. From that time the industrial history of Oshawa is inextricably linked up with the activities of the Cowan brothers. In 1872, with the assistance

of skilled workers from the State of New York, the Ontario Malleable Iron Works, Ltd., was founded and this business has so expanded as to become probably the most successful of its kind in Canada, remaining under the management of Mr. F. W. Cowan, son of William F. Cowan.

The Cowans were also associated in the promotion of Fittings, Ltd., organized in 1902, and also the largest firm of its kind in Canada, which is now, of course, a separate and distinct concern under the direction of the Messrs. Storie, J. D. Storie having been one of the original directors. Not only in other industrial concerns but in financial matters did the Cowans take the lead. William F. Cowan became the first president of The Standard Bank of Canada, with head office at Toronto, founded in 1873, and held that office for 45 years, until his death in 1918. John Cowan was president of the Western Bank, founded in 1874 at Oshawa, and remained its president until merged with the Standard Bank in 1908. The Ontario Loan and Savings Co., organized in 1873, was also controlled by the Cowan interests and had a long and fruitful career under the active management of T. H. McMillan (1839-1917) whose own financial genius was of incalculable benefit to those who sought his confidence.

Of all the captains of industry who helped to make Oshawa what it has become perhaps none was closer to its heart than George H. Pedlar, who was born within the village itself the year after it received its name (1843). In 1861, at the age of eighteen, he struck the first blows in founding a sheet metal business which is now world wide. This business became in

1892 the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., and, in 1909, after the death of Mr. Pedlar's son, he proceeded to re-organize the company as a joint stock concern admitting faithful employees to partnership, the new name of The Pedlar People Ltd. being given in 1911. We cannot do better than to quote Dr. Kaiser's own tribute to Mr. Pedlar, who passed in 1913. He writes: "The great striking lesson of his life lies in the fact that, . . . without capital, without inheritance or assistance, and without business connection he launched into an enterprise in what was a small stable at the rear of the old Dingle homestead and from this humble and unpromising outlook under the guidance of a master mind, we saw as the years rolled by an industry develop and expand, absorbing houses, lots, and even blocks in its irresistible sweep. It seemed as if some wizard hand had waved a magic wand and bid the very ground obey. This transformation in itself speaks clearly of the intellectual qualities of the mind behind the scenes, courage, foresight, optimism and steady methods of calculation were all centred in this great human part."

We should like to proceed further and make brief mention, at least, of other outstanding figures with whom Dr. Kaiser has dealt. The McLaughlin interests are given the prominence they deserve under separate heading and other sketches appear as a part of our survey of the city of today. We must draw to a close, however, but not without some attention to that distinctive organization, The Thirty

Club, so long an invisible, constructive force in the life of Oshawa. Organized in 1892, about the time of the original Canadian Club at Hamilton, this unique organization was not altogether unlike in conception. It was a place to discuss public questions and to "form public opinion." The Thirty Club remained, of course, purely local in its application of principles although early members will assure one that the larger political ques-

tions were debated with a force and skill which compared altogether favorably with the pronouncements of the public men of the day. Dr. S. E. Kaiser, who confesses proudly that he elected himself the first member has this to say of the Thirty Club: "The part played by this club in the history of Oshawa during its stay in its original quarters should be recorded as among the important factors in the municipal progress of Oshawa. Not alone because it gathered together in a family group, the outstanding characters of the day, but because without endeavouring to do so, it generally counted among its numbers the Mayor, and the leading members of the Council. While it was among the rules that no discussion of religious or political topics was to be indulged in, the facts were that political and municipal matters constituted the great bulk of the daily conversation and many matters of great importance to the life of the town were practically settled around the huge old coal heater of the Thirty Club. Scarcely a day passed by when every rule of the club was not deliberately broken into fragments, except two: No gambling, no intoxicants."

Dr. Kaiser proceeds with many interesting reminiscences which we cannot give. Let us conclude, however, with this sentiment:

As Oshawa passed through its growing pains and came to the state of Canadian cityhood through the meeting together of its business pioneers and the carrying of the spirit of cooperation and of striving together for the common good into their daily business associations so, in the same spirit and under the same conditions today, it can go forward to new triumphs, entering fully into the place in national life which its growing importance warrants.

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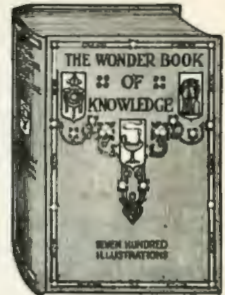
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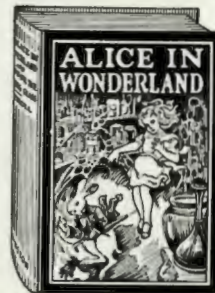


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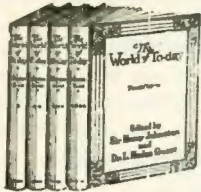
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(Continued from page 23)

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(Canada! Canada! Fair young
Canada!)

To breathe the might of her love
aloud;

The sceptre is in her hand.

Yet is her heart not wholly free!

(Thine is all the heart of Canada!)

Britain—look in her eyes and see,
Honour and understand.

She whose flag in thy fore-front shines
(Canada! Canada! Queenly Can-
ada!)

Bows with all her breathing pines,
All her fragrant firs.

Thou art old and she is young;

Yet these eaglet-wings of Canada

In thy rocks havegrown so strong

Thy heart grows young in hers.

—Alfred Noyes.

(Written for the Pageant of Empire,
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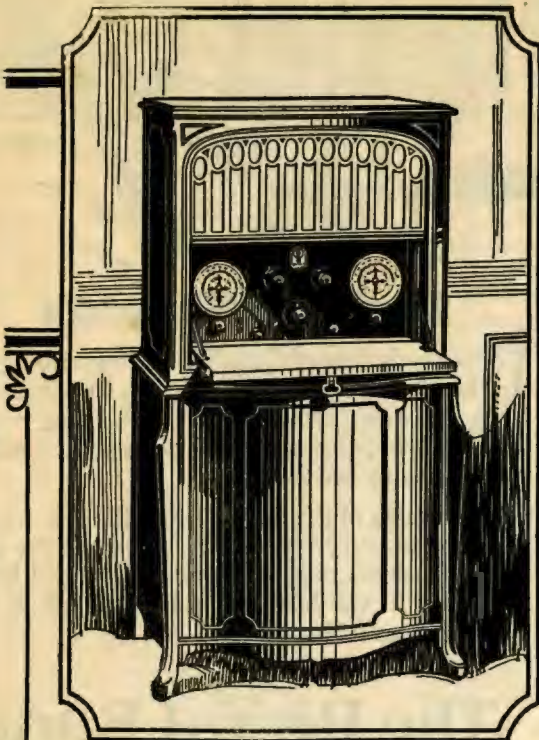
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