CANADIANA SCRAPBOOK

THE CONFIDENT YEARS: CANADA IN THE 1920s

Robert J. Bondy / William C. Mattys
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CANADA IN THE 1920s

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PRENTICE-HALL OF CANADA, LTD., SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO

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A Growing Material Abundance

"With another 350,000 families installing electricity for the first time in the 1930s, seven of every ten homes in Canada had electric power by 1930."

A. B. Houdgson, Dominion Dividend, p. 312

Electrical Gifts, 1929

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dishwasher</td>
<td>$145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Cooker</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair Dryer</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironing Machine</td>
<td>135.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Lamp</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Range</td>
<td>160.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queenston hydro-electric power house

The Greater Canada of Tomorrow

"Every day is bringing some marvellous new application of electricity into the making of which have gone years of research and experiments. . . . The prospects for the application of our water power are boundless. After Norway, Canada has the greatest per capita water power development, yet only 8½% of Canada's power resources are now used. It is one of the mighty factors in building up the greater Canada of tomorrow—the Canada of industrial achievement and enterprise."

Northern Electric, 1928
Perhaps You Need
A Bicycle—But
Don't Know It

If you are a workman you need a bicycle. It will save
long walks and increase your earnings.

If you are a carpenter you can
save money by riding a bicycle. It will
reduce your expenses and save
money. With a bicycle you can make
good time and save money.

Hundreds of teachers and teach-
ers of rural life ride bicycles to
school.

The bicycle enables the country girl
to escape the monotony of the same
routine year after year.

Building costs are lower when
bicycles are used. A girl
can buy a good bicycle
for a dollar or less.

Mother

Nobody realizes better than Mother the tendency of the present day
family to drift apart.

In rural communities the boy likes for a glimpse of town now and
then—so does the girl. Sometimes the longing becomes so great that
they leave permanently. How many tragedies has that meant for Mother?

How much would it have meant for the rural life of Canada—how
much to the agricultural production of Canada and its farm wealth if the
majority of the farm boys who have gone to town had stayed on the farm?

If the FORD Car had been available then as now at its present low price,
and town had been brought so close that it could be visited regularly—
perhaps they would have stayed.

It is stated that from the Maritime Provinces of Canada alone, as
many people have gone to the United States as the present population of
those Provinces.

In cities and towns also there are dangers to boys and girls that
healthful recreation will guard against—The constant thought of the
Mother is to keep a watchful eye on the growing boy or girl—to guard
them from questionable amusements and places of amusement. Did you
ever think of a FORD Car to keep their minds on healthy channels?

And then for yourself—the FORD Car is a family servant—after-
wards a means of recreation—to go more places—see more people—and
refresh yourself.

The price of the touring car is

$445

Freight and Government Taxes extra.

And it can be bought on a monthly
payment plan.
Influenza... The Unseen Passenger in Your Car

Many a long winter illness starts from a seemingly harmless moor drive. Drafts swirl through the car. Your body becomes cold and shivery. Result: Influenza—or worse!

Guard against winter driving ills. Guard against them by wearing Penmans 95—Canada's famous health underwear. Penmans 95 gives maximum winter protection—yet is never too hot for indoor wear. It is springy and resilient—absorbs perspiration—the most durable and sanitary quality underwear you can buy.

Made in all the most popular styles and lengths for men, women and children.

Penmans
95

HEALTH UNDERWEAR

Told in Romance, Oct. 24, 1899

The Tonic Bath

It is decidedly a gain to find a soap that makes the bath a refreshing delight. It is decidedly a boon to find in that soap a health bringer as well. That is the double benefit you gain with LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP.

For wild laughter, clear golden complexion after the 40 grns. of sulphur.

FEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

Are we really happy?

Here is a gripping story of a woman who thought she would be happy, and when it proved to be wanting for her.

THE GIRL WHO WANTED HAPPINESS in the SEPTEMBER TRUE STORY MAGAZINE!

The purpose of TRUE STORY MAGAZINE is not to amuse, but to teach. We mark that this great magazine offers the truth about the "every man as he appears in a general manner."

Use the 40 grns. of sulphur and enjoy the gain.

The sales manager at the "Nuts" store, asks everyone to try Grape-Nuts. He says, "I eat Grape-Nuts everyday. It is a thoroughly appetizing breakfast. The essential elements of nutrition are all present. The Tables show the complete facts as to the daily need of the body. Grape-Nuts mean a great deal to you, too.

Never Mind! Smoke a REX

[Image: Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 10, 1917]

The Post Health Products

[Image: Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 9, 1917]
"Not more than 5 or 6 years ago if an airplane succeeded in landing at your town without cracking up in somebody's pasture, everyone turned out to see the strange contraption. "A few of the really bold folk would go up in the plane, provided they were willing to spend the necessary $5-10. Those were the good old days for barnstorming and let us say that we owe a great deal to the barnstormers, most of them for introducing flying to countless thousands of people under conditions calling for utmost resourcefulness and good piloting."

SLANG OF THE ERA

- cat's meow: very sharp
- berries: the best
- screw: marvellous
- big cheese: big shot, a prominent person
- ass wet: out to lunch
- bee's knees: wonderful person
- scam: leave in a hurry
- flat tire: dull personality
- giggle water: booze
- gin mill: illegal still
- blind pig: illegal drinking spot
- speakeasy: illegal drinking spot
- gatecrashers: police raid on speakeasy
- hi Jack!: booze
- hooch: booze
- splitted:, ossified: drunk
- dogs: shoes
- lamps: eyes
- cheaters: eyeglasses
- raz-ma-taz: restless vigour
- struggle buggy: a car for courting
- upchuck: to throw up
- applesauce: nonsense
- baloney: nonsense
- bunk: nonsense
- banana oil: nonsense
- horse feathers: nonsense
- heebie jeebies: the jitters
- nose: wise, "with it"
- keen: attractive
- kid: a friendly form of address
- ritz: spiffy
- the real McCoy: genuine article
- smoker: nose
- spiffy: fashionable

Hijinks and practical jokes frequently provided much humour among friends during the 1920s.

JOKES

Tin Lizzie Joke
A farmer tears the tin roof off his barn and mails it to Ford. A week later the company writes:
"Your Model T is the worst wreck we've ever seen, it will take us two weeks to fix it."
R. Collins, A Great Way to Go, p. 49

SPEAKER
(At A Prohibition Meeting)
"A friend of mine purchased a barrel of liquor and drank himself to death before it was a quarter gone. Are there any comments on this sad incident?"
Silence, then from the back of the house—"Where's the rest of it?"

As Mrs. ______ tossed to and fro in her bed one night, the clock struck three, and a voice of a little child came plaintively from a crib: "Mama!" it said.
"Yes, love?"
"Mama, I can't sleep, won't you please tell me a fairy story?"
"Wait, my love," said Mrs. ______—"your father will soon be home and he will tell us both one."

NUBS OF NEWS

Gas Tax
- Alberta—1922—$0.02 per gal
- Manitoba—1923—$0.01 per gal
- Ontario—1925—$0.02 per gal
- U.S.A. ______ 1,330,171
- Britain ______ 1,510,000
- Canada ______ 652,121
- U.S.A. ______ 38
- Canada ______ 24
- Britain ______ 31

Total number of automobiles in 3 leading nations in 1935:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of automobiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of persons per automobile in 3 leading nations in 1935:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of persons per automobile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radio Listening

This farm housewife in southern Alberta may be a bit inconvenienced by her radio headphones if she has to move to hang up clothes. Most listeners of the wireless or radio "miracle" didn't take it quite so casually. Especially in the early 1920s, radio fans called "twiddlers" would, for long hours every evening, adjust and readjust a crystal set and a "call's whisker" to pull in distant radio signals. By the mid 1920s, battery-powered radios such as the one shown were common across Canada. By Christmas 1928, the public could buy a plug-in, electric current, and multi-tube Rogers-Magentic, General Electric, Phono, and Ahwater-Kent radios connected to a loudspeaker. By the end of the decade, such new radios in their handsome wooden stand-up cabinets were a normal part of Canada's living rooms and no longer amazed people.

Radio Coverage

"While the new-fangled radio received a great deal of attention and sales, not many Canadians could receive Canadian radio signals. Canada's total radio-station power output was 50 kilowatts, compared to 8,000 kilowatts for American stations. With more than one third of Canada's radio signal power centred in Toronto and Montreal, great isolated areas were served only or mainly by the high-powered radio stations from the United States."


The telephone operator was a social institution in most communities. To place a telephone call, the caller spoke directly with the operator. In many communities, people called the operator by name, and she knew much of the news in the surrounding area.

INFORMATION

"Canada has one telephone for every eleven people. This percentage is surpassed by only one other country."

Northern Electric, 1925

HUMAN FLIES

As buildings such as Montreal's Sun Life Building, and Toronto's Royal York reached heights of 25 storeys or more, daredevils began to thrill spectators by climbing up the skyscrapers.

A woman washes while listening to the radio, Calgary area, 1922.
Agnes Macphail was born in 1890 in Grey County, Ontario. She took a keen interest in politics, and was an organizer for the United Farmers of Ontario. Macphail ran for office in 1921 and, at age 31, became the first female member of the House of Commons. She was interested in helping the sick, the handicapped, and prisoners. In a long political career, Agnes Macphail fought for women’s rights and pioneered much social welfare legislation.

Dateline: Ottawa, House of Commons, 1925

“I believe it is the desire, Mr. Speaker, of everyone in this House that the home should be preserved. I believe the preservation of the home as an institution in the future lies almost entirely in the hands of the men. If they are willing to give to women economic freedom within that home, if they are willing to live by the standard that they wish the women to live by, the home will be preserved. If the preservation of the home means the enslavement of women, economically or morally, then we had better break it…So, when we have a single standard for men and women, both morally and economically, we shall have a home that is well worth preserving.”

Agnes Macphail, Feb. 28, 1923

Cure for Diabetes Proven Successful

A team of physicians led by Dr. F. C. Banting has confirmed that Banting’s discovery of insulin is effective in the cure and treatment of diabetes. The testing showed that the insulin treatment can restore body weight to the diabetic and control diabetic coma.

FREDERICK BANTING

Frederick Banting received his medical training at the University of Toronto. After serving in the First World War, he opened a private practice in London, Ontario. He later joined the research department at the University of Toronto’s Faculty of Medicine, where he conducted extensive experiments and finally succeeded in isolating insulin. He was aided in his research by Charles H. Best. Frederick Banting’s long years of research were recognized with a Nobel Prize in 1923.

STEPHEN LEACOCK

Stephen Leacock was born in Hampshire, England. His family came to Canada in the nineteenth century and settled on a farm near Lake Simcoe in Ontario. He was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, graduating in 1899. He went on to complete graduate studies in economics and political science at the University of Chicago. Leacock became a staff member at McGill University and eventually Head of the Department of Political Science and Economics. At McGill, he wrote and published a number of scholarly papers in political science. However, it was not for his research studies in political science that he became famous, but his ability to make Canadians laugh. In his lifetime, Stephen Leacock became Canada’s leading humorist. His reputation was world-wide and his books were published in many countries.

Stephen Leacock was a prolific writer—Library Lapses (1910), Nonsense Novels (1911), Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich (1914), College Days (1933), Winnowed Wisdom (1923), Laugh with Leacock (1930), were translated into many languages. His Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town (1912), with such memorable characters as Dean D’Horn and Mr. Popkin, became popular reading during the 1920s. Leacock was also a wonderful storyteller and he was in demand for lectures and readings from his works. Some of this writing was done in Leacock’s summer home in Oriole and the community has purchased this home to be used as a museum.
LIONEL CONACHER

The Toronto Argos defeat the Edmonton Eskimos 23-0 in the Grey Cup. An individual record was set when Lionel Conacher scored 15 points. Conacher was a one-man team as he displayed his running and kicking skill.

Headline: Toronto, 1921

ARGOS WIN GREY CUP

Lionel "Big Train" Conacher is Canada’s all-round athlete of the half-century. He grew up in Toronto during the 1920s, where, at an early age, he participated in many sports. He was a boxer and a wrestler, and won championship titles in both fields. Conacher played baseball for the Toronto Maple Leafs and lacrosse for the Toronto Maitlands. As a hockey defenceman he played for the Pittsburgh Pirates, the New York Americans, the Chicago Black Hawks, and the Montreal Maroons. However, he demonstrated his greatest skill and versatility as a halfback for the Toronto Argonauts.

PILOT DICKENS SENDS MESSAGE

Winnipeg, Oct. 5... "No trace of the McAlpine party." This revolutionary sentence, flashed out of the North after five days of intense suspense, presages a modest resume of Pilot "Punch" Dickens’ second reckless "slap" to the Arctic circle. It is an epitome of the futile efforts of an airplane armada to locate Capt. C. D. H. McAlpine and his seven fellow explorers who vanished into the barren ice a month ago today.

Twice within two weeks the 20-year-old Edmonton aviator has plunged through the rock-strewn bunadas to the northern coast of Canada. His first flight took him from northern Alberta to Coronation Gulf and back again in an effort to check up on the lost men. Late last night came word of a new sortie, covering one thousand miles across the depth and the night of the Northwest Territories to Bathurst Inlet and return.

This morning Dickens rested at Fort Smith on the north Alberta boundary, after having casually suggested to search officials that he might hop off today on a dash via Fort Rae, on Great Slave Lake, to the mouth of the Coppermine River, a matter of at least 12,000 miles of flying. His next search move, however, will be to proceed to Stony Rapids in north Saskatchewan, where his machine will be equipped with ski. It is probable that he will first return to McMurray on the Athabaska river, to northern Alberta, according to Western Canada Airways authorities.

"PUNCH" DICKENS

Clennell H. "Punch" Dickens was a First World War air ace and northern bush pilot. He was born in 1899 at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. During the 1920s Dickens captured the public's attention with his daring, record-breaking flights in Canada's North. He and other pilots like him helped open up the North and make it accessible.
SUNDAY PLAY
As Sundays were by tradition a day of quiet, children were not permitted to dress in a casual manner or engage in active play. By the 1920s, families were beginning to relax these rules enough for a young boy to be able to go biking.

The Liquor Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Canada's drink bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drink-caused idleness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Misdirected effort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Drink-caused mortality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The waste of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Charitable outlay caused by drinking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The liquor revenue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


BOYS ARE TOO WARM
 GIRLS ARE TOO COLD

Lightness of Apparel Worn By Girl Students Requires Furnace Stoking
Boys with Heavy Clothes Complain of the Heat

Because of the lightness of the clothing worn by the male college students, a serious heating problem has prevailed itself in the local high schools. This is the admission today of an official, who states that real difficulty is encountered in the regulation of the temperature to a degree where it is comfortable for both boys and girls students.

By reason of the light clothes the girls wear in the fall and winter, as well as spring, a high degree of heat is required to keep the room sufficiently warm enough for them, while at the same time it is too hot for the boys garbed in more substantial clothing.

What is to be done in the matter is puzzling school officials. If the classrooms are made warm enough for the girls the temperature is too high to be comfortable for the young men, it was explained.

At the same time that this unusual situation is revealed comes the statement from Mrs. J. L. A. Hunt, chairman of the board, that all collegiate girls should be attired in regulation uniforms. The statement followed interest (suggestions made) by residents living near colleges, over the scanty clothing worn by collegiate girls.

The chairman herself knows on the sleeveless dresses, short skirts and low-cut necks, representing the styles of dresses worn by the high school girls.

She added that there could be no denying the unsanities of the attire of the teen-agers, bringing to the forefront of some of these people that it was not always the forms of the dresses worn by the high school girls.

Lancaster Free Press, October 17, 1929

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TEACHER’S CONTRACT

This is an agreement between Miss Lottie Jones, teacher and the Board of Education of the Mahone Bay School, whereby Miss Lottie Jones agrees to teach in the Mahone Bay School for a period of eight months beginning September 1, 1923. The Board of Education agrees to pay Miss Lottie Jones the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) per month.

Miss Lottie Jones agrees:
1. Not to get married. This contract becomes null and void immediately if the teacher marries.
2. Not to keep company with men.
3. To be at home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless she is in attendance at a school function.
4. Not to leave downtown in ice cream parlours.
5. Not to leave school at any time without the permission of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
6. Not to smoke cigarettes. This contract becomes null and void immediately if the teacher is found smoking.
7. Not to drink beer, wine or whiskey. This contract becomes null and void immediately if the teacher is found drinking beer, wine or whiskey.
8. Not to ride in a car or automobile with any man except her teachers or father.
9. Not to dress in bright colors.
10. Not to dye her hair.
11. To wear at least two petticoats.
12. Not to wear dresses more than two inches above the ankles.
13. To keep the schoolroom clean and to wear the classroom shoes at all times. The shoes are to be worn at all times except when the teacher is at recess. The shoes are to be worn at all times except when the teacher is at recess.
14. To see that the schoolroom is kept in order.

Reprinted from O.S.S.P.T. Bulletins (now Forum).
**CAREFUL WAYS**

**SUNDAY LAWS**

In Force in the Province of Ontario

**PROHIBIT**

1. **LABOR.** With certain exceptions this includes:
   (a) THE WORK OF LABORERS, MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS.
   (b) ALL FARM WORK, such as SEEDING, HARVESTING, FENCING, DITCHING.
   (c) WORK ON RAILWAYS, such as BUILDING and CONSTRUCTION, and also REPAIR WORK, except in emergencies, and TRAFFIC, excepting the handling of PASSENGER and CERTAIN FREIGHT TRAINS.
   (d) ALL BUILDING, TEAMING, DRIVING FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE WORK OF BAKERS and BARBERS, Etc.
   (e) THE WORK OF MUSICIANS and PAID PERFORMERS of ANY KIND.

2. **BUSINESS.** It is unlawful to MAKE CONTRACTS or to BUY, SELL or DELIVER ANYTHING on Sundays, including LIQUORS, CIGARETTE TEMPORARILY and SUPPLYING MEALS and MEDICINES.

3. **ALL GAMES, RACES or OTHER SPORTS** for money or prizes, or by which a gain is obtained, unless authorized by the provincial government.

4. **ALL EXCURSIONS** for hire and with the object of pleasure, by TRAIN, STEAMER or other CONVEYANCE.

5. **ADVERTISING** in Canada, unlawful things to take place on Sunday, either in Canada or across the line.

6. **IMPORTING, SELLING or DISTRIBUTING FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS** on Sundays.

7. **ALL GAMBLING, TIPPLING, USING PROFANE LANGUAGE** and all other acts which do harm to the public peace.

8. **ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS** except in Church.

9. **HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING** and all BATHING in any public place or in sight of any public place, or any public walks, or any public roads, or in any public ways.

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**FILM CENSORSHIP Now Forbidden**

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**LORD'S DAY ACT, CANADA**

"...Is intended to prevent the open shop, the exploitation of the public by organizers of excursions ... and also the opening of places of public amusement for which a fee is charged. Legitimate recreation and amusement are in no way interfered with."

Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice.

Canada, 1900

**SUNDAY CUSTOMS**

Some families did all of their manual domestic labour such as baking and shining shoes, on Saturday evening. For many households, Sunday meant morning and evening church service, social visits, and little physical exertion.
Father was still the head of the household. Although many more women held jobs in the 1920s than ever before, the man was still the major wage-earner. The father drove the family car (1 out of every 2 Canadian families had a car by 1928), and organized the increasing number of family vacations. It was still part of his role to discipline the children, although this task was becoming increasingly more difficult. The strict moral codes of the Victorian era were being replaced by a greater freedom for the young.
The most dramatic change was in the role of the mother. It was an easier task in the 1920s to organize the home because the cluttered Victorian style at the turn of the century had given way to simpler and more compact designs. The widespread use of electricity, revolutionized home appliances and reduced work. The woman no longer had to stoke the fire in the kitchen stove and clean out the ashes. She could get water from the kitchen sink instead of fetching it from an outdoor pump. Corner stores offered a greater variety of convenience foods which made meal preparation a more pleasant task.

$100
Wallditch brick, 4 bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, dining room with beamed ceiling, kitchen with built-in cabinets, four large bedrooms, 3 piece bathrooms—hot water heated.

$35.50
Large living room with fireplace, dining room with beamed ceiling, kitchen with built-in cabinets, four large bedrooms, 3 piece bathrooms—hot water heated.

$18.50
Large room, double bed, closet, dresser, mirror.

$42.25
All these were taken from Eaton's Catalogue, 1923-1927.

$28.00

Household Bills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ton [907.2 kg] coal</td>
<td>$16.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cord* of hardwood</td>
<td>$14.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon [4.5 litres] coal oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 room house with modern conveniences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 room house with incomplete modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conveniences, rent per month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 min phone talk, London (Ontario) to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*no metric equivalent

A modern urban home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOPPING LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 kg sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg sirloin steak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg bacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 can tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 can peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 can corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 l milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bushel* apples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many women who entered the work force during World War I resisted social pressures to quit their jobs when the war ended, and continued working during the 1920s.
LEAD A DOUBLE LIFE

Ladies Welcome!

In every United Cigar Store
courteous salesmen pay special
attention to the purchases of
ladies. The moment you enter
you will find attentive, helpful
service. And the merchandise
you buy will be fresh.

United Cigar Stores

Limited
Canadian Owned and Operated
United Cigar Store Limited

The First Great
Political Convention
for Women

Having regard to the evolution now going on in the minds of
our Canadian women in connection with not only party poli-
tics, but the whole matter of political expression, it may be
stated that two main features emerged very clearly from the
first national convention of Liberal women which was held in
Ottawa in the middle of April last, and that these two features
are probably as applicable to Conservative as to Liberal
women.

The first is, that it was made abundantly clear throughout
all the proceedings that our women are, at last, attaining some
degree of political consciousness, with a corresponding desire
to make their political power as adequately as possible.

The second is that experience in practical politics has shown
in the past ten years in all the provinces of Canada, as it
has shown in all parts of the United States, that this politi-
cal consciousness can best express itself and most effectively
operate in separate organizations of women within the party
folds, even though the ultimate ideal of women and men
working side by side in the political arena, be strongly held.

This convention, the first of its kind, undoubtedly marks a
new era in so far as Canadian women in politics are con-
cerned. It has been in the air a long time, was indeed long
overdue, and will undoubtedly be followed by some such
gathering of the women of the Conservative party to effect a
similar national organization.

Pha Charlebois, June 1939

Women Win Vote

May 24, 1918

FINE WORK
BY WOMEN'S
INSTITUTES

Large Attendance at Tenth
Annual Convention Now In
Session
Various Institutes of Province
Are "Carrying On" In
Excellent Manner

Hairler Herald, June 31, 1933

Women's organizations grew rapidly during the
1920s, there were at least 60 country-wide
organizations by 1929. Of these, the largest was
the Women's Institute: by 1922 there were 1,000
chapters in Ontario. Their objective was "the
dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic
economy, with special attention to home and
sanitation; a better understanding of foods, and
a more scientific care and training of children to
raise the general standing of health and morals
of our people."

"That's just what I mean, every woman should lead a
double life. . . . The married woman answers thii: father
announcements, the grama's, the preacher's, the
Sunday school, the gates, the papers, the
milkmen, the woman who has one baby. She
answers for herself pleasantly when she
does as the housewife. . . . Every woman should have a
double life. . . ."

Women are mothers to their children, and
husbands to their homes. "Woman, you should have a
double life. . . ."

Margaret Price, The Dominion, Apr. 1929.
A CHILD GROWING UP...

Children walking to school in High Park, Toronto, 1929

SCHOOL DAYS

Elementary school classroom

STATISTICAL OUTLINE OF CANADIAN EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>1,524,870</td>
<td>1,622,353</td>
<td>1,800,843</td>
<td>2,013,138</td>
<td>2,034,038</td>
<td>2,041,945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average daily attendance</td>
<td>879,981</td>
<td>1,169,780</td>
<td>1,225,465</td>
<td>1,295,920</td>
<td>1,294,860</td>
<td>1,237,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of teachers</td>
<td>49,518</td>
<td>50,367</td>
<td>56,007</td>
<td>62,780</td>
<td>62,584</td>
<td>59,167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Public Expenditure</td>
<td>$77,071,574</td>
<td>$77,302,734</td>
<td>$81,197,634,520</td>
<td>$81,194,463</td>
<td>$80,205,034</td>
<td>$81,729,319</td>
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</table>

GEOGRAPHY TEST

1. Through what waters would a boat pass in going from Fort Arthur to Montreal? Name one important article which might form part of its cargo.

2. (a) State which of the following are exports and which are imports of Canada: cheese, apples, salmon, rubber, raw cotton, oranges, nickel, raisins.

(b) Name one country from which we obtain each of the following imports: hard coal, rice, beans, tea, coffee, sugar, woolen, bananas.

3. (a) Name three important industries of the province of Quebec.

(b) Where are the following Quebec cities located: Montreal, Hull, Trois Rivieres, Quebec?

TELL why each is important.

Examination Papers, Ontario Ministry of Education

Canada Year Book, 1929

M. M. Stone, The Cartouche of Our, p. 107
**HISTORY TEST**

1. Give an account of the parts played in Canadian history by any three of the following:—
   (a) Sir John A. Macdonald.
   (b) Hon. George Brown.
   (c) Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
   (d) Lord Durham.
   (e) Sir George Etienne Cartier.
   (f) Sir Isaac Brock.

2. (a) Give the chief provisions of the British North America Act.
    (b) State the circumstances under which British Columbia and Manitoba became provinces of Canada.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR TEST**

1. Write the following sentences selecting from the brackets the proper word in each case; give reasons for your choice:—
   (a) I saw the man (who, whom) you met last evening.
   (b) Was, Were) either of the men here?
   (c) He has (fewer, fewer) friends each year.
   (d) The number of automobile accidents (in, at) very large.
   (e) He walks very (slow, slowly).

**ARITHMETIC TEST**

1. For $1,500 a dealer bought a farmer's crop of 360 barrels of apples. To pick and pack the apples the dealer paid 8 men for 5 days at $3.50 per day each. He also paid 75 cents for each barrel and $130 for freight and cartage. At what price per barrel must he sell the apples to make a clear gain of $225?

2. A man built a house valued at $5,000. He insured it for one year for 75% of its value at 60 cents per hundred dollars. He paid taxes at 30 mills on the dollar or 80% of its value. How much did he pay for both insurance and taxes?

---

**HOW MY FATHER DISCIPLINED ME**

“Whenever I misbehaved, my parents gave me a stern look. If that didn’t work, my father took off his belt and gave me a licking on the rear end. My loud yells were usually sufficient warning to my brother and sister not to follow my actions. If there was company at our home and I misbehaved, mother or father gave me that same stern look which meant I would get spanked later. It was a rule that we were never scolded or spanked in front of company. But there were also many times my parents took time to talk with me if I did something wrong.”

---

**Boys Technical School**
A NEW LOOK

They Will Like the Comfort
Of These Summer Clothes

A - All wool cardigans, consistently match
their suits—or with sport, to plain belt-
er-toned moleskine, checks, and colorful fancy
patterns. V-neck style, with two pockets. Size
36 to 44, each $10.50. Matching hose, $5.00 a
pair—Main Floor, Queen Street

A - All wool cardigans, consistently match
their suits—or with sport, to plain belt-
er-toned moleskine, checks, and colorful fancy
patterns. V-neck style, with two pockets. Size
36 to 44, each $10.50. Matching hose, $5.00 a
pair—Main Floor, Queen Street

DARK GREY TWEED IN THREE-IN-ONE STYLE

SIZES:

36, chest 34-1/2, waist 28
38, chest 36, waist 30
40, chest 38, waist 32
42, chest 40, waist 34
44, chest 42, waist 36
46, chest 44, waist 38
48, chest 46, waist 40

Choice of leg lengths 28 to 32 in.

44-53R. This splendid suit, made of a
well-worn dark grey cotton and wool tweed, is tailored in
the three-in-one style. Can be worn as
better, with belt removed as a water-
line model, or with strap waistline re-
moved as a plain two-button single-
breasted coat. High peaked roll lapels
with slightly slanting welt pockets;
two-button vest; cuff bottom trousers
with five pockets and belt loops. Well
tailored throughout. State correct size, height and weight when ordering.

Price, delivered

33.75

GOLF HOUN

COSTUME

$10.50

"PLUS FOUR" COAT IN CROS

pecially designed for the golfer, made of high quality
material. Price

36.00

GOLF HOUN

COSTUME

$10.50

"PLUS FOUR" COAT IN CROS

pecially designed for the golfer, made of high quality
material. Price

36.00

Barcelona Hat

$4.00

Barcelona Hat

$4.00

$25.00

$21.00

$45.00

$25.00

$21.00

$45.00

$25.00

$21.00

$45.00

$25.00

$21.00

$45.00

All items were taken from Eaton's Catalogue 1918-19.
Mr. and Mrs. Snell on their wedding day. 1920, Dashwood, Ontario.

Stylish and Inexpensive dress styles of women in soft, Onewear with White nite, B4-291 with cotton straighter. A charming touch in the feminine form with a low hem and flowy skirt. The style is simple yet elegant.

Misses New Hat
50-217 3.95

A New Look...

Silk Crepe-de-Chine Model
50-645 5.95

Misses' Bodice
5.95

When ordering by mail.
THE WORKER

THE SAME OLD STORY

LAW AND ORDER TO BE ENFORCED

A WORKINGMAN'S STORY

I served with Canada's armed forces in the Great War and looked forward to returning to my family and work in 1919. But I was not the only one with this idea, there were thousands of returning veterans looking for jobs that didn't exist. Prices were high and it was difficult to provide for my family's needs. I eventually did find work in a Hamilton factory but there were lots of men who were not so lucky.

EMPLOYEES WORKING A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY, JUNE, 1920.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>1588</td>
<td>2382</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>2077</td>
<td>3141</td>
<td>31.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>782</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>715</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>504</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(Wages and Hours, 1920)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Minimum Wage</th>
<th>Hours per Week</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayer</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>.875</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Worker</td>
<td>.65-30</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder's Labourer</td>
<td>.55-35</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Labourer</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canadian Wages and Hours of Labour, 1918-1920

The chief causes of unrest may be enumerated as follows:
1. Unemployment and the fear of unemployment.
2. High cost of living in relation to wages and the desire of the worker for a larger share of the product of his labor.
3. Desire for shorter hours of labor.
4. Denial of the right to organize and refusal to recognize Unions.
5. Denial of collective bargaining.
7. Insufficient and poor housing.
8. Restrictions upon the freedom of speech and press.
10. Lack of equal educational opportunities.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>460,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boys as young as nine years of age worked in the British Columbia mines as male boys before 1920. Child labour became illegal during the 1920s.
Winnipeg General Strike, 1919: riot police on horses

WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE
- May 15, 1919—Trade and Labour Council call a general strike
- 25,000 of Winnipeg's work force participates
- May 20—bread and milk deliveries resume
- May 24—Federal government intervenes by ordering postal employees to return to work
- Unemployed war veterans stage parade for and against the strike
- June 3—City Council dismisses Winnipeg Police Force
- June 16-17—eight to nine leaders arrested
- June 21—"Bloody Saturday"
- June 25—Trade and Labour Council ends strike

Mob Attacked Mounted Police Who Were Forced to Fire—Riot Act Read

Mike Sokolowski, a Registered Alien Shot Through Heart and Instantly Killed, Presumably While Stooping to Pick Up Minnie—Thirty of Injured, Including Several Members of R.C.W.M.P., Taken to Hospital, But Ten Were Sent Home After Minor Wounds Had Been Treated—Believed All of Injured Will Recover—Police Did Not Open Fire Until Several Minutes After Riot Act Was Read, and in Majority of Cases Fired Into Pavement Or Into Air—Police Fired On From Roofs and Windows—Military Called Out to Help Suppress Riot

Winnipeg Free Press, June 20, 1919

Volley Over Heads of Crowd, First Shots in Steel Strike at Sydney

Night of Revoltment at Lake Views District of Steel

Troops on Roof of Strike Hall Saturday Night; And Men to Mount Machine Guns; Last Night was Curious—Mounted Police, Local Police Officers and Armed Troops in Strike Area—Several Men Injured; Two Are Under Arrest

Hastings Herald, July 6, 1923

1923 Cape Breton Coal Strike

The Canadian army camped outside of Sydney, Nova Scotia steel plant, 1923.
AFTER WORK: ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE

The silver and silent movie screen arrived across Canada in the cities, and towns of over 5,000 people. Canadians enjoyed a wide range of talent in films featuring such stars as Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Toronto-born Mary Pickford and Clara Bow, the "H" Girl. The 451 theatres of Canada presented a mixture of stage, vaudeville and motion picture entertainment throughout the 1920s. The first two rapidly disappeared when the "talkies" arrived in 1928.

Mary Pickford plays Little Annie Rooney.

DANCES OF THE 1920s
Shimmy Waltz
Black Bottom Fox-Trot
Bunny Hop Tango
Charleston Turkey Trot
Butterfly Cheek to Cheek
Strut

1920s HIT PARADE
1. Ain't We Got Fun
2. Sweet Georgia Brown
3. Birth of the Blues
4. Bye Bye Blackbird
5. When The Red, Red Robin Comes Bob, Bob Bobbin' Along
6. It Ain't Gonna Rain No More
7. I'm Looking Over a Four Lane Cherokee
8. Happy Days Are Here Again
9. Tea For Two
10. Look For the Silver Lining
11. Yes, We Have No Bananas
12. Sunny Side Up
13. This Is My Lucky Day
14. Barney Google
15. Let's Do It, Let's Fall In Love

A couple dancing the Charleston
A great source of family fun was the company picnic. Here the line-up waits for free ice-cream, summer of '29

Country church scene

Sleighing, snowshoeing, and skiing were all popular winter sports at Toronto's High Park.

The church in rural and small-town Canada was the centre of social life for young and old alike. If a congregation was big enough to support its own clergyman, religious services were often held twice on Sunday.

During the week, according to the seasons, there were other church-centred activities such as strawberry socials and free harvest suppers.

In the winter months, a young people's group often put on a play and a box lunch social. The play was rehearsed in homes on cold winter evenings; a box lunch was put together and decorated by a girl, to be bid upon by her favourite young man. Occasionally some smart alec might bid against her nicely before, forcing the price of the box lunch up to 50 or $1 in this way the group raised money for items such as gramophones and phonograph records.

THE GROUP OF SEVEN

J. E. H. MacDonald Frank Johnston Franklin Carmichael
A. Y. Jackson Arthur Lismer Fred Varley Lawren Harris

In 1920 a group of painters mostly from Ontario and Quebec decided to form "a friendly alliance for defence" against negative responses to their work from art critics, other artists and the Canadian public. Named the Group of Seven, they had worked closely with Tom Thomson (who drowned in a mysterious accident on Canoe Lake in Algonquin Park in 1917) and they inspired others such as Emily Carr of Victoria, B.C.

Determined to paint Canada in a new and distinctive manner, the Group despite their fears met with critical acclaim and much public acceptance. In fact, their very success in encouraging Canadians to appreciate the beauty of Canada's landscapes and Canadian artistic interpretation made it rather difficult for other artists of the time to develop a diversity of styles and subjects.
The 1928 Olympic 400 metre team: Jane Bell, Myrtle Cook, Ethel Smith, and Bobbie Rosenfeld.

1928 Olympics at Amsterdam
The Canadian team won 15 medals in an outstanding Olympic performance. The six Canadian women won more points, as a team, than any other nation.

Ada MacKenzie won the Canadian Women’s Open in 1919, and the Ontario Open in 1922. In all, she won the Ontario Open eleven times.

Ethel Catherwood was a popular member of the Olympic team, and was nicknamed “The Saskatoon Lily”. Her great achievement was setting a new Olympic world record in the high jump (1.80.02 cm).

The Edmonton Grads

Edmonton Grads’ Record
- won 502, lost 20
- Grads: 1,863 points; opponents: 297 points
- won 4 Olympic victories at Amsterdam, Paris, Berlin, and Los Angeles
- Grads won 7 out of 9 against men’s teams.

They were called “the greatest team that ever stepped out on a basketball floor”.

1919 – Canada had about 100 golf courses
1925 – Canada had 292 golf courses

Sandy Sommerville was Canada’s outstanding amateur golfer in the 1920s.
The schooner Bluenose won a number of international sailing events. Captain Angus Walters and his racing crew of 32 men were one of the most successful teams in sailboat racing history.

Bill Cook, Frank Boucher, and Bun Cook, all played for the New York Rangers in the season of 1926-27.

One of the first hockey radio broadcasts was made form Toronto’s Mutual Street Arena by Foster Hewitt in March, 1923.

GREY CUP

The Grey Cup was awarded for the “Rugby Football Championship” of Canada. In 1921, teams from Western Canada were permitted to challenge for the Grey Cup for the first time, making the final truly national in scope. That year the Toronto Argos defeated Edmonton 23-0.

Football game at C.N.E. grounds, 1926

Percy Williams won a gold medal in the 100 metres (10.8 s).

A curling match

Rugby Records

The standings of the clubs in various rugby playing, 1923, include games played on Saturday, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senior Intercollegiate</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>Pts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Queen’s</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Western Ont.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waverley Ontario at Queen’s</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
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<table>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argonauts</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campbells Saturday-Montreal at Argonauts, Hamilton at Ottawa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
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<th>F</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitchener</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Michael’s</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Borden</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
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<table>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>Windsor</td>
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<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbells Saturday-Sarria at Hamilton</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nipigon-Raid Rock District High School
**PROHIBITION ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

May 31, 1916

“No person shall within the province, by himself or agent ... expose or keep for sale ... or offer to sell or barter or in consideration of the purchase or transfer of any property or thing or for any other consideration ... give to any other person any liquor.” [Section 10]

**EXCEPTIONS**

(a) When sold for a mechanical or scientific purpose
(b) When sold for medicinal purposes—doctors, dentists, veterinarians
(c) When sold for sacramental purposes
(d) When sold by government-appointed vendors
(e) When sold by a brewer, distiller, or any other person licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture and keeping of spirituous, fermented, or other liquors
(f) When sold by a person who has a separate warehouse for the sole purpose of selling or exporting liquor for export from the province
(g) When owned by a private person within a private dwelling house

**CONTROLS**

(a) Every brewer and distiller or other person licensed by the Government of Canada, and every liquor exporter must keep records of sale showing the date of purchase, the purchaser, and the carrier.
(b) Government-appointed vendors shall keep a record of the purchaser, affidavits of use, prescriptions, and written requests.

**PENALTIES**

(a) Every person contravening Section 10 upon conviction is liable to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a term not less than six months, and not more than twelve months for the first offence.
(b) If the offender be a corporation, it shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

---

**EXCISE REVENUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Excise Tax per Gallon</th>
<th>Income to Canadian Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>$35 000 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>$55 000 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ROYAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, 1915**

"Very few distillers, brewery and liquor exporters found it expedient to either burn or lose their company’s valuable equipment. The Government paid 36 of them but collected only a paltry $10,000,000 in excise duties."

"When Canada has the Blues" by Frank Banky
The Canadian Magazine, Nov. 1, 1915

---

The Elk Lake blend was raided and 100 tons were destroyed.

---

"It’s impossible to keep liquor from dripping through a dotted line."
Roy A. Harri, Chief of the U.S. Prohibition Service
GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS GOING TO WIN
VOTE FOR IT

because:

Prohibition is compulsion, and can never be enforced because public opinion is NOT behind it.

It is impossible to make men temperate by legislation. This can only be accomplished by force of example and education.

Direct taxation cannot be avoided if the Government Control Act is not endorsed. Direct taxation to balance the Government Budget would cost each head of a family from $20.00 up to $30.00 per year.

Vote Government Control to put the three million dollars made by the bootleggers annually into the Public Treasury for public services.

 Dominion Bureau of Statistics prove that Government Control has decreased the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Canada by 37%.

Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances can be made possible if Government Control is endorsed.

Tourist traffic will be greatly increased if Nova Scotia adopts Government Control of liquor.

Vote Government Control to protect our young people from secret drinking now prevalent under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act.

Remember Joseph Howe condemned a prohibitory law as impossible of enforcement in 1854. His judgment has been vindicated.

The medical profession condemn prohibition. Cases of acute and chronic alcoholism have increased tremendously at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, under the N.S.T.A.

Labor has always been opposed to prohibition and will support Government Control almost 100 percent.

Who Is Entitled To Vote?

Any person may vote in the district in which they reside even if their name is not on the list, upon presenting themselves at the poll and taking an oath to the effect that he or she is a British subject, is 21 years of age, and has resided in the province of Nova Scotia for the last twelve months and being reached for by a qualified voter whose name does appear on the list.

Railway employees, fishermen, sailors, and commercial travellers may vote anywhere in the Province upon submitting the oath of qualification as above set forth.

Take This Sample Ballot to the Poll With You to Assist You in Marking Your Ballot Correctly.

Temperance Reform Association

Revenue and Consumption

The Canadian revenue collected from beer and liquor jumped by 400% at a time when the consumption of all kinds of alcohol by Canadians was down by half.

C. Donaldson and C. Lamport (eds.), The Great Canadian Beer Book, p. 8
This Hamilton man smuggled liquor into Buffalo, New York, by sticking as many bottles to his body as he could, and then putting on his overcoat. Once he passed through customs, he could sell the bottles for $10 each.

**BOOTLEGGERS**

The Windsor-Detroit area was known as “Rum Alley.” Ninety dugs served boats carrying $1,000,000 worth of liquor every month to thirsty Americans.

**THE "BIG SHOTS" OF BOOTLEGGING**

Emilio “The Emperor Pick” Picarello worked out of Fernie, British Columbia. He had a fleet of canoes which transported shipments of liquor through the Crow’s Nest Pass into Alberta and then into the United States. “The Emperor Pick” paid bribes to police and provincial liquor agents. He was left alone until the Alberta government in 1922, cracked down on his operation. Eventually Picarello was arrested on a murder charge and hung May 3, 1933.

From *Bur is for Canada* by Walter Stewart, published by the Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1939.

Rocco Perri operated out of Hamilton, Ontario with a fleet of cruisers and 40 trucks. Perri and his girlfriend, Beatrice Starkman, organized a lucrative business of rum-running on the Great Lakes. But there was a price: Beatrice was gunned down by real mobsters in 1930 and Perri himself disappeared and was presumed dead in 1940.

The *Greenlane Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1990

**The "I'm Alone"**

Canadian schooners smuggled whiskey to the coast of Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, where their cargo was picked up by American speedboats, and transported inland. The Canadian ships could not be arrested by the United States Coast Guard as long as they remained outside of American territorial waters. In spite of this, in 1926, the "I'm Alone," a Nova Scotia rum-runner, was pursued and sunk by the United States Coast Guard in international waters.
LARGE SEIZURES OF LIQUOR MADE
87 Gallons of Alcohol
Found on Macabah Street
Hamilton Spectator, June 1, 1925

RIVERS OF BEER RUNNING IN HOTELS OF MANITOBA CAPITAL: MOST BARS ARE "WIDE OPEN"
From three to six carloads a week, with an average of 60 barrels to the car, are being shipped into Saskatchewan by Manitoba brewers. This imported beverage, camouflaged as innocuous temperance drinks, varies in alcoholic content from 6 to 11 per cent. Its quantity and the widespread nature of the shipment to various portions of the province, constitutes a serious problem to the Saskatchewan authorities.

The Leader, in probing conditions in Winnipeg, made the discovery - that the open bar is a reality in Manitoba and [its capital city] Winnipeg ... beer is sold openly over the counter at 25 cents a glass; stronger drinks - mostly home brew - cost 50 cents a drink. This, too, is sold more or less openly in spite of the so-called "iron bound" temperance laws of Manitoba ... Rockie Leader Post, Dec. 10, 1925

HAMILTON MAN UNDER ARREST
Is Alleged to Have Been Toting Booze Cargo
Big Liquor Seizure in Tonawanda Hotel
Hamilton Spectator June 1, 1925

THE BUSTING TEMPERANCE ACT
"It found it very easy to make my own still - you needed some washtub and coils of copper tubing. This was called a 'tea kettle' still and usually produced two gallons a day. The police had no way of stopping guys like me because the fines were too small. I heard about one bootlegger who was caught and fined $300. But the next day he was back in business earning over $7,000 a year from illegal booze.

"Besides, even if the government put all bootleggers out of business, a guy could always get a drink by doctor's prescription for 'medicinal purposes.'"
PLACES

A large percentage of Canadians lived in country or village settings such as this Gaspé fishing village. In the 1920s, the differences in speech, manner and dress between country and city folk were frequently quite pronounced. When the "city slicker" with his spiffy clothes visited the country or when the "rural hick", in his more functional attire, went to town, both stood a good chance of being the butt of numerous gibes.

The railway was considered an essential part of modern living. Every large community had a railway yard in the most central, and quite often the most scenic, part of town, as in Ottawa pictured alongside. In other cities and towns if there was a river or a lake, the railway lines would quite often be located along the shoreline.

### CANADA’S URBAN POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>47.4%</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition of Urban — pre 1951: all incorporated cities, towns, villages. Canada Year Book, 1931

### SMALLER COMMUNITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Halifax</td>
<td>36,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Regina</td>
<td>34,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Victoria</td>
<td>28,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. St. John</td>
<td>23,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Charlottetown</td>
<td>20,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mississauga</td>
<td>17,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. St. Mary</td>
<td>17,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Fredericton</td>
<td>16,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cap de la Madeleine</td>
<td>8,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Portage la Prairie</td>
<td>8,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Edmonton, N.B.</td>
<td>8,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Spryfield</td>
<td>7,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Nelson</td>
<td>5,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Wayburn</td>
<td>5,991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1931 data from Canadian Social Statistics, 1931
**LARGE CITIES OF CANADA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Montreal</td>
<td>1. Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618,506</td>
<td>818,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Toronto</td>
<td>2. Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321,803</td>
<td>631,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Winnipeg</td>
<td>3. Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179,087</td>
<td>246,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vancouver</td>
<td>4. Winnipeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117,217</td>
<td>218,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hamilton</td>
<td>5. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114,151</td>
<td>135,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ottawa</td>
<td>6. Quebec City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107,843</td>
<td>130,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Quebec City</td>
<td>7. Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95,193</td>
<td>126,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Calgary</td>
<td>8. Calgary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63,305</td>
<td>83,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,959</td>
<td>70,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,821</td>
<td>71,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A GROWING METROPOLIS**

"The city of Vancouver is so far away from Nova Scotia that we only know in a general way that it is quite a progressive community. Many will be surprised to know that it is becoming one of the most important ports on the continent."

"We usually think of Montreal as the big port of Canada where great tonnage rolls in and out and tremendous quantities of freight inwards and outwards are handled, and it's a great port, leading in equipment and volume of business the great ports of the United States."

"But Vancouver is no mean competitor. Forty steamships now use the port of Vancouver. Its custom revenue is nearly one half of the revenue of Montreal. This is a striking fact when we remember the relatively large population served from Montreal."

*Halifax Herald, November 13, 1922*

**ASSETS OF VANCOUVER - 1929**

| 48 Books | 634 Apartment houses | 8 Chiropractors |
| 258 Manufacturers | 452 Lawyers | 61 Master plumbers |
| 19 Police | 333 Practising physicians | 1,086 Licensed dogs |
| 10 Detective agencies | 38 Chiropractors |  |

Vancouver Province, Jan. 5, 1929

**FACTS ABOUT TORONTO, 1926**

- 106,620 people were employed in manufacturing.
- 64% of people owned their own home.
- Largest annual exhibition in the world.
- Approximately 32,000,000 letters sent out from Toronto Post Office in one year.
- Rentrise lighting rate was less than 81 per month for a six-room house.
- Best street lighting system in America and at the lowest cost.
- More capital was invested in manufacturing in Toronto than in all the industries of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick combined.

A Souvenir of Toronto, 1926, as quoted by M. Pley in *A Toronto Album: Glimpse of the City That Was*, p. 81

**MAIN STREET, 1923**

| Grocery Store |  
| Drug Store |  
| Jeweller |  
| Dry Goods Store |  
| Shoe Store |  
| Theatre |  
| Ice Cream Parlor |  
| Pool Hall |  

Perhaps the best-known open-air farmers' market was Montreal's Bonsecours Market. Here a person could buy a wide variety of fresh produce sold by farmers from the surrounding area.
ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS EXISTED IN 47 CANADIAN COMMUNITIES


STREETCARS—TWO OPINIONS

"It would be difficult to name the slowest, the noisiest, or the most inconvenient streetcar system. A good streetcar system is a contradiction in terms."

"Clacking and clanging merrily, the red and cream electric streetcars could take you for a small fare from city to country with none of the dirt and dust associated with the steam railway."

TRANSPORTATION: A TIME OF CHOICE

With the horse population in Canada peaking at 3.6 million in 1921, the horse was still widely-used for work on the farm and the distribution of goods. While the horse was a common sight for farm children, it provided a source of entertainment for city children in summer, they could touch and feed the docile workhorse of the breadman, milkman, or ice-man. In winter, the horse was a constant supplier of horse buns, which, when frozen, provided a serviceable and inexpensive puck for street hockey!

Milkman delivering from a wagon on the street, April 2, 1920
A SYMBOL OF CANADA

The Acadian, Canadian National Railways, Beloeil, Quebec

FEATURES

Fixed schedule -
all weather
Smooth ride
Dining car
Sleeping car
Relaxation
View

Railways

Canadian Pacific 1873
Canadian National 1921
Crack Express Trains
International Limited
Capital Cities Express
Ocean Limited
Transcontinental

ARMAND BOMBARDIER

In his mid-teens, Joseph Armand Bombardier, frustrated by the isolation of winter snows in his hometown of Valcourt, Quebec put his early interest in machinery to work. After much trial and error, he constructed in 1926 his first reliable snowmobile consisting of the family sleigh, an automobile engine and an airplane prop. Combining his mechanical creativity with a concern to provide heavy duty emergency transportation to snowbound northerners, he developed his first commercially successful snowmachine by 1936. Through dedication and skill, he formed and built up his own company Auto-Neige Bombardier Limited to produce the present snowmobile which has become a vehicle of necessity and pleasure during the Canadian winter.

ARMAND BOMBARDIER's first snowmobile

First Air Mail Flight

September, 1927; Montreal to Rimouski
At Rimouski on the lower St. Lawrence, aircraft met transatlantic steamers to accelerate the mail for at least a part of its journey.

TYPES OF VESSELS

- Lake freighters
- Lake cruise ships
- Ocean liners
- Ferries
- Excursion boats
- Coasters
- Trawlers
- Schooners
- Tugs

The steamer D.J. Purdy on its passenger route along the Saint John River, between Saint John and Fredericton, N.B., in 1920

It seemed as if airship service might be a future alternative for long-distance travel. The British government selected Montreal as the western terminus of a service from Great Britain, and laid out a mooring base 16 km south of that city at St. Hubert in the years 1927-1930. The base was used once in the summer of 1930.
THE AUTOMOBILE: INTRODUCING A WORLD OF VARIETY

ROAD MILEAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>374 947</td>
<td>315 901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>47 636</td>
<td>67 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Surface</td>
<td>049</td>
<td>4 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>420 942</td>
<td>370 080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aids to Motoring
- Tow rope
- Passengers
- Reverse gear
- Coal oil
- Electric light bulbs
- Shovels
- Tire chains
- Box of sand
- Automobile on blocks
- Horse and cutter

AUTOMOBILES OF CANADA IN THE 1920s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Models</th>
<th>City of Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bourassa Six</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks Steamer</td>
<td>Stratford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevrolet</td>
<td>Oshawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysler</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>Saskatoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge (Part of Chrysler)</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durant</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray-Dort</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Essex</td>
<td>Tilbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hupmobile</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavoie</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London S X</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell (Renamed Plymouth)</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaughlin-Buick</td>
<td>Oshawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studebaker</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willys-Knight-Overland</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A family outing in a Model T. The year is 1922.

THE MODEL T FORD

The most common car was the mass-produced Model T Ford, which attracted buyers not so much for its often exaggerated durability as for its low purchase price and cheap maintenance. The combination of a high rate of sales and simplicity of design meant that new and used parts were quite inexpensive, and almost anyone could repair his own car. With its high clearance, the Model T also became the workhorse of the farmer, who employed the auto or its engine in many farm operations.

FEATURES – FORD MODEL T

Price: $495 in 1917; $424 in 1925
Power: 4 cylinder engine;
20 H.P. [14 914 W]
Weight: 540 kg
Top Speed: 64 km/h
Starter: Hand Crank
Gas Mileage: 8.9 km/L
Colour: Black (other colours extra)
Models: Touring, Sedan, Roadster, Coupe
Options: Spare tire, Windshield, Lights, Speedometer, Starter, Temperature gauge, Bumpers

Grant’s Beach, Saskatchewan, c. 1928
By 1928 one out of every two Canadian homes had an automobile.

The infamous prairie gumbo claims another victim, a hapless Alberta Model T. The sight of motorists struggling under such conditions was common in 1920, but became less frequent when roads improved.

names like Ford and Chevrolet are familiar because they are still in production, but they were known in the 1920s as delicate cars. The Model T, operating on the principle that hot water rises, had no water pump. As a result, the oil thinned out at high speeds and caused the pistons or the main bearing of the engine to burn out.

Up to 1925, the weakness of the Chevrolet was a brittle axle. In the North, an owner would not drive his Chevy on a very cold day. If a family were out in the summer for a beach picnic, the Chevrolet was not driven in the sand, for this was a likely spot to break a back axle.

Other cars, such as the Gray-Dart and the Maxwell were considered more desirable ... and more expensive. The Studebaker Six, a powerful and solid car, was popular with bootleggers for those 128 km/h "boozee runs" from supplier to home market.
CONCERN FOR OTHERS

Helping Young People Make Good

Business requires a stern censorship when it comes to filling its ranks.

Character
Employee seeks self-confidence, uprightness, loyalty and steadfastness in applicants for positions.

Health
From a purely commercial viewpoint, the health of employees is important. Health is a factor in reducing sickness among workmen, which is generally at the expense of the companies, not only in many dollars.

Training
The young person who has "found" himself is better prepared to tackle anything.

Morality
A person born and a healthy mind are requisites for success.

The "Y" takes in raw material and turns out young men and women that fit into larger social and economic betterments. When you support the "Y" you help young people who are on the make 4.

Y.M.C.A.  Y.W.C.A.

Bearing London 22 Years  Bearing London 27 1/2 Years

Annual Maintenance Canvass

October 28 to November 4

The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1920-21
An Appeal
For Relief For the
Northern Ontario
Fire Sufferers!

10,000 sufferers in the fire area need North appeal to you
to send for immediate relief.

10,000 men, women and little children, who have lost
their homes, their employment, their clothing, their prop-
erty, must be fed every day, must be clothed against the
rigorous cold, must be temporarily sheltered — to give
them a fighting chance a get on their feet again.

The Northern Ontario
Fire Relief Committee

DEADLY DISEASES
Typhoid fever Pneumonia
Poliomyelitis Meningitis
Diabetes Scarlet fever
Tuberculosis Jaundice
Perforated appendix Diarrhoeal diseases

A COUNTRY DOCTOR
Mrs. K. had a sudden miscarriage at the fifth month of pregnancy. When I reached
her home at 3 a.m. after a drive of six miles (9.6 km) on a cold winter night, she
was unconscious at intervals from hemorrhaging. Her husband yelled up to me and
said,

"Do the best you can, Doc, we need her here..." The children were up and
I could count — there were five.

Though I was prepared for this emergency I went outside to walk the road and
think. My concern for the patient was compounded by a peculiar feeling of
resentment. It was one of the few times I felt sorry for myself.

The house was on a hilltop and I could look down the countryside with a
light visible for ten miles (16 km). It was eerie. There I was, sweating out a
problem in loneliness and anxiety when all about me people were sleeping.

Suddenly Dr. Richardson's dictum came to me.

"No one can do better, so there is no one else here..."


The country doctor

The Red Cross Is Cooperating With the
Committee

Contributions of clothing, household equipment, etc., made in
Toronto, or at the Toronto Red Cross Emergency Depot at
94 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Similar contributions from points
outside Toronto may be made to the local Red Cross depot, or
consigned direct to the Red Cross Commission at Cobalt, Ontario.

Only "Temporary Relief" Is Asked For

The Northern Relief Fire Committee does not rebuild homes, nor
restock stores, nor erect public buildings. It simply feeds hungry
children and men and women from day to day. It hopes to clothe the
destitute adequately against the stark Northern cold. It hopes to
provide some kind of temporary shelter amidst the blackened ruins, to
give the helpless fire sufferers at least a fighting chance to re-
establish themselves.

What Is the Northern Ontario Relief
Committee?

It is a group of representative public and business men appointed by
the Ontario Government to handle the relief work in connection with
the terrible fires in the North Country in 1922. The Committee was
authorized to continue to function by the Supreme Court of Ontario,
and now has been asked by the Ontario Government to handle the
present relief campaign. Over $100,000 pounds ($495,000) of provi-
sions, 133,000 pounds ($579,000) of provisions, and great quantities of
bedding and clothing have already been forwarded.


TYPHOID FEVER
EPIDEMIC
March — April 1927
Montreal
3,000 sick
200 deaths
J. L. Thomas

MAJOR CHURCHES IN CANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>5,599,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational</td>
<td>2,612,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other denominations</td>
<td>511,172</td>
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</table>

Census of Canada, 1921

CAPE BRETON EARTHQUAKE

Epicentre — sea between Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

Destruction — Cape Breton, light
- isolated Burin Peninsula, south coast of Newfoundland
- 26 deaths, $2,000,000 damage
- 8,250,000 International Relief Fund.

MASS BOEING TIDE
DROWNS 26

Whole families perish as
- 50 foot (15.2 m) tidal
- wave sweeps homes into
- Newfoundland inlet.

No. 18, 1929

37
A Polish family settling at Ste. Anne, Manitoba, 1929

DESTINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS INTO CANADA, BY PROVINCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maritime Provinces</th>
<th>Quebec</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Manitoba</th>
<th>Saskatchewan</th>
<th>Alberta</th>
<th>B.C. &amp; Yukon Territory</th>
<th>Not shown</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>8,772</td>
<td>13,898</td>
<td>4,905</td>
<td>8,552</td>
<td>11,640</td>
<td>8,191</td>
<td>57,782</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>3,554</td>
<td>13,018</td>
<td>16,905</td>
<td>8,502</td>
<td>13,788</td>
<td>20,886</td>
<td>17,781</td>
<td>68,176</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3,322</td>
<td>13,784</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td>8,994</td>
<td>11,751</td>
<td>17,783</td>
<td>14,639</td>
<td>63,497</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>3,086</td>
<td>15,425</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td>8,994</td>
<td>14,896</td>
<td>17,783</td>
<td>7,923</td>
<td>69,990</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>16,970</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td>8,994</td>
<td>14,896</td>
<td>17,783</td>
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<td>13,930</td>
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<td>17,783</td>
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<td>12,074</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>16,489</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td>8,994</td>
<td>12,074</td>
<td>17,783</td>
<td>7,923</td>
<td>69,990</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Canada Tour Book, 1929

Kennedy Market, Toronto, a meeting place of many nationalities

"Actual case studies in immigration do not always bear out theories based on the tabulation of figures by officials, or the deductions of experts. Last year a proposal in the Canadian parliament that only immigrants with money should be permitted entry was wrecked through the action of member after member who stood up and declared that he had come to this continent without a dollar. The same awkward intrusion of fact, offsetting fine-spun opinion, had similar results in the legislative bodies at Washington.

"Life histories are always valuable, in a study of immigration matters, particularly so. It is not often that they are found side by side in such a striking way as at Kelowna.

"Kelowna is a little orchard city lying midway down the seventy-mile stretch of Okanagan Lake in British Columbia. It is a Canadian town with an English atmosphere. Many of its people have byphses in their names and family trees in their records. Among them are distinguished soldiers and retired legislators, men of wealth and women of culture. They have wonderful tennis courts and golf links, a club, and, before the war, power boats and yachts on the lake. Afternoon tea is a social rite. All the best-known London magazines are on the table at the club. English mail letters the secretaries of the private homes.

"But on this Canadian community with its superimposed English tone, two foreigners have left an impress of a marked kind." (One of them is John Corso.)

Canada: My Land of Opportunity

My name is John Corso. I was born in the North Italian community of Telsin. I decided to settle in Kelowna, a small orchard city located on the seventy-mile stretch of Okanagan Lake in British Columbia. It was difficult at first because Kelowna had so many people of English background. I had many difficulties, as with the language and customs of Canadians. I was not able to purchase some land of my own, which gave me great pride, because in Italy I worked land owned by other men. My couple of chickens, potatoes, onions and lettuces grew quickly. Later, my wife joined me in Canada and proved to be of great help with the farm work. After years of hard work, I was able to buy more land and set up a retail shop in town. By the 1920s, I owned 20,000 acres and a shop which included a chitting plant, refrigerator and saloon. Everyone wished and children shared my pride in our life in Canada.

Markham's Magazine, Jan. 15, 1925

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING VIA OCEAN POETS AND FROM THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Birth</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>France</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Markham's Magazine, Jan. 15, 1925

Canada Tour Book, 1929
OPPORTUNITY... AND

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS

1. Lepers, leukaemia patients, epileptics, insane persons, persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, persons suffering from chronic alcoholism and those mentally defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

2. Persons affected with tuberculosis or with any infectious, contagious or infectious disease, or a disease which may be dangerous to public health, insomuch as who are dead, blind or otherwise physically defective.

3. Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose, pimps, procurers, and persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

4. Professional beggars or vagrants, charity-sought immigrants, and persons who are likely to become public charges.

5. Anarchists, persons who have declared war or are opposed to organized government or who belong to any organization teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, persons who have been guilty of espionage or high treason, and persons who have been deported from Canada.

6. Persons over fifteen years of age unable to read. The literacy test, however, does not apply to a father or grandparent over fifty-five years of age, or to a wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried daughter or widowed daughter.

The above is a summary of the classes whose admission to Canada was prohibited under the existing immigration regulation of the 1920s.

The Ku Klux Klan of Canada was organized during the late 1920s. It had thousands of members and exerted its greatest influence in Saskatchewan. The Klan concentrated its attack on Roman Catholics, Jews, and immigrants. It campaigned for Protestantism, racial purity, our public school, patriotism, and restrictive and selective immigration.

KU KLUX MAN
IN TOWN

"The new arrival reached London on Saturday afternoon from the Western States. The Advertiser withholds his name and rank, but has examined his credentials as a high official of the Imperial Ku Klux Klan, signed by Col. William Joseph Simms of Atlanta, Georgia, founder of the order. The Imperial Klan is described as the central administrative body." London Evening Advertiser, March 31, 1923.

"We feel that we are keeping well within the law in passing what we believe has been an uncially, anti-Semitic organization on our continent. While we are anti-Jewish and anti-Negro, we shall not confide our action to these races and colours. Others who offend and who manage to evade the law better beware our we are properly organized."


The Ku Klux Klan of Canada was organized during the late 1920s. It had thousands of members and exerted its greatest influence in Saskatchewan. The Klan concentrated its attack on Roman Catholics, Jews, and immigrants. It campaigned for Protestantism, racial purity, our public school, patriotism, and restrictive and selective immigration.

Doukhobors commemorate the anniversary of Peter Godlyi Verigin's death, October 29, 1927, Brilliant, B.C.

"Good Outlook for Wheat Exports, Continuance of European Demand Will Absorb All but Sixty Million Bushels!"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1905-11</th>
<th>1911-1915</th>
<th>1916-1920</th>
<th>1921-1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movements</td>
<td>5,737,285</td>
<td>120,174,400</td>
<td>183,777,403</td>
<td>BUSHELS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movements</td>
<td>5,737,285</td>
<td>120,174,400</td>
<td>183,777,403</td>
<td>BUSHELS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Dominion under 15 years of age.

Canada Year Book, 1929.
ONE COLOR FOR ENTIRE COSTUME

FOREIGN INFLUENCES

The larger New York shops report a trend for well-dressed women to choose unicolors that not only correspond to hair to their outer garments but that correspond in color as well.

To accompany evening gowns, besides the usual white and pink, there are shades of green, lavender, and red. The colors also extend to day dresses. Blue and gray are also more popular than usual.

Back underwears is down, as well as bloomers and nuns blue for the day wear with dark frocks. Knee-length blouses are replacing those of ankle-length, to make way for the recently returned petticoats of the new costume tip.

This window display of the Hoover vacuum cleaner on Sparks St., Ottawa, in February, 1930, was a good example of the growing impact of American design, production, and marketing.

DAILY COMIC STRIPS

"Take the most potent influence at work on the popular mind, our journalism. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians read nothing but the daily newspaper. Not only is the Canadian newspaper built on American lines but it is crammed with American boilerplate of all kinds, American illustrations, American comic supplements."

Arthaud MacMillan, Professor of English, Dalhousie University, Halifax, 1930

CANADIAN FILMS, 1919-1929

1. Back To God's Country 1919
2. Satan's Paradise 1920
3. Under Northern Lights 1920
4. The Vow 1920
5. Content of the Royal Mounted 1921
6. Campbell of the Mounted 1921
7. God's Cradle 1921
8. Latin Love 1921
9. Snowbound 1921
10. Valley of the Mining 1921
11. Blue Water 1922
12. The Critical Age 1922

13. The Man from Clengerry 1922
14. Proof of Innocence 1922
15. The Rapids 1922
16. Policing the Plains 1922
17. The Swingin' Blacks 1927
18. Carry on, Sergeant! 1928
19. He's Dopey 1929
20. The Wildfowl Frustrated 1929
21. The Devil Bear 1929
22. Base for Two! 1929
23. Spirit of the Wildfowl 1929
24. The White Wolf 1929

"No record of release or unrecorded release."

POPULAR COMIC STRIPS

1. Bringing Up Father Great Britain
2. Gasoline Alley United States
3. Toots and Casper Great Britain
4. Polly and her Pals Great Britain
5. Tillie the Toiler Great Britain
6. Winnie Winkle the Breachwinner United States
7. Mutt and Jeff United States
8. Bonzo Great Britain
9. Son of Tarzan United States
10. Little Orphan Annie United States
11. Keeping up with the Joneses United States

'To be continued... Dec., 1930

Lawn bowlers, Uxbridge Bowling Green, July 11, 1933
Because our people are following Canadian raw materials south.

TRADE 1929 (MILLIONS OF $)

TOP TWELVE IMPORTS BY VALUE
1. Machinery 860
2. Automobile parts 56
3. Coal 55
4. Spirits and wines 58
5. Automobiles 48
6. Farm implements 49
7. Crude petroleum 39
8. Plates and sheets (iron) 31
9. Raw cotton 28
10. Electric apparatus 27
11. Sugar for refining 26
12. Green fruits 25
TOTAL IMPORTS $1,205,670,000

TOP TWELVE EXPORTS BY VALUE
1. Wheat $428
2. Printing paper 142
3. Wheat flour 65
4. Flax and flaxseed 45
5. Wood pulp 45
6. Automobiles 43
7. Fish 34
8. Copper ore and blister 27
9. Barley 26
10. Cheese 25
11. Raw furs 24
12. Whisky 24
TOTAL EXPORTS $1,388,958,000

EMIGRATION
Nova Scotia
"After the war, a drift of population to the United States set in at once. By 1925, it was an exodus. A large and significant proportion of these departing people were young veterans of the war."
T. Ruddell, Wanderer of the North

Quebec
"In Southwestern Ontario, we were taught that Canadian patriotism should not withstand anything more than a 5-a-month wage differential. Anything more than that and you went to Detroit."
J. K. Galbraith, quoted from "Canada's Boundaries; A Study of Anomalies," in J. J. Kaye, London Free Press, July 1, 1919

Pulp and Paper
Canadian-based companies controlled 94% of the world's pulp and paper trade in the 1920s.
A. R. Hodgson, Decade of Depression, p. 313

Oil
In the 1920s, 95% of Canada's oil was imported.
A. R. Hodgson, Decade of Depression, p. 306

PETEY
Is She Stringing Him?

BY C. A. VOIGHT

"She's it is. Quick under the ax, Old Man, out of the way."

In 1927, the Canadian Government began to develop air mail service to the North, constructing airstrips, mapping out air routes, and encouraging the development of suitable equipment. On December 28, 1929, the first air mail arrived at Aklavik.

DR. MACMILLAN SETS OUT AGAIN FOR THE ARTIC

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21. (Copyright)—That the wireless apparatus on the Boudoir, the tiny schooner which is carrying Dr. Donald R. MacMillan and his party to the Arctic, is in fine working order, was demonstrated today by the receipt by hundreds of amateur stations throughout the country of a message from the ship. Reports of this communication were received at the Radio Relay League headquarters here. In spite of bad static, the fading words sent by Donald H. Mix, the twenty-one-year-old wireless operator on board the Boudoir, were clearly heard.

At the conclusion of the text many of the amateurs called Mix indicating that the signals were strong and that there is an excellent chance of direct communication to the furthest Arctic regions.

The Boudoir announced the fact that she has put into Booth Bay, Harbor and leaves for Halifax on Monday morning.

Imperial Oil Limited expedition to Norman Oil Fields, 1921

Imperial Oil Limited and other companies drilled for oil in Alberta. The most successful discovery was at Fort Norman. A natural gas well was also found in Turner Valley.

1926 - 44 bush planes
1928 - 264 bush planes

A Biplotter's Diary

The air is filled with great gales, flying in the north today—men like Frankin, Byam Shaw, Herga, Ade, Polar Bear. We are making many stops on the Stikine to check out wrongly situated ice—no snow. We have few southerners on the coast, and we fly by the seat of our pants. We often see landmarks to go by, heading as always, towards Burst. In the summer, the planes are fitted with pontoons to land on lakes and rivers. There is much activity on the ships. There are regular flights to Google land, the North, C.P.R. officers, prospectors, and mining company officials. The rivers are full of emergency flights. They are helping to land the passengers and mail. The planes are flying up to Fort Vermilion to contact a special operation. Two planes, brought here yesterday, crashed near the lake, and the crew was rescued. The Abasino party of two planes is also on its way to Fort Vermilion to operate.

Radio keeps touch with Artic Wastes

Remarkable Results Are Reported by Explorer
Says Eskimos and Missionaries Listen in

Canadian Press Service

Arlington Heights, Ill., Aug. 6.—News interpreters by personal contact and other ordinary, domestic means, today gave way to the romance of radio, when the Associated Press interviewed the MacMillan polar expedition 3,700 miles away in the Arctic wastes.

Lieut. Commander Eugene F. McDonald of the Pong which conveyed the expedition to its base in Etah, Greenland, answered a series of six questions radioed to him by the Associated Press.

COMMUNICATION WITH PLANES

The outstanding question dealt with the future flight of airplanes to the polar region from Etah. McDonald replied that he had not yet completed the necessary equipment. He had, in fact, just completed the plane and was ready to fly in the air southward from Etah.

Communication with planes was first established last night with the expedition about ten o’clock central daylight saving time.

"Station WAF—Etah," said the announcer, whose voice seemed to beamounted by a snow drift—and the remainder of his voice was lost in an indistinguishable, muffled monotone. Shortly thereafter a sputter, somewhat clearer tone came through, which was finally recognized as a photographic occult.
The Arctic work is becoming increasingly important, there are now in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions (outside of the Yukon) 21 detachments with 67 all ranks, or about 9% of the entire strength. There are detachments outside the Arctic Circle, but they are all concentrated in the islands west of Baffin Island. The Islands of the Arctic are visited regularly. Contrasted with this is detective work in the urban concentration, in running to earth counterfeits, unscrupulous drug dealers, robbers of the mails, and others of the more dangerous types of criminals.

"A new sound broke that same chill silence—the drone of the first aeroplane to cross the skies of the North-West Territories, a Junkers machine of the Imperial Oil Company, flying northward to Fort Simpson. It entered the Territories on March 27th, and on veteran Sergeant of the Old Force appropriately ushering in a New Regime.

And making 'the first aeroplane journey on duty in the annals of the Force.'

Col. H. Beare, Policing the Arctic, p. 225

Policing the Arctic: The Story of the Conquest of the Arctic by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Col. Harwood Steele

The first murder-trial in the area still known as the North-West Territories opened on June 29th (while Phillips was revisiting the Belcher Islands, with relief and Bruce on a 4000-mile journey with the makers of Treaty No. 11, covering the Mackenzie and Great Slave Lake). It had been decreed that Le Beaux should be tried at Fort Providence. His Honour Judge Lisson Dubuc made the journey from Edmonton for the purpose. Six jurors, five from Fort Smith, heard the case. All arrangements were in Fletcher's capable hands. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to hang at Fort Smith on November 1st, 1921.

Col. H. Beare, Policing the Arctic, p. 225

However ... The Plight of Inuit

According to Dr. D. E. Scott, who recently returned to Edmonton after spending one year at the delta of the Mackenzie River, the Eskimos are doomed to extinction within a few years through disease brought on by the adoption of the white man's way of living. Dr. Scott has been acting as a medical officer to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at these far northern points and his duties also included the medical care of the local Indians and Eskimos on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs. He therefore has had the very best opportunity for studying conditions. He reports that these conditions are deteriorating at an alarming extent, physically, on account of the change which has been brought about in their habits of life, in the matter of food and habitation especially, once their contact with civilization. Stefonson, in his fascinating account The Friendly Arctic, gives the same information. He sketches the healthy, happy, and care-free condition of the Eskimos as his former unpretentious way of life. The native knew well how to take care of his health and his well-being. His clothes were warm, his clothing was perfectly adapted to the requirements of his environment. Now there is an attempt to limit all the white people in everything: the primitive igloo has been abandoned for the more pretentious, much more uncomfortable wooden hut; the style of clothing has been changed with the result that health, and, more important still, there has been a change of diet and habits which has been carried away with the native. Dr. Scott speaks of the prevalence of cancer, appendicitis, intestinal trouble and above all, tuberculosis, induced by change of habits and all these diseases are increasing on the increase.

Medical Spectator, July 29, 1925

An Inuit hunter is taken into custody by an R.C.M.P. officer stationed in the North. There were conflicts between the laws of the native Inuit and the laws of the white man.
1919 Peace Conference

“Canada had led the democracies of both the American continents. Her resolve had given inspiration, her sacrifices had been conspicuous, her effort was unabated to the end. The same indomitable spirit which made her capable of that effort and sacrifice made her equally incapable of accepting at the Peace Conference, in the League of Nations, or elsewhere, a status inferior to that accorded to nations less advanced in their development, less amply endowed in wealth, resources, and population, no more complete in their sovereignty, and far less conspicuous in their sacrifice.”

—Prime Minister Robert Borden, 1919
ENDORSES PLAN OF DISTINCTIVE CANADIAN FLAG
Founder of First Club Tells Of Movement
Subject Was Given Attention Thirty Years Ago
Pleased That Ottawa Is Acting at Last

A subject that has been occupying the mind of Col. C. R. McCallough, of this city, for the last thirty years, is now attracting nationwide attention. When the colonel formed the Canadian Club thirty years ago, he and the others who were active in the movement agitated for a distinctive Canadian flag, which would be made the official emblem of Canada. A few days ago Parliament appointed a committee of Deputies to go into the matter of a flag for Canada. The idea is to have suggestions sent to this committee from patriotic bodies all over the country. After due consideration, the selection will be made, and Canada will have an official flag at last.

The emblem in use at the present time consists of the British red ensign, with the official coat-of-arms of Canada on the fly. It is flown over the High Commissioner's office in London, and is generally accepted as the Canadian flag. It is really not official, though, and came into use through the Canadian merchant marine. Long ago Canadian merchant ships started to use the red naval ensign, so the practice of using the ensign with the coat-of-arms came into being.

Hamilton Spectator, June 11, 1925

ONE FLAG

There will be much sympathy for the viewpoint of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire regarding the proposed decision of the Government to devise a new flag for Canada. "One flag, one home, one Empire," is a slogan with the L.O.D.E., and it is an excellent motto for adaption by the whole Empire. The two halves of the Province together are two parts of one entity only, and there is a greater sense of the uniting of sentiment than a common flag. What could have persuaded the government that the present is a convenient time for bringing in this suggestion is hard to understand, but now, when the Mother Country is wondering exactly what is meant by Canada's command and somewhat "expresses assertions of independence, to surely the appropriate occasion for giving cause for further speculation.

The loyal Dominions are familiarized by a succession of accidents which, however lacking in significance in themselves, are giving the impression abroad that the bonds of Empire are growing weaker and that Canada is unable to conform to the pattern. No possible Canadian is destined to set this rate of the affairs and situations for the Mother Land which prevail today in the British Dominions are perhaps stronger than ever before. But these are no authority, and it is not intended to cast any "bitter" light upon our nation's actions. There is, of course, the stronger, the stronger, but God bless our flag's perpetuity. The facts are that we are all sure, very proud of our Empire, proud of our ancestors and traditions, proud of the great and noble Mother Land, whose honorable reputations we stand in at every, and proud of the Union Jack which is the symbol of her power and authority. Under that flag we live secure and free, Britain it thought and heart, and in them we have reason to be proud. The sum flag, under the unions, is the flag of the country's one common sentiment and aspirations. Canada is indispensable to Britain and the Empire, and the Union Jack is the apex of that indissolubility. "Ours and ours, and ours and ours, our unions and our Jack;" so the tradition continues.

Hamilton Spectator, June 11, 1925

1926 Imperial Conference

Treaty Between Canada and the United States of America For Securing the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean.

Signed at Washington March 2, 1922.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the British Dominions, and the United States of America, being equally desirous of securing the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries: His Britannic Majesty; The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada; and Charles Evan Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States.

Treaties and Agreements Affecting Canada 1924-1925

At the Imperial Conference, a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour, drafted a major report in which it was stated: "The dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united to a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."
THE DOOR TO THE FUTURE

Today there are prophets—more than at any time in the world’s history. They are found in big business institutions, for big institutions are built on the faith and vision of far-seeing men. While other men around them work in 1925, these business prophets work, by habit of thought and training, in the future—five, ten, yes, twenty or twenty-five years ahead of the times.

They are the men who are planning new applications of science and industry; perfecting new processes, new products, new appliances—not for today, but for the time when public service will demand them. In the research department of the Northern Electric Company there is a door through which the men of this engineering organization are always trying to peer.

It is the door to the Future Electrical Age.

Our products of today are the result of their efforts in peering through that door. Products which will appear on the market perhaps tomorrow, perhaps five or ten years hence—these have already crossed the vision of the prophets who peeped through that magic door and saw the needs of this and future generations.

Northern Telephones Limited
Maclean’s Magazine, Nov. 15, 1925

... Mr. and Mrs. John Canuck have been given a comfortable home, with all the modern conveniences, pantries stocked with food, coal in the cellar and a motor car waiting on the side drive. All Jack Canuck needs is a job, with wages, to keep the home going.

"Of income, however, he has ample for comfort if he will avoid over-indulgence in luxuries. The cardinal virtues are invariably the backbone of a country: hard work and economy."

J. Herbert Hodges, "Johnny Canuck Looks Over His Assets."
Maclean’s Magazine, Jan. 1, 1925

A free auto laundry in the Humber River, Lambton, Ont., October 20, 1929

NATION’S BUSINESS

83% of Canada’s business was done by 1,000 Corporations.

A. B. Haldane, District Victoria, p. 381

A rural home in Nova Scotia

"Johnny Canuck, giving his vast resources a satisfactory once-over, presents a cheerful, stimulating picture. Johnny Canuck is not dominated by selfish interest. He loves gold for what gold will do for humanity. He surveys his country richly endowed, and sighs for more people to come and share his treasures."

J. Herbert Hodges, "Johnny Canuck Looks Over His Assets."
Maclean’s Magazine, Jan. 1, 1925
MARKET DECLINE SEEN AS BENEFIT

“The recent slump has vividly demonstrated the instability of unparalleled returns in speculation by spending all available cash to purchase stock on margin. We may now confidently expect that people, sobered by this event, will use their money for tangible such as home, health, and their comfort.”

Howard A. Lewis, Treasurer of Kelvinator of Canada Ltd. Nov. 1, 1929

FAMILY INCOME—1929

Average = $1,900
Required = $2,200

PANIC CONDITIONS ON TORONTO MART

Uncertainty As Huge Blocks Sacrificed at New York

“SAFE” MARGINS WIPE OUT

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—(Canadian Press Dispatch.)—The "market which could not come down" broke into a frenzied panic at this morning's opening in Wall Street following a steadily accelerating slump of weeks which had gathered alarming momentum in the last few days.

Men hurried along the streets in the cities of Canada and the United States, fearful, lips quivering, little knots formed in offices, with working discipline gone, as often-gathered versions of the break which could hardly be exaggerated flew around. The afternoon newspapers were besieged by telephone calls, and many of the voices at the other end, some feminine, were hysterical.

Word went around in Toronto that Nickel had dropped to 24, but this greatest Canadian mining issue did not go below 26 in the forenoon.

HUGE BLOCKS SACRIFICED.

The New York break in the first half-hour was precipitate. At eager traders watched the tape, expecting an uncertain recovery, they saw, instead, huge blocks of sacrifice shares poured into the market, one after another, released by big operators who could no longer stand the pace. Rumours of brokerage failures were legion, and the first crystallized into fact when at about 11:30 it was learned that the curb house of John L. Bell & Co. at New York had been suspended.

Yet optimism to some extent survived. The man on the street, in hundreds of thousands, could be heard exclaiming, "I wish I could buy and sell now at the bottom." But the bottom was constantly shifting. Housewives were using the telephones frantically, and a few heard and spread the word, and the telephone exchange reported heavy business.

With today's drastic drop there came into the wreckage ranks a large class of people who hitherto had been feeling quite comfortable—the large margin men, the 50 per centers, who in many cases saw margins of foodly imagined adventures like strength completely wiped out by the panic which had few equals in history.