

CANADIANA SCRAPBOOK

**THE  
CONFIDENT YEARS:  
CANADA IN THE 1920s**

Robert J. Bondy / William C. Mattys

ST. PAUL'S JUNIOR HIGH  
LIBRARY



KIT  
971.062  
BON  
C.3



# A GROWING WATERIAL ABUNDANCE



**Who left the cellar light on?**

**WHAT** difference does it make? Light is the least expensive of all modern comforts. It costs less now than it did before the war.

A 75 Watt Edison Mazda Lamp averages less than half a cent an hour for current. If you read your daily newspaper from end to end under the proper light, the paper will have cost you more than the light you read it by.

The price of a cigar given to a guest will more than cover the cost of illuminating your house all evening. In comparison with any other service to the same end, light is an infinitesimal item in the cost of comfort and convenience.

*Near you is an Edison Mazda Lamp Agent. There you can obtain real information about good lighting.*

**EDISON  
MAZDA LAMPS**  
A Canadian General Electric Product

*Maclean's Magazine, Oct. 15, 1925*

"With another 350 000 families installing electricity for the first time in the 1920s, seven of every ten homes in Canada had electric power by 1930."

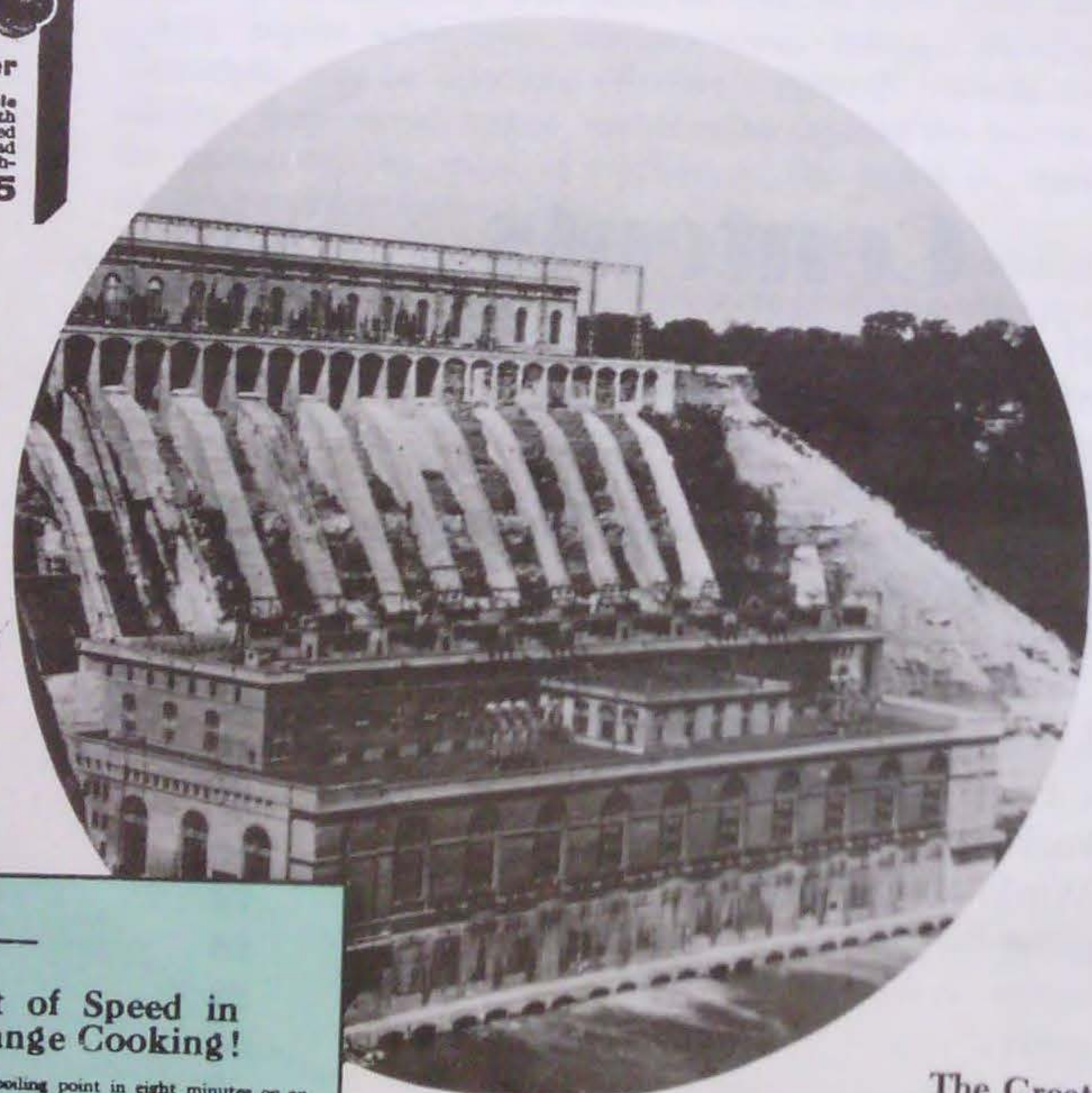
A. B. Hodgetts, *Decisive Decades*, p. 312

**Upright Electric Toaster**  
01-547. This Upright Table Toaster is heavily nickel-plated with heavy cast base; has a guaranteed element that will toast the bread evenly; complete with attachment cord and plug. Price..... **3.75**

Electrical Gifts, 1929

Washer	\$145.00
Toaster	3.00
Dryer	11.50
Washing Machine	135.50
Generator	150.00
Lamp	2.50
Electric Range	160.00

Ontario Hydro, 1929



Queenston hydro-electric power house

## Found— The Secret of Speed in Electric Range Cooking!

A quart of water raised to boiling point in eight minutes on an electric range! And everything cold—range and water—at the start!



Doesn't a fast worker like that appeal to you? That's the Beach Electric Range. It gets its speed from the scientific arrangement of the coils in the element. In most ranges every coil comes in contact with the porcelain plate. In the Beach only one coil in eleven touches.

There is no waste of heat—it is all concentrated directly on your cooking utensils. You'll appreciate all the other unusual features of this fine range if you ask the nearest Beach dealer to show it to you, or write direct for booklet.

BEACH FOUNDRY LIMITED  
Ottawa, Canada

**Beach Electric Ranges**

**Quickest Heat at Less Cost**

Alternatives to Electric Appliances	
Windmill	\$60.
Wood or coal cook-stove	40-70.
3 Burner oil stove	28.
4 Burner gas range	38.
Hand washing machine	19.

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, 1920*

*Maclean's Magazine, Oct. 15, 1925*



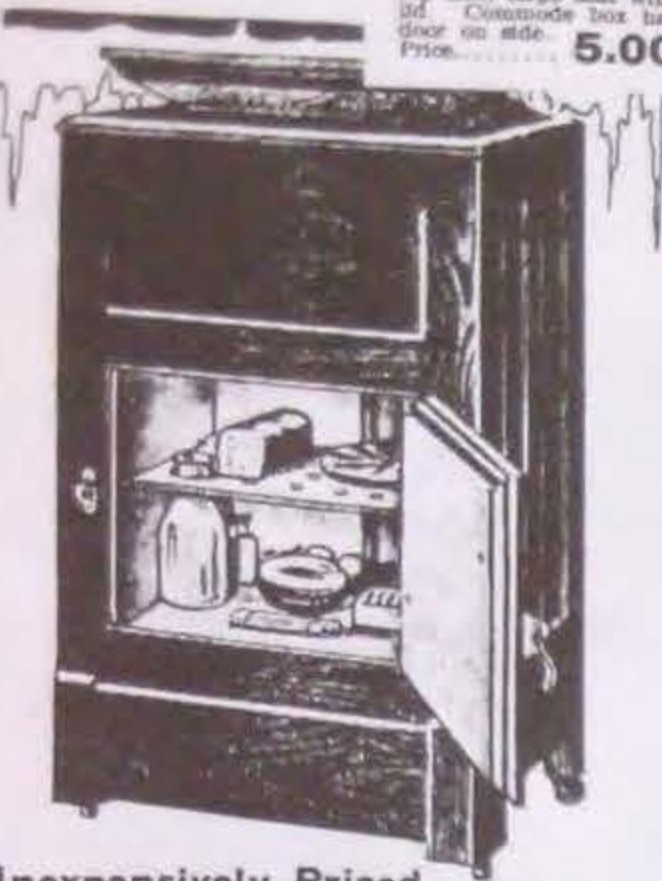


Commode Chair

Adult's Commode Chair, hardwood, in Golden Dutch Shaped top slat, large seat with lid. Commode box has door on side. Price..... **5.00**

**Improved Electric Iron**

01-811, EATONIA Iron with improved back rest, in heavily nickel-plated, well-shaped, evenly-heated base; in domestic size. A worthy member of our "Good Value" family. Price **3.50**



**Inexpensively Priced**

- 63-100 Though built on correct principles and well constructed, this refrigerator is priced very moderately. Made of hardwood, kiln-dried, finished Golden color; walls are thoroughly insulated, producing cold, dry temperature at low cost of ice. Ice rack is made of galvanized iron and is removable. Cleanable flues; metal provision shelf with accommodation for quart milk bottle. Outside measurements: width 23 1/4 ins.; depth 18 1/4 ins.; height 39 1/4 ins. Fitted with casters. (Refrigerator only). Price..... **12.50**
- 63-101 Similar to 63-100, but interior of provision chamber in white enamel finish. Price..... **14.50**
- 63-002 Similar Refrigerator to 63-100, but of larger capacity. Outside measurements are: width 28 1/4 ins.; depth 18 1/4 ins.; height 41 1/4 ins. Fitted with casters. Price..... **16.25**
- 63-003 Similar to 63-002, but interior of provision chamber in white enamel finish. Price..... **18.50**



Ford Model A assembly line



143<sup>50</sup>  
WITH POLE

**IMPERIAL DEMOCRAT**  
This is a...  
SEE ITS SPLENDID CONSTRUCTION  
437H-346. Imperial Democrat...  
Price..... **143.50**

**Acme**

The Safe Washer



**98<sup>00</sup>**

- When large articles threaten to clog in rollers, a slight tap with hand releases roller contact; top section can be turned back.
- Wringer swings locks and sets at any angle enabling you to place a second tub where most convenient.
- The oscillating (to and fro) movement swishes the clothes thoroughly, washing without injury to finest fabrics.
- New style corrugated drain board is of aluminum.

**The "EMPIRE" Electric Vacuum Cleaner**



97-8205 In this Cleanee exceptional power has been combined with simplicity, convenience, dependability and beauty. The high speed motor produces a tremendous suction which easily and quickly collects the dirt embedded in the rugs. This cleaner also takes the stubborn clinging surface litter, such as thread and lint, which is done by means of its patented broom-section brush, a device easily slipped over the nozzle when wanted. Six attachments enable you to remove every particle of dust and dirt ordinarily hard to reach and difficult to clean with duster or broom. Fibre handle with comfortable pistol grip, fitted with trigger switch. Complete with six attachments. Price..... **37.50**

Complete Set With Six Attachments.

**The Acme Electric is a Thorough Worker and Most Reliable**

MADE according to the best washing principles, the "Acme" is help in the home; and you could not find a more reliable, better though you paid a much higher price. Let this dependable Wash the drudgery of wash-day. At this low price you cannot afford to...  
Because we sell this machine to you direct, you profit by a saving and secure a Washer that is high-grade in every detail—so thoroughly practical and safe and easy to use.

Tub is made of Planished Hard Rolled Copper, tinned inside. It has a capacity of about seven sheets. Metal is all die drawn, and no square corners are left to catch and hold dirt. You can wipe out inside of tub as clean as you would a dish. The large "Splasher" or "Rubber" inside the tub assists greatly in the operation of washing. Tub is movable and can be lifted out. Frame is constructed of 1 1/2-inch angle steel, firmly riveted together, and reinforced with heavy, drawn steel corners. All Machinery is contained in one solid cast-iron column, and there is not a wheel exposed.

13-500 Electric Washer, described above. Price.....  
(See note under illustration regarding Motor accompanying V)



**"ACME A" Coal Annex**  
**17<sup>50</sup>**

The "ACME A" Annex is 26 ins. deep by 14 ins. wide, and may be set to the exact level of your cooking stove by means of adjustable legs. Cooking Top is 25 1/4 x 12 1/4 ins., and fitted with two No. 2 size cooking covers. Firepot is 18 ins. long, 5 ins. wide, and 10 ins. deep. Head with brick, and fitted with heavy, duplex shaker grate. Special fire construction outside all the best guaranteed. Fire door and ashpit (with slide damper), are nickel-plated. "ACME A" Coal Annex. Shipped from foundry. Price..... **17.50**



01-523. Ever-bright Lamp, for general home use; burns gasoline and oil; safe and economical. Base nickel-plated. White shade 10 ins. in diameter, two mantle, pump, wrench, hanger, cleaning pick and extra generator included. Has underwriters' approval. **10.95**

**AN EASY WORKING CISTERN PUMP**



**IMPERIAL PITCHER-SPOUT, OPEN BASE CISTERN PUMP**

For Wells or Cisterns up to 20 feet Deep  
The extra long cylinder gives greater capacity for pumping; has highly polished iron cylinder. Entire pump is made of highest grade cast-iron.  
441L-706. 3-Inch Cistern Pump, for 1 1/4-Inch Pipe. Pump only. Weight 25 lbs. Price..... **2.85**  
441L-707. 3 1/2-Inch Cistern Pump, for 1 1/2-Inch Pipe. Pump only. Weight 30 lbs. Price..... **3.45**  
441L-708. 4-Inch Cistern Pump, for 1 3/4-Inch Pipe. Pump only. Weight 35 lbs. Price..... **4.25**  
Takes third-class freight rate.  
Order this from Regina, Saskatoon or Winnipeg



# GETTING PEOPLE

## Perhaps You Need A Bicycle--But Don't Know It

If you are a workingman you need a bicycle. It will save you long waits and tiresome rides in jammed street cars.

If you are a carpenter you can carry your kit from job to job and save valuable time. A collector can collect a very much larger amount of money.

With a bicycle you can make double, often triple, the number of business calls in a day. You can call on out-of-the-way prospects off the car lines.

Hundreds of teachers and thousands of pupils ride bicycles to school.

The bicycle solves the emergency delivery problem of the grocer, butcher, druggist and other merchants. It is the cheapest form of quick transportation.

Bicycling saves time. Saves car fare. Saves expensive shoe leather. Saves money.

Do you need a bicycle? If you do, you'll want one that can depend on.

C. C. M. Bicycles are fast, easy-running and long service built to stay out of the repair shop.

And the new Hercules P. Brake—the Coaster Brake—side arm—is included without charge.



## C.C.M. Bicycles

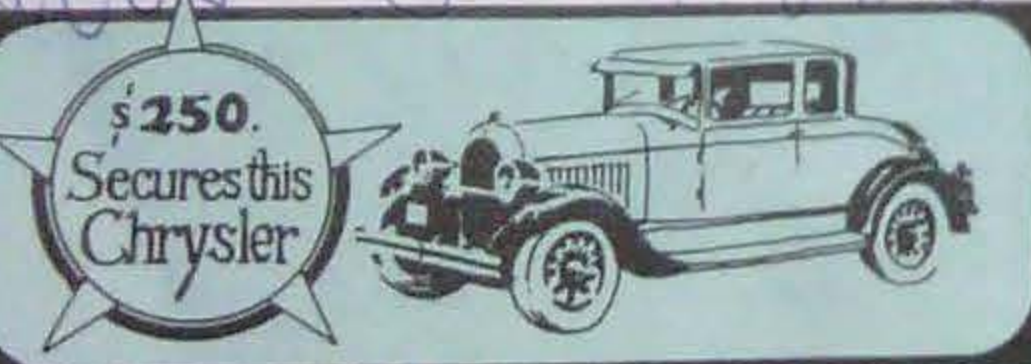
PERFECT—MASSEY—RED BIRD  
CLEVELAND—COLUMBIA

90% Made in Canada —  
100% Value

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited  
WESTON, ONTARIO  
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



Maclean's Magazine, June 1, 1920



## The Most Amazing Offer \$250 Secures This Dodge

**Easy Terms**  
Labouring men, clerks, bookkeepers, bankers, business women—a chance for everyone. Make a small cash deposit as down payment and then divide the remainder into ten or less monthly instalments according to your convenience.

**Pay As You Ride**  
The first payment means you drive the car away, and enjoy the use of it while paying.

**We'll Take Your Old Car**  
Trade it in before it runs up repair bills for you. Get a high-grade car that will give real satisfaction. The chance to find a car in this gigantic stock at your price will never come again.



# Mother

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

In rural communities the boy irks for a glimpse of town now and then—so does the girl. Sometimes the longing becomes so great 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 in healthy channels?

And then for yourself—the FORD Car is a family servant—afterwards 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.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO.



# TO BUY



Keeping the pores open and  
CLEANSED with Lifebuoy  
means a healthy skin.



## Influenza . The Unseen Passenger in Your Car



**M**ANY a long winter illness starts from a seemingly harmless motor drive. Drafts swish 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**

Is a fine light-weight garment famous both for its remarkable wearing qualities and health protection. Made of fine selected yarns that increase softness, minimize shrinkage and insure exceptional durability.

Write for free set of Penman exercises—an invaluable aid to health and robust physical development.

110

**Penman  
HEALTH  
UNDERWEAR**

Halifax Herald, Oct. 24, 1929



**Never Mind!  
Smoke a REX**

2 "Poker Hands" in the new 25¢ package

Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 25, 1927

## 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**

To a soap base of the utmost purity we add a gentle disinfectant agent that makes the skin "glow with health". The healing, copious lather of Lifebuoy thoroughly cleanses the pores and leaves them disinfected and sweet.



The mild Lifebuoy odour quickly vanishes after use. All grocers sell Lifebuoy.

LEVER PROTHERS LIMITED  
TORONTO 17

Maclean's Magazine, June 1, 1920

## Are we really happy?

Here is a gripping story of a woman who thought the world owed her happiness, and when it seemed to be within her grasp . . . but you must read—"THE GIRL WHO WANTED HAPPINESS" in the SEPTEMBER TRUE STORY MAGAZINE!

The purpose of TRUE STORY MAGAZINE is not to preach, yet, in the sense that this great magazine reveals the truth about life, every one of its stories is a powerful sermon. Just as the Minister, through his broad sympathy and deep understanding, seeks to guide his people into the ways of righteous living and happiness, so do the true life chronicles of TRUE STORY MAGAZINE send out their messages of hope, inspiration and encouragement to the millions of readers who make up its vast audience.



Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 5, 1927



[FREE—Send for Two  
Trial Packages]

**He's young  
to be  
holding a job  
like that!**

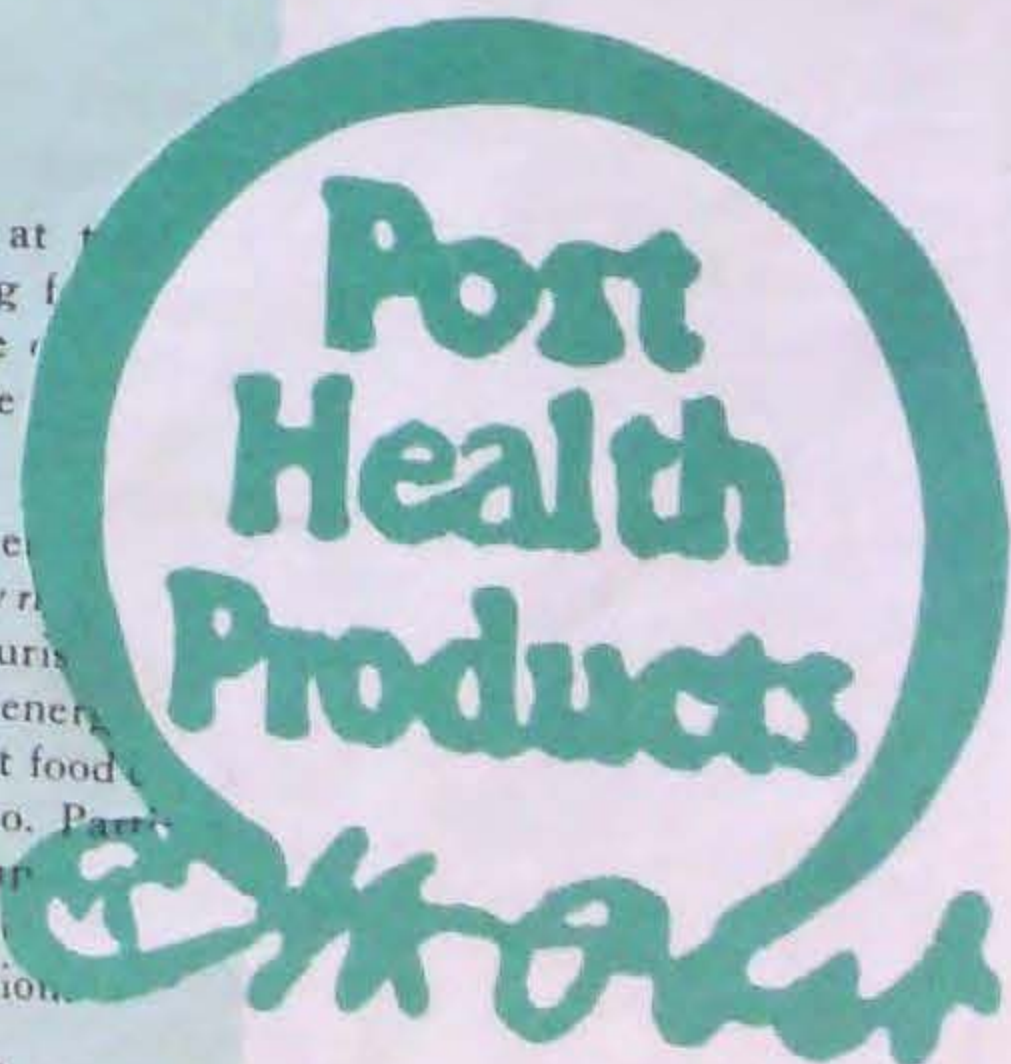


Nourishment Like This  
Puts You Ahead!

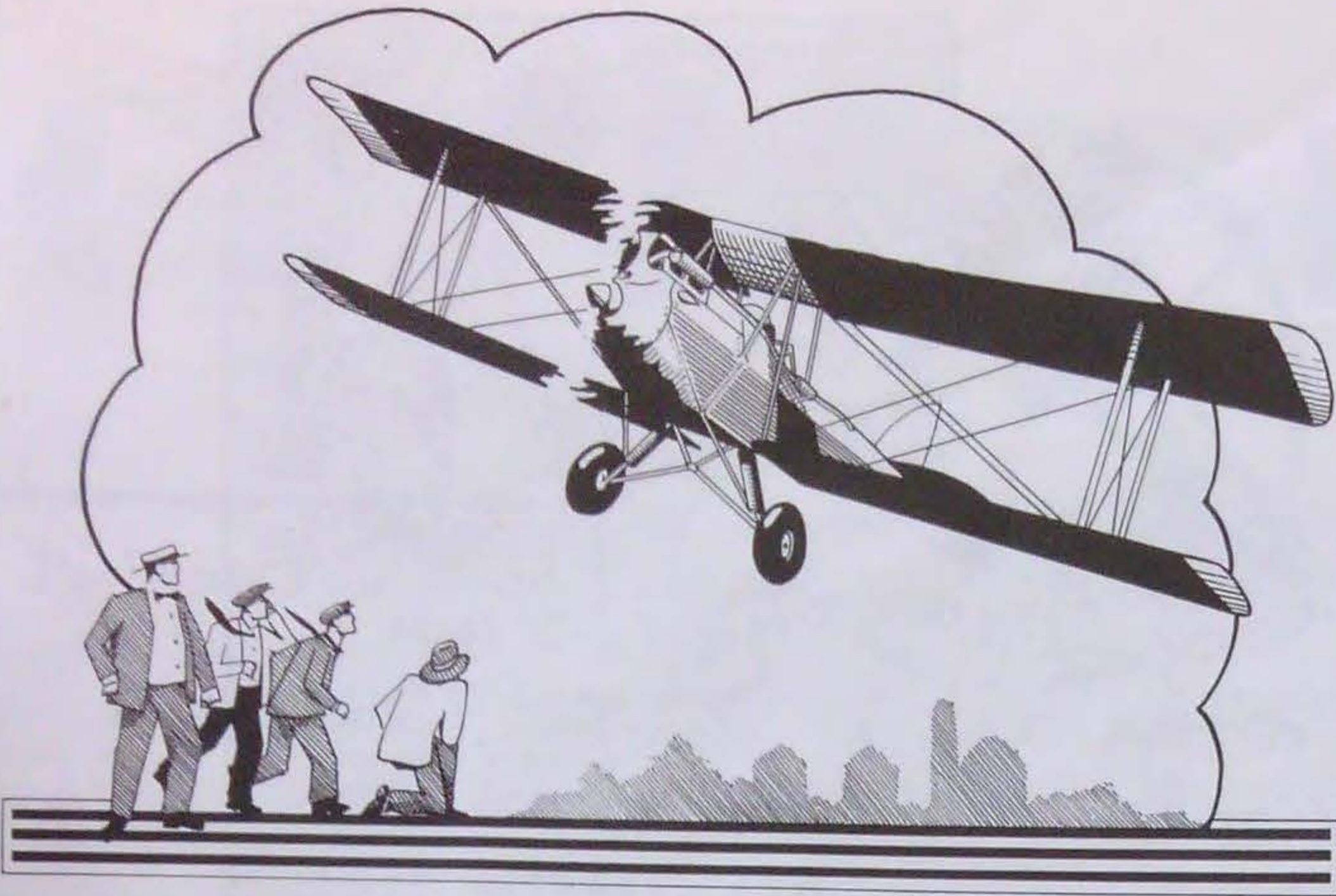
**Grape-Nuts**  
for Delicious Nourishment

**SALES MANAGER** at  
Bert Johnson is young for  
a position. But from the  
began his business career  
moved quickly.

Good health has always been  
—good health promoted by  
—giving him the proper nourishment  
for a keen mind and an energetic  
hard-working body. Right food  
mean a great deal to you, too. Partic-  
ularly Grape-Nuts. It sup-  
delightfully appetizing for  
essential elements of nutrition.







# TALK OF THE TWENTIES

"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.

*Canadian Aviation Magazine, 1933*

## SLANG OF THE ERA

- |                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| cat's meow     | - very sharp                      |
| berries        | - the best                        |
| swell          | - marvellous                      |
| big cheese     | - big shot, a prominent person    |
| all wet        | - out to lunch                    |
| bee's knees    | - wonderful person                |
| scram          | - 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!       | - thief's greeting to a rumrunner |
| hooch          | - booze                           |
| splifficated,  | - drunk                           |
| ossified       |                                   |
| 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                     |
| hep            | - wise, "with it"                 |
| keen           | - attractive                      |
| kidda          | - a friendly form of address      |
| ritzy, swanky  | - elegant                         |
| the real McCoy | - genuine article                 |
| smeller        | - 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—\$.02 per gal  
 Manitoba—1923—\$.01 per gal  
 Ontario—1925—\$.03 per gal

### Driver's License

Ontario—1927, Operators  
 P.E.I.—None required

### Total number of automobiles in 3 leading nations in 1925:

U.S.A. .... 3 735 171  
 Britain ..... 1 510 000  
 Canada ..... 652 121

### Number of persons per automobile in 3 leading nations in 1925:

Canada ..... 14  
 Britain ..... 24  
 U.S.A. .... 31



# WIT, WISDOM, AND WHIMSY

"For the man who still walks, there is one joy left in life. He doesn't have to jump every time a boost in the price of gasoline is announced." *Saskatoon Star, 1920*

"People would be a lot better off if they cared as much about heaven's opinion as the neighbours'."

*Calgary Morning Albertan, 1920*

"Jazz is reported to be dying. There's no other way to account for the strange noise it makes."

*Saskatoon Phoenix, 1920*

"At any rate, the use of cigarettes will never become common among the women who darn stockings."

*Kington British Whig, 1920*

"The men who bring up large families these days deserve credit, and many of them could not get along without it." *Vancouver Province, 1920.*

"Police are still hunting bootleggers. Most everybody else seems to have found theirs." *Elmira Signet, 1925.*

"Especially dangerous are the rum-running motorists who run with the rum inside of them."

*Toronto Globe, 1920.*

"What with the low-neck gowns, short skirts, cobweb stockings and half hose, doctors will have to vaccinate on the ear." *Cobalt Nugget, 1920.*

"Lack of wind forced postponement of the Fisher Cup Yacht Race at Toronto yesterday. They will never have to call off an election for this reason."

*Hamilton Spectator, 1925.*

"There is a telephone to every eight persons in Canada and judging from reports of 'Lines Busy' the other seven are on the wire every time you want to use yours."

*Hespeller Herald, 1920. Maclean's Magazine, 1920-1925*

## 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 re-adjust a crystal set and a "cat'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-Majestic, General Electric, Philco, and Atwater-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.



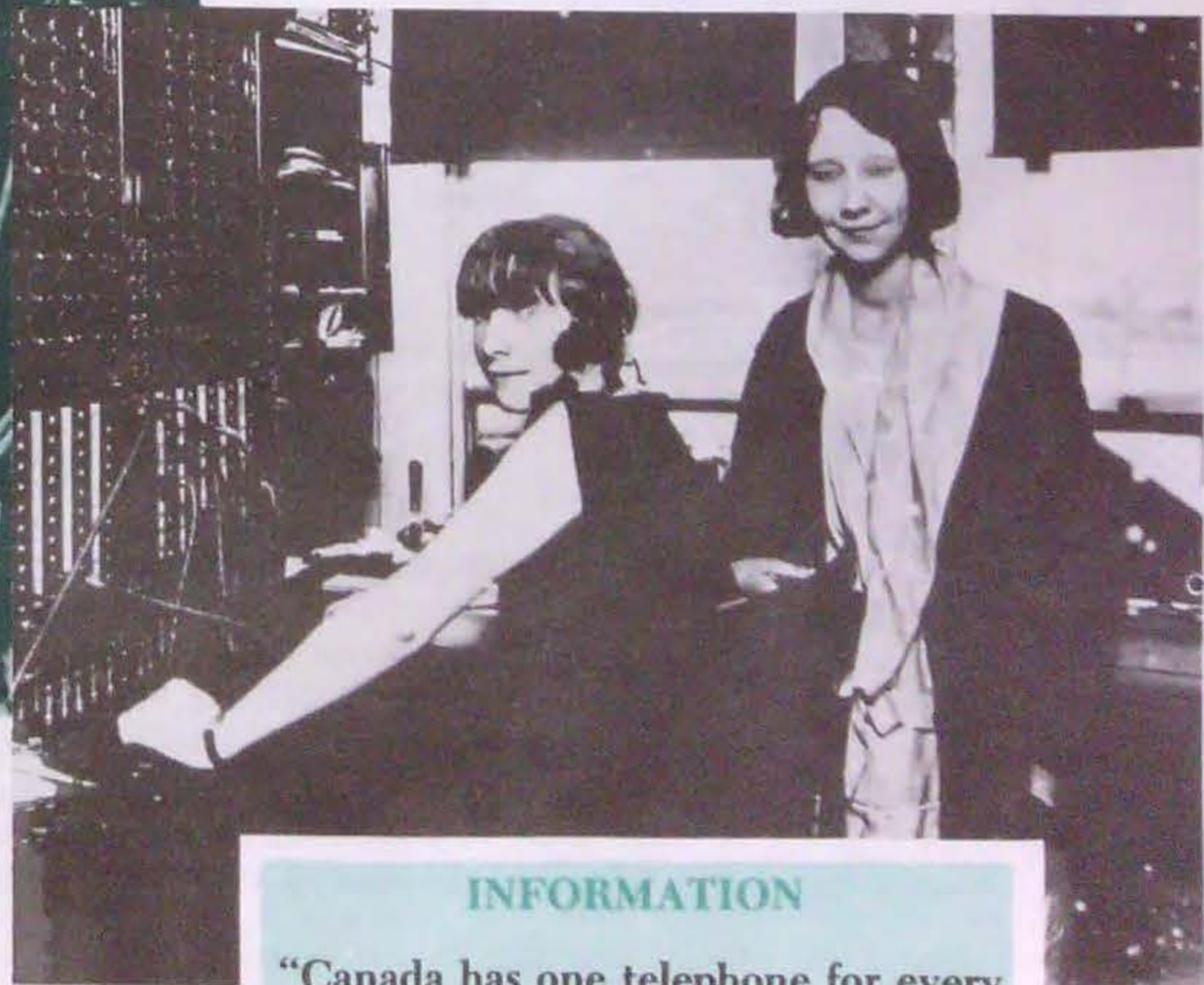
*A woman washes while listening to the radio, Calgary area, 1922.*

## 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 6 800 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."

*E. A. Weir, The Struggle for National Broadcasting in Canada, p. 83*

*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.*



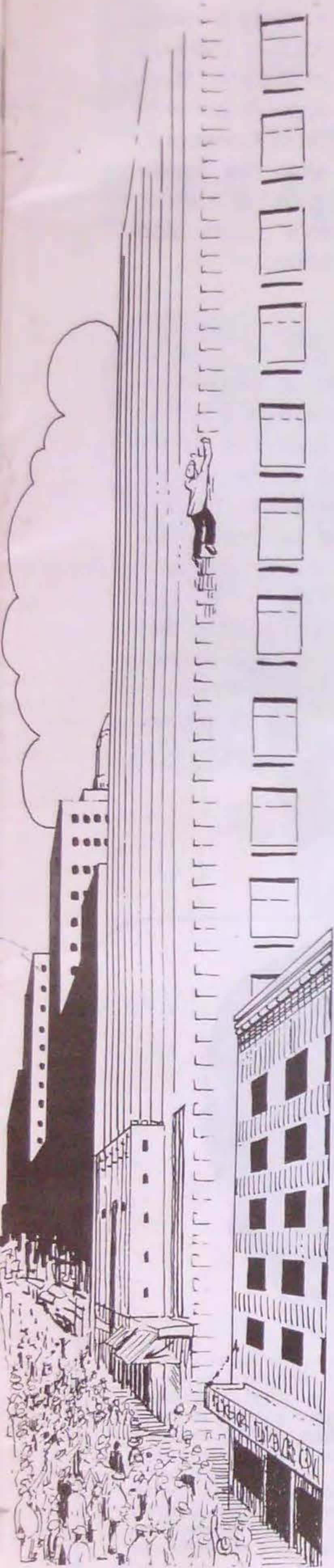
## INFORMATION

"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.





### 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.

### 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

Costs	Benefits
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Canada's drink bill.</li><li>2. Drink-caused idleness.</li><li>3. Misdirected labour.</li><li>4. Drink-caused mortality.</li><li>5. The waste of grain.</li><li>6. Charitable outlay caused by drinking.</li><li>7. Crime and drunkenness.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The liquor revenue.</li></ol> <p>F. S. Spence, <i>The Campaign Manual</i>.</p>

# PRESERVING THE

## 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 collegiate girl students, a serious heating problem has presented itself in the local high schools. This was 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 girl and boy 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. Her statement followed indirect complaints made by residents living near collegiates over the scanty clothing worn by collegiate girls.

The chairman herself frowns 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 scantiness of the attire of the teen-age collegiate girls and that was one of her principal reasons for wanting uniforms introduced into the collegiates.

*London Free Press, October 17, 1929*



Burford, Ontario, Home and School Association, 1921

## TEACHER'S CONTRACT

This is an agreement between Miss Lottie Jones, teacher and the Board of Education of the Middletown School, whereby Miss Lottie Jones agrees to teach in the Middletown 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:

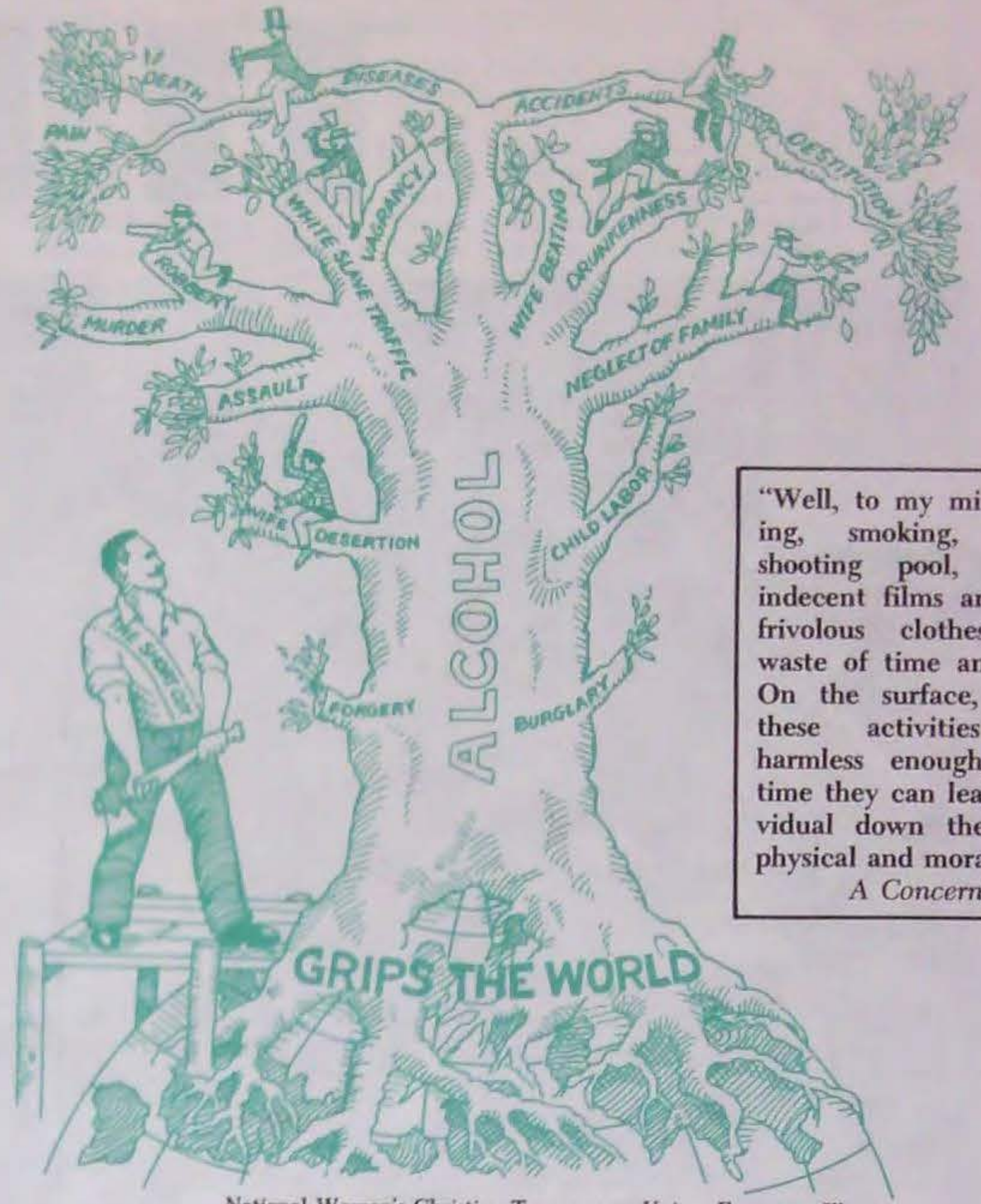
1. Not to get married. This contract becomes null and void immediately if the teacher marries.
2. Not to keep company with men.
3. To be at home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless she is in attendance at a school function.
4. Not to loiter downtown in ice cream parlors.
5. Not to leave town 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 carriage or automobile with any man except her brothers 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 ankle.
13. To keep the schoolroom clean; to sweep the classroom floor at least once daily; to scrub the classroom floor once a week with hot water and soap; to clean the blackboards at least once daily; to start the fire at 7 a.m. so that the room will be warm at 8 a.m. when the children arrive; to carry out the ashes at least once daily.
14. Not to use face powder, mascara or paint the lips.





Church at Baie St. Paul, near Rivière du Loup, Quebec, 1929

# CAREFUL WAYS



National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

"Well, to my mind, drinking, smoking, dancing, shooting pool, watching indecent films and buying frivolous clothes are a waste of time and money. On the surface, some of these activities appear harmless enough, but in time they can lead an individual down the road to physical and moral ruin."  
A Concerned Citizen

# 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 forwarding 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. Works of necessity and mercy excepted.
2. **BUSINESS.** It is unlawful to MAKE CONTRACTS or to BUY, SELL or DELIVER ANYTHING on Sunday, including LIQUORS, CIGARS, NEWSPAPERS, Etc. Generally speaking the only exceptions are DELIVERING PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, MILK for domestic use, and SUPPLYING MEALS AND MEDICINES.
3. **ALL GAMES, RACES OR OTHER SPORTS FOR MONEY OR PRIZES,** or which are noisy, or at which a fee is charged, and the business of AMUSEMENT or ENTERTAINMENT.
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 Sunday.
7. **ALL GAMBLING, TIPLING, USING PROFANE LANGUAGE,** and all other acts which disturb the public quiet.
8. **ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS,** except in Churches.
9. **HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING;** also BATHING in any public place or in sight of a place of public worship, or private residence.

THE PENALTY IS FROM \$1.00 TO \$500.00

## THE GAME LAW

Of the Province makes Sunday a CLOSE SEASON for all GAME and HUNTING and SHOOTING UNLAWFUL on that day.

THE PENALTY IS FROM \$5.00 TO \$25.00

## FILM CENSORSHIP Now Forbidden

- Cruelty to animals
- Indelicate sex relations
- Disparagement of public figures
- Modus operandi of criminals
- Misrepresentation of police methods
- Offensive vulgarity
- Impropriety in conduct and dress
- Use of drugs
- Ambiguous and irreverent titles and subtitles

Maclean's Magazine, Nov. 1, 1925

## LORD'S DAY ACT, CANADA

"... is intended to prevent the open shop, the exploitations 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, 1906



OUR ROYAL PRINCE.  
Finest Bicycle you would want to own.  
Fully Guaranteed.

Everywoman's World, March, 1923, p. 53



# THE FAMILY



Picnicking at Little Arm, Saskatchewan, 1920

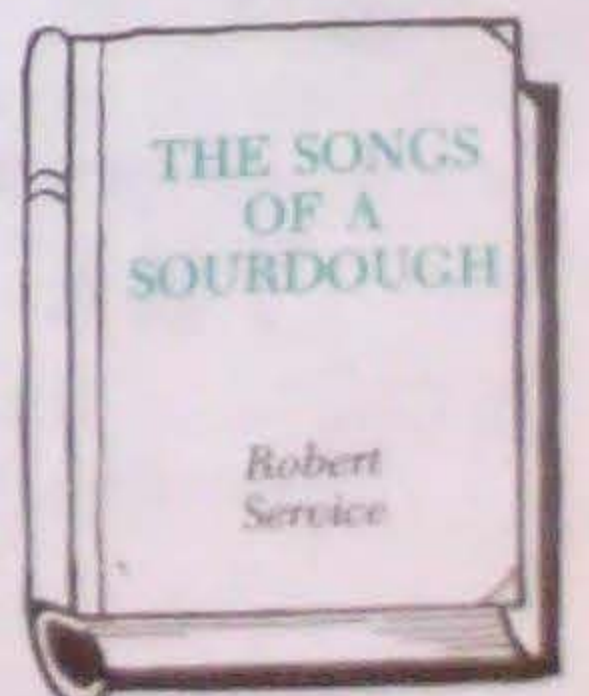
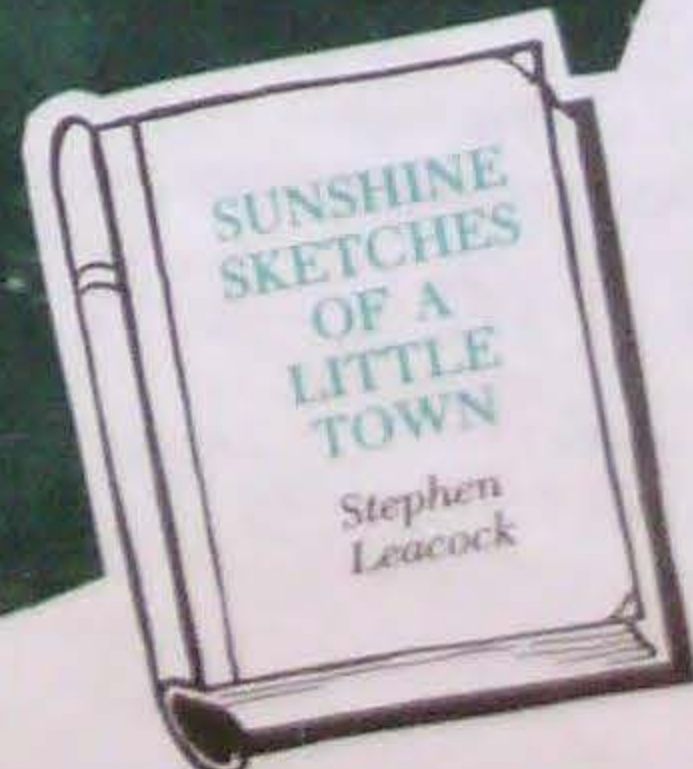
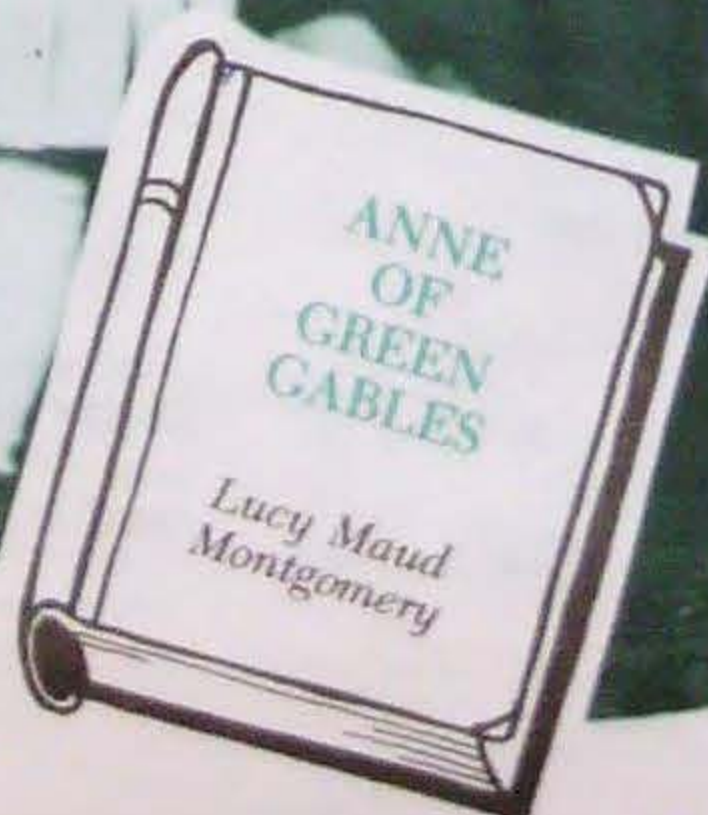
Father was still the head of the household. Although many more women held jobs in the 1920s than ever before, the man was still the major wage-earner. The father drove the family car (1 out of every 2 Canadian families had a car by 1928), and organized the increasing number of family vacations. It was 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.



Winter fun for the family in Montreal



"By the sea, by the sea, by the beautiful sea",  
Prince Edward Island, 1928







This family has pitched their tent at a municipal motor camp, near Ottawa, Ontario

CANADA'S POPULATION								
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Prince Edward Island	88 615	88 400	88 020	87 700	87 300	87 000	86 700	86 400
Nova Scotia	523 837	527 100	530 000	533 600	536 900	540 000	543 000	547 000
New Brunswick	387 876	391 700	395 500	399 400	403 300	407 200	411 000	415 000
Quebec	2 361 199	2 400 000	2 439 000	2 480 000	2 520 000	2 561 800	2 604 000	2 647 000
Ontario	2 933 662	2 978 000	3 019 000	3 062 000	3 103 000	3 145 600	3 187 000	3 229 000
Manitoba	610 118	615 600	621 200	626 800	632 400	639 056	647 000	655 000
Saskatchewan	757 510	770 600	783 700	796 800	809 900	820 738	836 000	851 000
Alberta	588 454	592 200	595 900	599 600	603 300	607 599	617 000	631 900
British Columbia	524 582	535 000	544 000	553 000	560 300	568 400	575 000	583 000
Yukon	4 157	3 800	3 600	3 550	3 500	3 450	3 470	3 500
Northwest Territories	7 988	8 150	8 320	8 490	8 600	8 850	9 050	9 200
Canada	8 788 483	8 908 550	9 028 240	9 150 940	9 268 700	9 389 693	9 519 220	9 658 000

Canada Year Book, 1928

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.



Household Bills	
1 ton [907.2 kg] coal	\$16.37
1 cord* of hardwood	14.48
1 gallon [4.5 litres] coal oil	
6 room house with modern conveniences, rent per month	27.49
6 room house with incomplete modern conveniences, rent per month	19.69
3 min phone talk, London [Ontario] to Toronto	.70

\*no metric equivalent



\$32.50



A modern urban home

\$7 000  
Well-built brick; 4 bedrooms; large porch; 3 piece bath; good cellar; furnace; electric features. Good alley at side and lots of room for car.

\$6 000  
Six-room solid brick, complete basement. Side drive; fine lots with fruit trees.

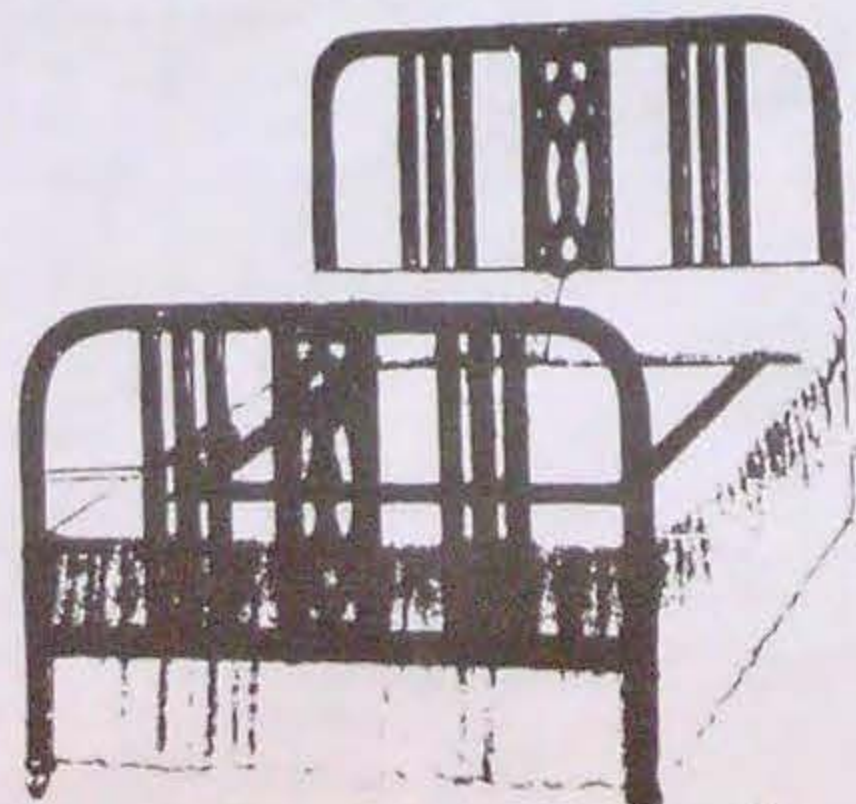
SHOPPING LIST	
1 kg sugar	\$ .18
1 kg coffee	1.35
1 kg tea	1.60
1 kg salt	.08
1 kg cheese	.71
1 kg bread	.17
1 kg flour	.12
1 kg sirloin steak	.68
1 kg pork	.58
1 kg bacon	.93
1 kg ham	1.32
1 kg butter	.95
1 kg potatoes	.04
1 can tomatoes	.16
1 can peas	.17
1 can corn	.16
1 l milk	.04
1 bushel* apples	.27

\* No metric equivalent

\$7 800  
Large living room with fireplace, dining room with beamed ceiling, kitchen with built-in cabinets, four large bedrooms, 3 piece bathroom—hot water heated.



\$35.50



\$16.50



\$42.25



\$28.00



# EVERY WOMAN SHOULD

## FEW OPENINGS FOR GIRLS

in biscuit and candy departments,  
8-HOUR DAY.

WAGES FOR BEGINNERS \$3.50  
PER WEEK.

APPLY McCORMICK MFG. CO.  
E26h

London Free Press, May 28, 1919

## CANADA'S SUMMER GIRL

GOES TO  
MUSKOKA-  
LA BAIE DE CHALEUR  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
ST. JOHN RIVER VALLEY  
NOVA SCOTIA - BY -  
THE SEA



Via



OR  
NIPIGON  
QUETICO  
MINAKI

OUT OF  
LOWER ST.  
MARITIME  
QUEBEC  
NOR.  
PR.  
PA.

FREE COPIES OF ABOVE  
APPLICATION TO GENERAL P.  
VANCOUVER WINT.  
MONTREAL QUE.

## Canadian National

Canadian National Railways,  
Maclean's Magazine, June 15, 1920, p. 52

Preparing lunch,  
Butterfly Lake, Muskoka



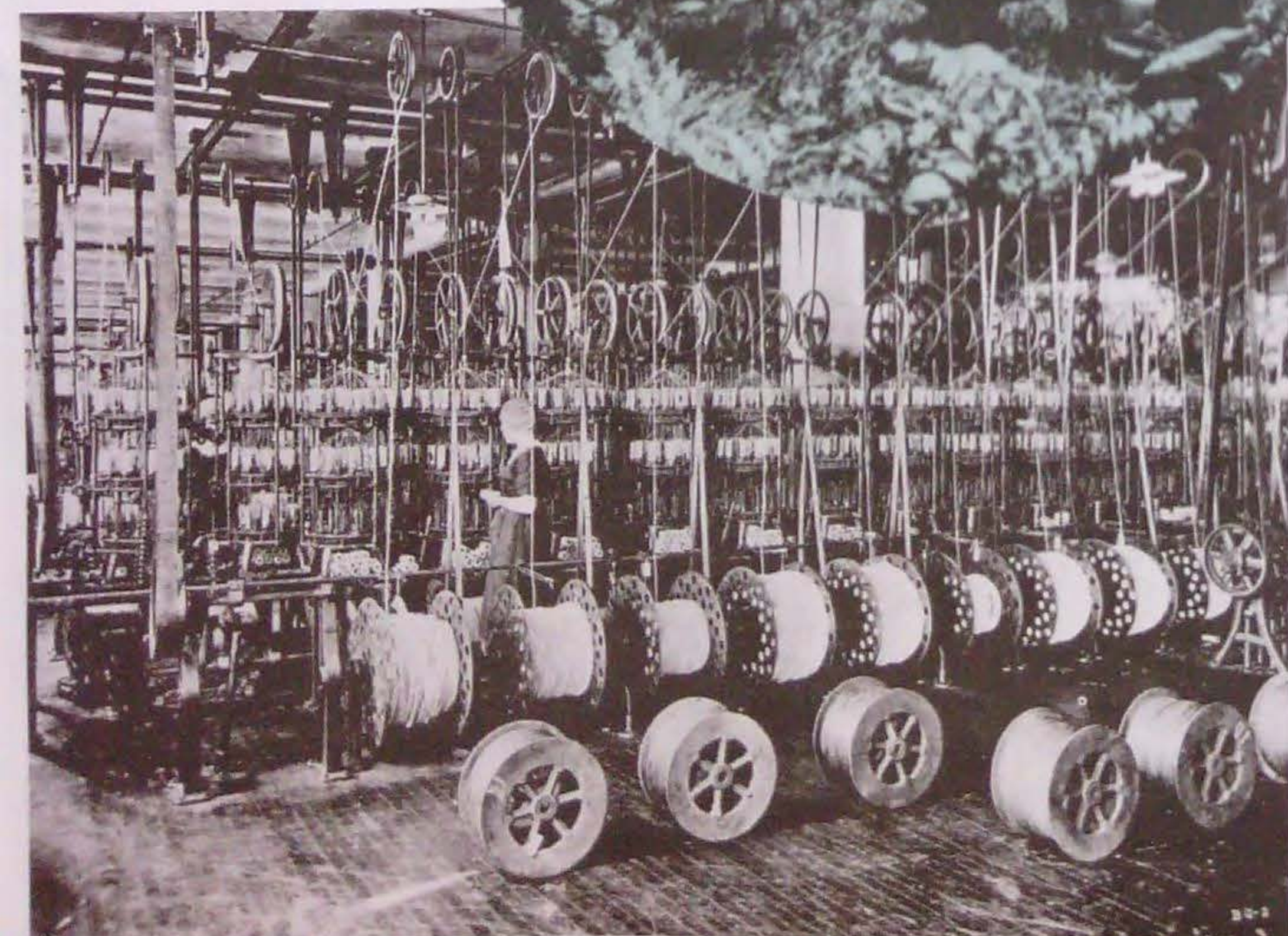
Girls' Technical School



Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages Paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1927, with Average Number of Days Operated by Plants in each Industry for 1926 and 1927.

Industries	WAGES			Average number of days in operation	
	Employees on Wages		Average Wage	1926	1927
	Male	Female	Total	\$	No.
Pulp and paper	28 880	813	29 702	1 302	281
Flour and grist mills	5 124	135	5 259	970	223
Slaughtering and meat packing	7 492	711	8 203	1 101	288
Central electric stations	8 689	-	8 689	1 423	365
Sawmills	42 571	84	42 655	936	100
Automobiles	8 746	200	8 946	1 535	306
Butter and cheese	6 571	249	6 820	1 002	224
Rubber goods, including footwear	9 851	3 314	13 165	984	268
Electrical apparatus and supplies	9 926	2 865	12 791	1 061	291
Non-ferrous metal smelting	6 989	28	7 027	1 492	383
Cotton yarn and cloth	11 493	9 261	20 754	702	282
Railway rolling stock	19 996	45	20 041	1 329	277
Castings and forgings	16 516	352	16 868	1 138	294
Bread and other bakery products	11 786	1 782	13 568	1 069	299
Petroleum refining	3 311	26	3 337	1 479	309
Printing and publishing	7 892	1 389	9 281	1 365	299
Sugar refineries	2 253	112	2 365	1 157	245
Clothing, women's factory	3 757	10 137	13 894	890	283
Cigars and cigarettes	1 773	3 227	5 000	658	273
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves	4 874	11 285	16 159	728	283
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum	4 433	5 930	10 363	719	279
Breweries	3 763	44	3 807	1 186	293
Planing mills, sash and door factories	10 127	95	10 222	1 017	262
Boots and shoes, leather	8 502	5 530	14 032	863	287
Rolled products, pig iron, steel products, etc.	6 864	3	6 867	1 382	289
Machinery	7 734	226	7 960	1 160	301
Sheet metal products	6 298	761	7 059	1 059	298
Clothing, men's factory	4 789	5 352	10 141	1 008	249
Agricultural implements	9 398	95	9 493	1 176	293
Printing and bookbinding	6 772	2 376	9 148	1 156	295
Furniture and upholstery	9 526	435	9 961	960	298
Leather tanneries	3 679	102	3 781	983	287
Fish-curing and packing	9 748	6 310	16 058	280	99
Acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases	1 770	9	1 779	1 366	314
Furnishing goods, men's	1 104	7 072	8 176	646	289
Coffee and spices	648	429	1 077	877	289
Distilleries	916	227	1 143	1 108	289
Paints and varnishes	1 538	222	1 760	977	289
Hardware and tools	4 949	878	5 827	979	288
Brass and copper products	1 601	374	1 975	1 126	289
Total, forty leading industries	324 709	92 476	407 185	1 095	235
Grand Total, all industries	413 634	119 816	533 450	1 000	232

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



Nellie McClung was a tireless fighter for women's rights in Canada. After her election to the Manitoba legislature in 1921, she began to improve conditions for the rights of women. Nellie McClung and a group known as the "Alberta Five" won for women the right to be appointed to the Canadian Senate.

## 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 Controlled  
United Cigar Stores Limited

**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

*Halifax Herald, June 21, 1923*

## 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 politics, 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 measure of political consciousness, with a corresponding desire to use 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 political 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 conference, the first of its kind, undoubtedly marks a new era in so far as Canadian women in politics are concerned. 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.

*The Chatelaine, June, 1928*

### LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN CANADA, 1925

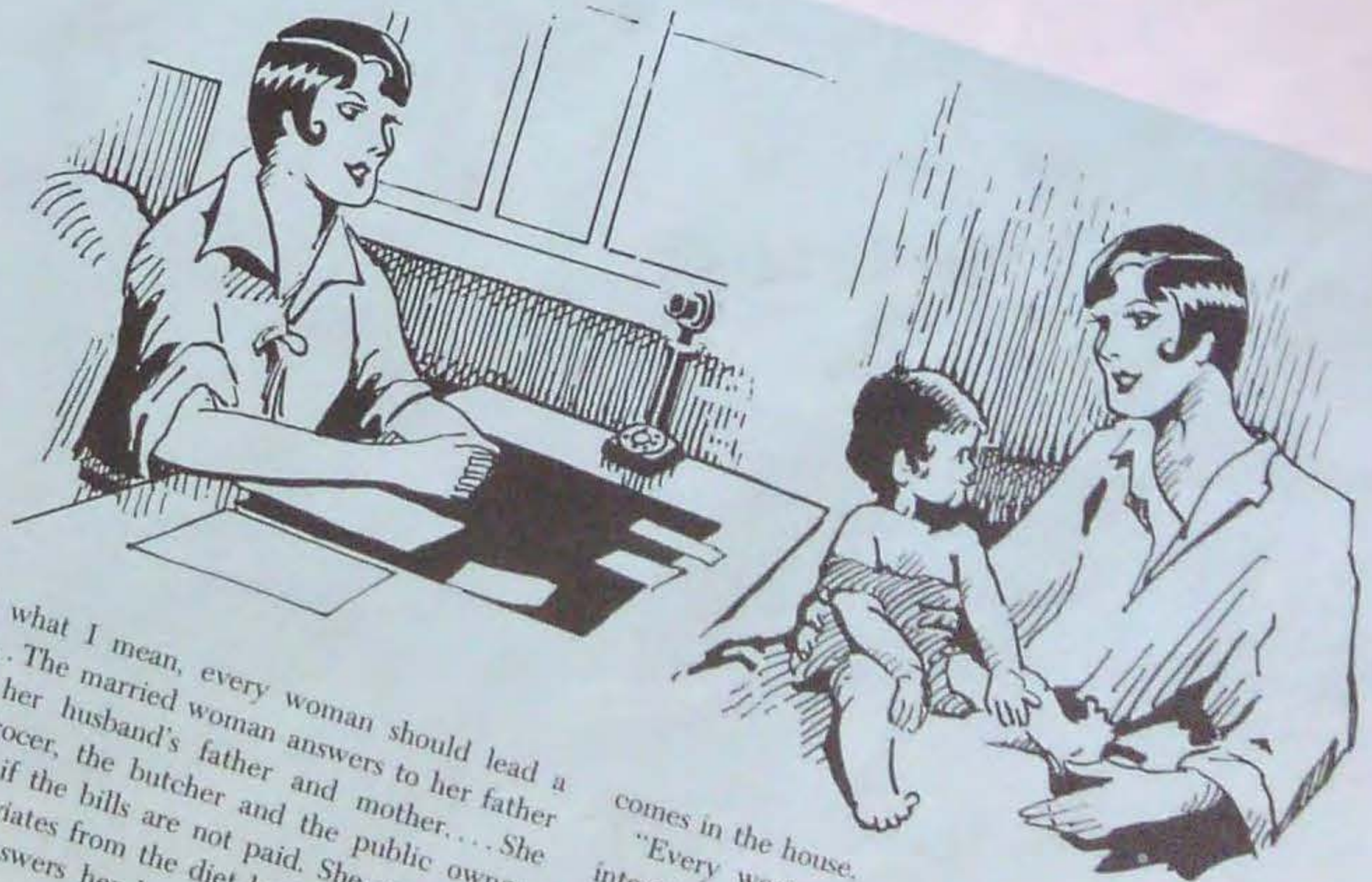
"On the presentation of a request by the National Council of Women, which links together a very large number of women's organizations in the cities and towns of Canada, the Dominion Government recently agreed to publish a pamphlet designed to give briefly the main sections of the federal and provincial statutes which deal with the relations of women in the family, in industry, in the municipality, and in the state. As the legislation involved is of a social character and various phases of it have been the subject of discussion and resolutions by labour organizations, it was decided that publication should be made under the authority of the Minister of Labour.

"The Department of Labour has, therefore, issued a pamphlet containing extracts from the Dominion and provincial laws relating to naturalization, franchise, eligibility of women for municipal, provincial or federal election and for service as magistrates or jurors, marriage, divorce, sexual offences, married women's earnings and property, dower, devolution of estates, insurance, mothers' pensions, maternity benefits, deserted wives and children, legitimation of children born out of wedlock, support of children of unmarried parents, adoption of children, hours of labour and minimum wages for employed women, workmen's compensation, and other minor subjects.

"Laws enabling the establishment of minimum rates of wages for the employment of women have been passed in all the provinces but New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The Quebec statute, however, is not in force and no regulations have been issued in Nova Scotia. Compensation to the dependents of a man or woman injured in the course of employment is payable in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island."

*Labour Gazette 1925*

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 to her father and mother, her husband's father and mother.... She answers the grocer, the butcher and the public ownership collectors, if the bills are not paid. She answers the doctor if she deviates from the diet he has laid down for the baby. She answers her husband pleasantly when he

comes in the house.  
"Every woman should have as distinctly dual a life interest as has the average man. Man has his home life and his business life, and if he is wise he keeps them widely separated.  
"Woman, too, should have a double life."

*by Margaret Fea, The Chatelaine, Apr. 1928*



# A CHILD GROWING UP...



Children walking to school in High Park, Toronto, 1929

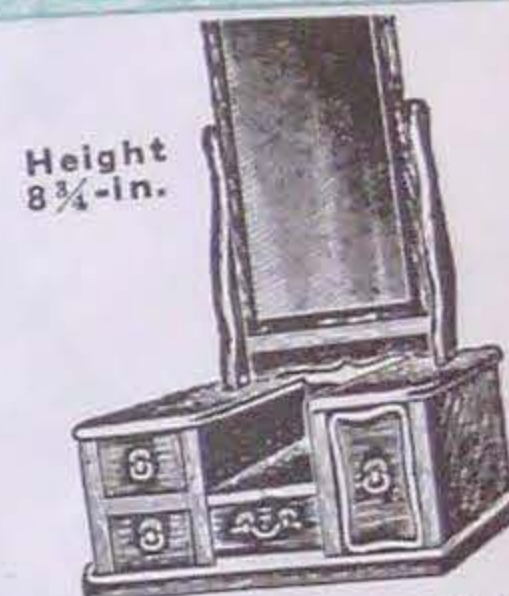
**18-147. Toy Drum** with a good tone, sheepskin and fibre heads, 8 inches in diameter, brightly lithographed with Canadian emblem. Complete with two drum sticks. Price..... **49c**

**18-246** This Tinker Toy Set will build Windmills, Turbines, Cranes, and all sorts of things. A splendid toy to develop the construction talent of the little fellow. Set consists of spools and rods of various length. A large illustrated sheet goes with each, showing a number of models that can be made with the set. Price..... **75c**



**18-117. I'm a Walker.** A brightly lithographed cardboard doll, 12-ins. long, supplied with 12-in. wood handle. Can really walk. A splendid push toy. Price. **25c**

## GIRLS



Height 8 3/4-in.

**19-209. Toy Dresser** in which to keep doll's clothes. Made of wood, well made and finished, 4 drawers and oblong mirror, size 5 x 3, height to top of mirror 8 3/4 ins. Price..... **85c**

# SCHOOL DAYS



Elementary school classroom

## GEOGRAPHY TEST

- Through what waters would a boat pass in going from Port Arthur to Montreal? Name one important article which might form part of its cargo.
- (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, linens, tea, coffee, sugar, woollens, bananas.
- (a) Name three important industries of the province of Quebec.  
(b) Where are the following Quebec cities located: Montreal, Hull, Trois Rivières, Quebec? Tell why each is important. *Examination Papers, Ontario Ministry of Education*



OTHER SONS DIED FIGHTING THE IROQUOIS ONE GRANDSON—CELORON DE BIENVILLE, WITH A BAND OF MEN CLAIMED ALL THE COUNTRY DOWN THE OHIO AND THE ALLEGHENY, FOR FRANCE. ON THE TREES THEY NAILED PLATES BEARING THE ARMS OF FRANCE, AND IN THE GROUND THEY BURIED LEAD PLATES. THE FRENCH FOLLOWED UP THIS BY BUILDING FORTS ALONG THE ROUTE.

sketch by J. S. Morrison

M. M. Stone, *This Canada of Ours*, p. 107

## STATISTICAL OUTLINE OF CANADIAN EDUCATION

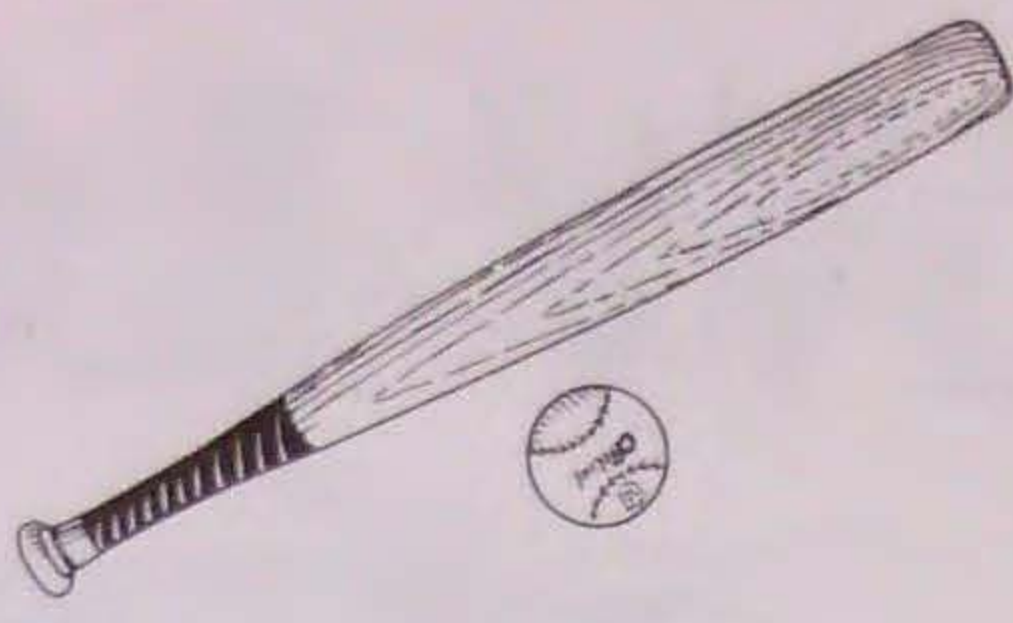
EDUCATION	1911	1916	1921	1924	1925	1926	1927
Enrolment	1 356 879	1 622 351	1 869 643	2 013 158	2 034 080	2 063 498	2 076 284
Average daily attendance	870 801	1 140 793	1 335 454	1 506 698	1 524 665	1 547 992	1 563 212
Number of teachers	40 516	50 307	56 607	62 302	62 394	63 840	66 004
Total Public Expenditure	\$37 971 374	\$57 362 734	\$112 976 543	\$119 484 033	\$121 034 234	\$122 701 259	\$125 876 375





# BOYS' TOYS

All items (except the sketches) were taken from Eaton's Catalogues, 1921-1925.



by Rofy

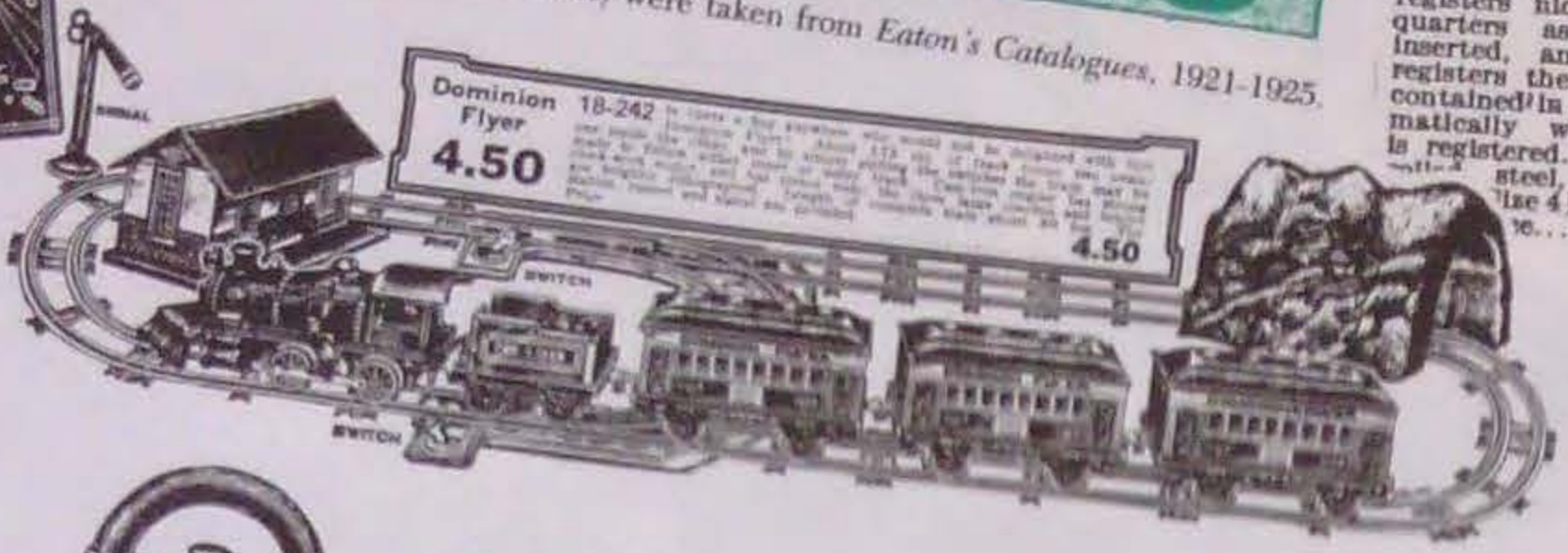
## HOW MY FATHER DISCIPLINED ME

"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."

# OYS



121. Cast Iron Stove, for cooking dolly's meals. Size of body 18 1/2 x 24 1/2 x 15 1/2 ins.; bright finished door. Four removable stove pipe, lid lifter, fry pan and sauce-pan. Price... **69c**



Dominion Flyer 18-242. Consists of a tin locomotive, tin passenger car, tin freight car, tin engine, tin tender, tin water tower, tin station, tin bridge, tin tunnel, tin mountain, tin trees, tin hills, tin clouds, tin sky, tin ground, tin grass, tin flowers, tin insects, tin animals, tin birds, tin fish, tin shells, tin stones, tin pebbles, tin sand, tin dirt, tin mud, tin water, tin air, tin light, tin sound, tin smell, tin taste, tin touch, tin sight, tin hearing, tin feeling, tin thinking, tin knowing, tin understanding, tin wisdom, tin love, tin joy, tin peace, tin happiness, tin health, tin wealth, tin power, tin glory, tin honor, tin respect, tin admiration, tin praise, tin thanksgiving, tin prayer, tin praise, tin glory, tin honor, tin respect, tin admiration, tin praise, tin thanksgiving, tin prayer. Price... **4.50**

18-129. The New Maple Leaf 3-Coin Bank, bigger and better than before, registers nickels, dimes and quarters as each coin is inserted, and at all times registers the correct amount contained in it. Opens automatically when 10 dollars is registered. Made of cold steel, black enamel. Size 4 1/4 x 5 x 6 1/2. Price... **2.75**



18-127. Child's Sad Iron with detachable wood handle, nickel finish and polished. Every little girl will want to iron her dolly's clothes. Price... **29c**



18-243. Happy Wash-Day Outfit. Consists of tin wash boiler, tub and washboard. Boiler is 6 x 4 x 3 ins., and tub is about 6 ins. in diameter. Each outfit packed in box. Price... **55c**



18-216. Extension Wrist Watch, with moving hands. Octagonal shaped watch, gift finish. Each packed in gift box. Price... **29c**

kind help line

## HISTORY TEST

- Give an account of the parts played in Canadian history by any three of the following:—
  - Sir John A. Macdonald.
  - Hon. George Brown.
  - Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
  - Lord Durham.
  - Sir George Etienne Cartier.
  - Sir Isaac Brock.
- Give the chief provisions of the British North America Act.
  - State the circumstances under which British Columbia and Manitoba became provinces of Canada.

OR

  - Give the name by which the official is known who is at the head of each of the following: a township council, a county council, a town (or city) council.
  - By whom are the members of the Senate appointed?
  - Name two matters over which the Dominion Government has control and two matters over which the Provincial Legislature has control.

Examination Papers, Ontario Ministry of Education

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR TEST

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

Examination Papers, Ontario Ministry of Education

## ARITHMETIC TEST

- For \$1 500 a dealer bought a farmer's crop of 380 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?
- 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 on 80% of its value. How much did he pay for both insurance and taxes?

Examination Papers, Ontario Ministry of Education



Boys' Technical School

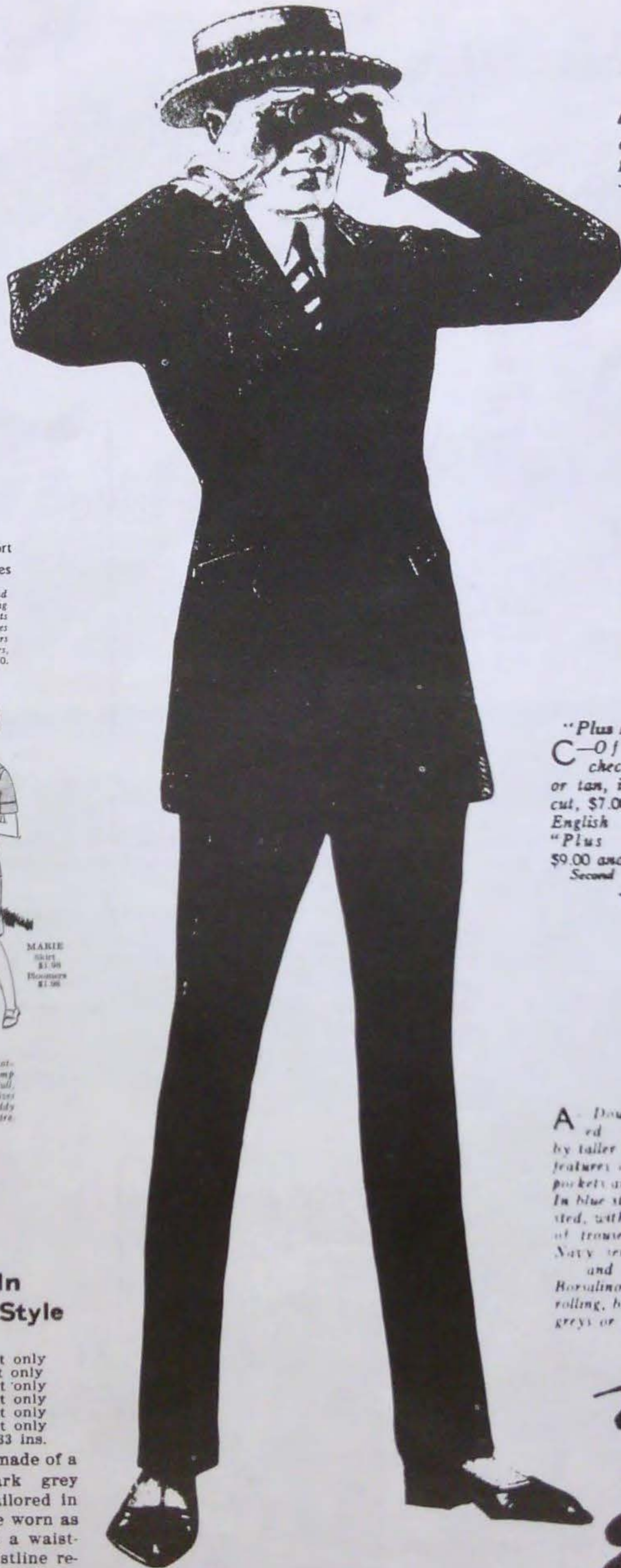


# A NEW LOOK



TEDDY  
49c

TEDDY wears overalls of khaki, or navy, trimmed on the knees and pockets with cardinal. They're cool and airy, and easy to wash. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Price, 49c. — Third Floor, James St.



They Will Like the Comfort Of These Summer Clothes

JACK is now twelve years old, and wears long khaki trousers and outing shirt of heavy twill cotton. The shirts are on the Main Floor, Queen St. Sizes 12 to 14½. Price, \$1.10. The trousers on the Second Floor. Sizes 6 to 10 years, \$1.25 pair. Sizes 11 to 18 years, \$1.50.



JACK  
Shirt, \$1.25  
Trousers, \$1.45

MARIE  
Shirt \$1.00  
Bloomers \$1.00

MARIE'S mother dresses her in khaki cotton middie and bloomers, about the camp or garden. The bloomers are very full, pleated on a waist band. Both are in sizes 6 to 14. Priced at \$3.98 each for middie and bloomers.—Fourth Floor, Centre.

A—All-wool cardigans, consistently match their socks—or vice versa. In plain heather-toned mixtures, checks, and colorful fancy patterns, V-neck style, with two pockets. Sizes 36 to 44, each \$10.50. Matching hose, \$5.00 a pair.—Main Floor, Queen Street



Cardigan,  
\$10.50

Golf Hose  
to Match  
\$5.00

"Plus Fours"  
C—Of cross check, grey or tan, in broad cut, \$7.00. Other English tweed "Plus Fours," \$9.00 and \$10.00. Second Floor, James St.

A—Double-breasted suit, liked by taller men. The features are low set pockets and buttons. In blue striped worsted, with two pairs of trousers, \$45.00. Navy serge, \$25.00 and \$35.00. Borsalino hat with rolling, bound brim, greys or tans, \$8.00.

Borsalino  
Hat  
\$8.00



\$25.00  
to  
\$45.00

## Dark Grey Tweed In Three-in-One Style

SIZES:

34 in. chest with 30 in. waist only  
35 in. chest with 31 in. waist only  
36 in. chest with 32 in. waist only  
37 in. chest with 33 in. waist only  
38 in. chest with 34 in. waist only  
39 in. chest with 35 in. waist only  
Choice of leg lengths 29 to 33 ins.

44-532 This splendid suit, made of a good wearing dark grey cotton and wool tweed, is tailored in the three-in-one style. Can be worn as belter; with belt removed as a waistline model, or with strap waistline removed as a plain two-button single-breasted coat. High-peaked roll lapels with slightly slanting welt pockets; five-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**



# FOR CANADIANS



Mr. and Mrs. Snell on their wedding day,  
1928, Dashwood, Ontario



### Stylish and Inexpensive

(See Table of Sizes to Left).

Color Navy with White only.

**84-291** Navy All-Wool Serge with a white hairline stripe is the smart, service-giving fabric that fashions this straight-line model for misses. Insets of the material with the stripes running across extend from beneath pointed button-trimmed flaps on pockets. Long set-in sleeves have turn-back cuffs while jaunty self tie and girdle make a swagger finish. "EATON-MADE." Finished with deep basted hem. Price **7.50**



A—A charming version of the new three-piece jacket frock, developed in pitch pine green wool jersey, with a matching sleeveless blouse of crepe-de-Chine. The jacket exploits horizontal tucks and a fabric flower, while narrow side pleats give skirt fullness. Also in light tan with rose beige, navy with sand or grey, queen blue or almond green, \$19.50.



### 5.95 Misses' Fashionable Skirt of All-Wool Flannel

Color Cream only.

Waistbands 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 ins.  
Choice of front lengths 30, 32, 34 ins.

All-wool flannel is a favorite fabric for the fashionable cream-colored skirt, of which this is such a handsome version. The material is of an excellent quality having a soft, smooth finish, while the inset pockets are stressed by fine silk embroidery stitching. On this model that is made to our own workrooms, slight fullness is controlled by gathers beneath button-trimmed belt. Price **5.95**



### Misses' New Hat

Choice of Wood (light),  
Brown, Sand, Henna,  
Saxe Blue, Purple,  
Almond Green or Black.

**51-217** Misses' stylish Hat of Velvet, combined with Fine Art Silk. Pretty embroidered trimming in harmonizing colors. Head-size about 22½ ins. Price **3.95**



### A New Look...



### Silk Crepe-de-Chine Model

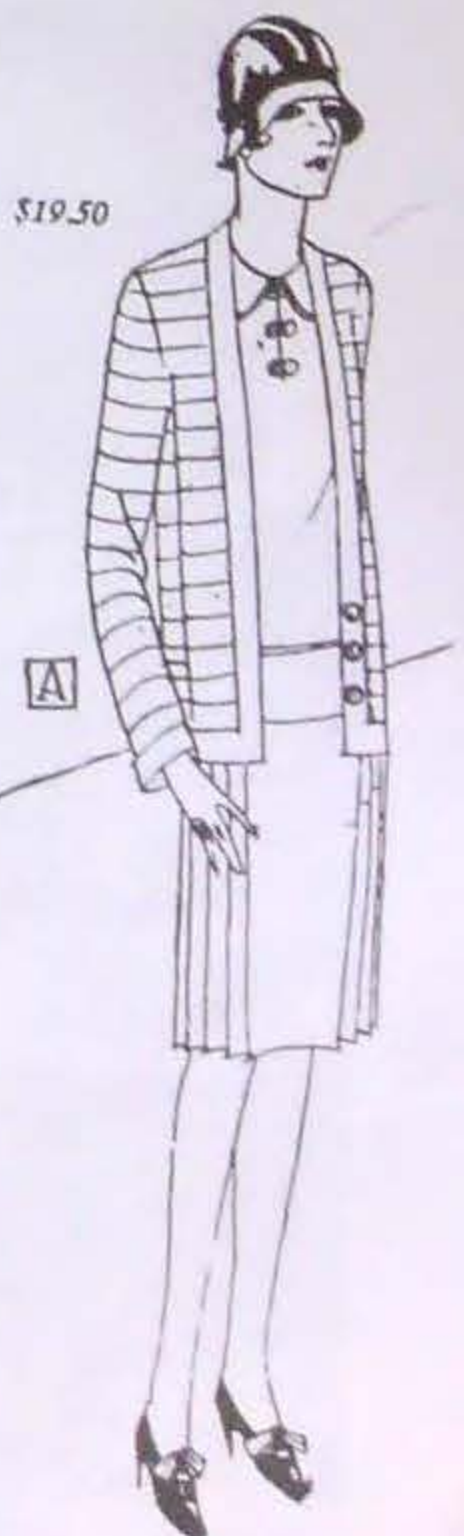
Bust sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46.

Choice of Black, Grey or Sand.

Tucks are in high favor as trimmings this season and groups of pin tucks separated by a little space from groups of wider ones are arranged, as illustrated, on front of this appealing Overblouse. The material is Silk Crepe-de-Chine and it is also used to cover buttons and form sleeves and the cuffs fasten with hook and eye. Doublefold of the Crepe-de-Chine composes nicely-fitting collar and hipband that buttons at side. State size and color desired when ordering. Price **5.95**



\$19.50



### Misses' Bodice Skirt of Serge 5.95

Color Navy only.

Skirt lengths, 30, 32, 34 ins.

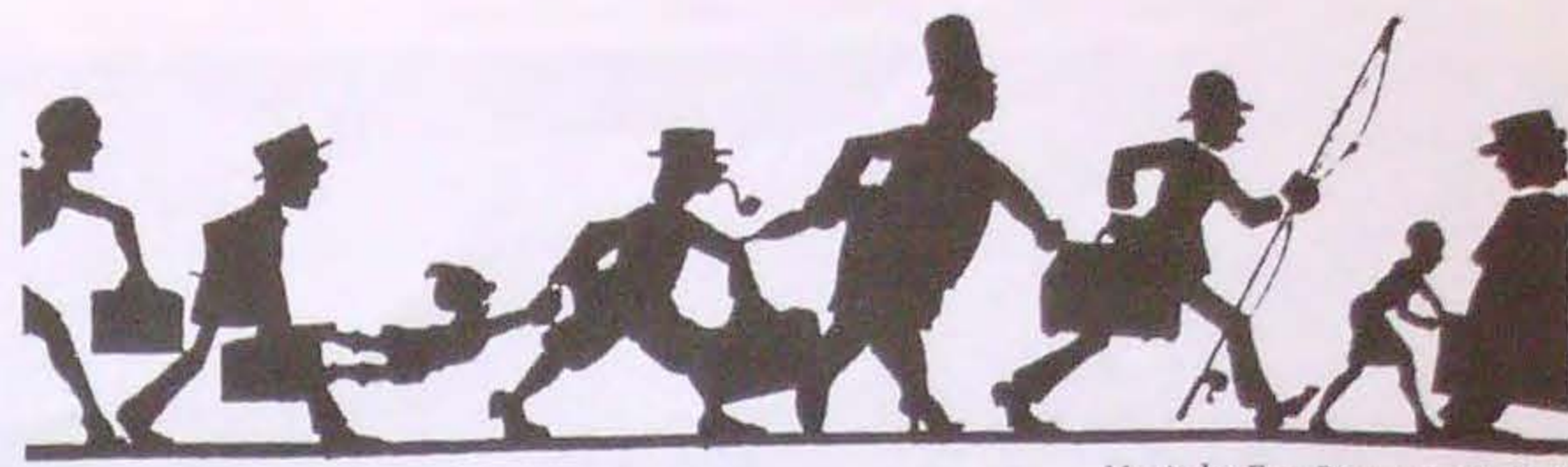
The new and practical Bodice Skirt is here introduced, this one being developed for misses with pointed skirt section of fine soft All-wool Serge attached to a white silk bodice. The narrow box pleats make this a particularly happy example of this slipover style which is the correct accompaniment for an overblouse or the modish Jaquettes. "EATON-MADE." Price **5.95**

When Ordering by Mail



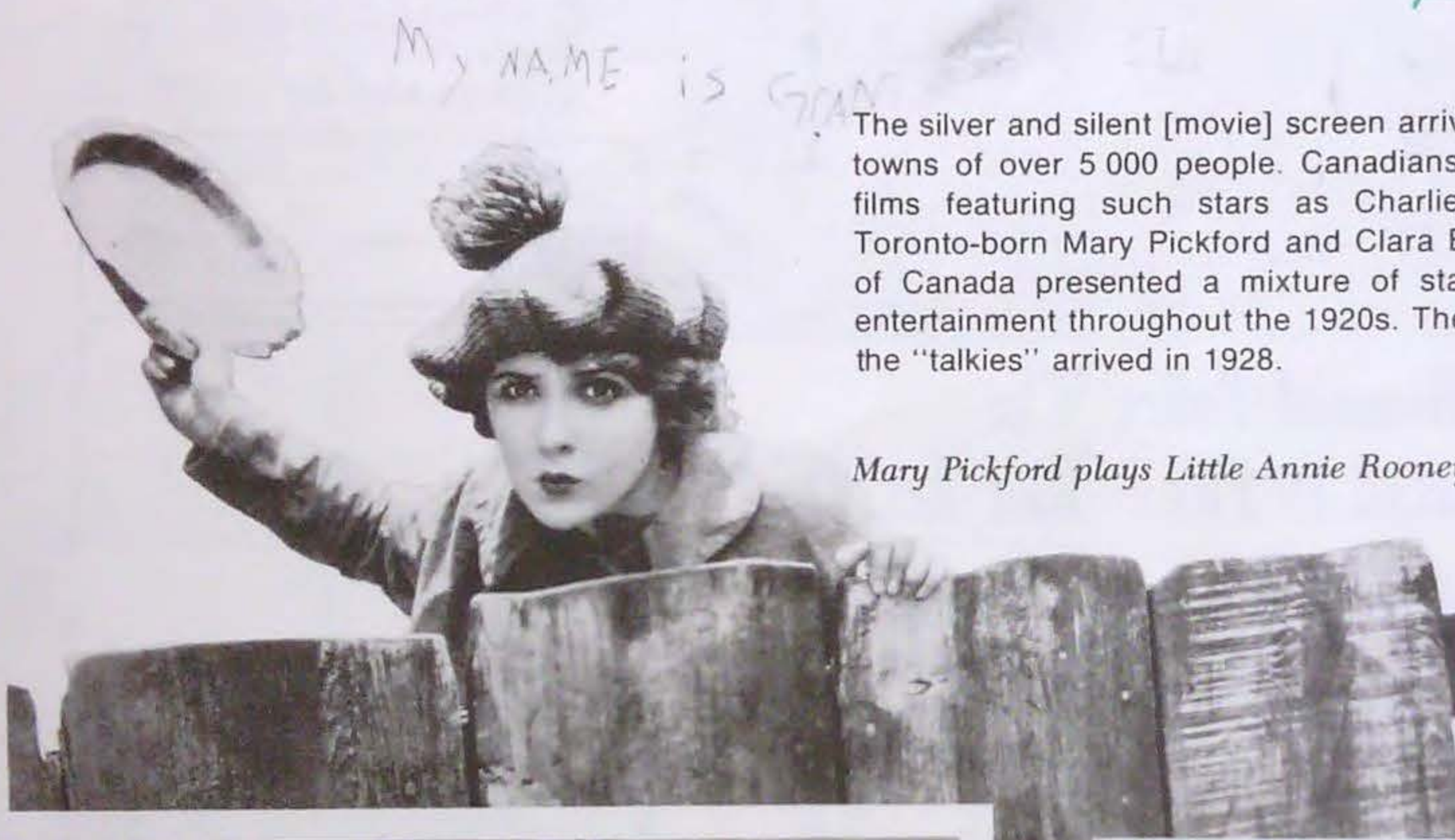


Balloon bursting race at a Toronto Transit Commission Picnic, July, 1926



Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 6, 1927.

# 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 "It" 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	



Ontario Agricultural College Orchestra, Guelph, Ontario, 1922-23



Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 19, 1927

## 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 Leaf Clover
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







London Free Press, Oct. 18, 1929



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



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



Country church scene

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 each girl, to be bid upon by her favorite young man. Occasionally some smart alec might bid against her steady beau, forcing the price of the box lunch up to \$7 or \$8. 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.



Band Stand at Sunnyside Beach, Toronto, June 18, 1924

*Zigzag*

**Moonlight To-Night and Dancing**

A moonlight night - Bonnell's Orchestra - sparkling water - a romantic place to dance on board a steamer pleasure boat. What could be nicer? The steamer *Claspaw* will sail from pier number nine at 8:15 p.m. tonight for a moonlight cruise. 50c

**CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES**

Part of the Fleet - Bay Street Pier

**SUNNYSIDE BEACH**

To-night at 8 o'clock

**MONTANA FRANK AND HIS OUTLAWS**

Prize \$1000 in 1.00

**DANCING TEAM CONTEST**

Beautiful music, lights and splendid dancing guaranteed by the best band in the city for each series. Tickets 50c at 8.00.



# 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, veterinaries
- (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.

Provincial Archives of British Columbia

# PROHIBITION: A STATE OF CONFUSION



"It's impossible to keep liquor from dripping through a dotted line."

Roy A. Haines, Chief of the U.S. Prohibition Service



The Elk Lake blind pig was raided and 160 kegs were destroyed.

### EXCISE REVENUE

\$7 excise tax per gallon of spirits

### INCOME TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

1914	1928
\$18 000 000	\$50 000 000

J. C. Furnas, *Great Times: An Informal Social History of the United States*, p. 347

### ROYAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, 1926

"Virtually every distillery, brewery and liquor exporter found it expedient to either burn or lose their company's doctored ledgers. The government sued 30 of them but collected only a piddling \$3 000 000 in back taxes"

"When Canada Ran the Rum" by Frank Rasky, *The Canadian Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1969

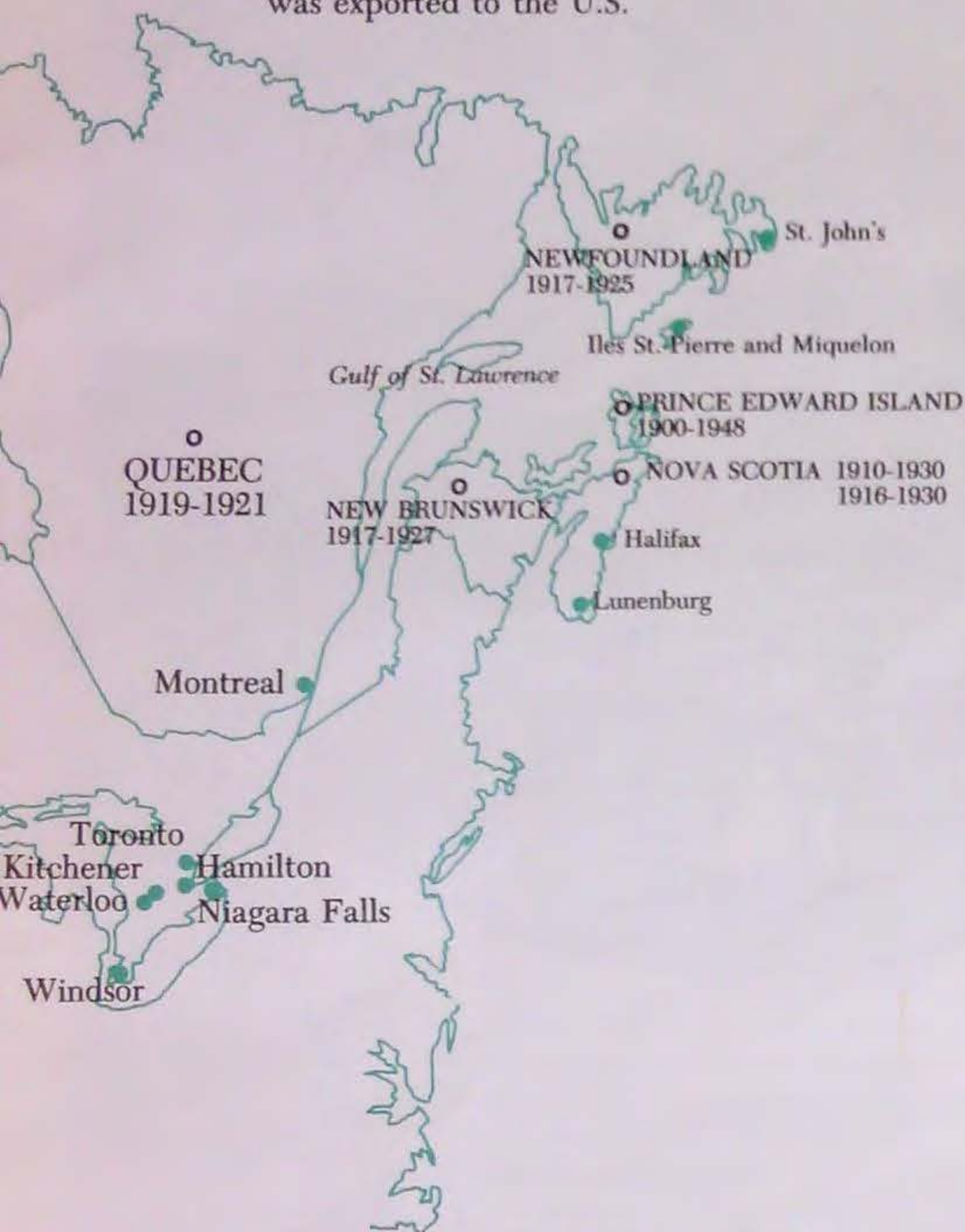


ALBERTA		
	1915	1920
BREWERIES	7	5
ACTUAL SALES (Including bootlegging activity)	\$14 000 000	\$5 000 000

R. Allen, *The Social Passion: Religion and Social Reform in Canada*, p. 270

**Key**

- Periods of Prohibition
- Centres with warehouses where liquor was exported to the U.S.



ONTARIO
6 distilleries and 29 breweries operated almost undisturbed throughout the prohibition era.

G. A. Hallowell, *Prohibition in Ontario 1919-1923*, p. 117.

ANTI-PROHIBITION REMEDIES		
Should B.C. go dry, don't forget that your druggist can supply you with big doses of alcohol in the following patent medicines:		
Hamlin's Wizard Oil .....	65%	alcohol
Hall's Great Discovery .....	43%	alcohol
Hamlin's Remedy .....	22%	alcohol
Paine's Celery Compound .....	20%	alcohol
Wine of Cardin .....	20%	alcohol
Peruna .....	18%	alcohol
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound .....	18%	alcohol
Rexall's Rheumatic Remedy .....	18%	alcohol
Electric Brand Bitters .....	18%	alcohol
Buchu Juniper Compound .....	16%	alcohol
Carter's Physical Extract .....	22%	alcohol
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic .....	20.7%	alcohol
Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic .....	23.2%	alcohol
Burdock Blood Bitters .....	25%	alcohol
Hop Bitters .....	12%	alcohol

# 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 of 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 vouched for by a duly qualified voter whose name does appear on the list.

Railway employees, fishermen, sailors, and commercial travellers may vote anywhere in the Province upon subscribing 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.**

MARK YOUR BALLOT LIKE THIS	YES	NO	DO NOT WRITE YES or NO MARK X
1. Are you in favor of continuing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act?		X	
2. Are you in favor of the sale of alcoholic Liquors under a Government Control Act?	X		

## TEMPERANCE REFORM ASSOCIATION

Halifax Herald, October 30, 1923

### 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.

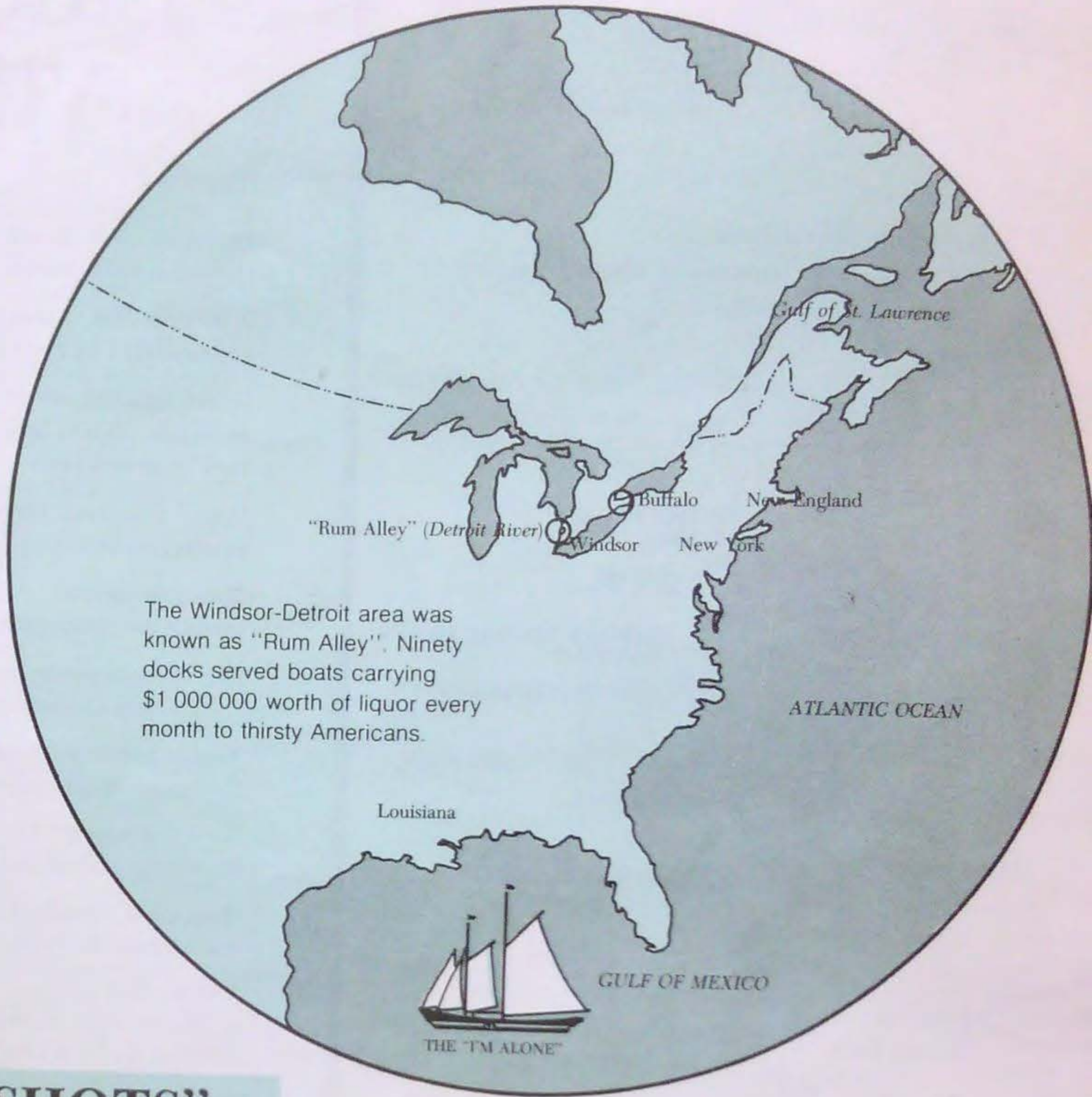
G. Donaldson and G. Lampert (eds.) *The Great Canadian Beer Book*, p. 5



This Hamilton man smuggled liquor into Buffalo, New York, by strapping 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 docks served boats carrying \$1 000 000 worth of liquor every month to thirsty Americans.

## THE "BIG SHOTS" OF BOOTLEGGING

Emilio "The Emperor Pick" Picariello worked out of Fernie, British Columbia. He had a fleet of cars 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 Picariello was arrested on a murder charge and hung May 3, 1923.

From *But Not in Canada* by Walter Stewart, published by the Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1976.

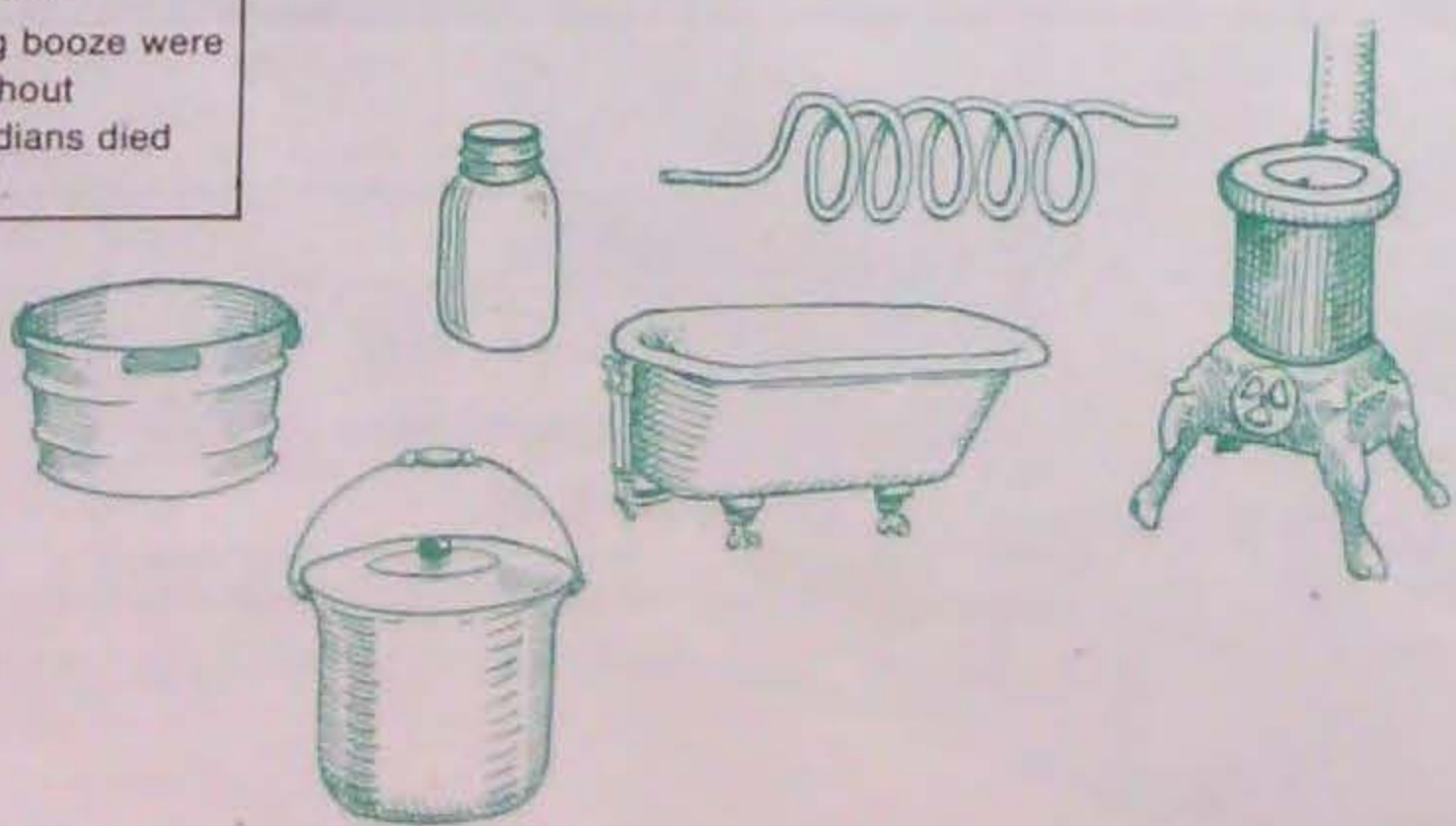
Rocco Perri operated out of Hamilton, Ontario with a fleet of cruisers and 40 trucks. Perri and his girlfriend, Bessie Starkman, organized a lucrative business of rum-running on the Great Lakes. But there was a price. Bessie was gunned down by rival mobsters in 1930 and Perri himself disappeared and was presumed dead in 1944.

*The Canadian Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1969

### A HOMEMADE STILL

1. fermented mash (potato or peach skins)
2. bath tub
3. electric hotplate or stove
4. copper kettle
5. copper tubing
6. jars for distilled brew.

The dangers of bootleg booze were real: Every year throughout prohibition some Canadians died from drinking "rot gut".



## 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 1929, the "I'm Alone", a Nova Scotia rum-runner, was pursued and sunk by the United States Coast Guard in international waters.

Liqueur





Officers destroy confiscated liquor.

## LARGE SEIZURES OF LIQUOR MADE

87 Gallons of Alcohol Found on Macnab 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... Strong 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...

Regina Leader-Post, Dec. 22, 1922

## WHAT TO DO WITH STOCK OF LIQUOR

Confiscated Intoxicants in Possession of the Police Are Now Causing Authorities Great Perplexity.

LAW IS NOT CLEAR AS TO ITS DISPOSITION

Regulations of Sale of Two Percent Beverages to Minors Is Also Attracting Serious Attention.

Would it be a breach of the prohibition act if the city police department sold the several thousand gallons of confiscated liquor now in their custody to the provincial liquor vendors?

Vancouver Sun, Apr. 17, 1929.

## STILL BUSTING TEMPERANCE ACT



ale smuggler

## HAMILTON MAN UNDER ARREST

Is Alleged to Have Been Toting Booze Cargo Big Liquor Seizure in Tonawanda Hotel

Hamilton Spectator, June 1, 1925.

## CONFESSIONS OF A BOOTLEGGER

"It found it very easy to make my own still - all you needed were some washtubs 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'."

Convictions for Offences against the Liquor Acts, years ended Sept. 30, 1900-1928:

Years	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total
1914	72	660	365	882	2 328	166	404	551	394	49	-	5 871
1915	42	633	390	1 021	2 018	124	378	573	246	27	-	5 452
1916	75	646	352	1 015	2 002	172	967	713	295	11	-	6 248
1917	36	449	312	1 076	2 927	289	774	885	576	15	-	7 339
1918	42	412	288	1 155	3 410	230	422	678	812	23	-	7 472
1919	37	479	387	1 479	3 353	175	434	436	597	6	-	7 383
1920	23	394	585	1 975	4 385	380	452	618	1 427	8	-	10 247
1921	44	362	419	1 384	4 938	427	583	907	1 394	2	-	10 460
1922	28	267	366	954	3 246	392	708	1 043	1 503	12	-	8 519
1923	39	264	364	1 724	3 958	542	997	990	1 196	14	-	10 088
1924	29	293	375	1 549	4 678	452	966	817	1 286	4	-	10 449
1925	51	235	319	1 919	5 047	512	1 078	758	1 699	9	9	11 636
1926	53	499	393	2 104	6 362	786	1 231	737	1 345	2	-	13 512
1927	66	610	271	2 025	5 620	627	1 245	814	1 186	13	-	12 477
1928	69	688	478	2 096	7 812	598	1 174	944	1 350	22	32	15 263

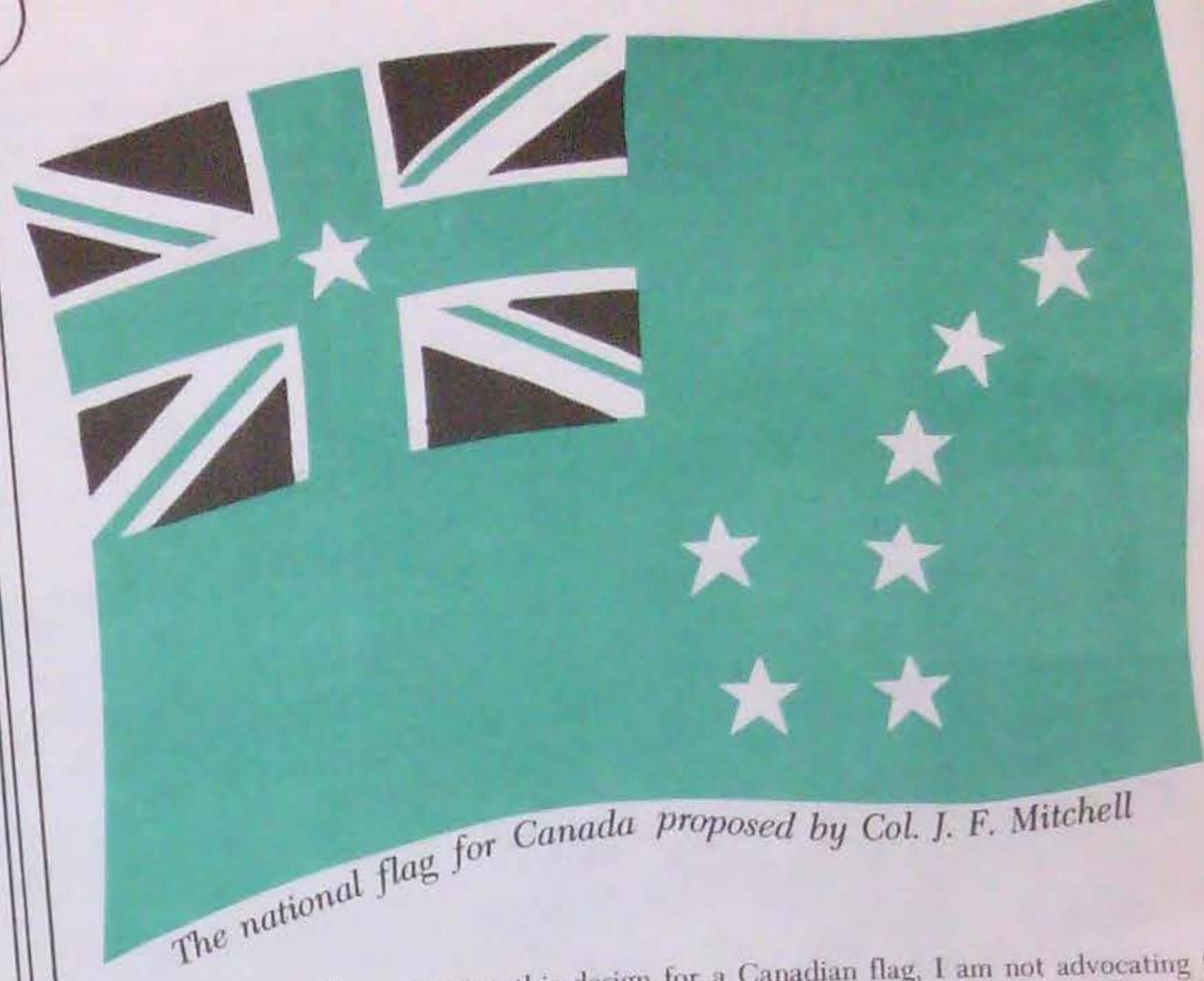
### CRIMINAL ACTS IN CANADA, 1928

Classes and Offences	1926		1928	
	Charges No.	Convictions No.	Charges No.	Convictions No.
<i>Class I. - Offences against the Person</i>				
Murder	51	15	42	19
Murder, attempt to commit	13	7	21	18
Manslaughter	78	45	95	35
Shooting, stabbing and wounding	267	168	298	189
Aggravated assault	753	482	895	640
Assault on police officer	533	475	465	433
Assault and battery	1 487	1 261	1 576	1 283
Causing injury by fast driving	28	17	87	52
Various other offences against the person.	134	106	101	74
<i>Class II. - Offences against Property with Violence</i>				
Burglary, house, warehouse and shop breaking	1 711	1 417	2 175	1 948
Robbery and demanding with menaces	273	207	312	209
Highway robbery	2	1	13	10
<i>Class III. - Offences against Property without Violence</i>				
Embezzlement	10	6	9	8
False pretences	1 116	882	1 599	1 294
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.	604	400	596	398
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud	882	593	979	737
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	53	37	61	48
Theft	8 139	6 651	9 479	7 870
Theft of mail	24	21	23	19
Theft of automobile	417	366	735	638
<i>Class IV. - Malicious Offences against Property</i>				
Arson	76	38	79	33
Malicious injury to horses and cattle, and other wilful damage to property	269	201	369	282
<i>Class V. - Forgery and Other Offences against the Currency</i>				
Offences against the currency	6	2	6	2
Forgery and uttering forged documents	451	383	627	549
<i>Class VI. - Other Offences Not Included in the Foregoing Classes.</i>				
Breach of the Trade Marks Act	49	48	26	26
Attempt to commit suicide	82	71	99	74
Carrying unlawful weapons	140	125	131	112
Criminal negligence	116	55	151	65
Conspiracy	135	53	100	49
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	831	739	918	844
Offences against gambling and lottery acts	590	550	1 524	1 403
Offences against revenue laws	233	193	330	240
Illicit stills	400	376	312	291
Perjury and subordination of perjury	107	60	139	70
Prison breach and escape from prison	162	152	166	155
Riot and affray	145	113	119	103

Canada Year Book 1928



# CANADA BECOMES A NATION



The national flag for Canada proposed by Col. J. F. Mitchell

"In presenting this design for a Canadian flag, I am not advocating that Canada should have a distinctive flag, or should substitute [it for] the Union Jack. But recognizing there is a deep and growing sentiment for a national flag in Canada, I believe it better to guide that sentiment in the right direction."

Col. J. F. Mitchell, Speech in the Canadian House of Commons, 1922

Mr. Mackenzie King:

"Especially in the case of the younger and smaller countries, foreign relations are mainly neighbourhood relations. It is with neighbours as a rule that intercourse is most frequent, and the number of difficulties requiring joint adjustment is greatest. It is not surprising, therefore, that in Canada, foreign relations mean predominantly relations with the United States. The United States is very much our neighbour, sharing a common border line over three thousand miles in length, and the relationship is intensified by the comparative absence of other near neighbours. It is not an unmixed blessing to have a neighbour so dominant in wealth and population and ambition, but there is certainly no other great foreign power we would as soon have at our doors.

"I have found some apprehension as to the Americanisation of Canada. Certainly our business and social relations are very close, and are bound to be closer, and many phases of our life reflect United States influence. But, so far as there is similarity of attitude, it is as likely to be due to similarity of New World conditions as to the influence of one country or the other, and in fundamentals there is no evidence or likelihood of United States permeation [influence]. We are developing not only a distinct national consciousness, as Lord Byng indicated the other evening, which serves as the strongest possible safeguard against such permeation [influence], but a distinct national type of character and of social organization which our friends of the United States are the first to note and recognize. Social absorption, I may assure the pessimists, is as far off as political union."

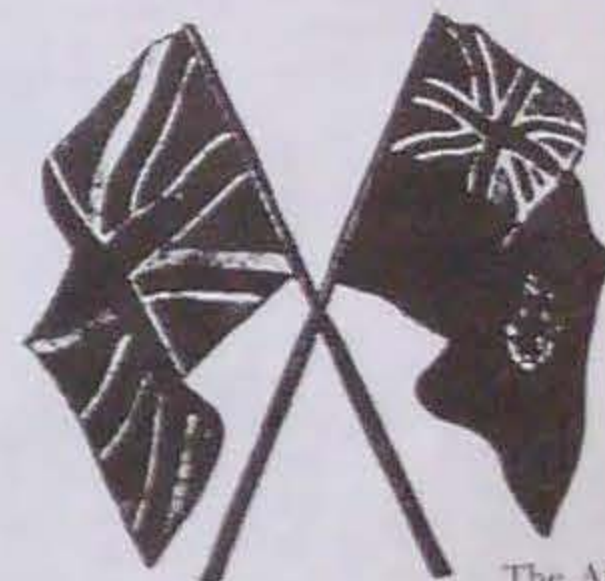
—Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Imperial Conference, October 25, 1926  
Documents on Canadian External Relations, 1926-1930, Vol. IV



Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
Lib. 1921-1926; 1926-1927

## FLAGS

For All Occasions



Cotton Flags on sticks. Wool Bunting Flags with toggle to fasten to pole rope. Prices for special sizes Silk or Wool on application. COTTON FLAGS, sizes as below, are Union Jacks Canadian, French.

The Archives, Eaton's of Canada, Ltd.

## 1922 Chanak



### Chanak Crisis

After the First World War, Britain occupied positions at the straits leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Turkey, which had been on the losing side in the First World War, decided to seize control of the area, which was, in fact, within Turkish territory. It sent in troops, and Britain sent troops and ships to defend the area around Chanak against Turkey. The British Government sent a cable to Ottawa requesting that Canadian troops be sent to the area to help in the defence. However, an official in London gave the information contained in the cable to members of the Canadian Press, hoping to embarrass the Canadian Government into sending help.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King responded: "I confess it annoyed me. . . . Surely all that has been said about equality of status and sovereign nations within the Empire is all of no account if at any particular moment the self-governing Dominions are to be expected, without consideration of any kind, to assume the gravest responsibility which a nation can assume [going to war]. No Canadian contingent [troops] will go [to Chanak] without Parliament being summoned in the first instance. I shall not commit myself one way or the other. . . . I am sure the people of Canada are against participation in this European war."

For the first time, Canada was not automatically at war when England was.

## 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. McCullough, 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, that 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 proposal of the Dominion Government to devise a new flag for Canada. "One flag, one throne, one Empire," is a slogan with the I.O.D.E., and it is an excellent motto for adoption by the whole Empire. The ties binding the dominions together are ties of sentiment only, and there is no greater agent for the knitting 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. Just now, when the Mother Country is wondering exactly what is meant by Canada's constant and somewhat vigorous assertions of independence, is scarcely the appropriate occasion for giving cause for further speculation.

This loyal Dominion feels humiliated by a succession of incidents which, however lacking in significance in themselves, are giving the impression abroad that the bonds of Empire are growing weaker and that Canada is impatient to cut the painter. No sensible Canadian is desirous of setting the country adrift in this way, of course: the affection and admiration for the Mother Land which prevail to-day in this British Dominion are perhaps stronger than ever before. But those in authority have the strangest way of demonstrating the fact. No opportunity is missed of asserting our national autonomy. There is, of course, not the slightest dispute as to that autonomy; but good taste, if nothing else, should prevent undue emphasis.

The facts are that we are all very, very proud of the Empire, proud of our ancestry and traditions, proud of the great and noble Mother Land, whose honorable reputation to-day stands at its zenith, and proud of the Union Jack which is the symbol of her power and authority. Under that flag we live secure and free, British in thought and heart and in our mode of living. This same flag unites the various elements of the country in one common sentiment and aspiration. Canada is inseparable from Britain and the Empire, and the Union Jack is the sign of that inseparability. "Quis separabit?" Let us jealously guard the precious emblems of our unity. The community owes a debt of gratitude to the I.O.D.E. for its patriotic action in this matter.

*Hamilton Spectator, June 11, 1925*

## EMPIRE DAY

Joined with these is our old English ensign,  
St. George's red cross on white field;  
Round which, from Richard to Roberts,  
Britons conquer or die, but ne'er yield.

It flutters triumphant o'er ocean,  
As free as the wind and the waves;  
And bondsmen from shackles unloosened,  
'Neath its shadows no longer are slaves.

It floats o'er Australia, New Zealand,  
O'er Canada, the Indies, Hong Kong;  
And Britons, where'er their flag's flying,  
Claim the rights which to Britons belong.

We hoist it to show our devotion  
To our King, our country, and laws;  
It's the outward and visible emblem,  
Of progress and liberty's cause.

You may say it's an old bit of bunting,  
You may call it an old coloured rag;  
But freedom has made it majestic,  
And time has ennobled our flag.

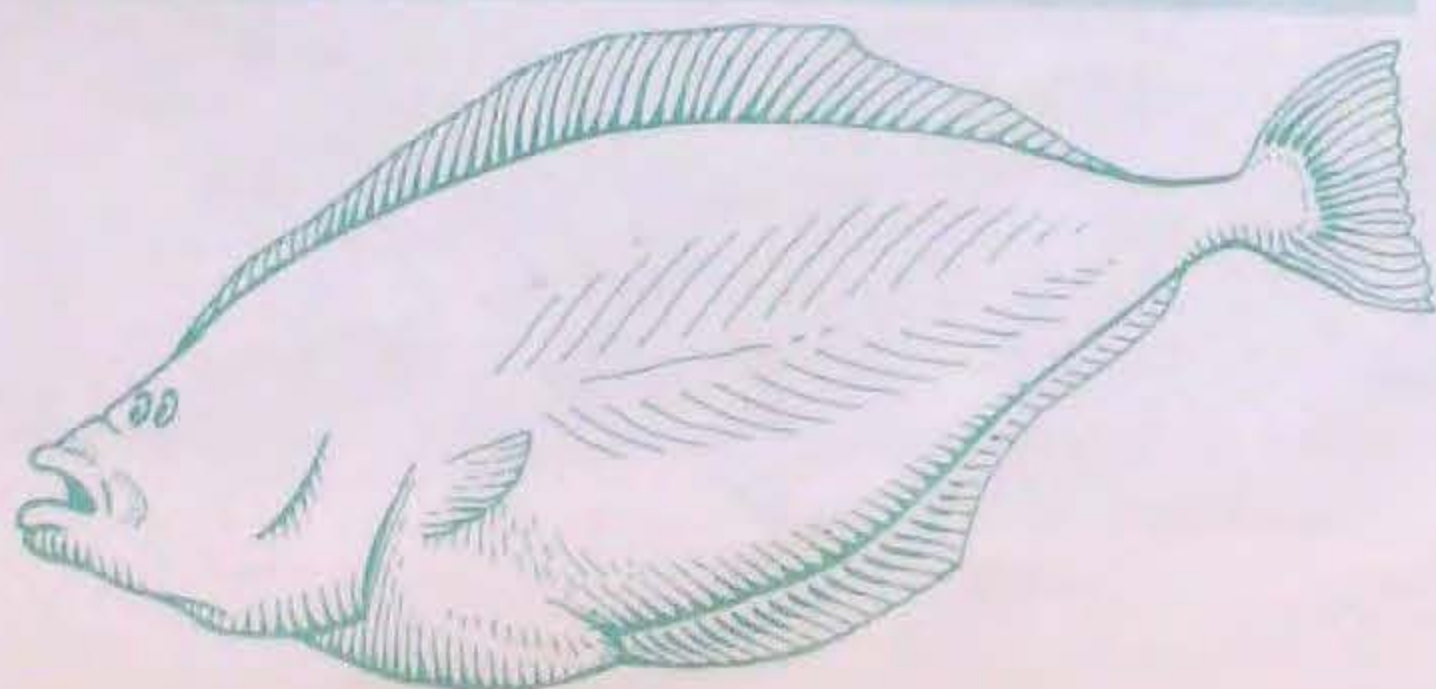
## 1923 Halibut Treaty

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, 1923.*

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 1814-1925*



## 1926 Imperial Conference



*Prime Minister Mackenzie King at the Imperial Conference of 1926*

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."