

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1928 IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31.—(Prepared by Fred Williams for the Canadian Press) —Nineteen Twenty-eight was a good year for Canada—a good year for the farmers and the factory hands; a good year for the financiers and investors. It was a year with large crops, and fair prices, even though bad weather had reduced the quality of wheat in the west; a year of industrial prosperity and full pay envelopes. Railway earnings increased beyond the most optimistic hopes of the managements. Climatic conditions throughout the year were good on the whole, though various sections suffered from unusual frosts. It was a year of increasing population; a year of railway development northward and a year of mining progress. In fact, 1928 was a year to look back upon with pride and a year to assume confidence for the future.

new Canadian Embassy in Paris. British Columbia began the payment of old age pensions, in co-operation with the Dominion, during the year, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan also adopted the proposal. The Yukon Council adopted a resolution which will bring the system into force there in 1929. In Ontario, Premier Ferguson announced that his Privy Council would have some proposals on the subject. A royal commission is investigating the financial relations between the Dominion and Manitoba in connection with the transfer of the natural resources and it is possible that a similar arrangement will have to be made with British Columbia in regard to claims for the revenue from railway lands involved in the construction of the C. P. R. over 40 years ago. A convention of Liberal women representative of the whole Dominion was held at Ottawa in April at which Hon. Mary Ellice Smith, of Vancouver, was elected President; and in November a big Conservative convention at Ottawa brought the women into action on equal terms with the men.

PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Two Provincial general elections were held during 1928. In British Columbia the election took place on July 18 resulting in the defeat of the Liberal government headed by Hon. J. D. McEwen, who had the previous year succeeded Hon. John Oliver as head of the ministry, and thus ending a Liberal regime of ten years. This brought Hon. F. T. Tomlin, formerly M. P. for Victoria and Minister of Agriculture in the Meighen Cabinets, into office on August 21 as Premier of B. C. with a strong Cabinet around him.

Alberta sold its railways to the C. P. R. in joint ownership with the Government. The sale of the C. P. R. road is concerned. Agricultural and road development took up most of the attention of the legislators. A bill for the sterilization of the unfit, physically and mentally, was passed.

SASKATCHEWAN—Saskatchewan passed a quiet political year. The finances were in good condition; some constructive legislation of local interest was put through by Premier Gardner. The selection of a new Conservative leader, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, has given that party fresh hope in a Province which has been consistently Liberal since its foundation.

MANITOBA—Manitoba legislators devoted some time to the mineral and railway development and good progress was made on the railway to the great north. The government has indicated that diplomatic relations with Japan will be extended further in the near future. Canada participated largely in world events in the 12 months. Premier Mackenzie King presided to Paris to sign the anti-war treaty which originated with Hon. E. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State at Washington, and also took part in several meetings of the League of Nations, of which he was elected a vice-president. He opened the

would be inaugurated in Ontario in 1929. One striking feature of the year in Ontario was the success of the Security Frauds Prevention bill, passed by Hon. W. E. Price. This law is designed to prevent flotation and sale of fictitious stocks.

QUEBEC

Quebec Province continued prosperous. The revenues were large. The Taschereau Government carried on as usual and there was little to disturb its political serenity with the exception of a bye-election in the St. Mary's division of Montreal on Oct. 22. There a Liberal had been returned at the general election, and unseated. Meanwhile Camille Houde, a young Conservative, defeated Mederic Martin for the Montreal mayoralty. When the time came for the St. Mary's bye-election, Houde waged a vigorous campaign and won the seat.

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick the Government Control Act was under attack, but was claimed by the Government to be working smoothly. Progress in hydro-electric development throughout the Province, general industrial activity and the upholding of the province in various directions, featured the year in New Brunswick.

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia was the other Province to elect a new Legislature. There the polling followed an historic-making spring. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having decided that the Nova Scotia Government had the power to nominate men to the Legislative Council in order to vote for its abolition three Council members were disqualified on Jan. 29 and 12 new nominations were made on Feb. 12. A bill to abolish the Council was introduced into the Assembly Feb. 21, and went to the Council, without delay, gave assent to its own extinction and before the elections were held the oldest legislative body in British North America had passed out of existence. The elections were held Oct. 1. The Rhodes Conservative Government was sustained by three majorities. The Liberals elected 29 members as compared with their 29 in the previous House, and defeated four ministers of the Rhodes Cabinet.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In Prince Edward Island the session of the Legislature was uneventful, as is generally the case after a change of government. The Saunders ministry carried through a programme of legislation. The sentiment of the new Assembly was proven to be strongly for continued enforcement of the prohibitory act.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE YEAR

Federal, Provincial, railway and judicial appointments for the year of 1928, included:—Jan. 6—Hon. W. E. Foster, former premier of New Brunswick, chairman of the Advisory Board re St. Lawrence development. Jan. 10—J. H. Science, Toronto, E. S. Little, London, and Gustave Lacasse, Timmins, Ont., appointed to the Senate. Feb. 12—John Leslie, vice-president of finance of C. P. R. March 3—Hon. T. G. Norris, former Premier Manitoba, to Railway Commission. March 30—W. J. Donovan, K. C., Winnipeg, Judge of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. April 4—Hon. G. B. Inman, K. C., Charlottetown, county judge. May 15—Hon. Dr. Leeming Carr,

DEATHS BY DROWNING

As usual deaths by drowning claimed a large share of the year's accident victims. These included:—Jan. 5—Four drowned off Vancouver Island. Feb. 4—An ice bridge gave way at Niagara Falls and four were swept to death. Feb. 24—An auto plunged into Active Pass, B. C., drowning three. April 18—Seven Japanese children drowned in the Fraser River. June 28—Three drowned off wharf at Southport, P. E. I. July 3—Five lumbermen drowned in a storm at Shelter Bay, Saguenay. Aug. 15—Whole family, of five, was drowned in Lake Lavigne near North Bay. Nov. 19—Kippawa Lake, Northern Ontario, five drowned.

FIRE FATALITIES

The year 1928 was free in Canada from any of the great conflagrations which marked our history in the past but there was an appalling list of fires in which lives were lost, mostly in the country districts. Up to the end of November no fewer than 75 lives, mostly those of women and children, were sacrificed, not including the 39 killed in the mine disaster at Timmins, Ont., or the ten cremated in a bunkhouse at Copper Mountain, B. C. The record of these fire fatalities include:—Jan. 1—Two women burned to death at Smoky Lake, Alberta. Feb. 10—Fire in Hollinger mine, Timmins, killed 39. Feb. 26—Tire burst burned to death in hotel at Millgrave, N. S. Feb. 29—Mother and four children at Gros Ponds, near Quebec. March 3—Six children near Fire Lake, Sask. March 4—Chief of police and two firemen at Granby, Que. March 6—Two adults and six children at Franco Junction, Que. March 18—Ten burned to death in bunkhouse at Copper Mountain, B. C. April 9—Three children at Merivale, near Ottawa. April 15—Four in apartment house at Winnipeg. April 18—Fire in farmhouse near Timmins, Sask. May 3—Three children at Cote St. Paul, Montreal. Aug. 29—Five in dwelling over street in Toronto. Sept. 12—Six children, near Hébert, Ont. Sept. 15—Four at Britannia, near Ottawa. Oct. 3—Four at Moors Park, Ont. Oct. 3—Three in apartment house at Edmonton. Oct. 23—Four children at Harrow, Ont. Oct. 26—Three nuns at Gatineau Point, Que. Nov. 5—Five at South Conquerall, N. S. Nov. 28—Two children at Edmonton.

DISASTERS DURING 1928

During the year 1928 there were three disasters claiming heavy loss of life. The most serious was the wreck of the steamer "Callisto" off Cape Breton on April 30, when 33 lives were lost. The fire at the Hollinger mine at Timmins, Ont., Feb. 10 took the lives of 39 miners by suffocation. The loss of the steamer "Manasco" in Georgian Bay on Sept. 15 resulted in the loss of 16 lives. Over 70 people were burned to death during the year in household fires, chiefly in the country, though there were similar disasters in several city apartment houses. Two explosions claimed victims, probably in Quebec, B. C., when five were killed and another at Cote St. Michel, Montreal, when five quarrymen were blown to pieces.

SENSATIONAL CRIMES OF 1928

There were a number of murders during the year and a large increase in other crimes, the most sensational of which were robberies of banks or mail cars. On Jan. 19 a Montreal branch of the Banque Nationale, Canada's bank, was robbed of \$100,000. On April 23 a Toronto branch of the Standard bank of \$20,000, a mail car at Toronto on June 29 of \$90,000, a mail car near Toronto on Aug. 18, a Bank of Montreal branch at King O'By, Ont., of \$25,000 on Sept. 21, and a mail car near Chatham, Ont., on Oct. 2 of \$79,000. In most cases the gangs were caught and given long terms of imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS OF 1928

Among the other events of 1928 in Canada were:—Jan. 11—The Laurie home at Ardrossville, Que., donated to the Province as a museum. Jan. 28—Winnipeg held telephone conversation in London, England. Feb. 6—Hon. F. B. Kellogg, U. S. Secretary of State, visited Ottawa. Feb. 21—University of New Brunswick celebrated its centenary. March 9—First telephone talks between Halifax and London and Vancouver and London. March 22—Sixth of students at Queen's University, Kingston. (Lasted 24 hours.) April 2—Mederic Martin defeated

CHURCH ACTIVITIES OF 1928

Two archbishops and three bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada were named in 1928; Rt. Rev. G. Forbes Bishop of Joliette, was made Archbishop of Ottawa, on Jan. 31 and Rt. Rev. William Duke, of Saint John N. B., coadjutor Archbishop of Vancouver on Aug. 17. On Oct. 18, Georges Courchesne was appointed Bishop of Rimouski (consecrated May 24); on July 3, Rev. Canon Papineau, of Montreal, became Bishop of Joliette (consecrated Aug. 24); and Rev. Charles Lamarche, also of Montreal, was named Bishop of Chicoutimi on Aug. 24 (consecrated Oct. 18). The Church of England in Canada had two new bishops during the year:—Ven. G. A. Rix, archdeacon of Prince Rupert, was elected the third Bishop of Newfoundland on June 6, and was consecrated Sept. 9; while, on Sept. 27, Ven. W. A. Geddes was elected Bishop of Mackenzie River. The Rev. John Buchanan, a missionary in India, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which had early in the year been bereaved by the death of its then Moderator, Rev. W. L. Clay, of Victoria, B. C., on Feb. 2. Rev. W. T. Gunn, a former leader of the Congregational Church, was, on Sept. 5, elected Moderator of the United Church of Canada at its convention at Winnipeg, which body recognized the eligibility of women for ordination by deferring final action on the matter. Another development by the United Church was the opening on August 1st, of Emmanuel College, to replace Knox, which had been apportioned to the continuing Presbyterians. This year was a notable one in the Baptist church. On June 23 the World's Baptist Alliance met at Toronto, with delegates from all over the world and on June 28 Rev. John McNeill, of Toronto, was elected its president. A serious rift in the ranks took place by the secession of Rev. Dr. Shields and a number of churches, the full effect of which has not yet been seen. Final decision was made as to the transfer of McMaster University from Toronto to Hamilton and ground has been broken for the buildings there.

SPORTING TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

No review of 1928 would be complete without mention of the most creditable performances of Canadian athletes in Europe. On July 7 Joseph Wright, Jr., of Toronto, won the diamond sculls at Henley Regatta, the second Canadian to capture this coveted amateur trophy. Canada was represented at the Olympic games by a carefully selected contingent of young men and women who did honor to the Maple Leaf. Percy Williams, a young and hitherto unknown runner from Vancouver, B. C., was selected world champion by winning both the 100 and 200 metre races with ease, while Ethel Catherwood, of Toronto, Ont., broke the world records for the running high jump. The Canadian girls won the 400 metre relay race with ease, and in other events proved that they were a credit to Canada and to clean athletics.

Milady Beautiful... BEAUTY QUESTIONS ANSWERED... Dear Miss Leeds—(1) I have a fair face and light brown hair which is bushy and inclined to be curly. Please tell me a suitable way to dress it. It is bobbed and cut in bangs. (2) I am 18 years old 5 feet 6 inches tall and weigh 141 pounds.

Bobbed Coiffure for Oval Face... My measurements are: Bust, 31; waist, 23½; hips, 36; thigh, 17; calf, 11½; ankle, 7; shoe size, 7-B. How are my weight and measurements? I am considered tall and thin. Am I too tall to wear high heels?

Periodic Pimples... Dear Miss Leeds—(1) I have pimples on my face, but every month they disappear and then come again. What is the cause of this? How can I make them go completely? (2) I am 14 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 114 pounds. I am rather fat around the thighs. How can I reduce them? AUDREY.

Periodic Pimples... Answer—(1) Periodic pimples often occur during adolescence, with no ascertainable cause other than the general changes that are characteristic of this time of life. You will outgrow this tendency in a few years. One of the common symptoms of adolescence is the overactivity of the oil glands in the skin from which the pimples develop. All you can do is to avoid the things that aggravate the condition, such as the use of powder and rouge, lack of thoroughness in cleansing the skin, poorly balanced diet and constipation. Avoid candy between meals. Do not eat any rich pastries, fried foods, or highly seasoned, rich foods or drink tea or coffee. At bedtime wash your face with warm water and soap, rinse in clean water, prick the ripe pimples with a sterilized needle, gently press out the pus and bathe the spot in warm peroxide. When this has dried put on zinc ointment and leave it on overnight. Be very careful not to bruise the skin while expressing the pus. (2) You are four pounds below the average weight for your age and height. Unless your

London Letter... By Temple Chambers (British United Press) LONDON—By Mail. The King is ill, and if any evidence were needed to prove the affection, curiously personal, which the present occupant of the British Throne has inspired among all sorts and conditions of men and women, high and low, rich and poor, it has been provided abundantly during the past week. No doubt the courtier, the lipservant and the sycophant are among the multitude, but after allowing for these there remains an enormous mass of people whose regret is certainly honest, however inexpressible. "God Save the King" usually a mere customary and perfunctory observance, what time hats and coats are searched for and donned, has been played and sung in the theatres and other public places with a fervour which left no doubt in the mind of any listener that it was a prayer. All through the day and all through the night a constant stream of people, ranging from the well-fed and luxuriously clad occupants of a Rolls-Royce to the humblest of ill-clad and underfed wayfarers, has pressed around the Palace Gates with an anxiety to hear the latest news of the King which, whatever the cynic may say to the contrary, was patently deep and real. Among those poorer ones the other evening was "Old Kate" from whom the King has for years bought his Race Card on Derby Day. This old lady is reputed to be well over 100 years old and she will not esteem it ungalant to say that it is probably true and then some. Clad in the shawl and close thighs are more than twenty inches around you should not worry about them. Try deep knee bending exercises with knees kept well apart. Climbing and stationary running are also helpful in reducing fleshy thighs. LOIS LEEDS.

black be-stringed and bugled bonnet of our great-grandmother's days the ancient dame bethought her that she would "take a walk up to the Palace" to enquire for the patient. "Not his interest been confined to the human creation. "Charlotte," the King's Parrot, who has been with him since his naval days and apparently thinks in the terms of the battleship in which she was hatched, enquires incessantly "Where's the Captain?" and refuses to be comforted. It has been realized more clearly during the period of the King's illness than ever before, the extraordinarily exacting nature of his duties. Uneasy indeed lies the head which wears a Crown in this case, although not in the sense that the Late Mr. William Shakespeare meant it. Not to mention the incessant round of meetings, the receipt of reports of high officers of state and "persons of quality" from other countries, the signing of documents by the hundred and all the minutiae of the day by no means the least wearying circumstance, perhaps because it is the least tangible, must be the feeling that every minute of his waking life for many months to come is arranged beforehand. Probably the King knows just where he will be, and just what he will be doing at, say 11:23 on the morning of the first Monday in March 1929. Also, he knows that any failure of his part, whatever the cause, involving any alteration of that appointed hour will entail inconveniences and possibly actual financial loss in many quarters apparently too remote to be effected. It is only by rigid attention to the laws of health and conservation of energy that any man can endure such a life. The present monarch is not of robust physique, and he knows it and acts accordingly. Not once in his reign has the King fallen in any national duty—not even to keep an appointment. It has been only by the aid of the very strictest of living that he has carried on. It may have been noticed that the monarch has only on the rarest occasions does His Majesty make a night engagement. Only thus can he avoid the bad atmosphere of public dinners and other late functions. Speaking of Kings, one is reminded just now of another king and another day. The King was Charles 2, the Merry Monarch, and the time was the year 1651 when, after the Royalists met final disaster near Worcester at the hands of Cromwell, the King took refuge in the Oak of Boscombe, and ceased to be merry for many a day. The interest at the moment is that the pension which Charles 2 at the Restoration in 1660 granted to the farmer Penderell (and his family) for helping him to escape after the battle by concealing him in the oak is still paid to his descendants, who are scattered all over the world. Penderell himself lies buried in the now-a-days somewhat squalid churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and little shouting London children play about his grave. What is not so well known is that another pension was granted at the same time to one Colonel Carlos, who was with Charles in the wood and upon whose shoulders the King slept while the Ironsides, all unknown, searched the thickets below. And a certain Miss Kathleen Carless, the modern spelling of Carlos' now married, is the direct descendant, in the tenth generation, of the Carlos who stood by the King. The memory of the Royal Oak persists in England to this day in the signs of countless inns, and if it shall happen on the 25th of May that I am in my native country, where old customs do not die, I shall wear in my button-hole the emblem of the oak on Oak Apple Day. So the hated Southron is to lose the Stone of Scone, that is to say a group of thirteen fiery young Scots can by any means purloin it from beneath the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey and take it back with them to bonnie Scotland whence it came long since. These spirited Celts are tired of seeing their country

trampled and oppressed, lying bleeding under the iron heel of the Saxon (ask almost any Bank manager) so, fired by this burning sense of their country's wrongs, they have sworn to "pinch" that Stone of Destiny over which all English kings have been crowned since 1296, which is quite a long time. The gallant band of patriots have dined together to concert their plans for this deed of derring-do. Did they consume haggis and oatcakes and the water of life and other delicacies of the North? No, they dined as a little Italian restaurant in the alien district of Soho, believing no doubt that the amiable Latins who usually frequent the hostelry in question may have inspired the place with the real conspiratorial air. To get into the Abbey would be easy—the rest of the programme might not. On the whole the scheme reminds one of the remark of a foreign general, who being asked if he had a plan to get his army into England, replied that he hid many plans to that end but that he could not think of a single one for getting it out again! This Stone of Scone, or Stone of Destiny, which you will, is the stone which is built into the Coronation Chair and all the kings of this country have been crowned upon it since the coronation of Edward the First, who brought it from the Abbey of Scone and was himself enthroned above it, no doubt as a reminder to the Scots as to "where they got off." Anyhow there the stone has rested these six centuries and more and the betting is one London bobby to thirteen Scots that it will stay there. Tradition as usual has woven all sorts of yarns around the Stone. One legend is that it is the very stone which Jacob used as a pillow when he dreamed that he saw a ladder reaching up to Heaven. The question as to what a piece of Scottish sandstone was doing in a desert of Palestine might, of course, give pause to one of a critical and sceptical turn of mind. We need to know of legends.

Unique History of Canadian War Battalions... OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—A unique enrichment of Canadian literature is being contributed at present by the compilation of war histories dealing with the various individual units and formations that comprised the Canadian corps. In the ten years which have elapsed since the close of hostilities, many such volumes were issued; but within the past few months indications have been given of a greatly increased number that will probably see the light of publication some time in 1929. At the present rate of progress Canada will at no far distant date possess a complete collection devoted solely to the battalions, batteries, ambulance and other active and administrative arms which fought and served in the Great War. Apart altogether from the fact of this development of historical literature being something exclusively Canadian, those histories have a special merit in that they are for the most part written by men who themselves served with the units concerned. They are recorded by eye-witnesses, whose observations are corrected and their viewpoints adjusted by the access given them to the official narratives and all other pertinent documents within the custody of the historical section of the Department of National Defence in Ottawa. Pride in Achievements Throughout the volumes ring the just pride of the authors in the achievements of their comrades, and a desire that the record of those deeds should not perish from the earth. They are efforts to ensure that the sacrifices of the four war years shall not be forgotten. The lights and the shades of life within the Canadian corps are painted with an even brush. The

humorous episodes which illustrate the genius and initiative of the Canadian soldier in matters where astute invention was required to thwart the irksome ends of discipline are recounted side by side with the episodes of bravery which show how these same men fought and bled, and finally yielded their lives. They are the complement of the official war history of Canada, which is now being written, inasmuch as they treat in minute detail of matters upon which the official history must of necessity speak in general terms. The Histories Published About a dozen of these histories have now been published, the first to make its appearance being that of the 85th Battalion, Nova Scotia Highlanders, which was written by Lieut. Col. Joseph Hayes, in 1920. This was the pioneer effort. The latest is the story of a No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, written by R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, of Montreal. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh also wrote the histories of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, and the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment. Himself an invalid, the author of those volumes assimilated the atmosphere of his subject matter so thoroughly that the last named volume was awarded the Athanasae David prize in the province of Quebec last year. The history of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry was the work of Professor Hodder Williams, who served in that unit. Several artillery batteries have issued their story and among many other volumes in process of compilation at present are the histories of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, the 18th Battalion, Canadian Scottish, the 20th Battalion, Central Ontario Regiment, and the 38th Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment. In the writing of these records the assistance of the historical situation of the Department of National Defence is essential to accuracy. Japan is now mining more than 80,000 tons of coal a year.