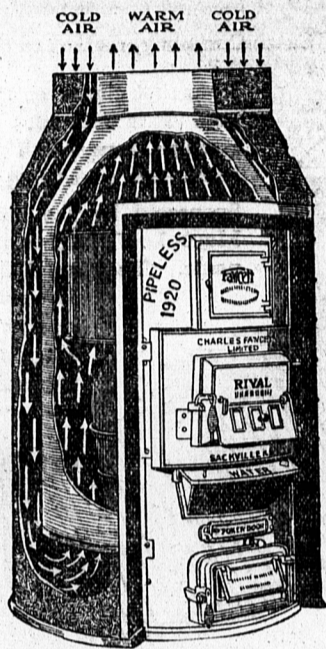


There are many Pipeless Furnaces on the market to-day but the

Fawcett "PIPELESS" IS DIFFERENT

IT IS DIFFERENT BECAUSE IT IS BUILT BY EXPERTS TO WEAR AND TO WORK AND NOT MERELY TO SELL.



Before deciding on that new Furnace for next winter be sure to get the little booklet "The How and The Why of the Pipeless Furnace". It is just a plain statement of heating facts written so that anyone can understand it, and is free for the asking.

We make wood furnaces and coal furnaces in both the pipeless and pipeless styles.

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THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN CANADA.

What is Done or What is Under Way in Each Province.

Dr. J. G. Shearer,
Social Service Council of Canada.

Canada is far behind many of the American States such as Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts in the providing of a modern, system and adequate equipment for the care of the Mental Defectives which unfortunately are all too numerous in all our Provinces as in other States and Countries.

To all Canadians it is of interest to know what is done for these victims of heredity and of society. The care of such, under the Canadian Constitution, falls to the Provinces. It is necessary, therefore, to state the conditions in each Province as to the Care of the Feeble-minded.

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene has made a standing offer to all Provincial Governments to make free a survey of the numbers, conditions and needs of the mentally abnormal and subnormal in their respective Provinces and to outline a program or plan for the adequate care and the prevention of the birth of more of their kind. In a single generation it is possible to most completely eliminate the feeble-minded. The committee has made surveys of the four Western Provinces, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Ontario Judge Hodgins made an investigation and recommended a policy. Quebec and P.E.I. conditions have not been investigated. Manitoba has led all the Provinces in this matter as in their new Child Welfare Act. Some three years ago the Government adopted the plans recommended by the Mental Hygiene Committee, enacted the necessary enabling legislation, and proceeded to put it into effect. It includes the establishment of an industrial farm institution, of a Psychopathic wing or ward in the General Hospital of Winnipeg for study and treatment and under the new Child Welfare law provision is made for the appointment of a medical officer trained in Psychiatry to examine and report on the mental condition of all children who are the wards of the Province, e.g. neglected, dependent, delinquent defective, immigrant or those born out of wedlock, and for the appointment of a Board of Selection to determine what shall be done with all mentally defective children. The necessary specialized care and training are to be provided as required. In the larger centres special classes are provided and taught by specially trained teachers. All persons accused of any offense before the courts are subject to mental examination and if found defective become wards of the Child Welfare Department.

Parents of mentally deficient children can place them for training in the institutions of the Province. Thus fairly adequate machinery is provided for the discovery, sifting out, special training and, when necessary, custodial care of Manitoba's mental defectives.

Saskatchewan has established a large institution at Weyburn for the care of these defectives. As yet, however, there is no adequate legal authority and administrative machinery for discovering and sifting out of those requiring care. This is true also of Alberta, whose Government is building at Edmonton, its first home for the care of Defective Children. British Columbia has two homes, one for boys and one for girls. But as yet no complete system has been adopted providing for the care and training of all classes of the mentally deficient. Such, however, is in contemplation. Ontario has for many years made certain provision for the care of idiots and imbeciles at the Orillia Hospital, where also a number of feeble-minded above the imbecile grade are cared for. Here, however, inadequate provision is made for classification, for specialized training, and for industrial occupations.

Ontario, moreover, has no machinery as yet for the discovery sifting out, and examination of the large numbers of feeble-minded of both sexes and all ages. In the larger cities of Ontario and the Western Provinces considerable provision is made for specialized education of children of school age in special classes under trained teachers. In this Vancouver has led all Canadian Cities and has some two dozen classes and a special supervisor of this department of the work of the schools. Quebec, New Brunswick and P.E.I. have as yet made no provision for the care of their feeble-minded, excepting that, some of the worst of them are in the hospitals for the insane where of course they cannot be given the training or industrial employment that they ought to have.

In Nova Scotia what little care has in the past been bestowed has been given in the various county poor-houses, where harmless insane, mental defectives, aged poor and even some children have all been housed in the same institution without training, without proper occupation, without adequate medical treatment, and without classification.

This deplorable condition has become public through the survey of the Mental Hygiene Committee, and as a result the Legislature has authorized the Government to establish and equip an industrial farm for the care of the feeble-minded, and another for the care of prisoners.

There is no more crying need in the way of social reform in Canada than in this matter of the discovery, training and care of the victims of mental defect. When we recall that half of all crime, two-thirds of all prostitution, and two-thirds of all general disease is

An Old Friend

Nothing is more natural for the woman who bakes her own bread than to compare Royal Yeast Cakes to an old friend that has been tried and tested under many and varying conditions. They both respond to the demands made upon them in such a way that she knows they can always be relied upon. Royal Yeast Cakes have been the Standard Yeast of Canada for over 50 years and have never failed to meet the most exacting requirements.

Good home made bread is the finest food on earth. Statistics show that bread eating countries produce the sturdiest races of people. Bread is the one food which perfectly combines in itself all the elements which give strength to the body.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

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Royal Yeast Cakes are packed in individual air tight wax paper wrappers, thus protecting them from all forms of contamination.



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JUST BECOME A WIDOW & BEFORE SHE INHERITS

HAMILTON, Sept. 28.—Under a will filed for probate today, William Henderson leaves an estate of \$15,546 to Mrs. Samuel Shaw. But she cannot touch a cent of it until she becomes a widow. If she dies before her husband, the husband will not benefit, as the state will then go to her children.

FINDS IT HARD TO COLLECT

Lending money to kings is an experience which Mrs. Roberta Menges, Corwin Hill Tearle, formerly of Brooklyn, but lately of Paris, declares is exciting, but not altogether profitable. She arrived in New York from Paris bent on visiting the American State Department to seek aid in collecting \$5,000,000 francs, which she says, loaned Prince William of Wied,

who occupied the throne of Albania for seven months before the war.—Minneapolis Journal.

When the band played "How Dry I Am" at the league ball park at Portland, Ore., three Japanese fans stood in their box with hats raised, thinking it the national anthem.

THEY GUESSED IT

Saskatchewan has established a large institution at Weyburn for the care of these defectives. As yet, however, there is no adequate legal authority and administrative machinery for discovering and sifting out of those requiring care.

ASLEEP

The Woman at service could not resist the temptation of watching a man on the opposite side of the church who had fallen asleep during the middle of the sermon. He did not snore or

create any disturbance, and he looked so comfortable and peaceful that his neighbors smiled at each other indulgently and did not rouse him. The Woman speculated a little on him and when he would wake up, when she had worked it out to her own satisfaction she again bestowed her attention on the sermon, still keeping half an eye on the man asleep. At the close of the sermon, when the congregation knelt, the

man evidently sensed the stir around him as that of the audience departing. He stood up quickly, grabbed his hat and overcoat and started to make his exit. Then he did wake up.—Chicago Journal.



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In connection with the name WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED, on a package of cocoa or chocolate the figure of "La Belle Chocolatiere" stands for "quality, high grade, purity."

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To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmaturing coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.