

### Beauty Hint for Women

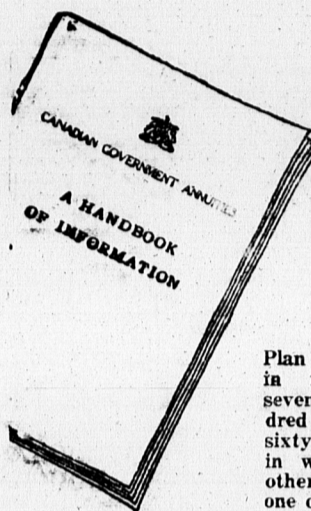
For clear skin and bright eyes

When food is only imperfectly digested, it gives rise to fermentation, clogs the bowels, and renders the blood impure. This results in dull eyes, muddy skin, blotches, pimples and other disfiguring marks. Beecham's Pills act immediately on the stomach, liver and bowels; regulate them and keep them in a vigorous condition. They are mild, harmless and dependable. They are compounded of remedies of vegetable origin having great medicinal value.

## Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes

### How You May Secure an Independent Income



Plan to enjoy your later years in independence. Ninety-seven out of every one hundred people at the age of sixty-five years are dependent, in whole or in part, upon others for support. Don't be one of the ninety-seven.

You may provide yourself on very easy terms with a Canadian Government Annuity.

These Annuities may be of any value from \$50 to \$5,000 a year. You may begin purchase at any age, but the earlier you begin, the smaller the payments.

For instance, a man who at the age of thirty years commences paying at the rate of only sixteen cents a day, and continues these small payments up to the age of sixty-five years, will then be entitled to receive an income of Five Hundred Dollars a year, to last as long as life, even though that passes the century mark.

There are Plans of Purchase by which you may protect the interests of your wife or dependants. In any event, if you die before reaching the age when the Annuity begins, your heirs will receive all that you have paid in, together with 4% compound interest. No medical examination is required.

For full information, fill out this coupon and address it as directed. No postage necessary, as it is Canadian Government business.

Mail this Coupon—No Postage Needed

Form for requesting a 'Handbook of Information' and full particulars regarding Canadian Government Annuities. Includes fields for name, address, and age.

Issued by: Department of Labour, Annuities Branch, Ottawa

# ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

- Colds
- Headache
- Rheumatism
- Toothache
- Neuralgia
- Neuritis
- Eurache
- Lumbago
- Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoclinic Acidester of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

### Wembley the Rising City of Concrete

EMPIRE EXHIBITION PROGRESS

(From our Special Correspondent.)

If the life of London came to an absolute stop today, one wonders what the New Zealander who visited the deserted city five hundred years hence would think of present conditions as he would then set out to reconstruct them.

The state of the leading streets would probably lead him to believe that his history books were inaccurately informed when they stated that in the Great War trench warfare did not reach this country. The ruins of Regent street, arising anew from their ashes, would convince him that London had at some time been heavily bombed, either from the air or from across the Channel. Such surmises would be easy, though inaccurate. But what would he make of Wembley and of the site of the British Empire Exhibition, which is to be opened next spring if he saw it exactly as it stands at the moment? It is difficult to say. On one hand he would see, in its completed state, the greatest sports arena in the world. Gazing down from its terraces he would see the beginnings of stately buildings, cheek by jowl with wooden sheds, and vast stretches of steel and concrete intermingled with trees which have been spared from the axe. Possibly he might decide to dismiss the whole thing as an attempt to construct the eighth wonder of the world—after considering how the modern City of Concrete might have compared with the hanging gardens of Babylon.

Only those who live within hail of Wembley—and those of the hundreds of thousands of spectators who went to the Cup Final and had enough breath left in their bodies to take stock of the surround-ings of the Stadium—realize that, silently and steadily, there is growing up a great new city which is bound to rank as one of the world's show places and to which pilgrims from every part of the Empire will be flocking in the next twelve months. The controversies that have raged as to the management of the Exhibition—now it is to be hoped things of the past—have tended to obscure the fact that, amid all the hubbub, work has been going on all the time, and that this vast city of concrete is taking shape in a way that must every day make its designers proud of the great imaginative piece of work to which they have set their hands.

#### Imperial Palaces.

For Wembley is not an exhibition of the kind to which we have grown accustomed in the past. It is something much more. It is an attempt to bring the whole of the British Empire under the microscope. It is a symbol of the extent, the fertility, the possibilities of the Empire. It is an Imperial concern. To ensure its success is an Imperial debt of honor which all must help to pay. The first impression of the exhibition as one sees it today must inevitably be that the task is so gigantic that confusion and bewilderment are caused. One sees one building practically complete, another scarcely started; a lake being excavated, and a bridge being built over the water that is not there. Some trees are being felled; others are being carefully protected from injury. Roads, are being made; what seems to be a coal pit is being excavated; but as one watches one comes to realize that these are but component parts of one definite plan. The world's big jigsaw puzzle is gradually being shifted into position, and every operation, which at the moment appears to be absolutely isolated, really goes towards the completion of one part of the puzzle, which will presently be put together. It is a labor of Hercules, but it is a labor with a definite objective in sight.

Already the visitor can see something of the impressiveness of the two great halls, the Palace of Engineering and the Palace of Industry, which stand on either side of the central avenue. The actual buildings, of concrete and steel, like the rest of the Exhibition, are practically complete. The Palace of Engineering, with its gross area of just under half a million square feet and its net area of exhibits of 325,000 square feet, is probably the largest concrete building in the world. One might despair of its ever being filled with exhibits were it not for the fact that most of the available space has already been allocated and that the different sections of the engineering industry are competing with each other to make the most attractive display. The small boy who wants to see all the wheels go round will be able to spend the whole of next summer in the Hall of Engineering—and even then his wish may have to remain ungratified. Already railway lines are being laid between the various aisles. Before these are covered up and hidden from view they will have been used for bringing direct to the Hall exhibits from all parts of the country. The Palace of Industry, which is not quite so large—covering only eight acres—is in a more forward state than its bigger brother, and it is possible to guess what imposing displays can be made by the industries, which are to arrange their own exhibits. The cotton industry, for instance, proposes to erect a mill, in which the visitor can see the whole process of cotton manufacture from beginning to end. The broad arrangement of the building by which it is to be divided into a number of smaller halls, each devoted to a particular industry, already promises to be very effective.

From the fact that they are in so forward a state, the Palace of Industry and the Palace of Engineering naturally command most attention at the moment, but already one is able to realize that the buildings to be erected by the Dominions and the Crown Colonies

will be no less impressive. The site of the Australian building, by itself as big as Olympia, has been cleared, the foundation stone has been laid, and the levelling process is nearly completed. A whole army of workmen are busy with the Canadian Pavilion on the opposite side of the central avenue, and such good progress has been made with the Indian section that much of the steel-work is already in position. India, obviously, is destined to add its own particular note of beauty to the general scheme of the exhibition. South Africa, New Zealand, Malaya—wherever one turns at Wembley one sees signs of Imperial activity. The Exhibition will indeed put a girder round the earth, but he will be a confirmed optimist who hopes to see anything of this modern Puck's tour in forty minutes.

The imposing entrance to the Exhibition, with the colonnade of shops which debouches from it, is almost ready. It is of concrete, like everything else—for Wembley is a triumph for concrete. Works in the amusement park is well under way for the Exhibition, though it is a great Imperial object-lesson, must have a lighter side to which the visitor can turn after tramping through the miles and miles of this modern maze. In every direction the work of preparation goes on with orderly precision. One cannot fail to be impressed with the enthusiasm—and, in most cases, the youth—of those who are evolving the Exhibition. Their desires is that which has already been expressed by the President the Prince of Wales, "to unite to make the Exhibition a success worthy of our race". They have a heavy task before them, but they are not likely to fail, for they are working for the British Empire—and when the results are seen the Empire will be grateful.

#### A SYMBOL OF EMPIRE

It is now nearly 20 years since the PRINCE OF WALES, on the eve of his repatriate for India, commended the fortunes of the British Empire Exhibition to the good offices of the City Fathers and the people of this country, and through them to the manufacturers and merchants of the whole Commonwealth of British Nations. In response to his appeal, the guarantee fund was already promised when the DUKE OF YORK cut the first turf at Wembley Park in January, 1922, and it seems now to be assured that by next April the preparations for the opening ceremony will be complete. In the month of August, April still seems a long way off. But it is no less certain that every hour and every ounce of the available time and energy will be needed if the exhibits as well as the buildings and grounds are to be ready by then. From the article published in another column our readers will be able to form some idea of the magnitude of the conception which the Exhibition embodies. This great new city, which is bound, our Special Correspondent thinks, to rank as one of the wonders of the world, is taking shape in a way that must every day make its designers proud of the great imaginative piece of work to which they have set their hands. He finds in it something much more than the kind of exhibition to which the public has grown accustomed in the past. It is an Imperial concern, a symbol of the extent, the fertility, the possibilities of the great Empire that the human race has ever seen. To-day so gigantic a task, it seems as though the thousands of men who are engaged in what he calls the world's biggest jigsaw puzzle must inevitably end in confusion. But the troubles at the management, now, it is hoped, finally settled, have apparently not delayed its progress. In every direction the work of preparation goes on with orderly precision, and all engaged in it are uniting to carry out the wish expressed by the PRINCE OF WALES that the Exhibition should prove a success worthy of our race.

The Exhibition grounds cover an area of 216 acres. The Palace of Engineering, more than six times as large as Trafalgar-square, and the eight-acre Palace of Industry, would take up between them most of the ground from the Haymarket to Charing Cross Hospital, and from Trafalgar-square to the Alhambra. The other buildings to be erected by the Oversea Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and India, of which the Australian Pavilion, for one, is to be as large as Olympia, will be no less stately and impressive. Everything has been planned on a big scale by men with big ideas. At the same time, they have not been guilty of aiming at mere size in a vulgar spirit of emulation and display. They have builded, or are building, spaciouly, because the Empire, with its area of over thirteen million square miles, twice as large as Canada and Australia put together, and 150 times the size of Great Britain, is a spacious place. The representative products of its population of 450 millions are not to be housed meanly or in a narrow compass, and the buildings themselves—in size, solidity, and appearance—must be the first evidence of how a nation of Empire-builders can build in steel and concrete. Big as they are, the Palace of Engineering and Industry, now practically completed, will be none too large for the exhibition of the Home Country, and already almost the whole of the available space has been applied for and allotted.

To take stock of the great mass of British assets in people, raw materials, and manufactured goods; to find fresh markets and fresh sources of the materials of industry; to facilitate the investment of men and money in

### Women Pioneers For Public Health In N. Ontario

THREE NOTABLE WOMEN ON 5,000 MILE AUTO TOUR CARRY GOSPEL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE INTO REMOTE PARTS OF NORTH ONTARIO.

(Written for The Canadian Press By Anne Perry)

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—After motoring nearly 3,000 miles through outlying parts of Northern Ontario, addressing twenty-two audiences and many thousands of people in summer resorts, towns, hamlets, pioneer settlements and agricultural districts, three intrepid women workers for the cause of social hygiene have just returned to Toronto from a five weeks unique journey, during which they conducted an intensive and highly successful campaign for better standards of private and public health.

The women pioneers were Mrs. Edna Pankhurst, one-time suffrage leader in Great Britain; Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, prominent war worker and clubwoman of Ottawa, and Miss Estelle Hewson, Ontario Secretary of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, which was sponsor for the trip. Travelling alone, with Miss Hewson at the wheel and in charge of arrangements, these three apostles of child welfare, racial improvement and the highest standards of public health brought to the remote parts they visited what was in many instances an absolutely new message of social regeneration. It was given to rich and poor alike and there was no mingling of words of trifling with facts. Audiences included town crowds in the more southerly centres, fashionable, cultured gatherings in the big summer hotels, French-Canadian fishermen in the mill towns in the Parry Sound district, scattered groups of pioneering settlers on the north shore of Lake Superior and farmers on Manitoulin Island. Getting across to the latter place meant squeezing a suffering sedan into a ferry unaccustomed to motor cars or women gossplers, but the thing was done and nearly a week was spent among the habitants of the big island, where meetings were addressed daily.

Over five thousand people throughout a widely scattered region heard, it is estimated, the subject of social hygiene discussed frankly by Mrs. Pankhurst and her companions, who unwearied by the wear and tear of almost continuous travelling, faced interested and often wondering audiences almost every evening. In the town halls, the schools, the churches numbers of these in the newest towns being Union Church at the hotels, in fact, anywhere that room could be had or a crowd gathered, they delivered their message and distributed literature. At Sault Ste. Marie an audience of 800 filled the auditorium of the Technical School, while across the river the American "So" greeted the Canadian visitors with an attendance of over 500. This was the only time during the trip that any point outside Ontario was reached, though many interested American tourists in the summer hotels and colonies of Muskoka turned out to the meetings. At one well-known hotel the proprietor had reserved choice quarters for the social hygiene missionaries, entertained them as guests and saw that their highly successful meeting was well advertised in advance.

Contrary to all expectations the summer months in the Muskoka resorts, among whom were many notable persons for many parts of the continent, displayed unusual interest in the Pankhurst party and its message, deserted their bridge tables and hallrooms to attend their meetings and exhibited both personal and practical sympathy with the objectives of the mission. Less illustrious gatherings in small towns or settlements along the route were not less responsive and thoroughly good. Hygiene gossplers felt that the main object of the tour had been accom-

plished. This was, to bring to the people of the remote parts of Northern Ontario a clearer realization of the menace of venereal diseases as a race destroyer; the urgent need for open-eyed, uncompromising, common sense and courageous dealing with a social plague which thrives on secrecy in all communities big or small; and to outline the necessity for the better education of old and young alike in the way to attain not only personal but community health. Results of this efficiently conducted tour include the formation of three new social hygiene committees to link with the national body, the arousing of interested action of groups of prominent citizens in almost every locality touched and the offer of cooperative individual effort from magistrates, ministers, judges, doctors, health officers, large employers, business men, clubwomen and mothers of growing families. Defining social hygiene propaganda as "the great crusade of the twentieth century and part of the greatest reform movement of all time," Mrs. Pankhurst on all occasions and to all audiences based her appeal for good hearing and hearty help on the slogan, "Every child in Canada ought to be assured of its three-fold birthright of physical, mental and moral health." People who came to see a bellicent militant leader typifying rebellious womanhood, remained to hear a softly spoken, gentle lady with a forceful mes-

**ATLANTIC UNSHRINKABLE**

**THE UNDERWEAR THAT OVERWEARS**

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR, Limited, Moncton, N.B.

Great credit is due to Estelle Hewson, Ontario Secretary of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, who acted as chairman and general manager of the tour. Miss Hewson's management of the car and the tour was equally efficient. In the three thousand miles covered by the party only one delay caused by car trouble and a from a trifling task on the but the message and its spread were marching on despite hindrances and over all obstacles such as rocky trails, narrow roads and unknown territory gossplers in many cases that local practitioners and officers were warmly grateful for a public exposition by the speakers of conditions which they had to deal every day. Disease they have to deal without the support which they give or any clear understanding by the public of the ramifications of venereal disease in all communities. In a few however, the old animosity of judged medical men was countered and resentment at intrusion of lay performers what used to be exclusive territory. One of the great features of the trip lay in the fact that it was in practically every instance, it existed, and in line up who held it to do battle with old, common enemy. The aid was greatly helped by the assistance of various clubs at points on the tour. The Provincial Board of Health

**SMOKE OLD CHUM TOBACCO**