

A GROWING MATERIAL ABUNDANCE



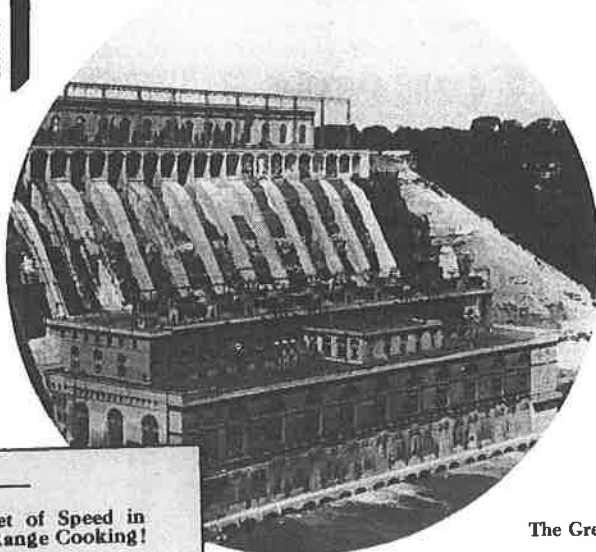
"With another 350 000 families installing electricity for the first time in the 1920s, seven of every ten homes in Canada had electric power by 1930."

A. B. Hodgkiss, *Decline & Revival*, p. 312

Electrical Gifts, 1929

Dishwasher	\$145.00
Egg Cooker	3.00
Hair Dryer	11.50
Ironing Machine	135.50
Refrigerator	150.00
Table 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 to 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
 Detroit, Canada

**Beach
Electric
Ranges**



Quickest Heat at Less Cost

Maclean's Magazine, Oct. 15, 1925



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.

Now you are 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

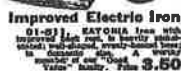
The Greater Canada of Tomorrow

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

Northern Electric, 1928

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.

[illegible]

MADEN according to the best washing principles, the "W" 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 droopery 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 Wamher that is high-grade in every detail—at thorough practical and safe and easy to use.

Tub is made of painted hard rolled copper, lined inside. It has a capacity of about 100 lbs. Metal parts are drawn and no square corners are left to catch and hold dirt. You can wipe out inside of tub as clean as you wish at any time. The frame is constructed inside the tub having a heavy, drawn steel corner. All machinery is contained in one solid cast-iron column, and there is not a wheel

13-500 Electric Washer, described above.

Price
(See note under illustration regarding Motor economy rating)




**Coal
Annex**
1750



01-628. (Lamp-
bright lamp, a
green) lamp, the
lens is painted and
very old and very
worn. The lamp is
painted. While the
to be, to disperse
the entire, just
through. 10.95
showing just
with a small
shell. The under
will be 10.95



**IMPERIAL PITCHER-SPOUT,
OPEN BASE CISTERN PUMP**
For Walls 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.

pump is made of highest grade cast-iron.

441L-706. 3-Inch Cistern Pump, for 1½-Inch Pipes. Pump only. Weight 25 lbs. **2.85**
Price.....

441L-707. 3½-Inch Cistern Pump, for 1½-Inch Pipes. Pump only. Weight 30 lbs. **3.45**
Price.....

441L-708. 4-Inch Cistern Pump, for 1½-Inch Pipes. Pump only. Weight 35 lbs. **4.25**
Price.....

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 workman 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 line.

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

Try bicycle values 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 own 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 #1 Brake—the Canyon Road side arm—is included in charge.

C.C.M. Bicycle

PERFECT—MASSEY—RED BIKES
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 longs 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

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

Everywoman's World, March, 1920

TO BUY

Influenza . The Unseen Passenger in Your Car



**PENMANS
95**

Is a fine light-weight garment famous both for its remark-
able wearing qualities and
health protection. Made of
fine selected yarns that in-
crease softness, minimize
shrinkage and insure excep-
tional durability.

Write for free set of Pen-
man's underwear—on irrevaluable
and its health and robust
physical health, now.

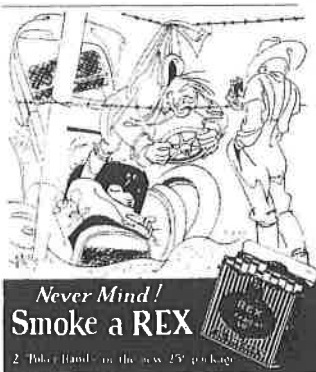
MANY a long winter illness
starts from a seemingly
harmless motor drive. Drafts
swish through the car. Your
body becomes cold and shivery.
Result: Influenza—or worse!

Guard against winter driving
ills. Guard against them by wearing
Penmans 95—Canada's famous health
underwear. Penmans 95 gives maxi-
mum 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.

**Penman's
HEALTH
UNDERWEAR**

Halifax Herald, Oct. 24, 1929



**Never Mind!
Smoke a REX**

2 Take Hand - in the new 25 pack

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 lathering, copious lather
of Lifebuoy thoroughly cleanses the pores and
leaves them disinfected and sweet.



The mild Lifebuoy odour quickly
vanishes after use. All traces
tell Lifebuoy.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

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 sym-
pathy 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 encourage-
ment to the millions of readers who make up
its vast audience.



Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 5, 1927



**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 nour-
for a keen mind and an en-
hard-working body. Right food
mean a great deal to you, too. Par-
ticularly Grape-Nuts. It's
delightfully appetizing and
essential elements of nutrition.



Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 9, 1927



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

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"> 1. Canada's drink bill. 2. Drink-caused idleness. 3. Misdirected labour. 4. Drink-caused mortality. 5. The waste of grain. 6. Charitable outlay caused by drinking. 7. Crime and drunkenness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The liquor revenue. <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



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.

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, 1920

Reprinted from O.S.S.F.T. Bulletin (now Forum)

A CHILD GROWING UP...



Children walking to school in High Park, Toronto, 1929



15-147. Toy Drum with a
good tone, sheepskin and fibrous
heads, 8 inches in diameter.
Brightly lithographed with Cana-
dian emblem. Complete with
two drum sticks. **49c**



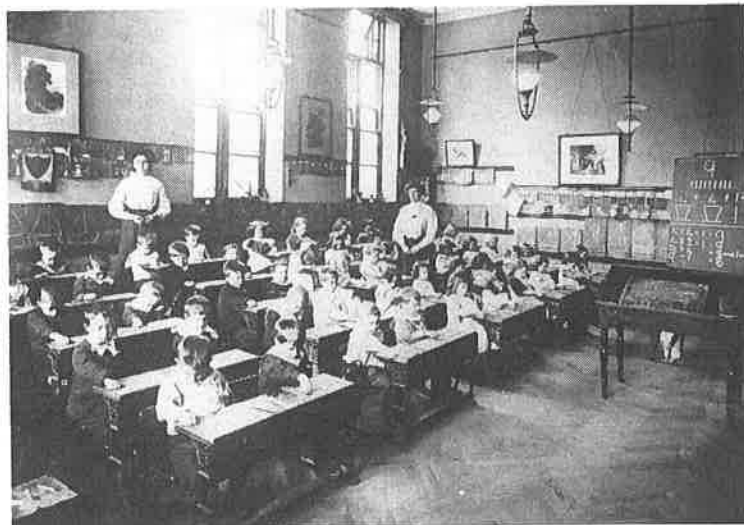
18-117. I'm a Walker. A brightly lithographed cardboard doll, 12 in. long, supplied with 12-in. wood handle. Can really walk. **25c**
A splendid push toy. Price

GIRLS

Height
83-170

19-209. Toy Dresser in which to keep doll's clothes. Made of wood, well made and finished, 4 drawers and oblong mirror, size 4 x 2, height to top of mirror 4 1/2 ins. **85c**

SCHOOL DAYS



Elementary school classroom

GEOGRAPHY TEST

1. 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.
 2. (a) State which of the following are exports and which are imports of Canada: cheese, apples, salmon, rubber, raw cotton, oranges, nickel, raisins.
(b) Name one country from which we obtain each of the following imports: hard coal, rice, linens, tea, coffee, sugar, woollens, bananas.
 3. (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 Paper*

Examination Papers
Ministry of Education



OTHER SOLDIERS DIED FIGHTING THE IROQUOIS. ONE GRANDSON—GÉLORD 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

EDUCATION	1911	1916	1921	1924	1925	1926	1927
Enrolment	1 356 679	1 622 351	1 899 643	2 013 158	2 034 080	2 063 490	2 076 284
Average daily attendance	670 801	1 140 763	1 335 454	1 506 698	1 524 085	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	\$57 362 334	\$112 976 543	\$119 484 033	\$121 034 334	\$122 701 259	\$125 876 375

MECCANO

BOYS' TOYS

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

18-129. The New Meccano 124 3-Color Black, bigger and better than before, contains 124 pieces and 124 quarters as each coin is inserted, and at all times registers the correct amount contained in it. Operates automatically when 10 dollars is registered. Made of cast steel, black enamel. Price..... 2.75

18-127. Cast Iron Stove, for cooking dolly's meals. Size of body of stove, 14 1/2 x 14 1/2 ins.; bright finish, hinged door. Four removable lids, stove pipe, lid lifter, fry pan and sauce-pan. Price..... 69c

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

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

18-210. Extension Watch with carrying case. Black watch, gilt case. Each set in box. Price..... 29c

TOYS

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."

HISTORY TEST

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

OR

- (a) 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.
- (b) By whom are the members of the Senate appointed?
- (c) 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

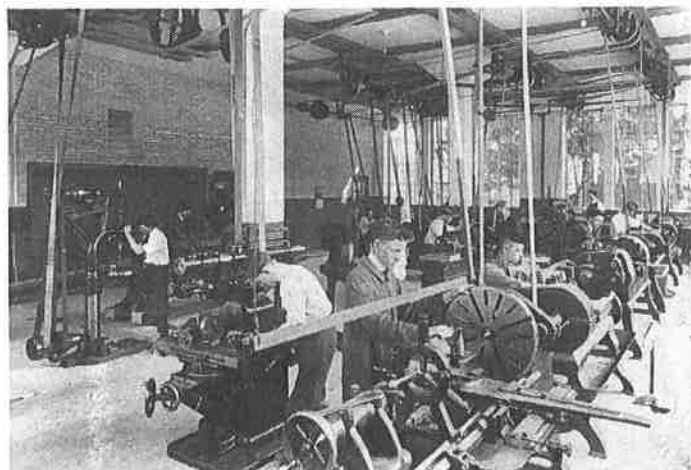
1. Write the following sentences, selecting from the brackets the proper word in each case; give reasons for your choice:—
 - (a) I saw the man (who, whom) you met last evening.
 - (b) (Was, Were) either of the men here?
 - (c) He has (less, fewer) friends each year.
 - (d) The number of automobile accidents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

Examination Papers,
Ontario Ministry of Education

ARITHMETIC TEST

1. 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?
2. A man built a house valued at \$5 000. He insured it for one year for 75% of its value at 60 cents per hundred dollars. He paid taxes at 30 mills on the dollar on 80% of its value. How much did he pay for both insurance and taxes?

Examination Papers,
Ontario Ministry of Education



Boys' Technical School

THE FAMILY



Picnicking at Little Arm, Saskatchewan, 1920

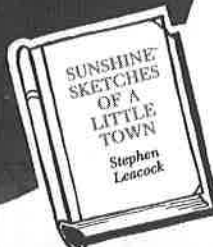
Father was still the head of the household. Although many more women held jobs in the 1920s than ever before, the man was still the major wage-earner. The father drove the family car (1 out of every 2 Canadian families had a car by 1928), and organized the increasing number of family vacations. It was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



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





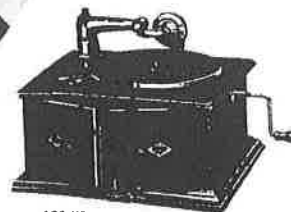
CANADA'S POPULATION								
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Prince Edward Island	58 615	88 400	88 020	87 700	87 300	87 000	86 700	86 400
Nova Scotia	523 537	527 100	530 000	533 600	536 900	540 800	544 000	547 000
New Brunswick	387 676	391 700	395 500	398 400	401 200	404 000	411 000	415 000
Quebec	2 361 199	2 400 000	2 439 000	2 480 000	2 520 000	2 561 000	2 604 000	2 647 000
Ontario	2 933 662	2 970 000	3 019 000	3 062 000	3 103 000	3 145 600	3 187 000	3 229 000
Manitoba	101 118	115 600	121 020	126 800	132 400	139 500	147 000	155 000
Saskatchewan	757 510	770 000	783 700	796 800	809 900	823 700	838 000	851 000
Alberta	588 454	592 000	595 800	599 800	603 200	606 800	610 000	613 000
British Columbia	522 582	535 000	544 000	553 000	560 500	568 400	575 000	581 000
Yukon	4 157	3 800	3 600	3 550	3 500	3 450	3 400	3 340
Northwest Territories	7 986	8 150	8 020	8 400	8 600	8 850	9 050	9 200
Canada	8 789 483	8 908 550	8 968 240	9 150 540	9 268 700	9 389 693	9 519 228	9 616 000

Canada Year Book, 1928

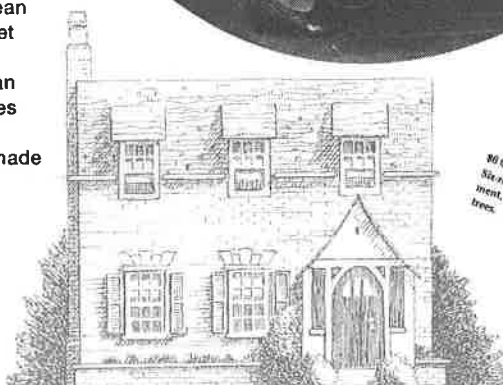
The most dramatic change was in the role of the mother. It was an easier task in the 1920s to organize the home because the cluttered Victorian style at the turn of the century had given way to simpler and more compact designs. The widespread use of electricity revolutionized home appliances and reduced 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

^ano metric equivalent

\$32.50



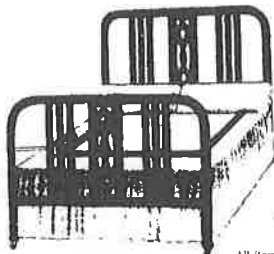
80,000
Six room solid brick, complete basement, Side drive, fine lots with fruit trees.

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.

\$7,500
Large living room with fireplace, dining room with beamed ceiling, kitchen with built-in cabinets, four large bedrooms, 3 piece bathroom—hot water heated.



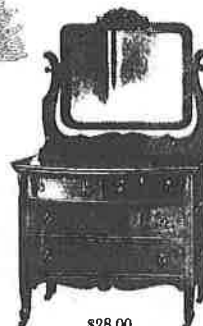
\$35.50



\$16.50



\$42.25



\$28.00

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

All items were taken from *Eaton's Catalogues, 1925-1927*.

"EVERY WOMAN SHOULD

FEW OPENINGS FOR GIRLS

In blacuit and candy departments.
8-HOUR DAY.
WAGES FOR BEGINNERS \$3.00
PER WEEK
APPLY McORMICK MPA CO.
P22th

London Free Press, May 28, 1919

CANADA'S SUMMER GIRL

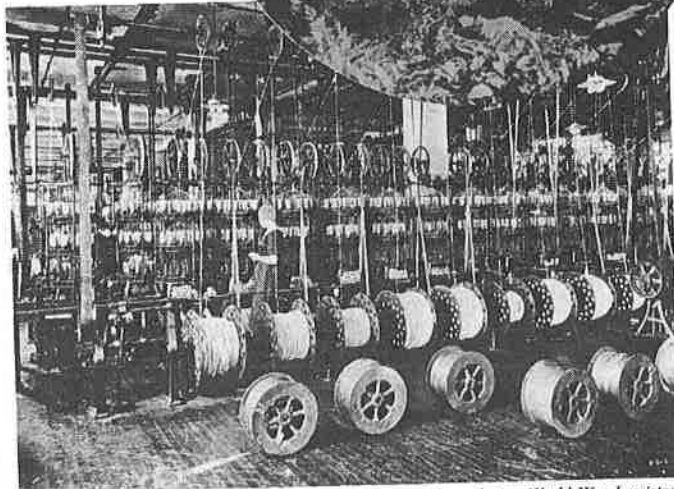
GOES TO
MUSKOKA
LA BAIE DE CHALEUR
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ST. JOHN RIVER VALLEY
NOVA SCOTIA - BY -
THE SEA



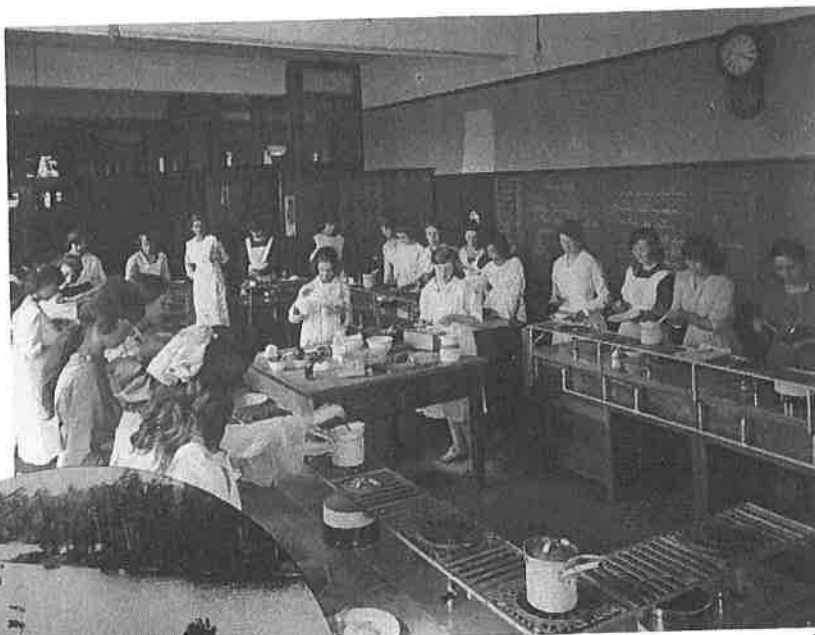
Canadian National

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

Preparing lunch,
Butterfly Lake, Muskoka



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.



Girls' Technical School

Employers 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			1926	1927
	Male	Female	Total		
Pulp and paper	264	86	350	3	Na.
Food and kindred	16,800	813	17,613	1,905	2,811
Textile mill and mill	5,124	125	5,249	970	823
Shoe and leather goods	1,092	711	1,803	1,107	2,548
Central electric utilities	4,099	-	4,099	1,423	365
Sawmills	42,271	84	42,355	936	100
Alumina	8,236	201	8,437	1,333	305
Rubber and shoe	4,831	215	5,046	1,032	254
Other goods, including footwear	9,651	2,714	12,365	862	265
Electrical apparatus and supplies	9,028	2,865	11,893	1,001	291
Non-ferrous metal working	6,094	26	6,120	1,402	343
Cotton yarn and cloth	11,293	9,261	20,554	302	232
Railway rolling stock	10,936	45	10,981	1,100	217
Casting and forging	10,516	752	11,268	1,134	291
Chemical and allied products	11,740	1,782	13,522	1,000	244
Petroleum refining	3,111	26	3,137	1,419	309
Printing and publishing	2,492	1,309	3,801	1,305	299
Sugar refineries	2,253	112	2,365	1,157	245
Clothing, women's factory	1,757	10,152	11,909	860	265
Cigar and tobacco	1,773	1,227	3,000	858	273
History, knit goods and gloves	4,874	11,255	16,129	710	381
Household, confectionery and chewing gum	4,133	5,500	9,633	710	279
Breweries	1,703	44	1,747	1,199	261
Flouring mills, sack and shoe factories	10,127	95	10,222	1,417	282
Leads and shoes, leather	8,562	5,579	14,141	865	297
Rolling products, pig iron, steel products, etc.	6,894	3	6,897	1,202	248
Machinery	7,711	226	7,937	1,100	301
Sheet metal products	6,299	781	7,080	1,100	246
Clothing, men's factory	1,701	5,553	7,254	1,100	349
Agricultural implements	8,398	65	8,463	1,174	243
Printing and bookbinding	6,772	2,376	9,148	1,136	295
Furniture and upholstery	6,536	125	6,661	967	284
Lumber, sawmills	1,678	102	1,780	983	297
Fish curing and packing	6,748	6,110	12,858	260	66
Arms, alkalies, soda and transportation goods	1,770	9	1,779	1,366	314
Flourishing goods, men's	1,101	7,022	8,123	877	299
Coffee and spices	618	429	1,047	1,100	268
Dairies	916	227	1,143	977	284
Paper and varnishes	1,538	222	1,760	977	284
Hardware and tools	1,910	879	2,789	976	288
Brew and copper products	1,001	774	1,775	1,100	288
Total, forty leading industries	124,391	82,470	206,861	1,000	335
Grand Total all industries	413,654	119,810	533,464	1,000	335

Canada Year Book

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.

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

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 Votes
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.

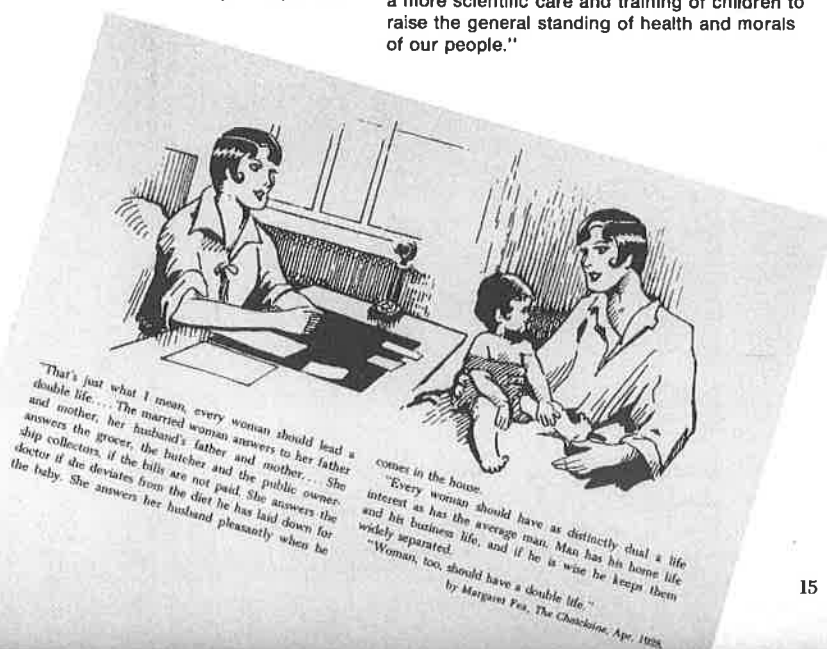
The first is, that it was made abundantly clear throughout all the proceedings that our women are, at last, attaining some measure of political consciousness, with a corresponding desire to use their political power as adequately as possible.

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 Chateleine, June, 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."





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



Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 8, 1927.

AFTER WORK: ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE



Mary Pickford plays Little Annie Rooney.

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.

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



A couple dancing the Charleston

- 1920: 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 Robin' 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



Sleighing, 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 tree harvest suppers.

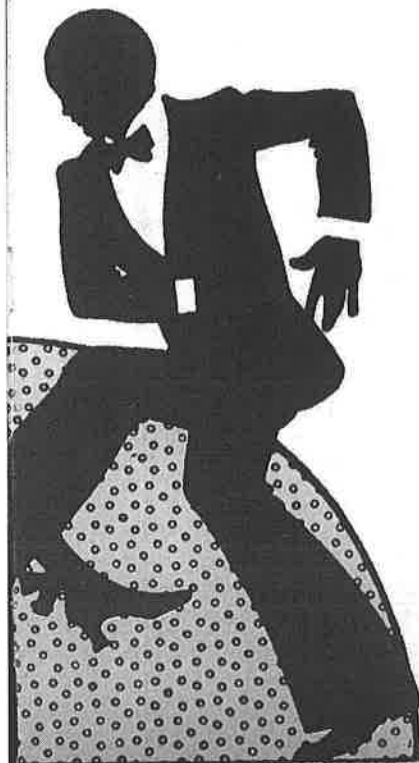
In the winter months, a young people's group often put on a play and a box lunch social. The play was rehearsed in homes on cold winter evenings; a box lunch was put together and decorated by each girl, to be bid upon by her favorite young man. Occasionally some smart alec might bid against her steady 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

The 1928 Olympic 400 metre team: Jane Bell, Myrtle Cook, Ethel Smith, and Bobbie Rosenfeld

1928 Olympics at Amsterdam

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



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



The Edmonton Grads

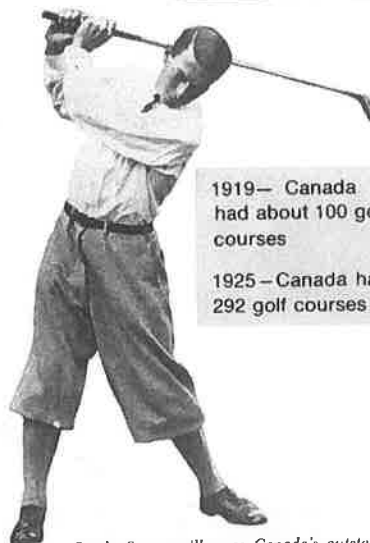
Edmonton Grads' Record

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

They were called "the greatest team that ever stepped out on a basketball floor"



Ethel Catherwood was a popular member of the Olympic team, and was nicknamed "The Saskatoon Lily". Her great achievement was setting a new Olympic world record in the high jump (160.02 cm).



1919— Canada had about 100 golf courses

1925— Canada had 292 golf courses

Sandy Somerville was Canada's outstanding amateur golfer in the 1920s.

A SPORTING NATION



The schooner *Bluenose* won a number of international sailing events. Captain Angus Walters and his racing crew of 32 men were one of the most successful teams in sailboat racing history.

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



STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS	
1919-20	Ottawa Senators
1920-21	Ottawa Senators
1921-22	Toronto St. Pats
1922-23	Ottawa Senators
1923-24	Montreal Canadiens
1924-25	Victoria Cougars
1925-26	Montreal Maroons
1926-27	Ottawa Senators
1927-28	New York Rangers
1928-29	Boston Bruins
1929-30	Montreal Canadiens



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



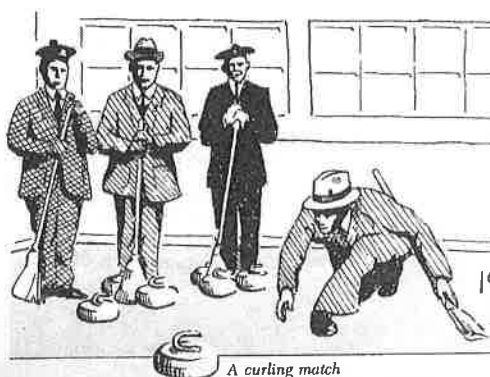
GREY CUP

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

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



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



A curling match

Rugby Records

The standings of the clubs in various rugby unions and groups, including games played on Saturday, are:

Senior Intercollegiate						
	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Queen's	4	4	0	72	7	8
Toronto	4	3	1	52	17	0
McGill	4	1	3	12	57	2
Western Ont.	4	0	4	13	68	0

Games next Saturday - Toronto at McGill, Western Ontario at Queen's

Senior Interprovincial						
	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Hamilton	4	3	1	74	16	0
Montreal	4	3	1	15	23	6
Argonauts	4	2	2	33	13	4
Ottawa	4	0	3	8	50	0

Games next Saturday - Montreal at Argonauts, Hamilton at Ottawa

Senior O.R.F.F. Group No. 1						
	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Balmy Beach	4	4	0	48	13	8
Kitchener	5	3	2	37	30	0
St. Michael's	4	2	2	37	48	4
Camp Borden	5	0	5	11	62	0

Games next Saturday - Kitchener at Camp Borden, Balmy Beach at St. Michael's

Group No. 2						
	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Sarnia	4	4	0	63	11	8
Windsor	0	2	2	28	41	4
Hamilton	4	2	2	24	40	4
Varsity	4	0	4	27	50	0

Games next Saturday - Sarnia at Hamilton, Windsor at Varsity

Nipigon-Rock District High School

THE PROPERTY OF

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

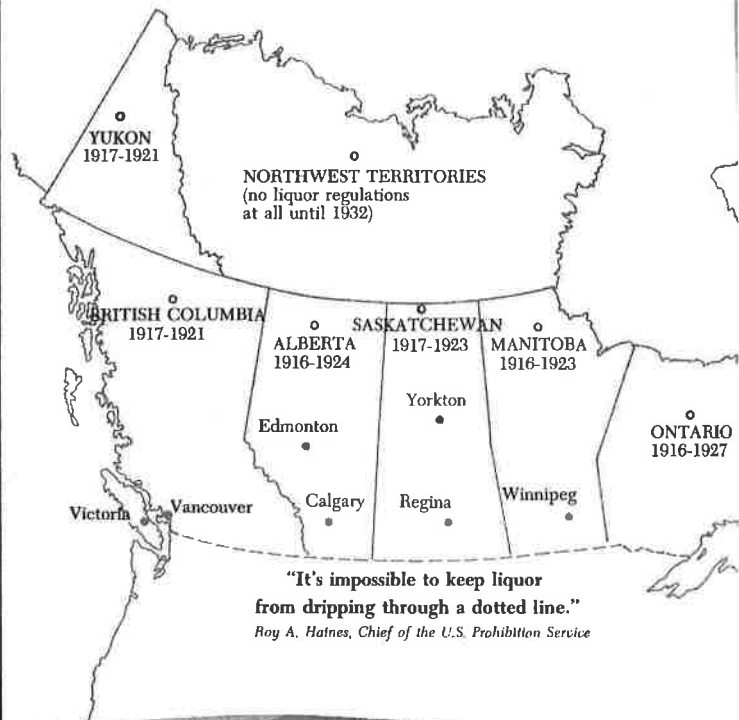
- (a) Every brewer and distiller or other person licensed by the Government of Canada, and every liquor exporter must keep records of sale showing the date of purchase, the purchaser, and the carrier.
- (b) Government-appointed vendors shall keep a record of the purchaser, affidavits of use, prescriptions,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



EXCISE REVENUE	
87 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, 1928	
"Virtually every distillery, brewery and liquor exporter found it expedient to either burn or lose their company's doctored ledgers. The government used 30 of them but collected only a piddling \$3 000 000 in back taxes"	

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

The Elk Lake blind pig was raided and 180 kegs were destroyed.

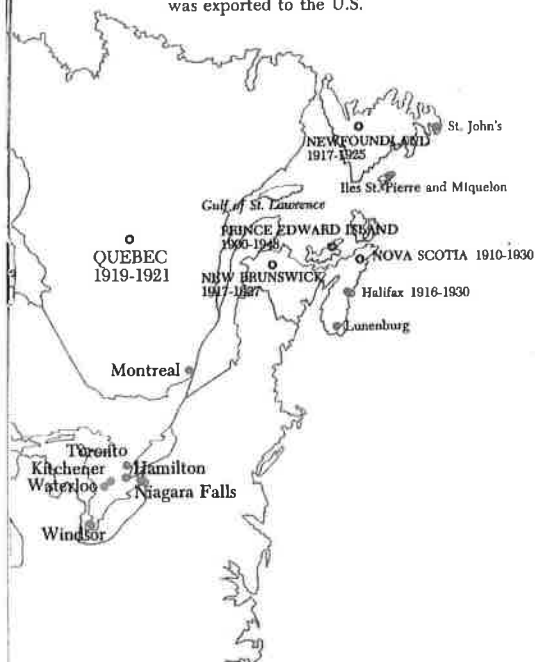


ALBERTA		
	1915	1920
BREWERIES	7	5
ACTUAL SALES (Including bootlegging activity)	\$14 000 000	\$5 000 000

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

Provincial Archives of British Columbia

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 reached 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
1 Are you in favor of enacting the Nova Scotia Temperance Act?		X
2 Are you in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquors under a Government Control Act?	X	

DO NOT
WRITE
YES or NO
MARK X

TEMPERANCE REFORM ASSOCIATION

Halifax Herald, October 30, 1920

REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION

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

C. Donaldson and 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.



THE "BIG SHOTS" OF BOOTLEGGING

Enilio "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 1923, 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.

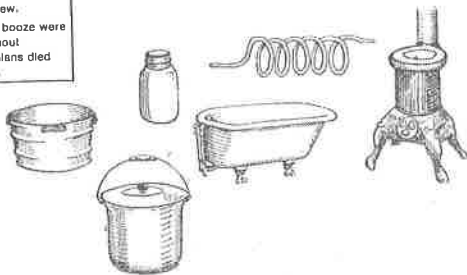
Rocco Ferri operated out of Hamilton, Ontario with a fleet of cruisers and 40 trucks. Ferri and his girlfriend, Bessie Starkman, organized a lucrative business of run-running on the Great Lakes. But there was a price. Bessie was gunned down by rival mobsters in 1930 and Ferri himself disappeared and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

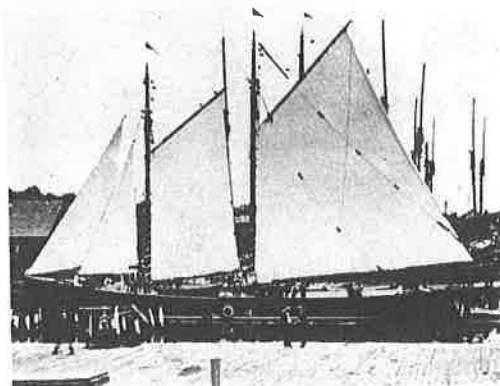


BOOTLEGGERS



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 "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.



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.



Female smuggler

STILL BUSTING TEMPERANCE ACT

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'."

CRIMINAL ACTS IN CANADA, 1928

Classes and Offences	1928		1928	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class I. — Offences against the Person				
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	199
Aggravated assault	753	462	895	640
Assault on police officer	533	475	465	435
Assault and battery	1 467	1 261	1 576	1 393
Causing injury by fast driving	28	17	87	52
Various other offences against the person,	134	106	101	74
Class II. — Offences against Property with Violence				
Burglary, house, warehouse and shop breaking	1 711	1 417	2 175	1 916
Robbery and demanding with menaces	273	207	312	299
Highway robbery	2	1	13	10
Class III. — Offences against Property without Violence				
Embezzlement	30	6	9	8
False pretences	1 118	862	1 399	1 294
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	604	400	596	399
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud	862	593	979	737
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	53	37	61	49
Theft	9 139	6 651	9 479	7 870
Theft of mail	24	21	23	19
Theft of automobile	417	360	735	634
Class IV. — Malignant Offences against Property				
Arsen	76	38	79	33
Malignant injury to horses and cattle, and other wilful damage to property	289	201	569	282
Class V. — Forgery and Other Offences against the Currency				
Offences against the currency	6	2	0	2
Forgery and uttering forged documents	451	393	627	549
Class VI. — Other Offences Not included in the foregoing Classes				
Breach of the Trade Marks Act	49	48	26	26
Attempt to commit suicide	62	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	370	312	291
Perjury and subordination of perjury	107	60	139	70
Prison breach and escape from prison	162	152	168	155
Riot and affray	145	113	119	103

Canada Year Book 1928

HAMILTON MAN UNDER ARREST

Is Alleged to Have Been
Toting Booze Cargo

Big Liquor Seizure in
Tonawanda Hotel

Hamilton Spectator, June 1, 1925.

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	565	882	2 329	168	404	351	394	40	—	5 871	
1915	42	633	390	1 021	2 018	124	378	573	240	27	—	5 452	
1916	75	648	352	1 015	2 002	172	967	713	295	11	—	6 246	
1917	36	440	312	1 070	2 927	250	774	885	570	15	—	7 339	
1918	42	412	288	1 155	3 410	230	422	879	812	23	—	7 472	
1919	37	470	387	1 479	3 353	175	434	436	597	6	—	7 383	
1920	53	394	585	1 075	4 385	380	452	618	1 427	5	—	10 247	
1921	44	302	419	1 384	4 938	427	583	807	1 304	2	—	10 460	
1922	28	267	366	954	3 246	392	709	1 043	1 503	12	—	8 519	
1923	39	204	364	1 724	3 958	542	907	990	1 190	14	—	10 088	
1924	29	253	375	1 546	4 078	452	966	817	1 286	4	—	10 449	
1925	51	335	319	1 019	5 047	512	1 078	758	1 099	9	—	11 636	
1926	53	409	303	9 104	6 368	780	1 231	737	1 345	2	—	13 512	
1927	66	610	271	2 025	5 620	827	1 245	814	1 186	13	—	12 477	
1928	69	698	478	2 098	7 812	508	1 174	944	1 350	22	—	15 263	

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