

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

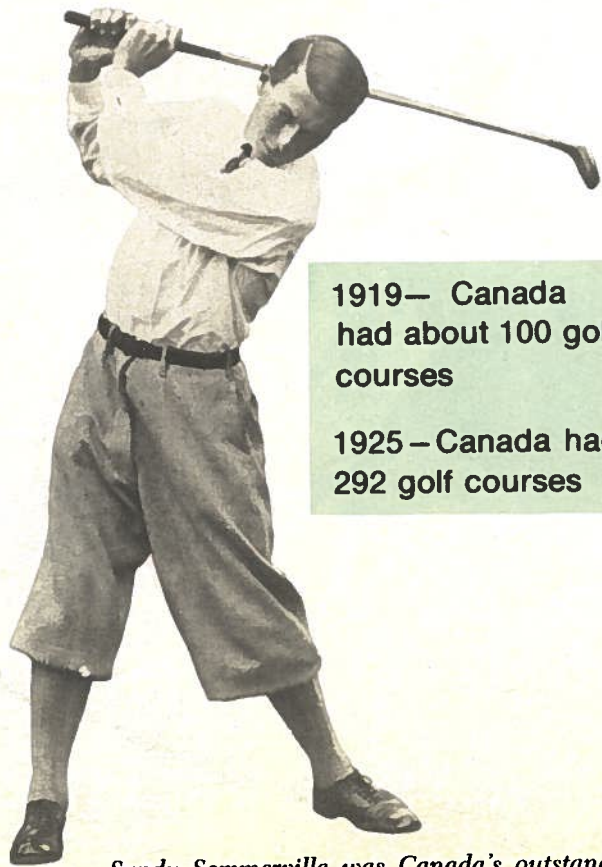
Edmonton Grads' Record

- 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 Sommerville was Canada's outstanding amateur golfer in the 1920s.

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.



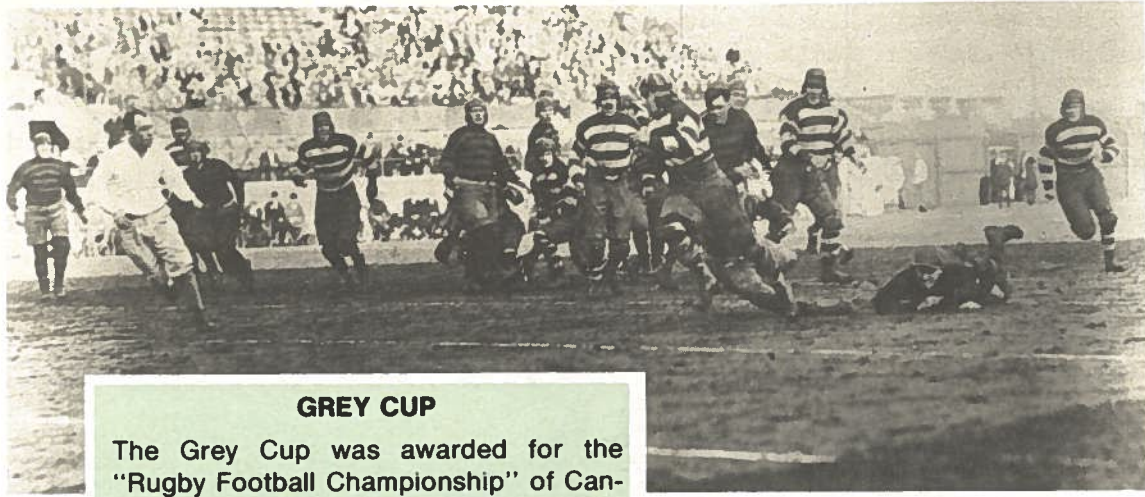
Bill Cook, Frank Boucher, and Bun Cook, all played for the New York Rangers in the season of 1926-27.



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

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	6
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						
Hamilton	4	3	1	74	16	6
Montreal	4	3	1	15	23	6
Argonauts	4	2	2	33	13	4
Ottawa	4	0	3	8	80	0

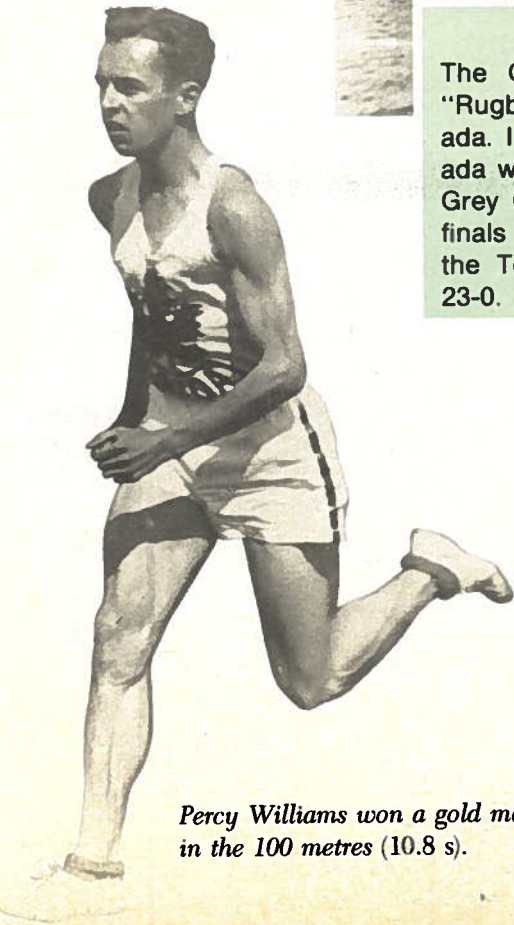
Games next Saturday - Montreal at Argonauts, Hamilton at Ottawa

Senior O.R.F.F. Group No. 1						
Balmy Beach	4	4	0	48	13	8
Kitchener	5	3	2	57	30	6
St. Michael's	4	2	2	37	48	4
Camp Borden	5	0	5	11	62	0

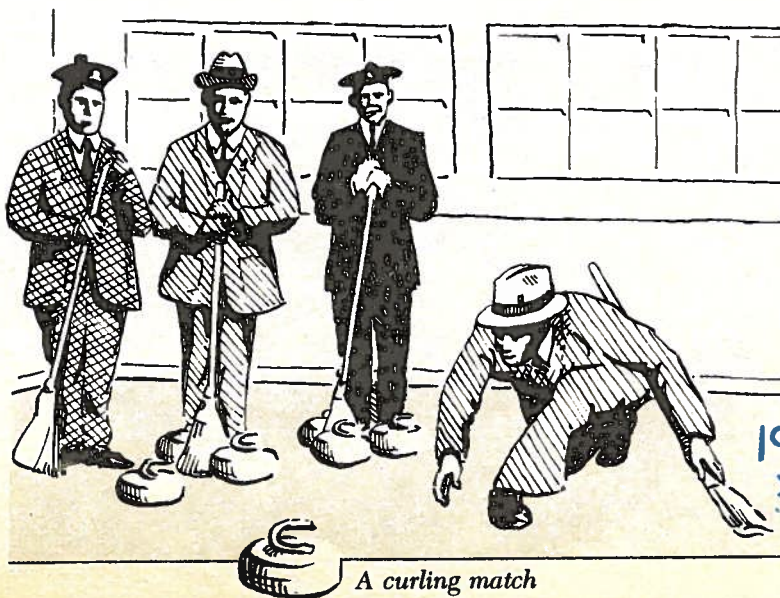
Games next Saturday - Kitchener at Camp Borden, Balmy Beach at St. Michael's

Group No. 2						
Sarnia	4	4	0	63	11	8
Windsor	6	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



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



A curling match

Nipigon-Red 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

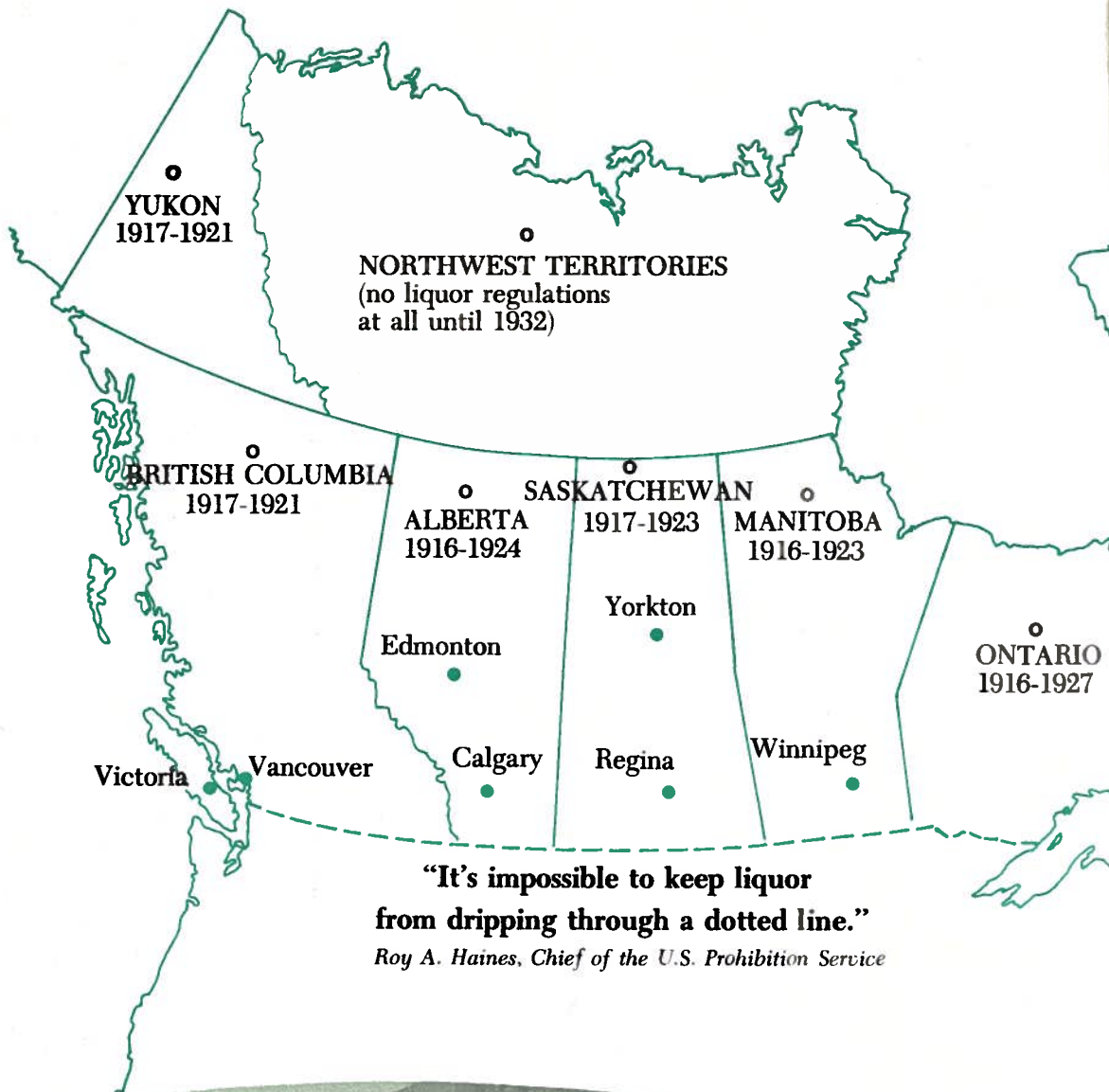
- (a) Every brewer and distiller or other person licensed by the Government of Canada, and every liquor exporter must keep records of sale showing the date of purchase, the purchaser, and the carrier.
- (b) Government-appointed vendors shall keep a record of the purchaser, affidavits of use, prescriptions,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



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

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

EXCISE REVENUE	
\$7 excise tax per gallon of spirits	
INCOME TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT	
1914 \$18 000 000	1928 \$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 sued 30 of them but collected only a piddling \$3 000 000 in back taxes"

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



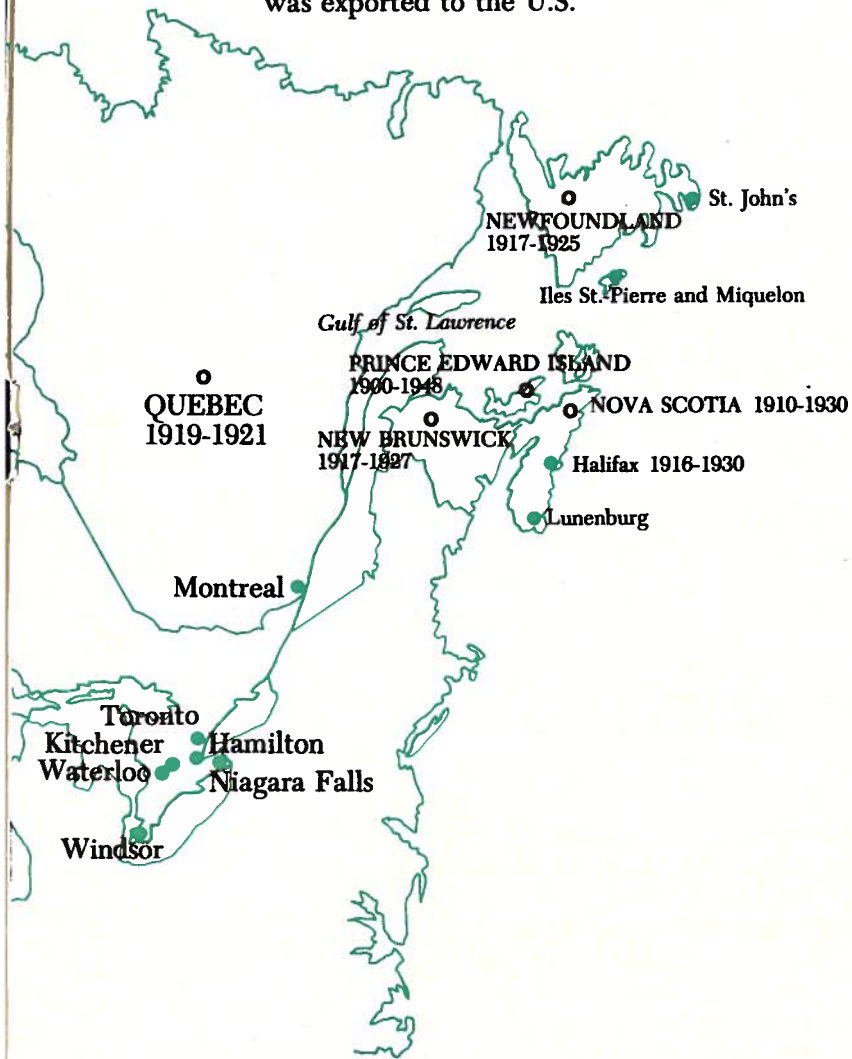
The Elk Lake blind pig was raided and 160 kegs were destroyed.

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

Railway employees, fishermen, sailors, and commercial travellers may vote anywhere in the Province upon subscribing the oath of qualification as above set forth.

Take This Sample Ballot to the Poll With You to Assist You in Marking Your Ballot Correctly.

MARK YOUR
BALLOT
LIKE THIS

	YES	NO
1. Are you in favor of continuing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act?		X
2. Are you in favor of the sale of alcoholic Liquors under a Government Control Act?	X	

DO NOT
WRITE
YES or NO
MARK X

TEMPERANCE REFORM ASSOCIATION

Halifax Herald, October 30, 1929

REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION

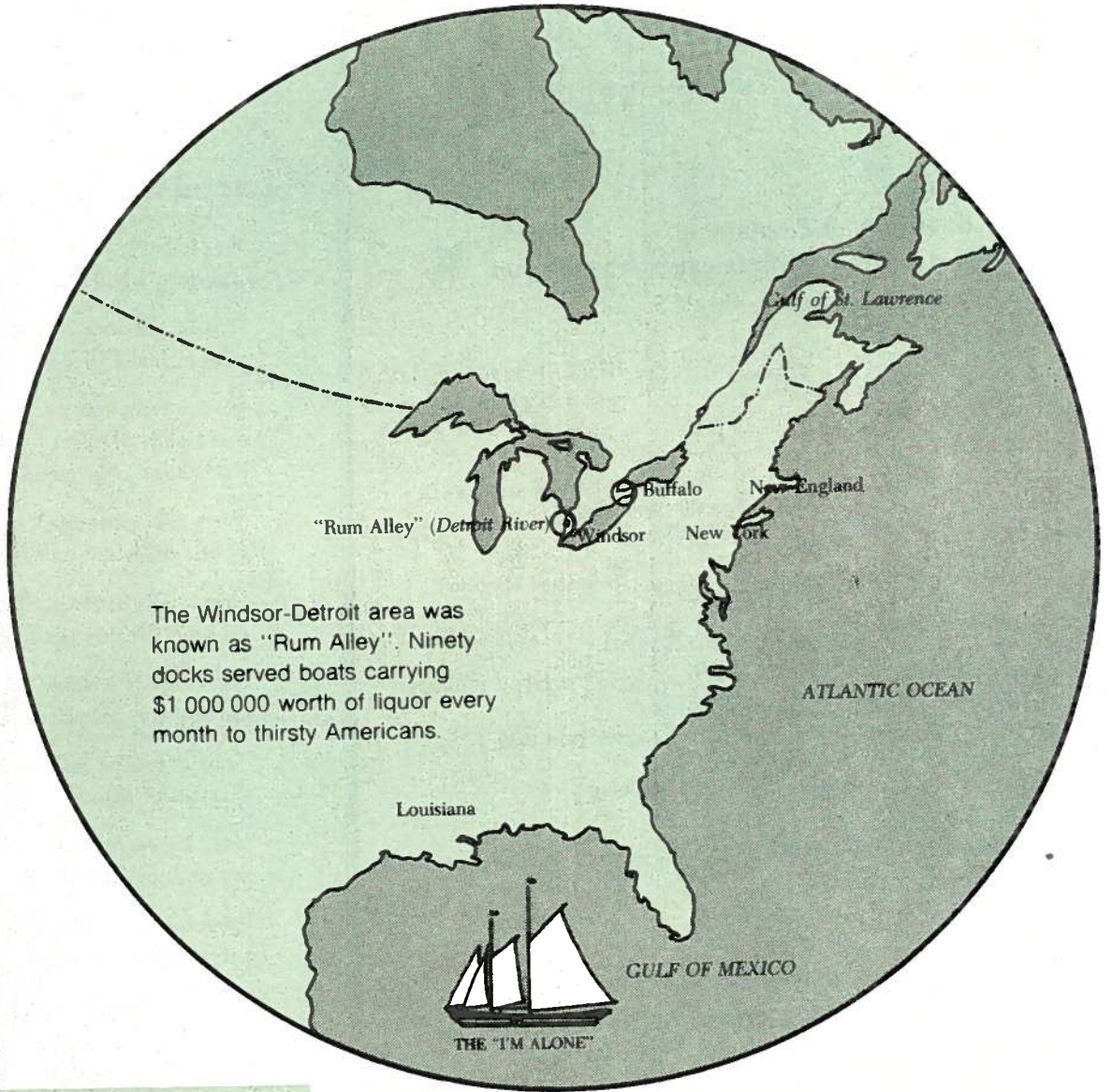
The Canadian revenue collected from beer and liquor jumped by 400% at a time when the consumption of all kinds of alcohol by Canadians was down by half.

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

This Hamilton man smuggled liquor into Buffalo, New York, by strapping as many bottles to his body as he could, and then putting on his overcoat. Once he passed through customs, he could sell the bottles for \$10 each.



BOOTLEGGERS



THE "BIG SHOTS" OF BOOTLEGGING

Emilio "The Emperor Pick" Picariello worked out of Fernie, British Columbia. He had a fleet of cars which transported shipments of liquor through the Crow's Nest Pass into Alberta and then into the United States. "The Emperor Pick" paid bribes to police and provincial liquor agents. He was left alone until the Alberta government in 1922, cracked down on his operation. Eventually Picariello was arrested on a murder charge and hung May 3, 1923.

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

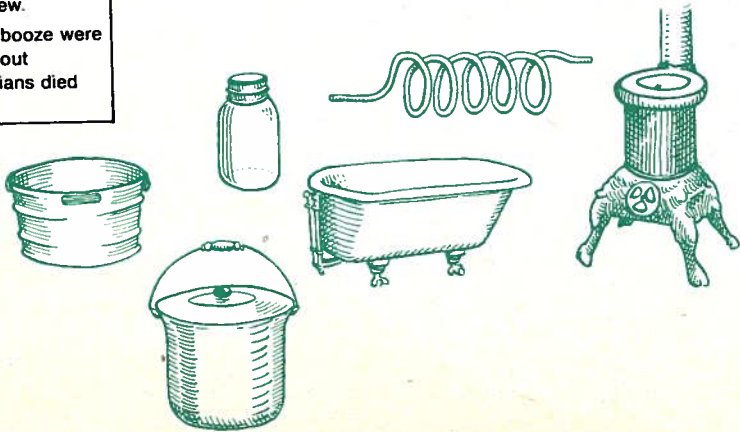
Rocco Perri operated out of Hamilton, Ontario with a fleet of cruisers and 40 trucks. Perri and his girlfriend, Bessie Starkman, organized a lucrative business of rum-running on the Great Lakes. But there was a price. Bessie was gunned down by rival mobsters in 1930 and Perri himself disappeared and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

The Canadian Magazine, Nov. 1, 1969

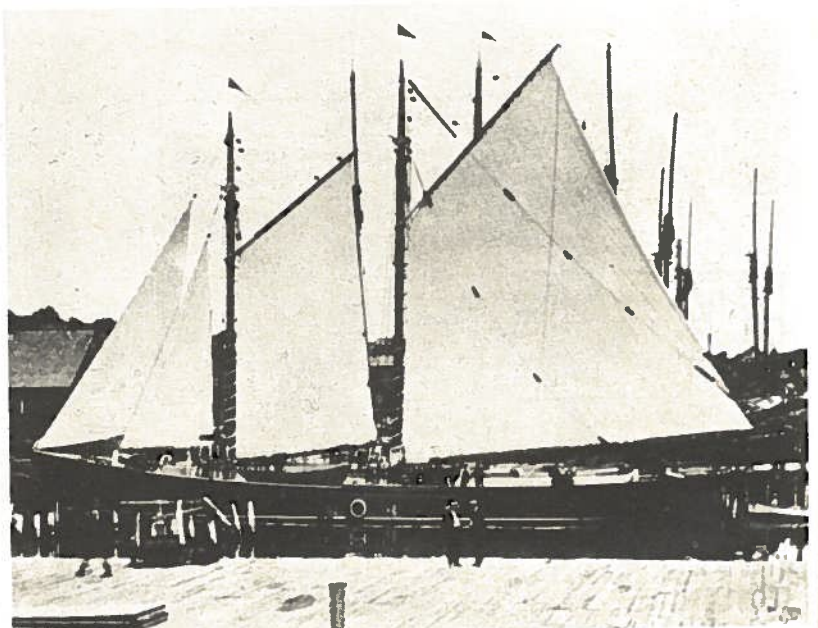
A HOMEMADE STILL

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

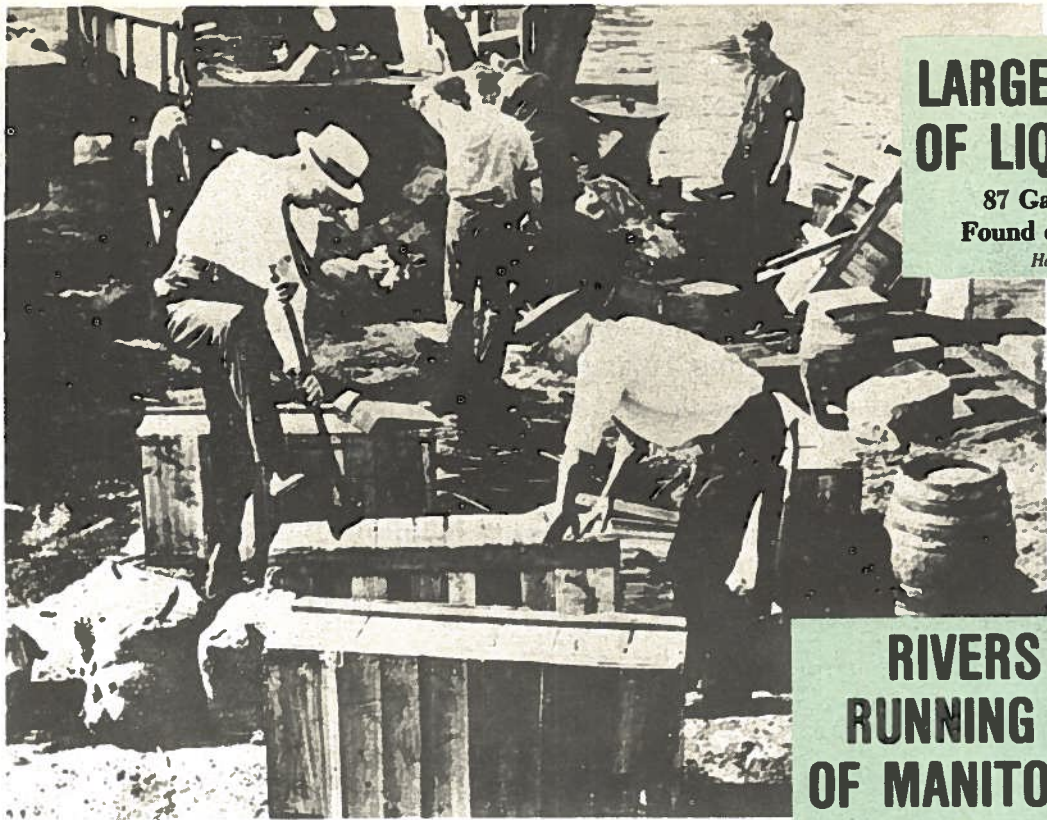
The dangers of bootleg booze were real: Every year throughout prohibition some Canadians died from drinking "rot gut".



The "I'm Alone"



Canadian schooners smuggled whiskey to the coast of Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, where their cargo was picked up by American speedboats, and transported inland. The Canadian ships could not be arrested by the United States Coast Guard as long as they remained outside of American territorial waters. In spite of this, in 1929, the "I'm Alone", a Nova Scotia rum-runner, was pursued and sunk by the United States Coast Guard in international waters.



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'."

HAMILTON MAN UNDER ARREST

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

Hamilton Spectator, June 1, 1925.

CRIMINAL ACTS IN CANADA, 1928

Classes and Offences	1926		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	189
Aggravated assault	753	482	895	640
Assault on police officer	533	475	465	433
Assault and battery	1 487	1 261	1 576	1 283
Causing injury by fast driving	28	17	87	52
Various other offences against the person.	134	106	101	74
Class II. - Offences against Property with Violence				
Burglary, house, warehouse and shop breaking	1 711	1 417	2 175	1 948
Robbery and demanding with menaces	273	207	312	209
Highway robbery	2	1	13	10
Class III. - Offences against Property without Violence				
Embezzlement	10	6	9	8
False pretences	1 116	882	1 599	1 294
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.	604	400	596	398
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud	882	593	979	737
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	53	37	61	48
Theft	8 139	6 651	9 479	7 870
Theft of mail	24	21	23	19
Theft of automobile	417	366	735	638
Class IV. - Malicious Offences against Property				
Arson	76	38	79	33
Malicious injury to horses and cattle, and other wilful damage to property	269	201	369	282
Class V. - Forgery and Other Offences against the Currency				
Offences against the currency	6	2	6	2
Forgery and uttering forged documents	451	383	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	82	71	99	74
Carrying unlawful weapons	140	125	131	112
Criminal negligence	116	55	151	65
Conspiracy	135	53	100	49
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	831	739	918	844
Offences against gambling and lottery acts	590	550	1 524	1 403
Offences against revenue laws	233	193	330	240
Illicit stills	400	376	312	291
Perjury and subordination of perjury	107	60	139	70
Prison breach and escape from prison	162	152	166	155
Riot and affray	145	113	119	103

Canada Year Book 1928

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

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

Canada Year Book, 1928

PLACES



Gaspé village

A large percentage of Canadians lived in country or village settings such as this Gaspé fishing village. In the 1920s, the differences in speech, manner and dress between country and city folk were frequently quite pronounced. When the "city slicker" with his spiffy clothes visited the country or when the "rural hick", in his more functional attire, went to town, both stood a good chance of being the butt of numerous gibes.



Ottawa skyline and railyards

In the 1920s, countryside was close by, even when you travelled through the larger cities of Canada. If you couldn't see the country from your window as in this view of Dartmouth from Halifax, you needed only to travel a short distance to find the wide open spaces.

The railway was considered an essential part of modern living. Every large community had a railway yard in the most central, and quite often the most scenic, part of town, as in Ottawa pictured alongside. In other cities and towns if there was a river or a lake, the railway lines would quite often be located along the shoreline.



Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

CANADA'S URBAN POPULATION		
Area	1921	1931
Canada	47.4%	52.5%
Maritimes	38.8	39.7
Prince Edward Island..	18.8	19.5
Nova Scotia	44.8	46.6
New Brunswick	35.2	35.4
Quebec	51.8	59.5
Ontario	58.8	63.1
Manitoba	41.5	45.2
Saskatchewan	16.8	20.3
Alberta	30.7	31.7
British Columbia	50.9	62.3

SMALLER COMMUNITIES		
	1921	1931
1. Halifax	58 372	59 275
2. Regina	34 432	52 209
3. Victoria	38 727	39 082
4. Stratford	14 877	18 191
5. Charlottetown	10 814	12 261
6. Medicine Hat	9 634	10 300
7. St. Jerome	5 491	8 967
8. Fredericton	8 114	8 830
9. Cap de la Madeleine	6 738	8 798
10. Portage la Prairie	6 766	6 597
11. Edmunston, N.B.	4 035	6 430
12. Springhill	5 681	6 355
13. Nelson	5 230	5 992
14. Weyburn	3 193	5 002

Definition of Urban - pre 1951:
all incorporated cities, towns, villages.

Canada Year Book, 1931

TO LIVE

LARGE CITIES OF CANADA			
1921		1931	
1. Montreal	618 506	1. Montreal	818 517
2. Toronto	521 893	2. Toronto	631 207
3. Winnipeg	179 087	3. Vancouver	246 593
4. Vancouver	117 217	4. Winnipeg	218 785
5. Hamilton	114 151	5. Hamilton	155 547
6. Ottawa	107 843	6. Quebec City	130 594
7. Quebec City	95 193	7. Ottawa	126 872
8. Calgary	63 305	8. Calgary	83 761
9. London	60 959	9. Edmonton	79 197
10. Edmonton	58 821	10. London	71 148



- A GROWING METROPOLIS -

"The city of Vancouver is so far away from Nova Scotia that we only know in a general way that it is quite a progressive community. Many will be surprised to know that it is becoming one of the most important ports on the continent.

"We usually think of Montreal as the big port of Canada where great tonnage calls in and out and tremendous quantities of freight inwards and outwards are handled, and it's a great port, leading in equipment and volume of business the great ports of the United States.

"But Vancouver is no mean competitor. Forty steamship lines now use the port of Vancouver. Its custom revenue is nearly one half of the revenue of Montreal. This is a striking fact when we remember the relatively large population served from Montreal."

Halifax Herald, November 13, 1922

ASSETS OF VANCOUVER - 1929

42 Banks	634 Apartment houses	8 Chiropodists
256 Manufacturers	245 Lawyers	41 Master plumbers
16 Palmists	232 Practicing physicians	2 949 Licenced dogs
10 Detective agencies	36 Chiropractors	

Vancouver Province, Jan. 5, 1929



Bonsecours Market, Montreal

Perhaps the best-known open-air farmers' market was Montreal's Bonsecours Market. Here a person could buy a wide variety of fresh produce sold by farmers from the surrounding area.

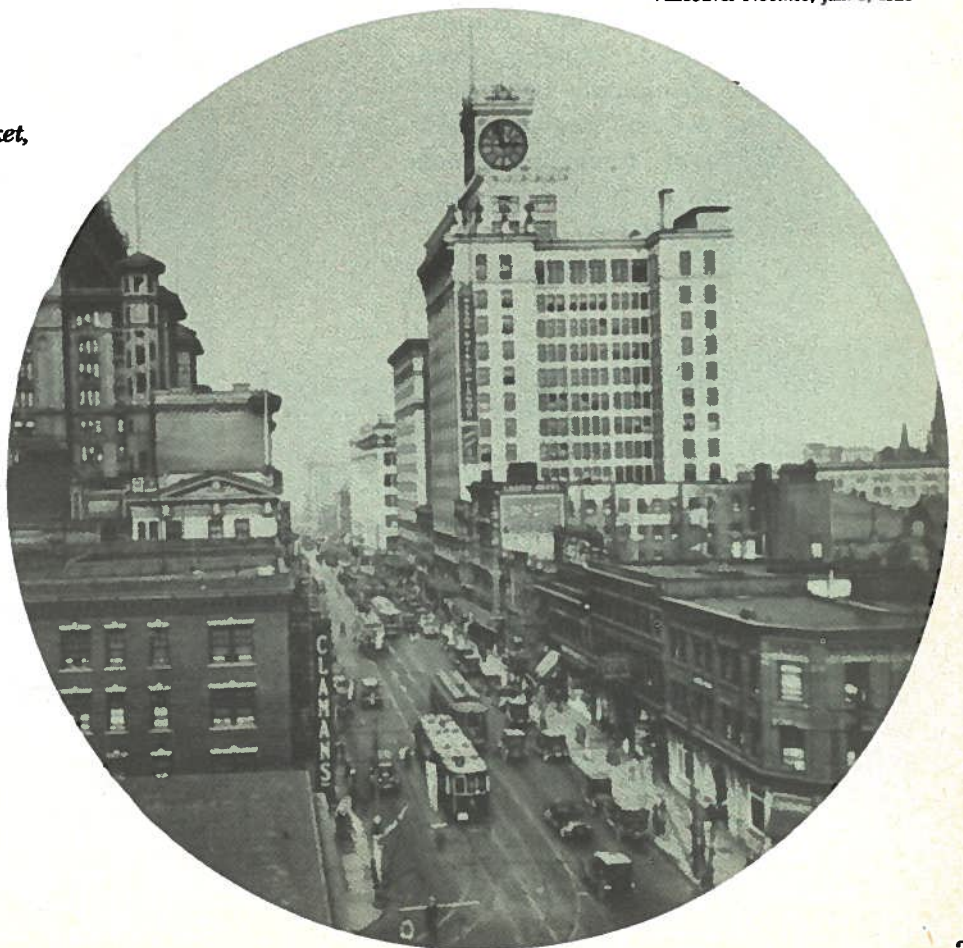
MAIN STREET, 1923

- Grocery Store
- Drug Store
- Jeweller
- Dry Goods Store
- Shoe Store
- Theatre
- Ice-Cream Parlour
- Pool Hall

FACTS ABOUT TORONTO, 1926

- 106 630 people were employed in manufacturing.
- .64 of people owned their own homes.
- Largest annual exhibition in the world.
- Approximately 225 000 000 letters sent out from Toronto Post Office in one year.
- Residence lighting rate was less than \$1 per month for a six-room house.
- Best street lighting system in America and at the lowest cost.
- More capital was invested in manufacturing in Toronto than in all the industries of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick combined.

A Souvenir of Toronto, 1926, as quoted by M. Filey in A Toronto Album: Glimpses of the City That Was, p. 81



Granville St. looking north, Vancouver, B.C., 1927

STREETCARS - TWO OPINIONS

"It would be difficult to name the slowest, the noisiest, or the most inconvenient streetcar system. A good streetcar system is a contradiction in terms."

"Clacking and clanging merrily, the red and cream electric streetcars could take you for a small fare from city to country with none of the dirt and soot associated with the steam railway."



ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS EXISTED IN 47 CANADIAN COMMUNITIES

Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, St. Stephen, Sydney, Yarmouth, St. John's, Hull, Lévis, Montreal, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Trois Rivières, Belleville, Brantford, Cornwall, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Nelson, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver (including North Vancouver and New Westminster), Victoria, and Winnipeg.

With the horse population in Canada peaking at 3.6 million in 1921, the horse was still widely-used for work on the farm and the distribution of goods. While the horse was a common sight for farm children, it provided a source of entertainment for city children: In summer, they could touch and feed the docile workhorse of the breadman, milkman, or iceman. In winter, the horse was a constant supplier of horse buns, which, when frozen, provided a serviceable and inexpensive puck for street hockey!

Yonge St., Toronto

The streetcar was a major source of transportation in many Canadian cities during the 1920s.

This scene shows double streetcars in the pre-Christmas rush of 1924.

This vegetable market in Toronto near Humber Bay is shown as it was on August 31, 1923. Note the ratio of trucks to horse-drawn carts used by merchants and farmers.



TRANSPORTATION: A TIME OF CHOICE



Milkman delivering from a wagon on the street, April 2, 1920

A SYMBOL OF CANADA



The Acadian, Canadian National Railways, Beloeil, Quebec

FEATURES

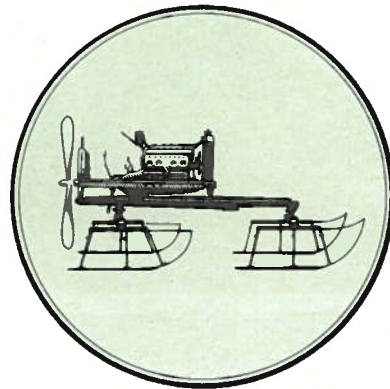
Fixed schedule -
all weather
Smooth ride
Dining car
Sleeping car
Relaxation
View

Railways

Canadian Pacific 1873
Canadian National 1921

Crack Express Trains

International Limited
Capital Cities Express
Ocean Limited
Transcontinental



Armand Bombardier's first snowmobile

ARMAND BOMBARDIER

In his mid-teens, Joseph Armand Bombardier, frustrated by the isolation of winter snows in his hometown of Valcourt, Quebec put his early interest in machinery to work. After much trial and error, he constructed in 1926 his first reliable snowmobile consisting of the family sleigh, an automobile engine and an airplane prop.

Combining his mechanical creativity with a concern to provide heavy duty emergency transportation to snowbound northerners, he developed his first commercially successful snowmachine by 1936. Through dedication and skill, he formed and built up his own company Auto-Neige Bombardier Limitée to produce the present snowmobile which has become a vehicle of necessity and pleasure during the Canadian winter.

First Air Mail Flight

September, 1927:
Montreal to Rimouski
At Rimouski on the lower St. Lawrence, aircraft met transatlantic steamers to accelerate the mail for at least a part of its journey.

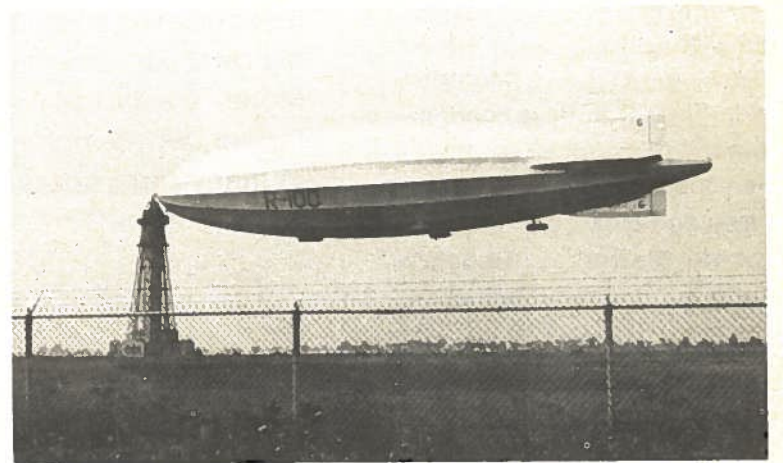


TYPES OF VESSELS

- Lake freighters
- Lake cruise ships
- Ocean liners
- Ferries
- Excursion boats
- Coasters
- Trawlers
- Schooners
- Tugs



The steamer D.J. Purdy on its passenger route along the Saint John River, between Saint John and Fredericton, N.B., in 1920



It seemed as if airship service might be a future alternative for long-distance travel. The British government selected Montreal as the western terminus of a service from Great Britain, and laid out a mooring base 16 km south of that city at St. Hubert in the years 1927-1930. The base was used once in the summer of 1930.

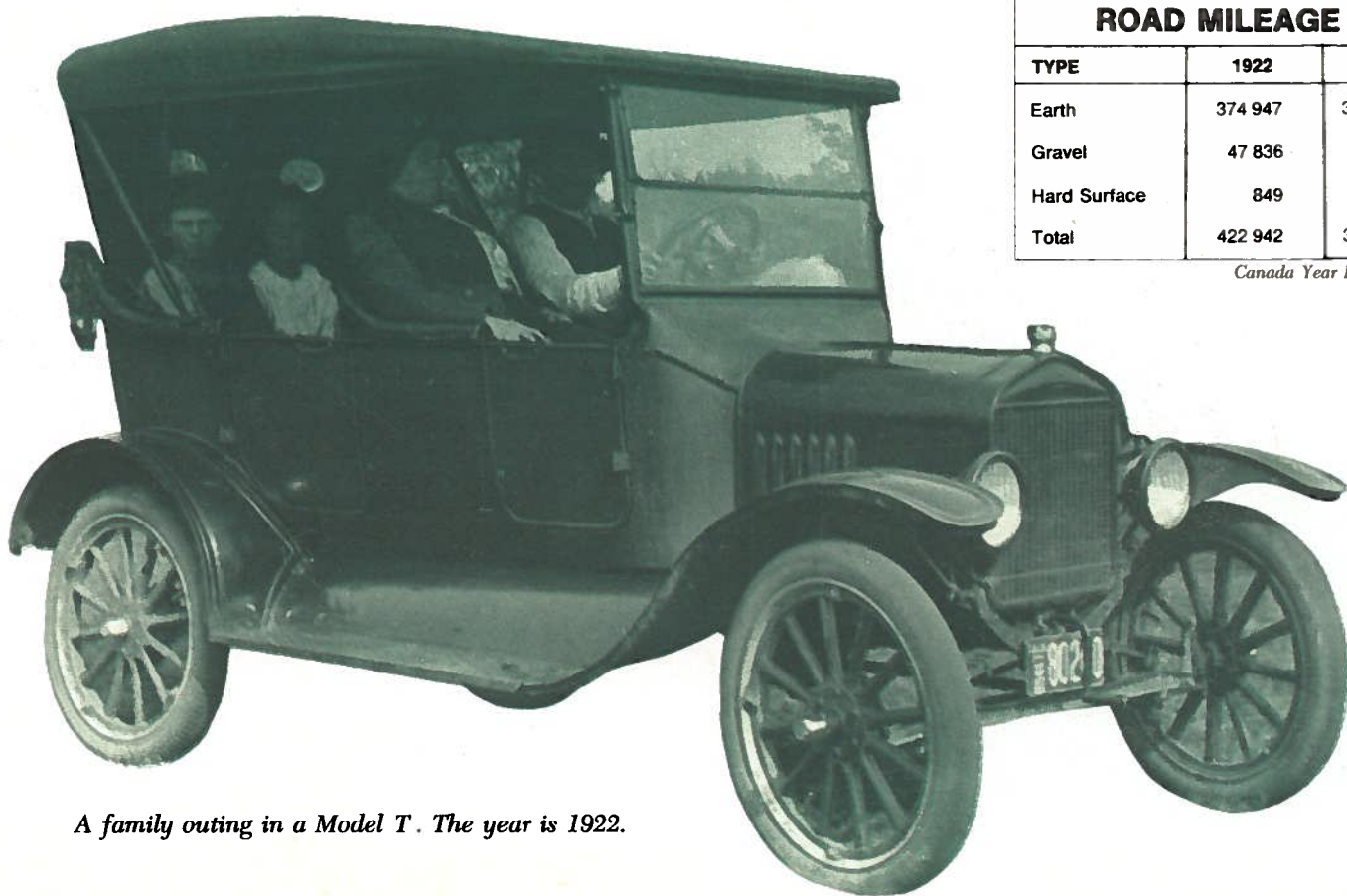
THE AUTOMOBILE: INTRODUCING A WORLD OF VARIETY

Aids to Motoring

- Towrope
- Passengers
- Reverse gear
- Coal oil
- Electric light bulbs
- Shovels
- Tire chains
- Box of sand
- Automobile on blocks
- Horse and cutter

AUTOMOBILES OF CANADA IN THE 1920s

Models	City of Manufacture
Bourassa Six	Montreal
Brooks Steamer	Stratford
Chevrolet (General Motors) ..	Oshawa
Chrysler	Windsor
Derby	Saskatoon
Dodge (Part of Chrysler)	Toronto
Durant	Montreal
Ford	Windsor
Gray-Dort	Chatham
Hudson-Essex	Tilbury
Hupmobile	Windsor
Lavoie	Montreal
London Six	London
Maxwell (Renamed Plymouth)	Windsor
McLaughlin-Buick (General Motors) ..	Oshawa
Studebaker	Hamilton
Willys-Knight-Overland	Hamilton
Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Wright	Montreal



A family outing in a Model T. The year is 1922.

ROAD MILEAGE

TYPE	1922	1929
Earth	374 947	315 901
Gravel	47 836	67 863
Hard Surface	849	4 278
Total	422 942	370 060

Canada Year Book, 1930

THE MODEL T FORD

The most common car was the mass-produced Model T Ford, which attracted buyers not so much for its often exaggerated durability as for its low purchase price and cheap maintenance. The combination of a high rate of sales and simplicity of design meant that new and used parts were quite inexpensive, and almost anyone could repair his own car. With its high clearance, the Model T also became the workhorse of the farmer, who employed the auto or its engine in many farm operations.

FEATURES - FORD MODEL T

Price: \$495 in 1917; \$424 in 1925
 Power: 4 cylinder engine;
 20 H.P. [14 914 W]
 Weight: 540 kg
 Top Speed: 64 km/h
 Starter: Hand Crank
 Gas Mileage: 8.9 km/L
 Colour: Black (other colours extra)
 Models: Touring, Sedan, Roadster,
 Coupe
 Options: Spare tire, Windshield, Lights,
 Speedometer, Starter,
 Temperature gauge, Bumpers



Grant's Beach, Saskatchewan, c. 1928



Home of a returned soldier, Manitoba, 1920

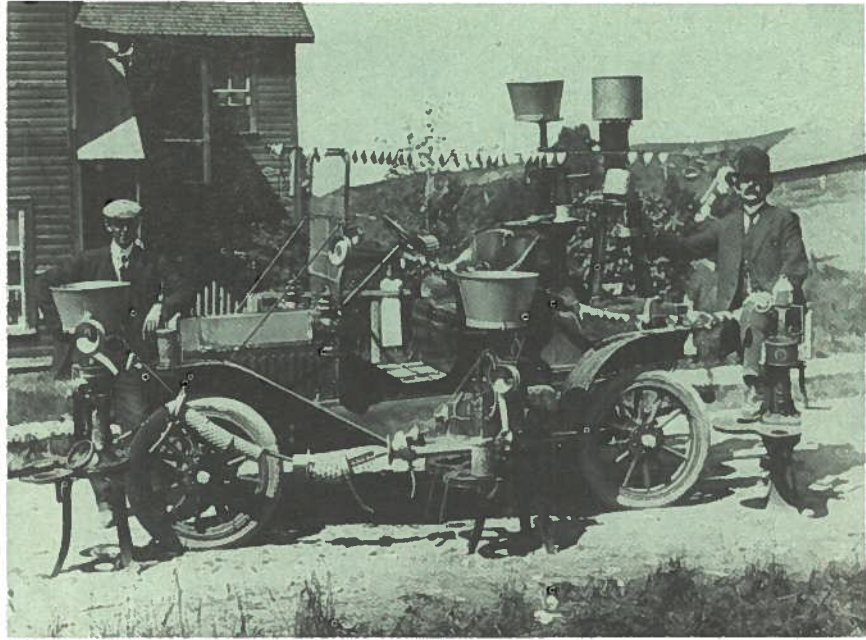
AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION IN CANADA

1920	407 064
1925	728 005
1930	1 239 889

REGISTRATION BY PROVINCE, 1925

Ontario	344 142
Quebec	97 657
Saskatchewan	79 078
British Columbia	56 618
Alberta	54 357
Manitoba	51 357
Nova Scotia	22 853
New Brunswick	19 022
Prince Edward Island	2 955

Canada Year Book, 1925



A cream separator salesman and his wares

An automobile accident on Parkside Drive, Toronto, March 27, 1929



By 1928 one out of every two Canadian homes had an automobile.



Roadbuilding, 1920

PERFORMANCE AND MAINTENANCE

Names like Ford and Chevrolet are familiar because they are still in production, but they were known in the 1920s as delicate cars. The Model T, operating on the principle that hot water rises, had no water pump. As a result, the oil thinned out at high speeds and caused the pistons or the main bearing of the engine to burn out.

Up to 1925, the weakness of the Chevrolet was a brittle axle. In the North, an owner would not drive his Chevy on a very cold day. If a family were out in the summer for a beach picnic, the Chevrolet was not driven in the sand, for this was a likely spot to break a back axle.

Other cars, such as the Gray-Dart and the Maxwell were considered more desirable . . . and more expensive. The Studebaker Six, a powerful and solid car, was popular with bootleggers for those 128 km/h "booze runs" from supplier to home market.



The infamous prairie gumbo claims another victim, a hapless Alberta Model T. The sight of motorists struggling under such conditions was common in 1920, but became less frequent when roads improved.

SPEED LIMIT 1921

Open Country, km/h

Prince Edward Island	24
Nova Scotia	40
New Brunswick	-
Quebec	40
Ontario	40
Manitoba	-
Alberta	-
British Columbia	48
Yukon	-

Canada Year Book, 1921

CONCERN FOR OTHERS



Churches had considerable influence within the 1920s communities, and whatever happened at church was a significant event. Here a Walkerton, Ontario dairy farm helps its workers attend a Sunday service in 1923.



Girl Guides at McDonald Point, New Brunswick



Y.M.C.A. fitness class, April, 1920

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1929	Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society
The Canadian Bar Association	Canadian National Parks Association
Engineering Institute of Canada	Union of Canadian Municipalities
Canadian Engineering Standards Association	Exhibition Associations
The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	Citizens' Research Institute of Canada
Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists	The Chief Constables' Association of Canada
Association of Dominion Land Surveyors	National Council of the Y.M.C.A.
Royal Canadian Institute	National Council of the Y.W.C.A.
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada	The Women's Christian Temperance Union
The Canadian Authors' Association	The Boy Scouts Association
Canadian Bible Society	Canadian Girl Guides Association
The Canadian Teachers' Federation	The Social Service Council of Canada
National Conference of Canadian Universities	National Boys' Work Board
Canadian Federation of University Women	The National Girls' Work Board
Canadian Education Association	Big Brother Movement
Canadian Political Science Association	Big Sister Movement
The Canadian Red Cross Society	Canadian Council on Child Welfare
St. John Ambulance Association	The Salvation Army
The Canadian Nurses Association	Association of Canadian Clubs
The Victorian Order of Nurses	Canadian Club of New York
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	The Royal Empire Society (Montreal Branch)
The Canadian Tuberculosis Association	The Empire Club of Canada
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene	The Rotary Club
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	The Kiwanis Club
Canadian Dental Association	Native Sons of Canada
Royal Canadian Humane Association	The National Council of Women
Canadian Cavalry Association	The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire
Canadian Artillery Association	Federated Women's Institutes of Canada
The Canadian Legion	The Catholic Women's League of Canada
The Navy League of Canada	The Masonic Order
Amputations Association of the Great War	Orange Grand Lodge of British America
Last Post Fund	Knights Templar of Canada
Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association	Knights of Columbus
National Retail Credit Association	Canadian Order of Foresters
	Order of the Mystic Shrine

The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1928-29

Helping Young People Make Good

Business exercises a stern censorship when it comes to filling its ranks.

Character

Employers seek self-reliance, uprightness, loyalty and cheerfulness in applicants for positions.

Health

From a purely commercial viewpoint the health of employees is important. Days lost through sickness or inefficiency arising from poor health cost companies many dollars.

Training

The young person who has "found" himself or herself is prepared to tackle anything.

Morality

A clean heart and a healthy mind are requisites for success.

The "Ys" take in raw material and turn out young men and women that fit into business life most satisfactorily. When you support the "Ys" you help young people make good.

Y.M.C.A.

Serving London 73 Years

Y.W.C.A.

Serving London 37 years

Annual Maintenance Canvass

October 28 to November 4

London Free Press, Oct. 28, 1929

GREAT HAILEYBURY FIRE: Oct. 4, 1922

An Appeal

For Relief For the Northern Ontario Fire Sufferers!

10,000 sufferers in the fire scourged North appeal to you now for immediate relief.
10,000 men, women and little children, who have lost their homes, their employment, their clothing, their property, must be fed every day, must be clothed against the rigorous cold, must be temporarily sheltered — to give them a fighting chance a get on their feet again.

The Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee

The Red Cross Is Cooperating With the Committee

Contributions of clothing, household equipment, etc., made in Toronto, may be sent to the Toronto Red Cross Emergency Depot at 94 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Similar contributions from points outside Toronto may be made to the local Red Cross depots, or consigned direct to the Red Cross Commission at Cobalt, Ontario.

Only "Temporary Relief" Is Asked For

The Northern Relief Fire Committee does not rebuild homes, nor restock stores, nor erect public buildings. It simply feeds hungry children and men and women from day to day. It hopes to clothe the destitute adequately against the stark Northern cold. It hopes to provide some kind of temporary shelter amidst the blackened ruins, to give the helpless fire sufferers at least a fighting chance to re-establish themselves.

What Is the Northern Ontario Relief Committee?

It is a group of representative public and business men appointed by the Ontario Government to handle the relief work in connection with the terrible fires in the North Country in 1916. The Committee was authorized to continue to function by the Supreme Court of Ontario, and now has been asked by the Ontario Government to handle the present relief campaign. Over 110 000 pounds [49 895 kg] of groceries, 123 000 pounds [55 792 kg] of provisions, and great quantities of bedding and clothing have already been forwarded.

London Free Press, Oct. 14, 1922

DEADLY DISEASES

Typhoid fever	Pneumonia
Polio	Wound infections *
Diabetes	Scarlet fever *
Tuberculosis	Jaundice *
Perforated appendix	Diarrhoeal diseases *

* Children's diseases

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC

March – April 1927
Montreal
3 000 sick
200 deaths

J. I. Cooper, Montreal: A Brief History

MAJOR CHURCHES IN CANADA

CANADA 1921	8 787 949	Roman Catholic	3 399 011
Anglican	1 410 632	United, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational	2 612 466
Baptist	422 312	Other denominations	531 172
Jewish	125 445		
Lutheran	286 891		

Census of Canada, 1921

A COUNTRY DOCTOR

Mrs. K. had a sudden miscarriage at the fifth month of pregnancy. When I reached her home at 3 a.m. after a drive of six miles [9.6 km] on a cold winter night, she was unconscious at intervals from hemorrhaging. Her husband sidled up to me and said,

"Do the best you can, Doctor, we need her here." . . . The children were up and I could count — there were five.

Though I was prepared for this emergency I went outside to walk the road and think. My concern for the patient was compounded by a peculiar feeling of resentment. It was one of the few times I felt sorry for myself.

The house was on a hilltop and I could look about the countryside without a light visible for ten miles [16 km]. It was eerie. There I was, sweating out a problem in loneliness and anxiety when all about me people were enjoying sleep.

Suddenly Dr. Richardson's dictum came to me.

"No one can do better as there is no one else here."

I returned with a lighter heart to my patient . . .

William Victor Johnston MD, *Before the Age of Miracles: Memoirs of a Country Doctor*, pp. 14-15



The country doctor



Anglican mission at Montreal Lake, Saskatchewan, 1926

CAPE BRETON EARTHQUAKE

Epicentre — sea between Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

Destruction — Cape Breton, light — isolated Burin Peninsula, south coast of Newfoundland
— 26 deaths, \$2 000 000 damage
— \$250 000 International Relief Fund.

QUAKE BORN TIDE DROWNS 26

Nov. 18, 1929.

Whole families perish as 50 foot [15.2 m] tidal wave sweeps homes into Newfoundland inlet.

CANADA, MY LAND OF



A Polish family settling at Ste. Anne, Manitoba, 1929

Canada: My Land of Opportunity
 My name is John Corsoso. I was born in the North Italian community of Milan. I decided to settle in Kelowna, a small orchard city located on the seventy-mile stretch of Okanagan Lake in British Columbia. It was difficult at first because Kelowna had so many people of English background. I had many difficult times with the language and customs of Canadians. I was soon able to purchase some land of my own, which gave me great pride, because in Italy I worked land owned by other men. My crops of radishes, potatoes, onions and lettuce grew quickly. Later my wife joined me in Canada and proved to be of great help with the farm work. After years of hard work, I was able to buy more land and set up a retail shop in town. By the 1920s, I owned 20,000 acres and a shop which included a chilling plant, refrigerator and delicatessen counter. My wife and children shared my pride in our life in Canada.

Macleans Magazine, Jan. 15, 1925

DESTINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS INTO CANADA, BY PROVINCES									
	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C. & Yukon Territory	Not shown	Totals
1919	3 860	6 772	13 826	4 862	8 552	11 640	8 190	—	57 702
1920	5 554	13 078	39 344	11 387	14 287	20 000	13 686	—	117 336
1921	6 353	21 100	62 572	12 649	13 392	17 781	14 630	—	148 477
1922	3 222	13 724	34 590	8 904	9 894	11 825	7 840	—	89 999
1923	3 298	9 343	30 444	6 037	8 186	8 798	6 781	—	72 887
1924	7 940	19 979	65 280	21 451	13 200	10 430	10 280	—	148 560
1925	3 153	16 279	45 912	11 772	14 041	10 952	9 253	—	111 362
1926	1 670	11 367	29 293	19 079	13 816	12 540	8 212	87	96 064
1927	3 125	16 642	40 604	36 739	20 085	16 367	10 410	16	143 991
1928	3 741	18 469	45 052	43 596	15 331	15 473	9 891	5	151 597

Canada Year Book, 1929



Kensington Market, Toronto, a meeting place of many nationalities

"Actual case studies in immigration do not always bear out theories based on the tabulation of figures by officials, or the deductions of experts. Last year a proposal in the Canadian parliament that only immigrants with money should be permitted entry was wrecked through the action of member after member who stood up and declared that he had come to this continent without a dollar. The same awkward intrusion of fact, offsetting fine-spun opinion, had similar results in the legislative bodies at Washington.

"Life histories are always valuable; in a study of immigration matters, particularly so. It is not often that they are found side by side in such a striking way as at Kelowna.

"Kelowna is a little orchard city lying midway down

the seventy-mile stretch of Okanagan Lake in British Columbia. It is a Canadian town with an English atmosphere. Many of its people have hyphens in their names and family trees in their records. Among them are distinguished soldiers and retired legislators, men of wealth and women of culture. They have wonderful tennis courts and golf links, a club, and, before the war, power boats and yachts on the lake. Afternoon tea is a social rite. All the best-known London magazines are on the table at the club. English mail litters the secretaries of the private homes.

"But on this Canadian community with its superimposed English tone, two foreigners have left an impress of a marked kind." [One of them is John Corsoso:]

Macleans Magazine, Jan. 15, 1925

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING VIA OCEAN PORTS AND FROM THE UNITED STATES			
Countries of birth	1927		
	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.	Total
Canada	87	854	921
United States	378	15 928	16 306
England	22 949	1 211	24 160
Ireland	8 775	270	9 045
Scotland	14 340	651	14 991
Wales	1 771	46	1 817
Lesser British Isles	142	10	152
Newfoundland	958	34	992
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	2	2
Mexico	24	6	30
Central America	4	1	5
Honduras (Br.)	—	1	1
Other South America	8	3	11
Argentina	16	3	19
Brazil	17	1	18
Chile	2	—	2
Cuba	17	1	18
West Indies (Br.)	116	28	144
West Indies (not Br.)	7	1	8
Austria	770	135	905
Belgium	2 204	45	2 249
Bulgaria	94	3	97
Czechoslovakia	6 659	26	6 685
Finland	5 800	38	5 838
France	358	42	400
Germany	2 012	188	2 200
Greece	358	31	389
Holland	1 485	54	1 539
Hungary	4 467	42	4 509
Italy	3 258	85	3 343
Yugo-Slavia	5 373	6	5 379
Poland	18 190	112	18 302
Rumania	2 555	49	2 604
Russia	6 602	333	6 935
Denmark	2 028	74	2 102
Iceland	31	7	38
Norway	3 355	284	3 639
Sweden	1 921	256	2 177
Switzerland	759	37	796
Ukraine	2 186	7	2 193
Albania	10	—	10
Estonia	84	—	84
Latvia	109	4	113
Lithuania	1 027	7	1 034
Malta	38	1	39
Portugal	5	—	5
Spain	22	4	26
Other European Countries including Luxemburg	25	2	27
Australia	187	23	210
New Zealand	97	11	108
Africa (Br.)	138	6	144
Africa (Not Br.)	13	6	19
Asia	35	3	38
Armenia	15	—	15
China	117	6	123
India (Br.)	199	10	209
Japan	492	1	493
Korea	6	—	6
Persia	13	—	13
Syria	214	12	226
Turkey	75	15	90
Atlantic Ocean Islands (Br.)	34	1	35
Atlantic Ocean Islands (not Br.)	25	8	33
Total	122 986	21 025	143 991

Canada Year Book, 1929

OPPORTUNITY... AND



Immigrants from central Europe arriving at Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1920s

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS

- (1) Imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, persons suffering from chronic alcoholism and those mentally defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.
- (2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease, or a disease which may be dangerous to public health; immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective.
- (3) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose, pimps, procurers, and persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.
- (4) Professional beggars or vagrants, charity-aided immigrants, and persons who are likely to become public charges.
- (5) Anarchists, persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government or who belong to any organization teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, persons who have been guilty of espionage or high treason, and persons who have been deported from Canada.
- (6) Persons over fifteen years of age unable to read. The literacy test, however, does not apply to a father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, or to a wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried daughter or widowed daughter.

Canada Year Book, 1929

The above is a summary of the classes whose admission to Canada was prohibited under the existing immigration regulation of the 1920s.



Doukhobors commemorate the anniversary of Peter Lordly Verigin's death, October 29, 1927, Brilliant, B.C.



Ku Klux Klan meeting, Kingston, Ontario

KU KLUX MAN IN TOWN

"The new arrival reached London on Saturday afternoon from the Western States. The Advertiser withholds his name and rank, but has examined his credentials as a high official of the Imperial Ku Klux Klan, signed by Col. William Joseph Simmons of Atlanta, Georgia, founder of the order. The Imperial Klan is described as the central administrative body."

London Evening Advertiser, March 19, 1923.

"We feel that we are keeping well within the law in joining what we believe has been an unduly criticized organization on our continent. While we are anti-Jewish and anti-Negro, we shall not confine our actions to these sects and colours. Others who offend and who manage to evade the law better beware once we are properly organized."

Montreal Daily Star, Oct. 1, 1921.

The Ku Klux Klan of Canada was organized during the late 1920s. It had thousands of members and exercised its greatest influence in Saskatchewan. The Klan concentrated its attack on Roman Catholics, Jews, and immigrants. It campaigned for Protestantism, racial purity, one public school, patriotism, and restrictive and selective immigration.

Number of Immigrants Coming to Canada	
1919	107 698
1920	138 824
1921	91 728
1922	64 224
1923	133 729
1924	124 164
1925	84 907
1926	135 982
1927	158 886
1928	166 783
1929	164 993

1905-1911	1912-1918	1919-1925
5 737 255	120 174 400	183 777 423
BUSHEL	BUSHEL	BUSHEL

*there is no metric equivalent for bushels

Saturday Night, Aug. 20, 1926

Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants arriving in Canada in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927			
DESCRIPTION	Via Ocean Ports	From the United States	Totals
Farmers and farm labourers--			
Men	55 650	5 233	60 883
Women	5 460	1 203	6 663
Children	12 717	1 691	14 408
General labourers--			
Men	4 862	1 323	6 185
Women	847	224	1 071
Children	1 454	205	1 659
Mechanics--			
Men	4 617	1 775	6 391
Women	1 562	398	1 960
Children	1 184	303	1 487
Clerks, traders, etc.--			
Men	2 105	978	3 083
Women	1 064	362	1 426
Children	663	186	849
Miners--			
Men	965	151	1 116
Women	104	10	114
Children	127	7	134
Domestics--			
Women	13 019	538	13 557
Not classified--			
Men	1 564	1 240	2 804
Women	7 592	2 445	10 037
Children	7 410	2 704	10 114
Totals--			
Men	69 763	10 749	80 512
Women	29 648	5 180	34 828
Children	23 555	5 096	28 651
Totals	122 966	21 025	143 991
Destination--			
Maritime Provinces	2 738	387	3 125
Quebec	13 735	2 907	16 642
Ontario	34 769	5 835	40 604
Manitoba	35 469	1 290	36 759
Saskatchewan	16 423	3 662	20 085
Alberta	11 780	4 587	16 367
British Columbia	8 060	2 316	10 376
Yukon and N.W.T.	4	30	34
Not given	8	11	19

¹ Includes domestics under 18 years of age. Canada Year Book, 1929

ONE COLOR FOR ENTIRE COSTUME



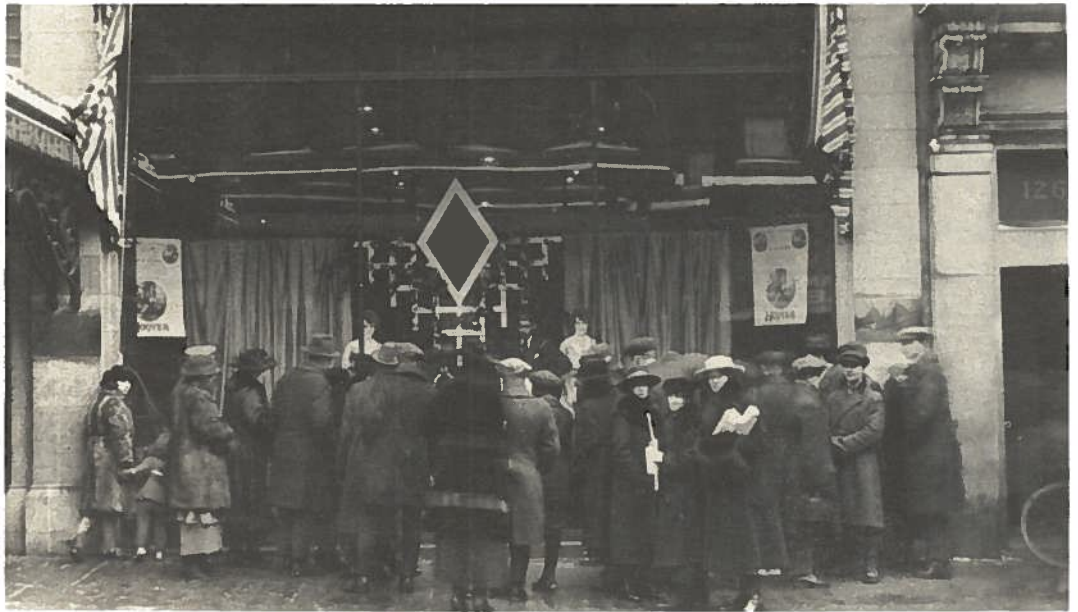
Halifax Herald, Nov. 13, 1922

The larger New York shops report a tendency for well-dressed women to choose underwear that not only corresponds in line to their outer garments but that corresponds in color as well.

To accompany evening gowns, besides the usual white and pink, there are shades of orange, American beauty, cerise, lavender, blue and green. Many sets are elaborately trimmed with dyed laces.

Black underwear is shown, as well as brown and navy blue for day-time wear with dark frocks. Knee-length bloomers are replacing those of ankle-length, to make way for the recently returned petticoats of the new costume slip.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES



This window display of the Hoover vacuum cleaner on Sparks St., Ottawa, in February, 1920, was a good example of the growing input of American design, production, and marketing

FILMS PRODUCED IN CANADA

"Another potent influence for bringing Canada into spiritual subjection to the United States is the moving picture show. The films are made for American audiences, naturally, to suit their tastes. Then they come to Canada. We originate none practically." Archibald MacMechen, Professor of English, Dalhousie University, Halifax, 1920

Canadian Films, 1919-1929

1. Back To God's Country	1919	13. The Man from Glengarry	1922
2. Satan's Paradise	1920	14. Proof of Innocence*	1922
3. Under Northern Lights	1920	15. The Rapids	1922
4. The Vow*	1920	16. Policing the Plains*	1922
5. Cameron of the Royal Mounted	1921	17. The Swiling Racket*	1927
6. Campbell of the Mounted*	1921	18. Carry on, Sergeant*	1928
7. God's Crucible	1921	19. His Destiny	1928
8. Latin Love	1921	20. The Wilderness Patrol	1928
9. Snowblind	1921	21. The Devil Bear*	1929
10. Valley of the Missing*	1921	22. Race for Ties*	1929
11. Blue Water*	1922	23. Spirit of Wilderness*	1929
12. The Critical Age	1922	24. The White Road*	1929

*No record of release or unsuccessful release.

Canadian Film Institute

16 

Old Time Favorite Songs

\$2.98 For All

Eight Double-Disc Full Size 10 inch Records

In The Gloaming
And Lang Syne
Pop Song
Old Black Joe
Love's Old Sweet Song
Kathleen MacAvourness
Comin' Through the Rye
My Old Kentucky Home
Old Folks at Home
Home, Sweet Home
Sweet and Low
Lullaby (Erminie)
Nearer My God To Thee
Annie Lurin's
Last Rose of Summer
Schubert's Serenade

Here are the songs that never grow old—the favorites you remember as long as you live, ballads that touch every heart. Just the music that should be in EVERY HOME. Eight full size double face records—16 wonderful old time songs—quality guaranteed equal to highest priced records—All for only \$2.98. Can be played on any phonograph.

Try these records in your own home for 10 days. If not delighted, the trial costs nothing. Don't send a penny now. Pay postman only \$2.98 plus postage on arrival. Money back at once absolutely guaranteed if you are not more than pleased. Write postal or letter NOW.

National Music Lovers, Inc., Dept. 1563, 354 Fourth Av. New York

Everywoman's World, March, 1923

DAILY COMIC STRIPS

"Take the most potent influence at work on the popular mind, our journalism. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians read nothing but the daily newspaper. Not only is the Canadian newspaper built on American lines but it is crammed with American boilerplate of all kinds, American illustrations, American comic supplements."

Archibald MacMechen, Professor of English, Dalhousie University, Halifax, 1920

POPULAR COMIC STRIPS

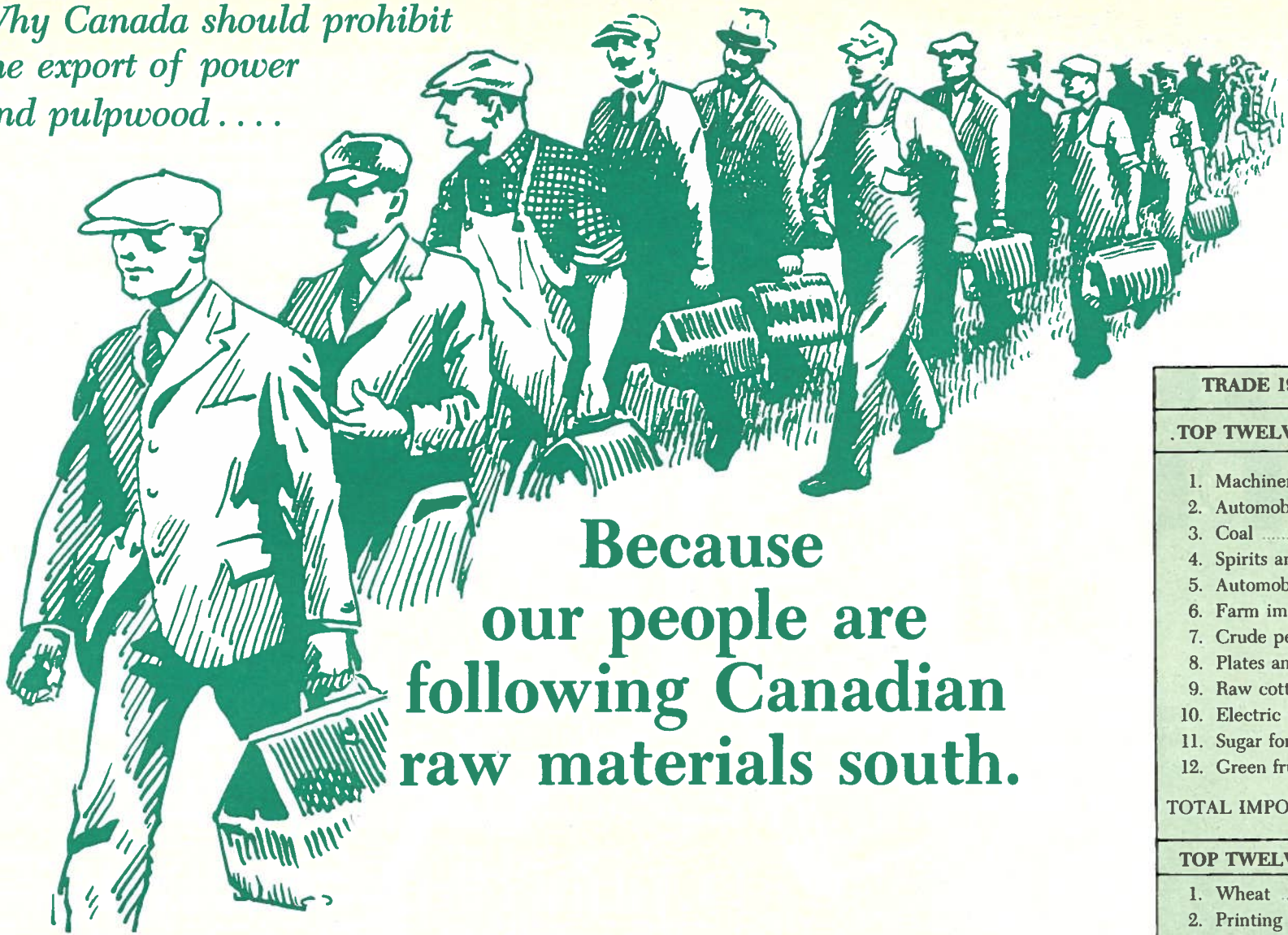
1. Bringing Up Father	Great Britain
2. Gasoline Alley	United States
3. Toots and Casper	Great Britain
4. Polly and her Pals	Great Britain
5. Tillie the Toiler	Great Britain
6. Winnie Winkle the Breadwinner	United States
7. Mutt and Jeff	United States
8. Bonzo	Great Britain
9. Son of Tarzan	United States
10. Little Orphan Annie	United States
11. Keeping up with the Joneses	United States

Toronto Star, Dec. 1929



Lawn bowlers, Uxbridge Bowling Green, July 11, 1923

Why Canada should prohibit
the export of power
and pulpwood



Because
our people are
following Canadian
raw materials south.

TRADE 1929 (MILLIONS OF \$)	
TOP TWELVE IMPORTS BY VALUE	
1. Machinery	\$60
2. Automobile parts	56
3. Coal	55
4. Spirits and wines	58
5. Automobiles	42
6. Farm implements	40
7. Crude petroleum	39
8. Plates and sheets (iron)	31
9. Raw cotton	28
10. Electric apparatus	27
11. Sugar for refining	26
12. Green fruits	25
TOTAL IMPORTS .. \$1 265 679 000	
TOP TWELVE EXPORTS BY VALUE	
1. Wheat	\$428
2. Printing paper	142
3. Wheat flour	65
4. Planks and boards	48
5. Wood pulp	45
6. Automobiles	43
7. Fish	34
8. Copper ore and blister	27
9. Barley	26
10. Cheese	25
11. Raw furs	24
12. Whiskey	24
TOTAL EXPORTS .. \$1 388 896 000	

Canada Year Book, 1930

EMIGRATION

Nova Scotia

"[After World War I], a drift of population to the United States set in at once. By 1925, it was an exodus. A large and significant proportion of these departing people were young veterans of the war."

T. Raddall, *Warden of the North*

Quebec

To find employment to pay off farming debts, many farmers went to the mills of New England where wages were higher. Although many Québécois returned after 3 or 4 months, a good number remained in the United States permanently.

Ontario

"In Southwestern Ontario, we were taught that Canadian patriotism should not withstand anything more than a \$5-a-month wage differential. Anything more than that and you went to Detroit."

J. K. Galbraith, quoted from "Canada's Boundaries: A Study of Anomalies", by J. Eayrs, *London Free Press*, July 1, 1926

Pulp and Paper

Canadian-based companies controlled 64% of the world's pulp and paper trade in the 1920s.

A. B. Hodgetts, *Decisive Decades*, p. 313

Oil

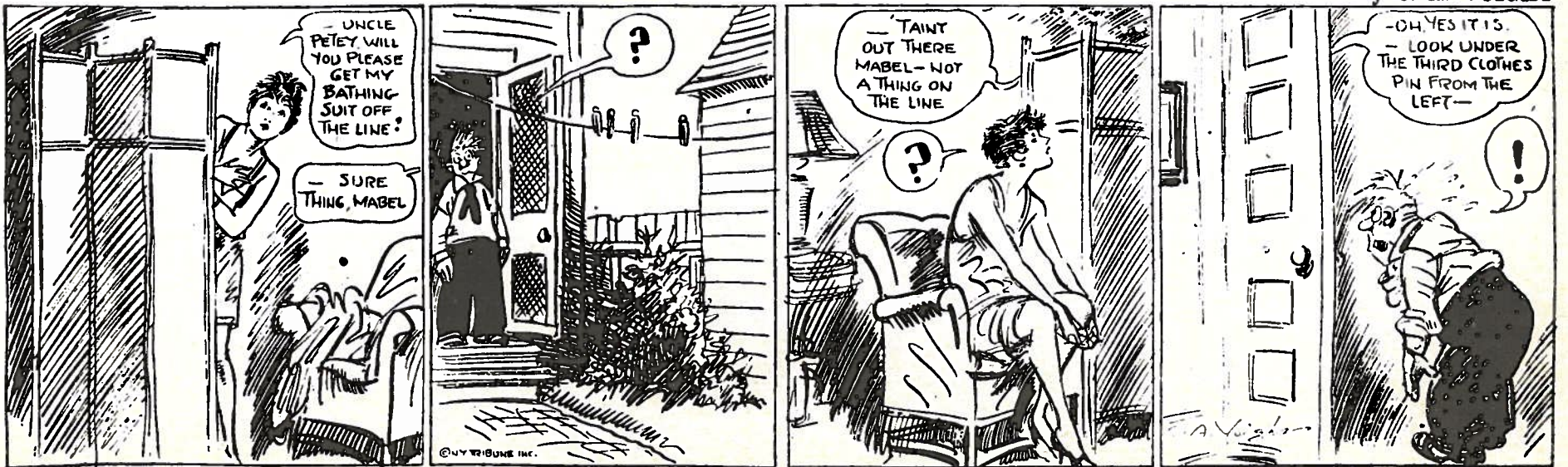
In the 1920s 95% of Canada's oil was imported.

A. B. Hodgetts, *Decisive Decades*, p. 309

PETEY

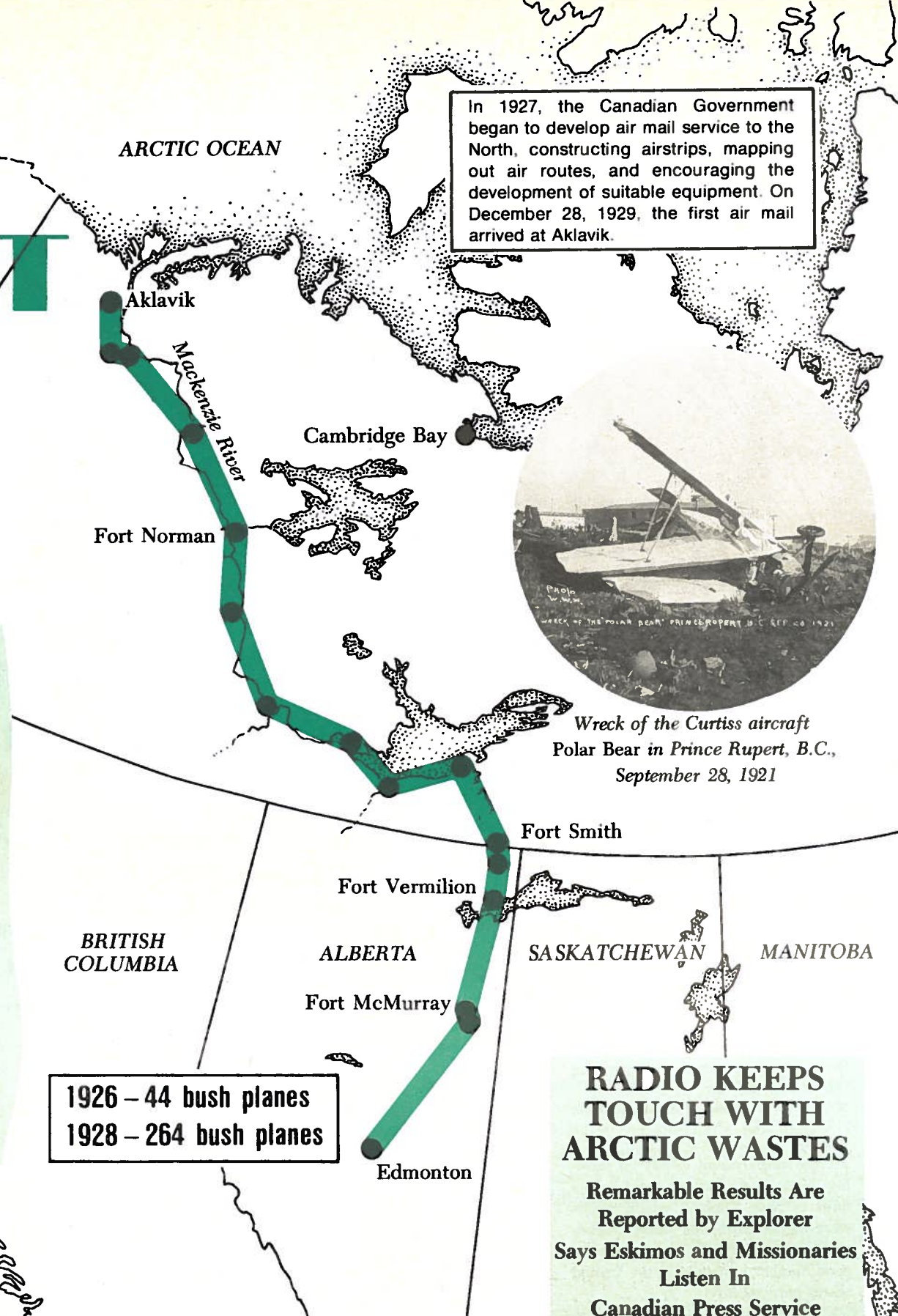
Is She Stringing Him?

By C. A. VOIGHT



Manitoba Free Press, August 6, 1927, © New York Tribune, Inc., 1927

THE CONQUEST OF THE NORTH



In 1927, the Canadian Government began to develop air mail service to the North, constructing airstrips, mapping out air routes, and encouraging the development of suitable equipment. On December 28, 1929, the first air mail arrived at Aklavik.



Wreck of the Curtiss aircraft Polar Bear in Prince Rupert, B.C., September 28, 1921

1926 - 44 bush planes
1928 - 264 bush planes

Imperial Oil Limited and other companies drilled for oil in Alberta. The most successful discovery was at Fort Norman. A natural gas well was also found in Turner Valley.

RADIO KEEPS TOUCH WITH ARCTIC WASTES

Remarkable Results Are Reported by Explorer Says Eskimos and Missionaries Listen In Canadian Press Service

Arlington Heights, Ill., Aug. 6.—News interviews by personal contact and other ordinary, domestic means, today gave way to the romance of radio, when the Associated Press interviewed the MacMillan polar expedition 3 700 miles away in the Arctic wastes.

Lieut. Commander Eugene F. McDonald of the Peary which conveyed the expedition to its base in Etah, Greenland, answered a series of five questions radioed to him by the Associated Press.

COMMUNICATION WITH PLANES
The outstanding questions dealt with the future flight of airplanes to the polar region from Etah; McDonald replied, that he had not yet completed "two-way communication" with big planes, but hoped to perfect such communication. His reply was regarded here as being a plan to communicate continually with his planes while they were in the air northward from Etah.

Communication was first established last night with the expedition about ten o'clock central daylight saving time.

"Station WAP—Etah," said the announcer, whose voice seemed to be smothered by a snow drift—and the remainder of his voice was lost in an indistinguishable, mumbled monotone. Shortly thereafter a squeaky, then somewhat clearer tone came through, which was finally recognized as phonograph music.

Hamilton Spectator, Aug. 6, 1925

A Bushpilot's Diary

There are lots of great pilots flying in the North today - men like 'Punch' Dickens, 'Wop' May, 'Doc' Oates. We all make many stops on the Edmonton to Aklavik route, usually in severe weather. We have few instruments in the cockpit, so we fly 'by the seat of our pants'. We often use landmarks to guide us. Landing is always treacherous - in the summer, the planes are fitted with pontoons to land on lakes, and in winter, fitted with skis to land on the ice. There are routine flights to transport mail, supplies, R.C.M.P. officers, prospectors and mining company officials. But there are lots of emergency flights. 'Wop' May flew anti-toxin up to Fort Vermilion to combat a diphtheria epidemic. Two pilots, Blandale and Vance, crashed near Baker Lake while searching for the lost Mc Alpine party. They had to stay at an isolated trading post until the weather cleared.

DR. MACMILLAN SETS OUT AGAIN FOR THE ARCTIC

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21, (Copyright)—That the wireless apparatus on the *Bowdoin*, the tiny schooner which is carrying Dr. Donald B. MacMillan and his party to the Arctic, is in fine working order, was demonstrated today by the receipt by hundreds of amateur stations throughout the country of a message from the ship. Reports of this communication were received at the Radio Relay League headquarters here. In spite of bad static, the fading words sent by Donald H. Mix, the twenty-one year old wireless operator on board the *Bowdoin*, were clearly heard.

At the conclusion of the text many of the amateurs called Mix indicating that the signals were strong and that there is an excellent chance of direct communication to the furthest Arctic regions.

The *Bowdoin* announced the fact that she has put into Booth Bay Harbour and leaves for Halifax on Monday morning.

Halifax Herald, June 25, 1923



Imperial Oil Limited expedition to Norman Oil Fields, 1921

The Arctic work is becoming increasingly important; there are now in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions (exclusive of the Yukon) 33 detachments with 91 all ranks, or about 9% of the entire strength. These detachments include posts on Ellesmere, North Devon, Baffin and Victoria Islands, as well as along the coasts of the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay; one (Bache Peninsula) is within eleven degrees of the North Pole, and a powerful auxiliary power schooner, the *St. Roch*, employed in the Arctic Ocean, ranks as a detachment; every winter long patrols are made in these regions, the islands west of Ellesmere Island (Axel Heiberg, etc.) being visited periodically. Contrasted with this is detective work in the urban communities, in running to earth counterfeiters, narcotic drug dealers, robbers of the mails, and others of the more dangerous types of evildoers.

Canada Year Book, 1929.

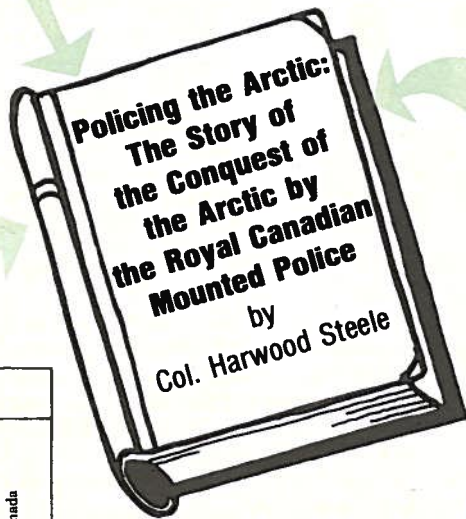
"A new sound broke that same chill silence—the drone of the first aeroplane to cross the skies of the North-West Territories, a Junkers machine of the Imperial Oil Company, flying northward to Fort Simpson. It entered the Territories on March 27th, and in it, acting as guide, was Thorne, returning from Edmonton—a veteran Sergeant of the Old Force appropriately ushering in the New Regime. And making 'the first aeroplane journey on duty in the annals of the Force'."

Col. H. Steele, *Policing the Arctic*, p. 225

"Ice conditions near Dundas Harbour were still so dangerous (a native hunter had been all but carried off in January) that, as a preliminary to Joy's forthcoming patrol, it was thought advisable for Corporal Timbury to go beforehand to Beechey to observe the state of the ice in Lancaster Sound and to examine the cache. He left on February 12th with Nookapeungwak and another native. The ice was very rough, broken here and there by leads, but negotiable. The cache was found intact. In spite of storms they were back at Dundas on the 28th.

Two days before, Dersch had started a 1 133-mile [1 818km], forty-eight-day journey westward from Lake Harbour to Amadjuak, Cape Dorset and Cape Dorchester, a pioneer 'general purpose' patrol carried out with his usual skill."

Col. H. Steele, *Policing the Arctic*, p. 295



"The first murder-trial in the area still known as the North-West Territories opened on June 29th (while Phillips was revisiting the Belcher Islands, with relief, and Bruce on a 4 000-mile journey with the makers of Treaty No. 11, covering the Mackenzie and Great Slave Lake). It had been decreed that Le Beau should be tried at Fort Providence. His Honour Judge Lucien Dubuc made the journey from Edmonton for the purpose. Six jurymen, five from Fort Smith, heard the case. All arrangements were in Fletcher's capable hands.

"The accused was found guilty and sentenced to hang at Fort Smith on November 1st, 1921."

Col. H. Steele, *Policing the Arctic*, p. 225

Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on Sept. 30, 1929 with Totals on Sept. 30, 1920-29																
SCHEDULE	Headquarters Staff	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Baffin Island	Ellesmere Island	North Devon Island	Chesterfield Inlet	On Loan	Canada
Total Canada 1929	64	34	39	316	57	352	112	88	43	75	7	3	3	5	1	1 199
Total Canada 1928	68	35	35	298	49	262	123	88	41	71	7	3	4	-	3	1 087
Total Canada 1927	69	36	36	306	54	170	112	99	39	65	8	3	3	-	4	1 004
Total Canada 1926	66	28	37	276	47	173	113	93	34	56	7	3	3	-	27	983
Total Canada 1925	72	30	27	294	52	182	116	94	37	49	8	3	3	-	10	977
Total Canada 1924	72	32	27	295	51	192	128	109	40	52	7	2	3	-	10	1 020
Total Canada 1923	72	32	31	317	64	253	152	143	42	29	4	9	-	-	-	1 148
Total Canada 1922	79	37	41	288	71	274	173	175	51	27	4	7	-	-	-	1 227
Total Canada 1921	79	32	26	440	162	329	266	265	52	28	1	-	-	-	-	1 680
Total Canada 1920	72	25	9	384	160	400	300	257	48	16	-	-	-	-	-	1 671

Canada Year Book, 1929

However . . . The Plight of Inuit



An Inuit hunter is taken into custody by an R.C.M.P. officer stationed in the North. There were conflicts between the laws of the native Inuit and the laws of the white man.

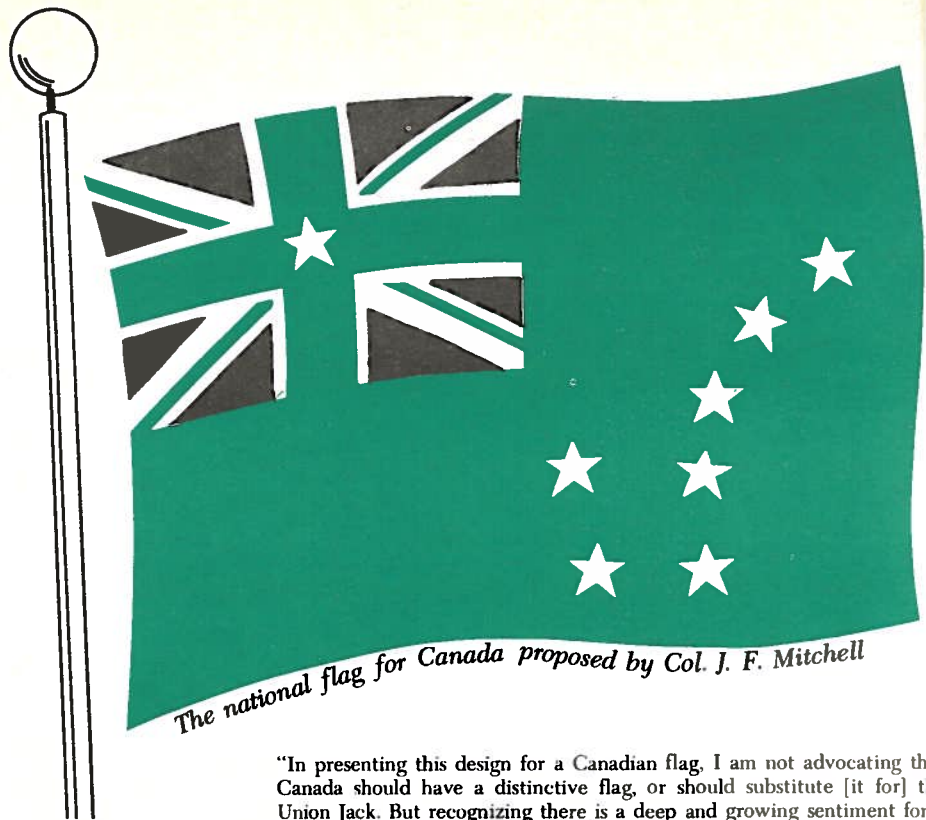
According to Dr. D. E. Scott, who recently returned to Edmonton after spending one year at the delta of the Mackenzie River, the Eskimos are doomed to extinction within a few years through disease brought on by the adoption of the white man's ways of living. Dr. Scott has been acting as a medical officer to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at these far northern points and his duties also included the medical care of the local Indians and Eskimos on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs. He therefore has had the very best opportunity for studying conditions. His report does not stand alone, either. All competent observers are agreed that the natives of the Arctic regions are deteriorating to an alarming extent, physically, on account of the change which has been brought about in their habits of life, in the matter of food and habitation especially, since their contact with civilization. Stefansson, in his fascinating account *The Friendly Arctic*, gives the same information. He sketches the healthy, happy, and care-free condition of the Eskimo in his former unsophisticated way of life. The native knew well how to take care of his health and his well-being. His ice-houses were warm . . . ; his clothing was perfectly adapted to the requirements of his environment. Now there is an attempt to [imitate] the white people in everything: the primitive igloo has been abandoned for the more pretentious, but much more unsatisfactory wooden hut: the style of clothing has been changed with disastrous results to health, and, more important still, there has been a change of diet and habits which has wrought havoc with the natives. Dr. Scott speaks of the prevalence of cancer, appendicitis, intestinal trouble and, above all, tuberculosis, induced by changed methods of living—and all these diseases are alarmingly on the increase.

Hamilton Spectator, July 29, 1925



Inuit family

CANADA BECOMES A NATION



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

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

Col. J. F. Mitchell, Speech in the Canadian House of Commons, 19

Mr. Mackenzie King:

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

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

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



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

FLAGS

For All Occasions



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

The Archives, Eaton's of Canada, Ltd.

1922 Chanak



1919 Peace Conference

"Canada had led the democracies of both the American continents. Her resolve had given inspiration, her sacrifices had been conspicuous, her effort was unabated to the end. The same indomitable spirit which made her capable of that effort and sacrifice made her equally incapable of accepting at the Peace Conference, in the League of Nations, or elsewhere, a status inferior to that accorded to nations less advanced in their development, less amply endowed in wealth, resources, and population, no more complete in their sovereignty, and far less conspicuous in their sacrifice."

— Prime Minister Robert Borden, 1919

Chanak Crisis

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

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

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

ENDORSES PLAN OF DISTINCTIVE CANADIAN FLAG

Founder of First Club Tells Of Movement

Subject Was Given Attention Thirty Years Ago

Pleased That Ottawa Is Acting at Last

A subject that has been occupying the mind of Col. C. R. McCullough, of this city, for the last thirty years, is now attracting nationwide attention. When the colonel formed the Canadian Club thirty years ago, he and the others who were active in the movement agitated for a distinctive Canadian flag, that would be made the official emblem of Canada. A few days ago Parliament appointed a committee of Deputies to go into the matter of a flag for Canada. The idea is to have suggestions sent to this committee from patriotic bodies all over the country. After due consideration, the selection will be made, and Canada will have an official flag at last.

The emblem in use at the present time consists of the British red ensign, with the official coat-of-arms of Canada on the fly. It is flown over the High Commissioner's office in London, and is generally accepted as the Canadian flag. It is really not official, though, and came into use through the Canadian merchant marine. Long ago Canadian merchant ships started to use the red naval ensign, so the practice of using the ensign with the coat-of-arms came into being.

Hamilton Spectator, June 11, 1925

ONE FLAG

There will be much sympathy for the viewpoint of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire regarding the proposal of the Dominion Government to devise a new flag for Canada. "One flag, one throne, one Empire," is a slogan with the I.O.D.E., and it is an excellent motto for adoption by the whole Empire. The ties binding the dominions together are ties of sentiment only, and there is no greater agent for the knitting of sentiment than a common flag. What could have persuaded the government that the present is a convenient time for bringing in this suggestion is hard to understand. Just now, when the Mother Country is wondering exactly what is meant by Canada's constant and somewhat vigorous assertions of independence, is scarcely the appropriate occasion for giving cause for further speculation.

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

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

Hamilton Spectator, June 11, 1925

EMPIRE DAY

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

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

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

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

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

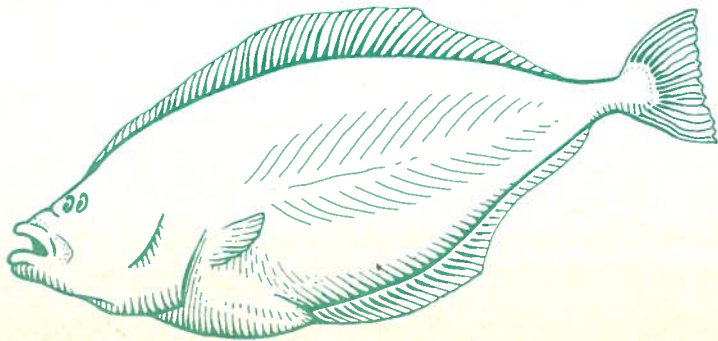
1923 Halibut Treaty

Treaty Between Canada and the United States of America For Securing the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean.

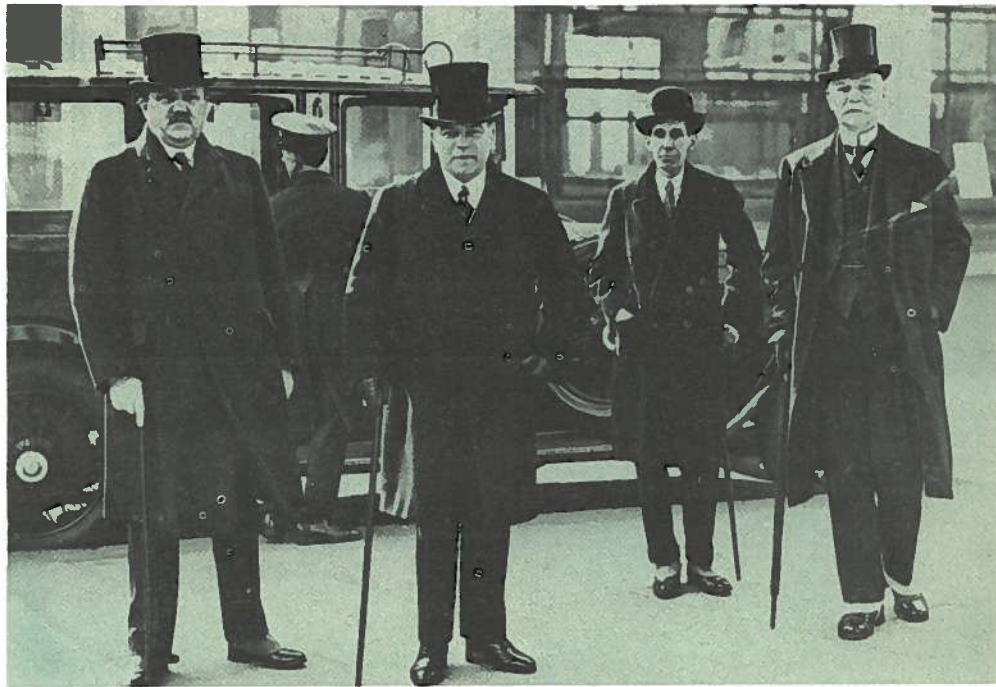
Signed at Washington March 2, 1923.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the British Dominions, and the United States of America, being equally desirous of securing the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries: His Britannic Majesty; The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada; and Charles Evan Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States.

Treaties and Agreements Affecting Canada 1814-1925



1926 Imperial Conference



Prime Minister Mackenzie King at the Imperial Conference of 1926

At the Imperial Conference, a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour, drafted a major report in which it was stated: "The dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united to a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

THE DOOR TO THE FUTURE

Today there are prophets—more than at any time in the world's history.

They are found in big business institutions, for big institutions are built on the faith and vision of far-seeing men. While other men around them work in 1925, these business prophets work, by habit of thought and training, in the future—five, ten, yes, twenty or twenty-five years ahead of the times.

They are the men who are planning new applications of science and industry: perfecting new processes, new products, new appliances,—not for today, but for the time when public service will demand them. In the

research department of the Northern Electric Company there is a door through which the men of this engineering organization are always trying to peer.

It is the door to the Future Electrical Age.

Our products of today are the result of their efforts in peering through that door. Products which will appear on the market perhaps tomorrow, perhaps five or ten years hence—these have already crossed the vision of the prophets who peered through that magic door and saw the needs of this and future generations.

Northern Telecom Limited
Maclean's Magazine, Nov. 15, 1925.

"... Mr. and Mrs. John Canuck have been given a comfortable home, with all the modern conveniences, pantries stocked with food, coal in the cellar and a motor car waiting on the side drive. All Jack Canuck needs is a job, with wages, to keep the home going.

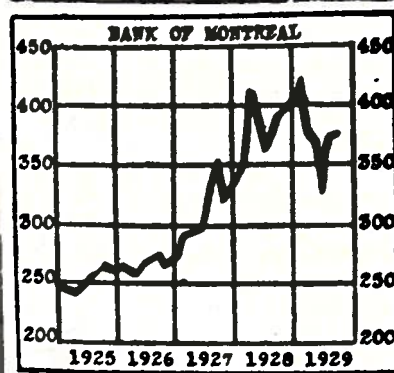
"Of income, however, he has ample for comfort if he will avoid over-indulgence in luxuries. The cardinal virtues are invariably the backbone of a country: hard work and economy."

J. Herbert Hodgins, "Johnny Canuck Looks Over His Assets",
Maclean's Magazine, Jan. 1, 1925



A free auto laundry in the Humber River,
Lambton, Ont., October 29, 1929

DAILY MARKET CHART



"The Dawn of a New Year"

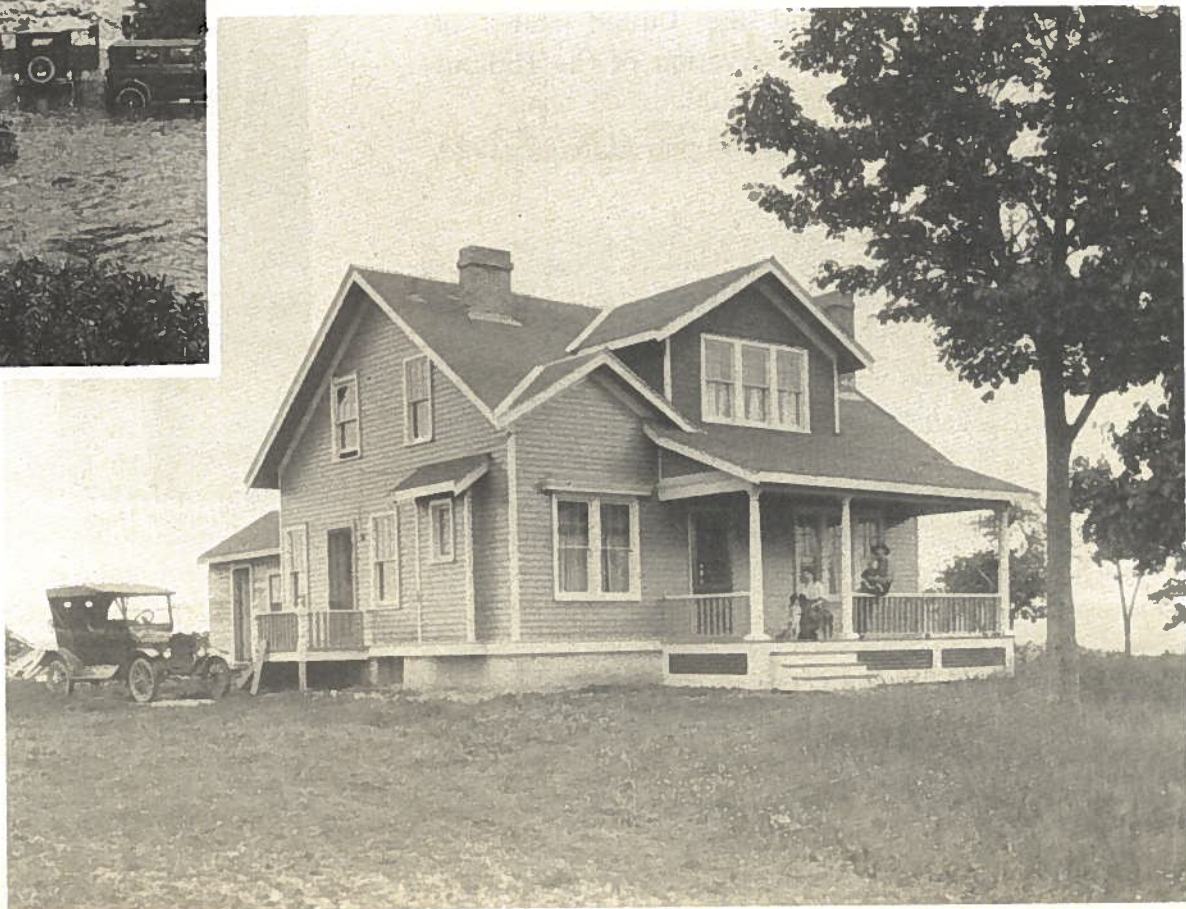
"Johnny Canuck, giving his vast resources a satisfied once-over, presents a cheerful, stimulating picture. Johnny Canuck is not dominated by selfish interest. He loves gold for what gold will do for humanity. He surveys his country richly endowed, and sighs for more people to come and share his treasure."

J. Herbert Hodgins, "Johnny Canuck Looks Over His Assets",
Maclean's Magazine, Jan. 1, 1925

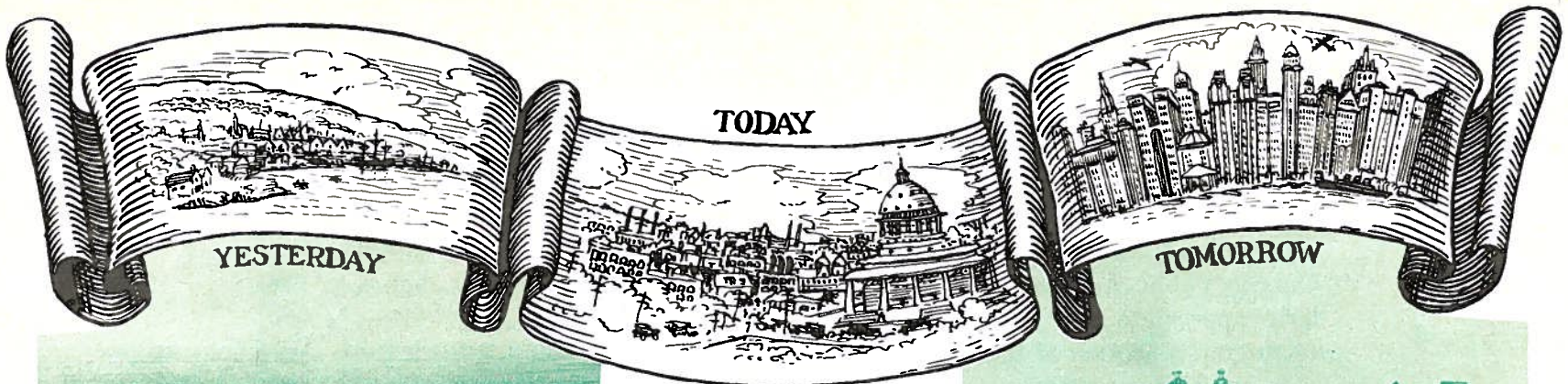
NATION'S BUSINESS

83% of Canada's business was done by 1 000 Corporations.

A. B. Hodgetts, *Decisive Decades*, p. 321



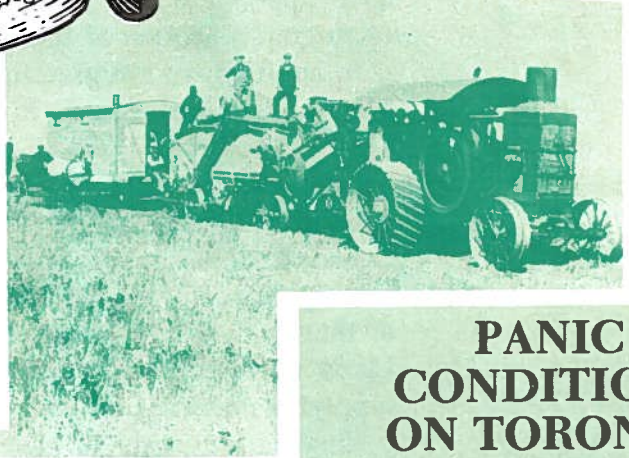
A rural home in Nova Scotia



"If this were a poor country, our case would be a bad one, but we have riches in our forests, our fields, our fisheries and in our minerals; also in the mighty water powers and in the industry and ambition of our people."

The bountiful harvest of 1927: a wheatfield near Rockyford, Alberta

Saskatchewan perhaps best represented the volatile economy of the 1920s, as the prairie province experienced a bust-boom-bust cycle. Bad weather and poor wheat prices created a farmers' political protest party, while good harvest and market conditions meant prompt investment by the farmers in heavy farm machinery and automobiles.



Threshers in Strathmore, Alberta, 1928

AN OLD MARITIMER

"While there were some automobiles in the village, we didn't have a car until much later on. Our family house had the basics, such as an outdoor privy and a good wood stove that handled the heating and cooking. Lord, we cut a lot of wood in those days. You see, back in the 1920s, there was no electrical power in our village. Most folks were just content with what they had. It was a good life. We wanted for nothing.

"Those younger folks that weren't so happy knew that whenever they wanted, they could move to a city and get a good paying job."

— from an interview

The Maritimes did not emerge from the slump of 1921-23, but seemed to settle into an almost chronic depression which severely curtailed development throughout the area.

T. Raddall, Warden of the North



Three generations of fishermen sort herring in the Grand Manan district, New Brunswick, July, 1920

MARKET DECLINE SEEN AS BENEFIT

"The recent slump has vividly demonstrated the instability of unparalleled returns in speculation by spending all available cash to purchase stock on margin. We may now confidently expect that people, sobered by this event, will use their money for tangibles such as home, health, and their comfort." Howard A. Lewis, Treasurer of Kelvinator of Canada Ltd. Nov. 1, 1929

FAMILY INCOME - 1929

**Average = \$1 900
Required = \$2 200**

PANIC CONDITIONS ON TORONTO MART

Uncertainty As Huge Blocks Sacrificed at New York "SAFE" MARGINS WIPED OUT

TORONTO, Oct. 29—(Canadian Press Dispatch.)—The "market which could not come down" broke into a frenzied panic at this morning's opening in Wall Street following a steadily accelerating slump of weeks which had gathered alarming momentum in the last few days.

Men hurried along the streets in the cities of Canada and the United States, fearful, lips quivering, little knots formed in offices, with working discipline gone, as often-garbled versions of the break which could hardly be exaggerated flew around. The afternoon newspapers were besieged by telephone calls, and many of the voices at the other end, some feminine, were hysterical.

Word went around in Toronto that Nickel had dropped to 24, but this greatest Canadian mining issue did not go below 29 in the forenoon.

HUGE BLOCKS SACRIFICED
The New York break in the first half-hour was precipitate. As eager traders watched the tape, expecting an uncertain recovery, they saw, instead, huge blocks of sacrifice shares poured into the market, one after another, released by big operators who could no longer stand the pace. Rumours of brokerage failures were legion, and the first crystalized into fact when at about 11[a.m.] it was learned that the curb house of John I. Bell & Co. at New York had been suspended.

Yet optimism to some extent survived. The man on the street, in his hundreds of thousands, could be heard exclaiming "I wish I could buy so-and-so now at the bottom." But the bottom was constantly shifting. Housewives were using the telephones frantically, and a few heard and spread the word, and the telephone exchange reported heavy business.

With today's drastic drop there came into the wreckage ranks a large class of people who hitherto had been feeling quite comfortable—the large margin men, the 50 per centers, who in many cases saw margins of fondly imagined Gibraltar-like strength completely wiped out by the panic which had few equals in history.

London Free Press, Oct. 29, 1929