Newspapers by Ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image-view/455813116/

Downloaded on Dec 5, 2025

"OLD TIME STUFF"

Reminiscences of the Ottawa of Earlier Days. Personages, Scenes and Incidents Recalled for Evening Citizen Readers

Sir George Burn, former general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, provides the feature story of today's "Old Time Stuff." It is a story of banking in Ottawa in the early eighties. Sir George came to the Capital in the year 1880, and has resided here continuously since—43 years. He came here from Montreal, where he had been inspector for the Exchange Bank of Canada, to take the position of cashier of the Bank of Ottawa. In those days the general manager of the Bank of Ottawa were called cashiers, following the Scotch practice. This practice continued till 1890, when it was changed to conform with the practice of other Canadian banks. Sir George, then plain Mr. Burn, came here as general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, but with the title of cashier. At that time the general managership of the Bank of Ottawa did not mean as much as it did a few years later, as in 1880 the bank only had one branch—that at Arnprior, the manager of which was Mr. D. M. Finnie, the present general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Great Growth.

When Sir George retired in 1916 the bank had no less than 95 branches. When he came here in 1880 the bank was located in rented quarters in the Victoria Chambers, corner Wellington and O'Connor streets. Less than four years later the institution was occupying its present handsome building. But this is rather ahead of the story.

Sir George was born in Scotland at a little town in the north called Thurso. After four years of apprenticeship in the Royal Bank of Scotland, he migrated to Canada in 1866. Between that year and 1880 he served in various positions in banks in Toronto and Montreal. So when he came to the Capital to take charge of the Bank of Ottawa he had acquired experience which helped him greatly in extending the operations of the bank to all parts of Canada.

Basic Practice Unchanged.

To the "Old Time Stuff." Sir George said: "The general practice of banking has not changed materially in the last forty years. The relations between the banks and the depositors are today much the same as they were when I came here. But the Banking Act has been considerably changed in that time, to the general advantage of both depositors and note holders. While the basic principles of the banking practice of 1880 and earlier have remained unchanged, as I have said, there have been important changes in the Bank Act, which are worth referring to. In the old days, for instance, holders of notes had no actual protection.

Note Holders Protected.

"If a bank failed, the note holders stood to lose in whole or in part. But by the amendment of 1890, the banks were required to deposit with the government five per cent. of the value of their circulation. Those deposits of the various banks were pooled by the government, and provision was made that if one bank failed, and its notes were not redeemed within three months, the government could step in and redeem the notes out of the joint fund. Another important point is that under the 1890 amendments a note of any bank which fails or goes out of business remains always good. If a note which has been out turns up at any time it will be redeemed, either by the liquidator or out of the guarantee fund."

Four Dollar Bills.

As an instance of the changes which had been made in the Banking Act, Sir George pointed out that when he came here the banks were issuing four dollar notes. By an amendment to the Banking Act of that years, the right to issue four dollar notes was assumed by the government, but their issue was discontinued shortly afterwards. The reason for the discontinuance was the fact that the four dollar bills were too much like bank notes, and were unpopular with the public.

Issued Small Bills.

Sir George mentioned that prior to 1870 the banks also had the right to issue ones and twos, but by an amendment of 1870 the right to issue the smaller bills was vested exclusively with the government.

Incidentally Sir George mentioned the fact which will perhaps be news to the newer generation, that in the period between the thirties and the sixties the banks used to issue copper coins. He showed the "Old Time Stuff" some interesting examples of these coins from an excellent collection which he possesses.

Bank Tokens.

One was a penny issued in 1837 by the Bank of Montreal. This bore on its face the shield of the coat of arms of the city of Montreal and the motto "Concordia Salus." Another was a halfpenny issued by the Quebec Bank in 1852. Besides the name of the bank, this coin bore the words, "Province du Bas Canada," and a figure of a ship under full sail. Another was a penny issued by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1857. This carried on its face a crown, anchor, sword, and cornucopia, and on the reverse St. George and the dragon. Another, without date, was from an issue by the Banque du Peuple, Quebec. It carried on its face a floral bouquet composed of roses, thistles and shamrocks, and on the reverse the words, "Agriculture and Commerce."

Growth in Business.

Sir George said that in forty years there has been a great change in the volume of business done by all the banks. He mentioned that in 1880 the loans issued by the Bank of Ottawa had been less than a million, whereas the last year he was in the bank the loans amounted to over thirty millions.

Feeling reference was made by Sir George to the changes in the personnel of the bank during the past 42 years. He remarked that of the managers of the local banks in 1880, only two are alive, Mr. Alex. Simpson, then of the Ontario Bank, who is now manager of the Ottawa Clearing House, and himself.

Sir George gave the following list of 1880 managers:

Bank of Montreal — Andrew Drummond.
British North America—D. Robertson.
Commerce—Geoffrey Hale.
Nationale—C. H. Carriere.
Ontario—Alex. Simpson.
Quebec—H. V. Noel.
Union—D. S. Eastwood.
Ottawa—Geo. Burn.

The 1880 Staff.

The 1880 staff of the Bank of Ottawa, Sir George said, has been completely changed. The staff then consisted of:

Mr. John A. Bangs, son of C. W. Bangs, ex-mayor, as teller (dead).
Mr. J. R. Monk, brother of the late H. C. Monk, ledgerkeeper.
Mr. Philip H. Gutton, accountant, who left the bank shortly after 1880.
Mr. W. J. Christie, clerk (superannuated).
Mr. James Martin, messenger. Mr. Martin was later promoted several times till he became a branch manager, first at Lanark and later at Alexandria.
The next ten years of the bank's history saw a number of changes. The 1890 staff was as follows:

W. J. Christie, accountant (retired).
C. F. Hubbell, teller (dead).
J. H. Neeve, ledgerkeeper (retired). At time of retirement was manager at Toronto.
C. G. Pennock, clerk, later manager at Vancouver. Now retired and living in Vancouver.
H. H. Rowley, clerk (brother of late W. H. Rowley), later went from Bank of Ottawa to Union Bank. Last heard of in Vancouver.
Mr. James Martin, clerk. Later promoted to branch manager.
H. S. Burritt, clerk, son of late H. O. Burritt; present location not known by Sir George.

Banks Have Moved.

In 1880 most of the nine banks of the Capital were in different locations than they are at present. The Bank of Ottawa, for instance, was on Wellington, near Kent; the Banque Nationale on Wellington, between Metcalfe and O'Connor; the Merchants on Sparks (corner Metcalfe); the Ontario in the Bingham Building; the Union on Rideau, corner Little Sussex; the Quebec, corner Wellington and O'Connor.

The clerical staffs of the various banks in 1880 were:

Bank of British North America—G. A. Robinson, accountant; F. A. Dalton, teller; H. F. Somerville, I. F. Stow, L. K. Fisher, clerks; J. D. Nunn, messenger.

Bank of Montreal—F. W. de C. Dunbar, accountant; G. A. Henderson, teller; Charles A. Elliot, Arthur B. Monk, W. L. Germain, W. H. S. Taylor, Beverly Bogert, James W. Hamlin, W. C. Bolley, Thos. H. Prisick, clerks; J. C. Kearns, messenger.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—J. H. Thompson, accountant; H. H. Carter, teller; Charles Cauhie, ledger clerk; Edward G. Stewart, cash book clerk; E. Corridan, messenger.

La Banque Nationale—P. Vezina, accountant; F. Dorval, teller; J. A. E. St. Pierre, clerk; Leon Couet, ledger keeper; Joseph Richard, messenger.

Merchants Bank—Wm. O. M. Cross, accountant; A. Chesser, teller; C. A. Lewis, ledger keeper; R. F. Taylor, discount clerk; H. A. Terrance, A. R. Pope, clerks; V. M. Calleagh, messenger.

Ontario Bank—H. Howard, accountant; C. M. Wiggs, ledger keeper; C. M. Wiggs, ledger keeper; Fred Parrott, messenger.

Quebec Bank—Samuel Pidding-ton, accountant; C. T. Noel, teller; D. D. Y. Hossack, deposit ledger keeper; J. H. Pinhey, discount clerk; Jno. F. Reeve, G. H. Bethune, clerks; M. Corbett, messenger.

Union Bank of Canada—R. M. Harrison, accountant; H. McLelland, teller; M. F. Meredith, ledger keeper; John Martin, messenger.

Started in 1874.

The Bank of Ottawa was started in 1874. The first president was James Maclaren, and the first vice-president, Charles Magee. Both of these offices are dead. The original directors were: James Maclaren, Charles Magee, Robt. Blackburn, Hon. Geo. Bryson, C. T. Bate, Allan McDougall, A. R. Church and Alex. Fraser.

Honored for Service.

Sir George Burn was knighted in June, 1917, partly for his services to the Empire as president of the Canadian Bankers' Association during the three first critical years of the war and partly for his services to banking in general. For seventeen years Sir George was vice-president of the Bankers' Association.

Early Banks.

The earliest authentic record of Ottawa banks is of 1846. This was the Ottawa bank. But as the place then had barely over ten thousand inhabitants, it was not very pretty well supplied with banks. The following and their staffs then were:

Quebec (Sparks, near Bay)—H. V. Noel, manager; C. T. Noel, teller.

Bank of Montreal (Wellington)—F. Pearson Harris, manager; Jno. Cox, accountant; Mr. Crombie, teller; S. Green, clerk.

British America (Wellington street)—Alex. Reilly, manager; A. J. Codd, teller.

Bank of Upper Canada (Wellington street)—Thos. Helliwell, manager; J. H. Pinhey, accountant; Chas. R. Grassett, teller.

Mr. J. H. Finnie, the present general manager of the merged banks of Ottawa and Nova Scotia, became manager of the main office of the Bank of Ottawa here in 1896, having was made assistant-general manager, and their staffs then were: was made assistant-general manager, and their staffs then were: George in 1916, was made general manager.

ABOUT RIDEAU CLUB

It will probably interest members of the Rideau Club to know that in fifty-five years ago (or in 1868 to be exact) Sir John A. Macdonald was chairman of the committee of management when the club had just been organized three years previously. He then located at 248 Wellington street. The present fine club building the club has occupied. The management committee of 1868 consisted of Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Hon. L. H. Holton, Jno. J. Bond (Hawkesbury), Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Allan Gilmour, H. Y. Noel, J. M. Currier, M.P., Hon. D. L. MacPherson, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hector Langevin, Sheriff Hector), Hon. J. Skead, Alonzo Wright, Alfred Brown, Lt.-Col. Bernard, John Ashworth, P. S. M. Bouchette, Thos. Reynolds, J. R. Booth, Hon. J. H. Cameron, E. A. Meredith, G. E. Desbarats, Col. Wm. White was treasurer and Robt. Sinclair, secretary.

EARLY POST OFFICE

Sixty years ago (in 1863) the Ottawa post office was a pretty small affair. The staff consisted of five officials and two letter carriers. The office was located then in a stone building between Sparks and Wellington streets. This building was torn down to make room for the Langevin block. The postmaster was G. F. Baker. The assistant postmaster was Mr. W. H. Cliff (late city auditor). Mr. R. G. Coy was registration clerk; C. E. Baines, window clerk, and Mr. Ed. Cliff (now in New York), assistant window clerk. The letter carriers were W. J. Beeby and Frank Hawking (later deputy postmaster). The post office in those days closed at 6 p.m.

THE LUMBER BARONS

In the early sixties, when Ottawa was little more than a lumber center, the lumbermen were the controlling power in the community. It may interest the newer generation to know that over sixty years ago the lumbermen had got together for their mutual protection and profit. Sixty years ago there was a thriving association here known as the "Ottawa Association of Lumber Manufacturers." Col. Allan Gilmour was the president and among the other officers were George Aird, Joseph Almond, Hon. James Skead, Robert Skead, David Moore, Levi Young and Robert Conroy. G. H. Perry was the secretary. All of these pioneer lumber kings have passed away.

EARLY MAYORS

From the incorporation of Bytown in 1847 up till 1863 there had been ten mayors in Bytown and Ottawa (which was incorporated as a city in 1854). The Bytown mayors were John Scott, Robert Harvey, Chas. Sparrow, (Hon.) R. W. Scott, J. B. Thurgeon and Henry J. Friel. Ottawa mayors: J. B. Lewis, Edward McGillivray, Alex. Workman and Henry J. Friel. Mr. Harvey left Ottawa in the early days and went to Chicago. He was a lawyer. In the eighties, Mr. Harvey returned to Ottawa on a visit and during his stay was tendered a banquet at the Rideau Club by his old friends and many leading citizens of the period.

THE CITIZEN, 1863

In 1863 Ottawa had two daily newspapers, The Citizen (predecessor of the present great daily newspaper), and the Banner. The Citizen was owned by Robt. Bell, M.P.P., and Mr. J. B. Taylor was the manager. The Banner was owned by Mr. J. Wilson. Both papers were published on Elgin street, near Sussex street. But from all accounts The Citizen of 1863 had got ahead of its rival (and the rival printing offices as well), for it advertised with much eld the possession of a "steam" printing press, on which it was stated that both plain and fancy printing would be "executed in the best style of the art" with "despatch." The Citizen printing department was evidently trying to work into a cash business as it was announced that "all printing (would be) executed at the lowest rate for cash."

JIM BACK'S BIKE

A correspondent who read Mr. Motherwell's interview in the early days of bicycling, tells the "Old Time Stuff" that one of the earliest bicycles seen here was that made and ridden in the early eighties by Mr. James S. Back. He says that Mr. Back lived on Slater street and was the son of James Back, a well-known carpenter of the period. Mr. S. Back was a plain lad. The bicycle in question was home made. It was constructed out of a light carriage wheel and a small rear wheel of unknown origin. The bicycle has made of a piece of half-inch round iron. Even at all this Jim Back's bike ran very nicely and he rode it for quite a while.

"POLLY'S NO GRIT"

Back about 1882 Capt. Thomas J. Jones, of canal and river boat fame, lived on Sparks street. He owned a parrot which was very well known all over Bytown. The parrot could not only talk fluently, but he had quite a reputation as a pronounced politician. Day by day for years he entertained the neighbors and the passing public that he was a conservative. Polly's favorite expression was in these words, often repeated: "Hurrah for John A. (Sir John Macdonald). Polly's no Grit." Then he would often repeat sententiously, "Polly's no Grit." It is suspected that Andrew W. Jones and E. M. Jones had considerable to do with the parrot's education, as they would not likely deny the suggestion.

A RECORD GAME

In last Saturday's story of the early days of lacrosse in Ottawa, reference was omitted to a game which in 1868 was played on Carling Square between the Ottawa Shamrocks and the Britons. This match made a record which has never been equalled or beaten so far as can be ascertained. One game was played and that lasted two hours and forty minutes. The game was not finished. It was played in the early evening, and had to be called off because of darkness.

BAKER'S BUSH

Of the thousands of motor car owners who drive through that nice little piece of refreshing bush at Woodroffe on the Richmond road, only a few probably know that half a century ago, in the seventies, all Woodroffe was a densely wooded section known as Baker's Bush. Both were the trees in this bush, and so closely did they grow together over the road, that even in the daytime the road was not any too bright. But at night, passage through the bush required courage. The place, for a distance of more than half a mile, was pitch dark. A number of hold-ups took place there. Carleton farmers who came to market here, used to try to finish their business so as to get through Baker's Bush before dark. The bush land was owned by Mr. G. P. Baker, who was Ottawa's first postmaster.

A UNIQUE SOCIETY

Fifty years ago there flourished in Ottawa a society which was unique of its kind. This was the Unity Protestant Benefit Society. It was purely an Ottawa society. It had been incorporated by act of the Ontario legislature. The object of the society was to provide cheap life insurance for its members. At first many leading citizens joined, and the membership grew to several hundred. But the society did not seem to be able to compete with the opposition that grew up in the eighties and nineties. New members did not come in, and the old ones died off, and about twenty years ago it passed peacefully away. In 1873 (just fifty years ago) its officers included many leading men of the day. In 1872 W. R. Truman was president; T. Huckell, first vice-president; Rev. Rea, second vice-president; Rev. H. Pollard, chaplain; Dr. Sweetland, physician; Wm. Mills, hon. secretary; A. Ellis, recording secretary. Wm. Kerr and Wm. Porter were the auditors. The stewards were: Wm. Porter, T. Clark, R. Chilton, J. Croft, J. Forster, J. Wilson, Hill and Wm. Smith. The trustees were Geo. Blyth, Wm. Kerr and Thos. Birkett. The society met in McGowan's hall, Sparks street.

EARLY CIVIC REFORMERS

In the early days of Ottawa there must have been some sort of civic shortcomings, as there is on record that sixty years ago the city had a Law Municipal Reform Association, of which the leading citizens were officers. The organizers of this association included lumbermen, bankers, business, merchants and manufacturers. The officers sixty years ago were: Col. Allan Gilmour, Joseph Aumont, George Hamilton (a prominent commission merchant), H. V. Noel, manager of the Quebec Bank; H. O. Burritt (woolen manufacturer); J. O. Hinton (dry goods), John Rochester (saw mill owner), and others.

THE STAGE PERIOD

After all, it is not such a long time since Ottawa was thought to be able to hop on to trains and dash here and there. It is only a little over 50 years ago that there was only one railway east of Ottawa. That was by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. In 1870 stage routes were still in full swing and there were no less than six stage lines. The companies operating from Ottawa were: Bingham's, and the following is a record is available of these old stage lines. This record shows not only the points covered but gives the fares and days of travel.

Therg was, according to the records, a triweekly service between Ottawa and Buckingham. The stage left the Albion hotel, Nicholas street on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the fare was two dollars.

There was a daily stage between Ottawa and Carillon. This left Ottawa every evening at 7 p.m. The names of the operators of these lines are not given, nor is there any reason stated why the stage started in the evening. It was probably operated for the benefit of some hostelry, where travellers stopped overnight.

There was a twice daily stage to Aylmer operated by James Mackagan. It left the Union House at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and the fare was 50c.

There was a tri-weekly service between Ottawa and Pembroke and the fare was five dollars. This stage left the Union House, Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.—a bright and early start, as the early travellers no doubt thought.

Between Ottawa and Desert (Gatineau) there was a service daily, except Sunday, leaving the post office, Elgin street, at 7 a.m. This was Bingham's stage mail line, and the fare was $4.25.

A stage to Arnprior ran daily from the British Lion hotel. This was run by W. Hanaway. The fare was $2. This stage left at a more comfortable hour—9 a.m.

FIND BOY'S DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENT

Verdict in Inquest in Street Car Fatality.

A verdict of accidental death was brought in by the jury in the coroner's inquest before Coroner W. J. Saxiter, M.D., into the death of Karl Boucher, the three-year-old boy who was killed when crushed under an east-bound street car on Brighton street on June 14. The evidence of the conductor and motorman of the car, No. 243, which killed the boy, was taken, as well as that of the mother, Mrs. George Boucher, who was on the car at the time of the accident.

Edward Chipper, 27 Ecclesa street, the motorman, stated that at the time of the accident he was not coasting, and that he had taken the power off some distance before. He had put on the reverse as soon as he noticed the boy running from his mother across the track and finding the car did not respond as quickly as it might have he had put on the brake also. The car was brought to a stand within less than two car lengths after the fender struck the child. Passengers on the car had testified to the efficient working of the brake, but this was a case in which the views of a province must give way to those of the whole country.

Pay Tribute to Mr. Monk.

A. W. Neill, Independent, Comox-Alberni, was much opposed to making it easier for Hindus to enter Canada. He thought the law already had his way, Canada would be adding to the people who did not know our language or our customs and which it was hoped to assimilate. They would multiply rapidly and if given the privilege of the franchise would become a menace to the province in which they settled and to the whole country.

Mr. Neill quoted a recent remark of the Bishop of London, to the effect that in his opinion the assimilation in the course of years would be yellow.

"British Columbia wants no more Hindus," declared Mr. Neill. "If the honorable member, (Mr. Jacobs) had a daughter, would he want her to live in association with an Indian?"

"I have three daughters, and I would rather see them in association with Indians than with many Hindus," retorted Mr. Jacobs.

Militaristic Aspect.

J. S. Woodsworth said that if the premier maintained his present attitude when he got "to the other side of the water" Canadian interests would be safe. It was, however, a bad sign that the acting minister of national defence was accompanying him. It gave a militaristic aspect.

Robert Forke, Progressive leader, pointed out that the war had made many changes in world conditions and that policies which might have been beneficial previous to 1914 must now be discarded.

Mr. Forke emphasized the importance of preserving the ties between Canada and the rest of the empire but he also advised caution in institutions' minds which might prove irksome to the Canadian people. There was danger in attempting to establish hard and fast rules of conduct between the Mother Country and Canada. The loyal feeling of the Canadian people toward the Mother Country was the best tie which could possibly exist. No rash promises which might prove irksome to Canada should be made by her representatives.

Advised Caution.

Roch Lanctot, Liberal, LaPrairie-Napierville, advised caution in assuming any obligations at the conference. Although he felt that the British flag he was not in favor of leaving Canada to become involved in wars which might result in the bankruptcy of the Dominion.

W. M. Good, Progressive, Brant, wanted to know if the question of Imperial preference would come up at the conference.

Mr. Lapointe replied in the affirmative and stated that his attitude in that case, Dominion could settle the matter for itself.

Preference Prices.

J. T. Shaw, Independent, Calgary East, felt that the power enjoyed by the Dominion should be defined. It was useless for the Dominion to consider itself a nation unless it could get other countries to adopt that view.

The present statement on the question of the Hindu franchise followed, and Mr. Woodsworth, with a suggestion by Mr. Good that the Imperial conference secretary should consider the problem of stabilizing the price level.

DISCUSS STAND CANADA TAKING AT CONFERENCE

Premier Intimates Attitude of B. C. on Hindu Enfranchisement to be Deciding Factor.

QUEBEC M. P. WANTS NO PART IN WARS

Imperial Preference and Problem of Stabilizing Price Level.

The anticipated debate on the coming Imperial and economic conferences in London next fall took place in the House of Commons last night, but was largely confined to a discussion of the proposal to give the Hindus the franchise in British Columbia.

When the Prime Minister proposed to bring on this question on the appropriations for $25,000 for these conferences, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, objected. He had not been given sufficient notice, and he did not in the course of the debate make any extended remarks upon the subject.

At the outset, however, he asked whether the premier was prepared to bring forward some definite plans for the conferences.

The Right Start.

Premier King replied that he would "in so far as it is possible to state it." But he recalled that before the conference of premiers of 1921 Mr. Meighen had taken the stand that he should not be asked to state his position as to what he would do in conference.

"I think that is absolutely the right stand," replied the Conservative leader, "but I did not expect it to come from the Prime Minister because he took the other view."

Just before the discussion closed the prime minister stated that at the time of the visit to Canada of Dr. Srinivasa Sastri, the Indian delegate, last fall, the whole question had been discussed fully with the Dominion executive council.

For B. C. To Decide.

"I pointed out to Mr. Sastri," said Mr. King, "that when the Dominion Franchise Law would be under review the presentations which he had made would be presented to a committee but that what was of most importance was to have members from the province of British Columbia themselves would view the matter. I said quite frankly that if the members from the province of British Columbia, regardless of political party, were to be favorable to having the franchise granted to the Indians in British Columbia that the rest of parliament would fall cordially into harmony with their views; that on the other hand if it were clear to the members of this house that as far as British Columbia was concerned, a majority of being in favor of granting the franchise they were all such much the other way, that it was harshly probable the members of parliament would feel called upon to impose any view upon them which would be contrary to their wishes. In other words, that it was very doubtful if the franchise would be granted in one part of the British Empire could be improved by creating a new condition of unrest in another part."

For Canadian Parliament.

The premier added that the matter was a question for the Canadian people and for the Canadian parliament to decide.

During the debate, Mr. Meighen was asked by the prime minister to show how the resolution and the resolution adopted by the conference of premiers in 1921 bound Canada to give the Hindus the franchise.

Mr. Meighen replied that the resolution was quite clear and that he had not changed his view since that time.

Plea for Hindus.

The debate was opened by S. W. Jacobs, Liberal, of Montreal, who made a plea for the enfranchisement of Hindus, domiciled in Canada. He was aware that there was much feeling in British Columbia, but this was a case in which the views of a province must give way to those of the whole country.

TO NAME CANADIAN ON JUSTICE COURT

Sir Lewis Davies, chief justice of Canada; Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario; Hon. Eugene Lafontaine, chief justice of, Quebec, and Hon. Benjamin Russell, Judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, have been appointed by the government a "national group" for the purpose of nominating candidates from whom a member to represent Canada on the permanent court of international justice under the League of Nations, may be elected.

Try a Citizen Want Ad. today.

OPPOSE EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD EXPORT

QUEBEC, June 29. — "If the proposed embargo on the exportation of pulpwood from Canada is put into effect by the government it simply means that local dealers will be placed on the street." The foregoing statement made this morning by a local exporter who is directly in touch with every phase of the question.

The matter will be taken up tomorrow with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, A delegation of local merchants will wait upon him and present their case and ask him to approach the government with a view to securing protection for the industry.

Packed in Libby's Canadian Kitchens

Just a dash of Libby's Mustard

—yet how different the sandwich tastes!

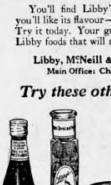
Sandwiches of meat, or cheese, or tomato and lettuce—you can give them a wholly new zest with Libby's Mustard.

Mustard of distinction, this—a blend of finest English mustard seed, rare spices and vinegar crystal clear—a blend perfected by master Libby chefs in our own Canadian kitchens.

You'll find Libby's Mustard creamy smooth; you'll like its flavour—not too tangy, not too mild. Try it today. Your grocer has it and many other Libby foods that will more than please you.

Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada, Ltd.
Main Office: Chatham, Ontario, Canada

Try these other Libby delights



LADY ASTOR CAUSED LAUGH IN HOUSE

By Her Desperate Effort to Prevent Sir F. Banbury From Speaking.

(Canadian Press Cable).

LONDON, June 29.—All parties in the house of commons laughed heartily today at the operation of Lady Astor, member for Sutton, seated beside Sir F. C. Banbury, Conse., and trying to hold him down by her coat tails to prevent him speaking on the agricultural credits bill so that the house could get to her liquor bill before dinner o'clock.

Banbury, however, eluded her grip and struggled to his feet. His speech was punctuated with despairing "oh's" from Lady Astor. Other members, continuing the debate, was greeted with peals of laughter from the noble lady. The discussion lasted only five minutes before the liquor bill, and there was a roar of laughter when Lady Astor announced there too was defeated by