A Cozy Home in the Canal Zone. Married quarters are furnished free by the Government, and fuel, light and water supplied without charge. Assignments for quarters are made by the district quartermaster, based on date of application, rate of salary, and date of entry in the service.
Zone, representing nearly every Christian denomination. The greater part of these churches are owned by the Isthmian Canal Commission, which has in its employ ten chaplains, representing six different denominations. It has been the policy of the Commission to encourage church work, and it granted land and sold building material at cost for church buildings. Religious services are also held in the Commission club-houses and lodge halls.

There are six Commission club-houses, one each at Corozal, Culebra, Empire, Cristobal, Gatun, and Porto Bello. The one which was at Gorgona will be re-erected at Pedro Miguel, and a clubhouse of a permanent type is proposed for the new town of Balboa. These clubhouses were constructed and equipped by the Commission and are conducted by trained secretaries appointed by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. The work was planned to meet the needs of the men morally, educationally, and physically, and to this end reading rooms, bowling, pool and billiard rooms, gymnasium classes, educational classes, chess, checker, dramatic clubs, etc., are maintained by them. All white employees are eligible to membership upon the payment of the regular membership dues of $10 per annum.

The desire for music was also recognized by the Commission and until March 1, 1913, it maintained a first-class band of 35 pieces. The members were all employees, and they received additional pay for their services. The band was first organized in September, 1905, as a private organization, and the Commission took over its maintenance on March 27, 1907. Concerts were given weekly in the different towns in the Canal Zone.

Nearly every construction village in the Zone has a Commission building which is devoted to the use of fraternal organizations, and a dozen secret organizations, as well as labor organizations, are represented on the Isthmus.
Typical camp for European laborers. There are separate camps for each class of employes, and the American section of a Canal Zone town is entirely by itself.

Interior of a bunk house for negro laborers. The men sleep on Standee berths, arranged in parallel rows, in three tiers.
The lodge halls are assigned free of charge for weekly meetings, and are also used for entertainments, club meetings, and dances. The Commission has encouraged baseball, tennis, rifle, and pistol clubs. A dancing club holds fortnightly balls in the Hotel Tivoli at which Isthmian society is seen at its best. This social organization recently passed through a crisis over the question of "turkey-trotting" and kindred dances. In addition to the many clubs in the Canal Zone which are more or less under the sway of the Commission, the employees wishing a little more freedom founded the Strangers' Club in Colon, and the University Club in Panama. These two clubs do not confine their membership to Commission employees. The "smokers" and "hops" given by these two clubs are popular both in the Canal Zone and in the cities in which they are located.

Following up its policy of encouraging employees to bring their families to the Isthmus, Ex-president Taft authorized the employment by the Commission of Miss Helen Varick Boswell to undertake the task of starting a social movement among the women in the Canal Zone. Miss Boswell arrived early in September, 1907, and when she left in October, she had organized nine women's clubs in the larger villages. The purpose of these clubs was to provide recreation and social intercourse for the wives and daughters of the American employees, just as the clubhouses were established as centers of recreation for the men. These nine clubs were finally affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. On April 19, 1913, the Canal Zone Federation completed six years of activity, and on that date it disbanded on account of the approaching completion of the Canal work.

Several societies, designed to perpetuate the canal work, have been organized. The first one of these, the Society of the Incas, limits its membership to
Lodge hall at Las Cascadas. All the leading secret societies are represented in the Canal Zone, and lodge halls have been erected for their use by the Government. No rental is exacted. The Zone has also a federation of women's clubs.

Reading room in the University Club, Panama City. The University Club and the Strangers' Club in Colon, do not confine their membership to Government employes.
employees who entered the service in the year 1904. Another is called the
Society of the Chagres, and is composed of men who have seen six years of
service. A third society has recently been organized, known as the Association
of Panama Canal Builders, to which any gold employe may belong.

A lunch hour scene at Gorgona shops, before they were
destroyed to avoid inundation by the rise of Gatun lake.

All gold employes who have served two years under the
Canal Commission are entitled to a medal. This souvenir is the outcome of the
thoughtfulness of ex-President Roosevelt, who, just before he sailed
from the Isthmus on November 17, 1906, said: "I shall
see if it is not possible to provide for some little memorial, some
mark, some badge, which will always distinguish the
man who, for a certain space of time, has done his
work well on the Isthmus, just as the button of the Grand
Army distinguishes the man who did his work well in the Civil War."
space underneath for the service record, and around the rim the words "For two years' continuous service on the Panama Canal." On the obverse is a picture of Culebra Cut with ships passing through, the Seal of the Canal Zone, a name plate, and the words "presented by the President of the United States."

Interior of Mount Hope printing plant. The majority of the Canal Commission's printing, including The Canal Record, is done here.

cut into the rim. A bar is awarded for each two years' additional service, and there are employees who have earned not only the medal, but three bars as well. The medals are made at the Philadelphia mint, and are distributed yearly. No duplicates are issued.

The Canal Record, published weekly under the supervision of the Canal Commission, contains a résumé of the progress of canal work, official circulars, social and church notes, etc. It is distributed free to all gold employes of the Commission and the Panama railroad; in fact, so widely has it become known that its circulation, between 16,000 and 17,000 weekly, extends to people inter-

General storehouse at Mount Hope, near Colon, from which supplies are drawn by smaller store houses established in all the principal Canal Zone settlements. A large amount of material is required to be kept constantly on hand.
The Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, a picture familiar to anyone who has been on the Isthmus. It is the principal stopping place for tourists, and is owned and managed by the United States Government.

Lobby of the Hotel Tivoli. One of the hotel's first guests was ex-President Roosevelt, and the suite he occupied is known as the President's suite.
ested in the construction of the canal in all parts of the globe. It is printed at the Canal Commission's printing plant at Mount Hope, and is under the direction of the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop.

FEEDING AND CLOTHING THE CANAL ARMY

It is estimated that with employees and their dependents there were about 65,000 persons depending upon the Canal and Panama railroad work for their source of income during the height of activity, and these people had to be supplied daily with food, clothing and other necessaries. It was early realized that the demand for food and clothing could not be satisfactorily filled from local sources, for prices advanced steadily as the demand increased, so the Subsistence Department was created. This department is divided into two branches, commissary and hotel. The first commissary store was at Colon and was maintained by the Panama Railroad Company for the benefit of its employees. The commissary division does a general merchandising business, while the subsistence end has in charge the hotels or mess halls for the American employees and messes for the laborers. It also maintains the Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, patronized chiefly by transients. About 85 per cent. of the supplies for the commissary and subsistence departments are purchased in the United States, 10 per cent. in Europe, and five per cent. in Panama.

In addition to the store at Cristobal each canal village has a branch commissary. Everything that an employee or his family usually requires, such as household goods, men's and women's clothing, groceries, meats, vegetables and fruits are supplied. In addition to the retail stores, cold storage, ice making, coffee
Public market at Culebra. These markets are located in many of the Zone towns, where the tropical fruits and vegetables may be obtained.

Ice and cold storage plant, Cristobal. Ice is sold at 40 cents per 100 pounds, and cold storage articles are cheaper, in many instances, than they are in this country from which they are imported. This is largely due to the system of buying in bulk and, in the case of meats, to the placing of contracts.
roasting, ice cream and laundry plants, and a bakery are operated at Cristobal. From this point a supply train, partly composed of refrigerator cars, crosses the Isthmus each morning, stopping at the different stations along the line where ice, meats, and other perishable articles are delivered. These goods are then distributed to the houses of employes and to the mess halls and branch commissaries by the Quartermaster's Department. No cash sales are made, all payments being made by the employes in the form of coupons ranging in value from one cent to 25 cents from books issued ranging in value from $2.50 to $15. The same method of payment is used in the hotels. These books are obtained by the employes for cash at stated places, or are supplied by the time-keepers, and the amount deducted from the employes' salary at the end of the month. They are not transferable, and in order that the privilege will not be abused, infractions of this rule is punishable by confiscation of the book and ten days' suspension for the first offense, and discharge for a second offense.

Due to the fact that the commissaries are not run for a profit, except to cover in the cost of the various plants, improvements, etc., and to the fact that the Government buys in large quantities under favorable contracts, the consumers on the Isthmus have not felt the high cost of living to the extent of people elsewhere. This is especially true of beef, the price of which during 1912 reached a point never before equalled in the United States. With but a few exceptions, the price of beef at the commissaries during this period was kept down to the previous price. During a single year, 6,453,138 pounds of fresh beef were delivered.
The Commission laundry at Cristobal. It is equipped with up-to-date machinery and presents a busy appearance at all times.

The Commission bakery at Cristobal. During a single year the bakery used 20,233 barrels of flour, producing 6,014,667 loaves of bread, 651,844 rolls and 114,134 pounds of cake. Each loaf of bread weighs 16 ounces and costs the consumer three cents.
meat and 976,445 pounds of cured and pickled meats were brought to the Isthmus.

By printing 333,658 pounds of a total of 427,683 pounds of butter bought, the commissary was able to save in the price and also present it for sale in a much better condition than when purchased in the United States already printed. The price of coffee was also saved by the commissary operating its own roasting plant. In this plant 341,780 pounds of green coffee, producing 280,909 pounds of roasted coffee have been turned out in a year. The ice plant, with a capacity of 100 tons a day, delivers ice for 40 cents a hundredweight, or 20 pounds of ice delivered at the employees' door for eight cents. Another instance of effective manufacture and distribution was the operation of the bakery which during a single year used 20,233 barrels of flour producing 6,014,-

The principal street in Gorgona. This was one of the largest towns in the Canal Zone, but the buildings have all been removed as the waters of Gatun Lake will cover the original site.

667 loaves of bread, 651,844 rolls, and 114,134 pounds of cake. Each loaf of bread weighs 16 ounces and costs the consumer three cents. In addition, the bakery enables the employe to purchase strictly fresh bread, cakes and rolls which he would otherwise not be able to obtain. The Americans on the Zone are great ice cream eaters, for a total of 138,551 gallons valued at $110,993.68 were consumed in a single year. The ice cream which is sold for 25 cents a quart is as good as can be obtained, fresh milk and cream being imported from the United States, in refrigeration, for its manufacture.

In the industrial and experimental laboratory maintained by the commissary, extracts, talcum powder, soap, witch hazel, hydrogen peroxide, bay rum, tooth powder, and toilet preparations of various kinds are manufactured and sold to the employees at a considerable saving in cost. The experimental
Tennis court, Ancon. Tennis is a favorite pastime and tournaments are held frequently.

Opening game Athletic Park, Empire. The national game has held sway each dry season with at least one league made up of four or more clubs. Field meets are also held occasionally.

There are several excellent bathing places on each side of the Isthmus. A large pavilion has recently been erected fronting the beach Pena Prieta, Panama Bay, to which the street cars run. Sea bathing is enjoyed at 'Xmas time the same as on the Fourth of July.