

Three Principles Of Canada's Offer

589 Classes of Goods Allowed Free Entry—270 Duties Lowered

Mr. Dunning, the Minister of Finance for Canada, has announced better preference terms for British goods. The "Canadian Gazette" thus concisely explains the situation:—

The principals upon which Mr. Dunning has proceeded are quite definite, and it is essential to a proper understanding of Canada's position to make this clear. They are threefold:—

- (1) When neither Britain nor Canada produces a commodity, as low a general tariff as possible.
- (2) Where Canada does not produce and Britain does, free entry of British goods with a general tariff; and
- (3) Where Canada does produce, tariff protection, usually with preference.

The Position of British Traders

The net effect is such a revision of Canadian import duties as will give what the Times justly describes as a "widespread and generous improvement in the British preference rates." On imports which last year reached a value of some £40,000,000, British trade receives important concessions, and in 589 tariff items out of 1,188 it will enjoy a free entry into the Canadian market. Only in eleven items has the duty on British goods been increased, while it has been lowered in no fewer than 270.

To sum up in general percentages it may be said that whereas United States exports to Canada increased from £9 4s. per head in 1912 to £14 18s. in 1928, the British exports to Canada increased from £3 8s. to £3 17s. only. In iron and its products, which benefit most by the new schedule, British exports per head actually declined by 15.2 per cent. In the same period, while United States exports to Canada increased by 38.6 per cent.

"It is for British traders to take advantage of this new position. They are busy expressing gratitude. Let them mend their ways also. Canada has made these concessions to British industry without any bargaining for corresponding concessions. She has asked for nothing in return. They are, as Mr. Dunning said, designed simultaneously to serve the best interests of the Canadian people and to enable Canadians to buy freely from those countries which buy most freely from Canada. But: 'The seller, even with the advantage of British preference, must seek a buyer in Canada through sales service organizations comparable with those of his effective competitor.'

"We all know how assiduously the United States business men cultivate the Canadian market. They know how well it is worth while. Not infrequently they live a part of the year on Canadian soil, and have a big advantage over a British firm content to send over a clerk. They also show more enterprise in associating with Canadian firms or establishing branch organizations. It is true that three-quarters of the manufacturing process may be finished in Canada, but a quarter is better than none at all, and it is for British industrialists to seek that quarter and turn their new chance to its full advantage.

"Canada, with the approval of practically the whole nation, has shown her readiness to meet other members of the Empire more than half-way in the direction of freer Empire trade. There is good ground for believing that Mr. Neville Chamberlain accurately expresses the predominant British view when he says: 'If we can get an offer like that from Canada without giving anything in return, how much more do you think we could get if we could offer something which would be of substantial value to her?' In that sense, the new Canadian budget may become the keystone of a new Empire structure."

A Significant Hint to Canada

"If the fullest benefit," comments the Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, "is to be obtained from the new concessions, British exporters will have to make special efforts to obtain orders; and equally, if Canadians really wish to 'buy freely from those countries which buy most freely from Canada's most vital products,' they will have to see that their terms and conditions do not preclude any possibility of contracts being secured by Great Britain. In many cases every thing depends on the way in which specifications are drawn up and on the date for the delivery of tenders, and it is not inopportune to remind Canadian buyers that in the past there have been occasions when American engineering concerns have beaten the British simply because the time limit has been insufficient to give this country a chance. In such cases the complaint that British methods of salesmanship are not as good as American is irrelevant and unfair."

Little Mary was on a visit to her grandparents and the old-fashioned grandfather clock in the hall was a source of wonderment to her. While she was standing before it her grandmother said to her from the next room: "Is the clock running, dear?" "No, ma'am," promptly replied Mary. "It's just standing still and wagging its tail."

Future Prospects Promise Prosperity

"There is no general or widespread depression in Canada, though several factors, principally the failure to market our grain, have contributed to a slowing up of freight traffic," said Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at its recent meeting.

"There is not, however, anything of a fundamental character which should prevent the return of normal business conditions within the next few months. Indeed, we have all been hopeful that the first and perhaps most essential change, both because of its psychological, as well as its commercial effect, namely, the free movement of grain out of the country would be in evidence during this or next month.

"If this movement begins I feel personally assured that the effect will be a gradual betterment in conditions, and, granted normal crops, the fall business should show an improvement over that of last year. It is not, I think, reasonable to assume that the same difficulties in marketing of the grain will be experienced this year, and if this is so Canada has only a short step to take to reach a position of healthy and gradual prosperity.

"It is probably too early to estimate the possible results of the tariff policies recently announced by the federal authorities, but it is hoped that they will result in advantage to Canadian industries and in the expansion of Canadian trade. One of the most gratifying factors of our present situation has been that the contribution of unusual conditions has failed to shake the general confidence throughout Canada. The strength of the country has been very effectively proven, and I for one do not view future prospects with any degree of apprehension, notwithstanding that in some particulars and during the past eight months the situation has been obscure."

New Light on Bees

(New Jersey, U.S.A., Agricultural Experimental Station claims to have produced "good-matured" bees that will not sting.)

"Everything is done by kindness"— "This is saying far from new. Though most people in their blindness

Thought it bunkum hitherto, Now throughout the world is ringing News that proves the adage good: Bees lose all their urge for stinging If we treat them as we should.

Now that summer's spell entrances, And the garden's passing fair, Those whose heads are bald expanses Can with safety take the air. Bees in countless swarms alighting On those pink and shining spheres Bring their owners no affrighting Thoughts of pain—the little dears.

When the occupants are fitting In and out the hive, you'll find Anyone is safe in sitting On it with an easy mind. Have no fear—no bee will treat you To an angry little bite, So that friends next day will greet you As a lovely "summer sight."

Fondle bees—you're safe as houses; Put your nose beneath their roof; Conduct such as this arouses 'Ne'er a buzz of mild reproof. But, before you're really able Such delightful tricks to play, See each bee displays the label: "Straight from Jersey, U.S.A.!" —L. E. V. in "Answers."

Italy is Driven Into Poverty By Europe

Expanding Population Met By Tariff Barriers

London—Italy is being forced into poverty by European nations, Sir George Paish, widely known economist, said recently in an address before the Free Trade Conference at Caxton Hall.

"That is why Premier Mussolini is making speeches just like the former German Kaiser made before the World War," said Paish. "Italy has an expanding population but the nations are barring their frontiers against Italian immigrants."

"They an enter America or Australia only in small number. They can emigrate to South America."

He said Britain's duties on artificial silk and automobiles were contributing to keep Italy in great poverty.

"Italian statesmen have to face the prospects of an increasing population with high tariff barriers against her goods," he said.

Sandy had just come up to his girl at the end of the street, where she had been waiting for him. She was looking into a confectioner's shop. Sandy made his presence known by remarking: "Well, Jean, what are you goin' to have the night, some sweets or fruit?" Surprised at her sweet-heart's unexpected generosity, the girl replied: "I'll have both if I may, Sandy." So Sandy went into the shop and came out a minute later with a toffee-apple in his hand!



The Prince of Wales enjoying his favorite sport on course at Sandwich after he had flown there to see first day's play of Walker Cup match between America and Great Britain.

Patients Should Submit to Illness

There are too many people who think that the stomach is merely a punch bowl into which can be poured with impunity any quantity at any time of any substance not actually labelled poison, declared Dr. Campbell Laidlaw of Ottawa, speaking before the Ontario Medical Association at the Royal York recently.

The co-operation which had resulted in the treatment of diabetes by making such patients familiar with food values and the principles of diabetic treatment, could be emulated in the treatment of digestive disturbances, Dr. Laidlaw said. The majority of people had yet to learn that after having eaten a meal the stomach had to be given time to digest it.

Discussing the treatment of "after-dinner complaints," Doctor George C. Hale, professor of medicine at Western University, London, Ont., pointed out that a great many of these were caused by "neurosis." Much would be gained, he said, if the patient could be taught the law of submission—to stop searching for cures and be content to get along as best he could with his handicap. "He should cease kicking against the pricks and even view, if not with humor, at least with philosophical acceptance, his after-dinner complaints," he concluded.

The dogs used by Eskimos to draw their sledges, and known as "huskies," are closely allied to the wolf, and if they overcome their fear of human beings can be very dangerous.

Barrier of Light Reforms Drivers

The unexpected bit of psychology that careless automobile drivers are less likely to run past a barrier consisting of an illuminated line across the street pavement than they are to ignore an ordinary red traffic light hung on a pole at one side, is reported from recent tests in England with the method of stopping traffic by pavement markers. The apparatus consists of a line of electric lamps buried underneath small glass lenses flush with the pavement or inside a glass-topped trough across the road.

When traffic is to be stopped these lamps are illuminated, making a line of light across the roadway. This line the motorist is supposed not to cross, just as he is supposed not to run past a red signal on a pole.

In the ordinary light systems, however, the custom grows among many motorists of "stealing a light" when no traffic officer is visible.

For some obscure psychological reason the vivid line of light across the pavements seems, the English investigators report, to be observed more rigidly.

A schoolmistress was returning home one night in an omnibus, and the face of the man opposite to whom she sat seemed very familiar to her. She smiled at him and said, "Good evening." He looked so surprised that she realized at once that she had spoken to a stranger. "I beg your pardon," she exclaimed, much confused, "but when I first saw you I quite thought you were the father of two of my children!"

Canada Hurts U.S. Biggest Customer

Washington—Canada's new tariff will affect American trade with the Dominion, adversely in most instances to the amount of \$225,000,000, it is estimated in an analysis of the Dunning Budget from the United States point of view, which has been forwarded to Washington by Lynn W. Meekins, commercial attaché, and A. H. Thiermann, assistant trade commissioner of the United States, in Ottawa.

It is pointed out in these reports that the new duties mainly affect iron and steel products, machinery, fruit and vegetables, while countervailing duties are also carried in the measure.

The agents also stress the fact that other parts of the British Empire are threatening to raise similar barriers against United States products and that Canada is America's best customer, buying \$800,000,000 annually from its neighbor.

American producers are greatly interested in the clauses which give preference to British Empire goods and raise the duties against American products.

King's Condition Not Deemed Grave

His Majesty Forced Only to Forego Attendance at Royal Courts

London—For the first time in twelve months, the British people were recently scanning the press for reports of the illness of their Sovereign.

Confined to his quarters in Buckingham Palace with a painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism centering in his right hip, King George was obliged to forego the third court of the season, his place being occupied by the Prince of Wales.

Otherwise, according to official announcement, the King was maintaining his usual schedules. George V is 64 years old. He has had two severe illnesses in the last two years. The present illness, however, was only indirectly related to these, due to his somewhat depleted vigor.

Immigration Work Of I.O.D.E. Commended

Miss Whitton's Report Shows Rapid Expansion of Activities

Montreal—Immigration work on the part of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in all the Provinces made a notable advance last year, under the new working arrangements approved at the last annual meeting and which have been widely endorsed by official bodies, as well as by the Federal services concerned and several of the Provincial Governments, it was reported by Miss Charlotte Whitton, convener of the Immigration Committee, at the recent annual meeting of the National Chapter, I.O.D.E. Miss Whitton had made a comprehensive survey covering each Province separately and the Dominion as a whole.

Increasing Activity

Nova Scotia, which last year reported no immigration work, looked after 175 boys, a splendid record, it was commented. Increases in activity were reported for all the Provinces, even though the tide of immigration had slowed down. The work accomplished during the eight months that formed the basis of the review augured well for the approach of the immigration season.

Tornadoes Menace U.S. and Australia

Tornadoes, the world's shortest and most vicious storms, occur almost exclusively in the United States and in Australia.

Although tornadoes occur practically every month in the year, says Science Service's Daily Science News Bulletin, most of them strike during March, April, May and June. In 1928 there were 17 tornadoes in March, killing 29 people; 69 in April, killing 163; 37 in May, killing 35; and 11 in June, killing two. During the first four months of 1930 only about 29 people had been killed by the storms, but to these must be added more than 100 lives lost in two outbreaks of tornadoes the first part of May. We read further:

"Tornadoes of America are confined almost entirely to the Mid-West, where the most destructive one to visit this country swept through Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana in March, 1925, killing 695 people, injuring 2,027, and destroying \$16,500,000 worth of property.

"St. Louis has suffered from tornadoes more than any other American city, because that city happens to be the biggest target in their territory, and they naturally hit it often. In May, 1896, one of these 'twisters' killed 255 people in the Missouri city, and again in September, 1927, 85 people were killed, 1,300 injured, and \$15,000,000 worth of damage was done.

"In spite of the great havoc wrought the tornado's career is brief. The entire storm seldom lasts longer than an hour, and not more than a minute in any one place. It usually cuts a path about thirty miles long and only 1,000 feet wide, so narrow that the U.S. Weather Bureau advises that if underground shelters are not available, one should try to run out of the path of the approaching storm."

"Nine per cent. of tornado damage is done in Iowa. Missouri suffers next, and Kansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin follow in order. Eighty per cent. of the storms occur between noon and 6 p.m."

Zeppelin Proves Big Attraction

Crowd of 125,000 Throgs Field—Traffic Chokes Road

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.—The Graf Zeppelin, famed nomad of the air, recently drew a crowd estimated at 125,000 persons to the hangar in which its giant bulk was resting preparatory to its early departure for Seville and its home port of Friedrichshafen.

Not in the lifetime of the dirigible could it accommodate in trans-ocean flight a respectable fraction of the sightseers who thronged for a brief view of the Graf. The visitors were forced to line up 15 abreast in a 1,000-foot queue and then, moving as quickly as could be, they were permitted to pass along a ramp and look into the cabin of the airship.

\$72,000 Speech

The large sum of \$72,000 paid to Will Rogers for a series of short talks over the radio establishes a high mark at which other celebrities are likely to be shooting for some time. Mr. Rogers' contract called for fourteen sessions at the microphone. Each session lasted fifteen minutes. Statisticians have sharpened their pencils and figured that at this rate Mr. Rogers was paid the tidy sum of \$350 a minute for his work. That is more money than the President of the United States receives for a ten-hour day.

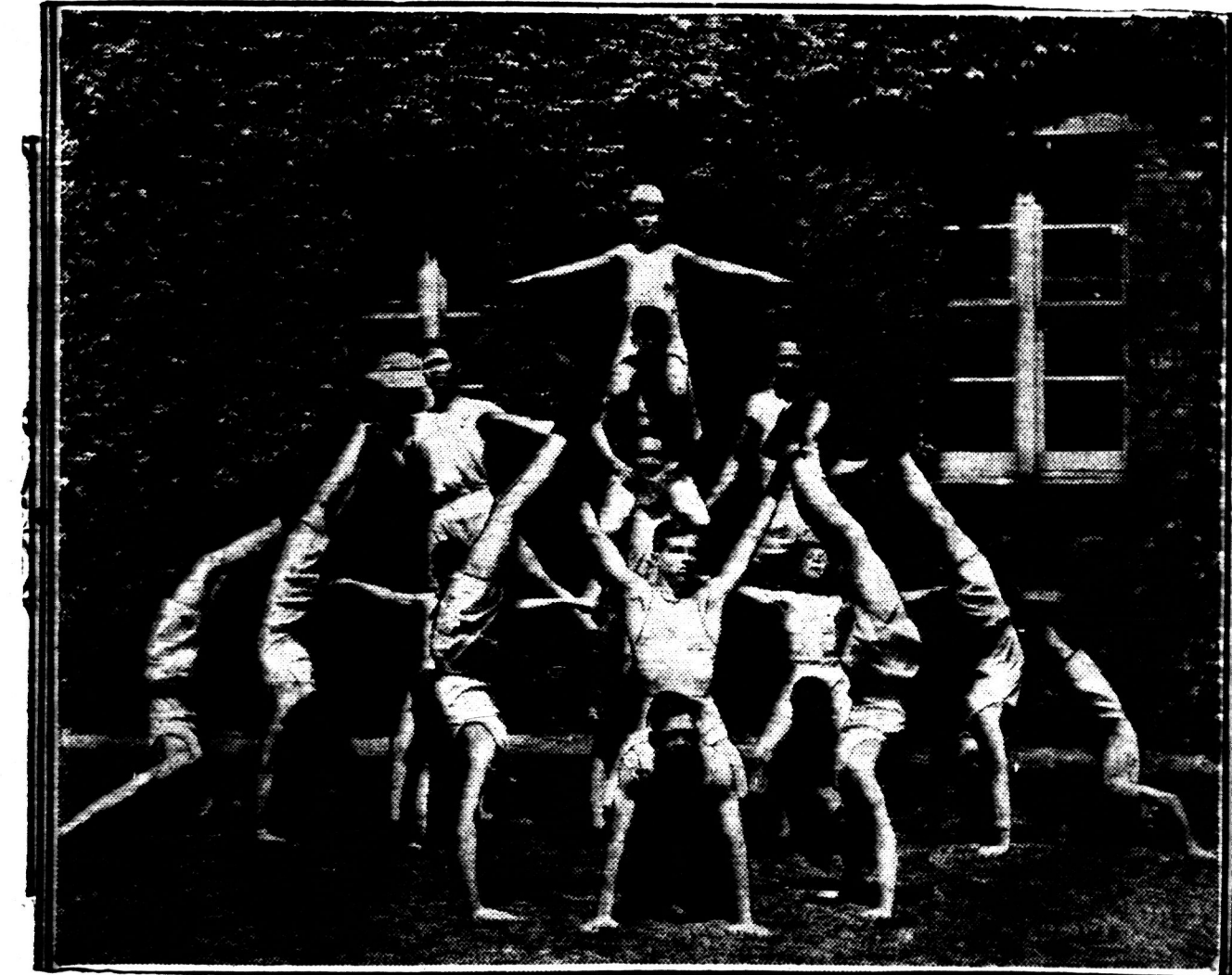
The reasons behind Mr. Rogers' popularity, probably lie in large part on the quality of his ready talent. His wit is casual and spontaneous. He wastes no time with it. His stories are all point and no prologue. They are immensely up-to-date, concerned with a treaty in London or an uproar in Congress or a scandal in Hollywood that happened yesterday. If Queer Marie of Rumania signs a new testimonial or Bernard Shaw goes walking with Gena Tunney or the President of Mexico makes a hole in one, Mr. Rogers seems to hear about it in five minutes.

Glass Eyes Safe?

Comfort and better eyesight are claimed by the inventor for those who wear lenses inside the eyelids instead of in the usual "outside" spectacles says Popular Science Monthly. The new glasses, devised by a German oculist, are an adaptation of the thin glass shells sometimes used to protect the cornea in cases of inflammation. The new lenses are said to be more effective than ordinary spectacles because they turn from side to side with the eyeballs. No irritation, it is claimed, of the eye or eyelid, and no interference with the flow of tears, will result if the internal lenses are properly shaped and ground. The inventor says that there is no great danger of injury to the eye in case of breakage, but other oculists are inclined to doubt this statement.

Spiders' webs, which are used in aerial photography and surveying, are being "cultivated" in Canada. In use they are stretched across vew-towers, helping operators to secure a more accurate direction.

Blind Boys Overcome Handicap



This interesting photograph shows pupils of the Ontario school for the blind during one of the more difficult stunts in gymnastic training, showing how they have overcome their handicap.