Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

HOW INDEED!

Some people think that the blowing of factory whistles should be abolished. But if there were no factory whistles how would we keep the clocks straight? — Brockville Recorder.

100,000,000 SHEEP

Australia in the comparatively near future is expected to carry 50 million more sheep without being overstocked. Recent experiments in districts prepared with new grasses resulted not only in decreasing sheep pastures but in increasing the weight of wool per sheep as well. Australia now carries approximately 100 million sheep, each producing 8 to 9 pounds of wool a year. —Brandon Sun.

FLOODLIGHTS AT CURVES

The suggestion that floodlights be placed at some of the more dangerous curves on Western Ontario roadways has merit. With the majority of main highways in this section of the province served by a network of Hydro lines, it has been pointed out by several interested organizations that the cost of putting up two or three lights at bad curves would not be great. The idea is a good one in that the cost is negligible and it might be the means of preventing a great many accidents. — Guelph Mercury.

HOME ACCIDENTS.

The majority of accidents in the home are preventable. They result from falls, poison, loading guns, cuts, burns, escaping gas and so on. They can be prevented by such measures as standing on step-ladders instead of rickety chairs, clearly labelling bottles in the medicine chest, avoiding the use of stairways as the resting place of parcels and papers, leaving revolvers to policemen —in other words, by exercise of simple common sense. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

BRAIN SURGERY.

There was celebrated in London last week, by the traditional English method of a dinner, the jubilee of the first operation for the removal of a tumor from the brain, which was performed on November 25, 1884, by Sir John Rickman Godlee, Lord Horder presided, and among those present was Sir James Crichton-Browne, who is the sole survivor of those concerned in the operation, and who was 94 years of age last week.

Sir James told a story of the late Sir Frederick Treves, who, he said, operated on an army officer who had been injured in the hunting field and removed part of his brain.

Several years later they met at a party, and the surgeon avoided his former patient. "You don't seem to remember me?" said the officer. Sir Frederick Treves explained that he did, but in view of the operation was afraid to meet him. "That's nothing," said the officer, "I am now head of the Intelligence Department."—Banffshire Journal.

THOUGHT ON HOCKEY.

In a fast game like hockey there are bound to be hard knocks, but when players deliberately go in for this sort of thing, they are just fools. Neighborhood hoodlum tactics, and deliberate assaults with sticks, should not be tolerated, and the men who perpetrate them on the ice show themselves to be utterly childish in spite of their ability to give it and take it.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

THE DROUGHT AREA.

It is true that governments are spending a lot of money on relief to western farmers and on transporting animals to regions where fodder and pasturage are more abundant; it is true also that private charity is showing itself very generous toward the victims of the drought, distributing food clothing and so on. But nothing is being done to the land itself. And this must be attended to, or else the desert will remain desert forever. From this point of view the question is a truly national one. —The La Presse, Montreal.

PREJUDICES

Most of us, of course, have quirks and prejudices. Folks are influenced to read the things that feed their prejudices or viewpoints. A man who believes in a new banking system usually reads everything he can find to support his views. If it is suggested to him that he ought to read something on the other side he refers to it as "propaganda" and passes it up. Quite often this is true of the other type of man who is afraid of a new idea. He keeps away from speakers and books that might be upsetting to what he believes is a sound view of the question.—Regina Leader-Post.

THE TOT OF RUM.

The daily grog to naval men afloat dates from the days of "the wooden walls of England." Ships made long voyages and took a long time to make them, harassed every mile. The crews had to live on "salt junk" and there was no fresh meat or fresh vegetables. The art of canning had not even been thought of. Neither did the medical service know anything about vitamins. The result of the lack of fresh food was that sailors developed scurvy. Then somebody found that scurvy could be thwarted by daily administrations of rum, or by lemon juice.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

WAWA LAKE

The original name of Wawa Lake in Michipicoten was spelled Wawagomk or Wawamagonk. The last part of these old names is the always of location, and this signifies that it was a specific name for the lake — "Good Lake There," as outsiders would call it. Residents would use the ending "ing" — here,—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

EARLY DAY RELICS

The automobile is so all present that it is difficult for our children to visualize a time when all traffic either was on foot, horseback or behind horses. Earlier days and their manners and implements almost are forgotten, and probably it would be difficult to assemble together a complete set of the implements and the relics of pioneer days. We forget so quickly that one can scarcely remember what the first motor cars looked like. Yet the early days should not be forgotten and it would be a good thing if it were possible to provide a place where such relics of our earlier history might be viewed.—Niagara Falls Review.

FLYING

The unusual is news. When an airplane accident occurs, the report is flashed throughout the world with all the distressing details; the fact that every day thousands of planes are performing their routine duties without mishap is ignored, while the public imagination fastens on the new tragedies as confirmation of a false impression that one is playing with death on leaving "terra firma."—Hamilton Spectator.

UPS AND DOWNS

There are seven ex-millionaires on the Los Angeles County poor farm. It used to be that it took three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. But we live in a speedier age. It is possible now to make the whole tour in one generation.

THE EMPIRE

STREAMLINED TRAINS FOR BRITAIN?

In an experimental journey under ordinary conditions a steam train covered over 370 miles at an average of 72½ m.p.h. This is a noteworthy feat, but it does not prove the steam train to be equal or superior to the stream-lined oil-driven type.—London Daily Mail.

SLEPT THROUGH IT

An extreme case of sleeping during speeches was that of John Stuart Mill, who came rather late into the Commons after a life in which he had been accustomed to go to bed at 10 o'clock. And after 10 he could not keep awake in the House, with results which were sometimes rather ludicrous. A Mr. Bouverie got up one night after 10 to deliver a tremendous attack on Mill and asked him a number of rhetorical questions. The House between laughter and curiosity watched Mill as his head jerked up and down in sleep, sometimes apparently about to wake and then fading into sleep again.—Manchester Guardian.

HIS REASON.

A member of Parliament who brings in the same bill session after session is sometimes misunderstood. There was the old member who, after many vain attempts to have the cleaning of windows from the outside made illegal, at last induced a sympathetic Home Secretary to issue a departmental order to that effect, and was congratulated on the success of his persistent effort to make window cleaning safer for the cleaners. "No, no, safer for myself," said the member. "When walking the streets I used to be afraid that a window cleaner might fall on me.—Aberdeenshire Mail.

NAMES FOR BATTLESHIPS

Contrary to the German practice, only four battleships in the British fleet commemorate famous admirals. These are Nelson, Rodney, Barham and Hood. In pre-war days however two large groups of capital ships bore such names exclusively. Cradock and Arbuthnot were two of the fighting seamen of the Great War whose names the Navy would like to see bestowed on future ships.

The choice of Polyphemus for one of our big cruisers now building is criticized in the service as inapt. Although the name is not without its traditions, the last vessel to bear it was a torpedo ram of doubtful utility which saw no active service. —London Daily Telegraph.

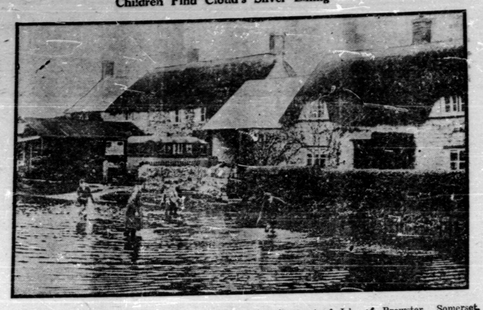
THE MAKING OF PACIFISTS

Ernst Toller has said that he became a pacifist after listening to the piteous cries of a soldier who took three days to die on the barbed wire. Anniversaries such as that of Armistice should make pacifists less painfully—Trinidad Guardian.

IN EGYPT ALSO.

The memory is still fresh of the heroic students who started business with barrows of cooked beans rather than wait for jobs that were invisible. The unemployed army of educated young men is rapidly increasing. The schools are grinding them out like finished articles from a factory. The youngsters are getting ideas of higher grades of living than the humble environments and habits of their sturdier forefathers. The appeal of the strenuous and simple life is receding with the years, and consequent dissatisfaction with the present is increasing. Egyptians are loth to take their life-battles into other climes, with the result that this already closely packed valley is near bursting-point. There is a remedy, but it has been deferred by three successive Cabinets. — The Sphinx, Cairo.

Children Find Cloud's Silver Lining



Frolicking children making merry in the flooded main street of Isle of Brewster, Somerset, England. A continuous and heavy rain lasting for several days played havoc with roads and seriously interfered with travel and transportation. When sun shone again these children were quick to take advantage of the situation.

Plan Extension Of Dole System

London, — Wide extension of the British dole system is contemplated. Seven hundred and fifty thousand land-workers who hitherto have been excluded from unemployment insurance are expected shortly to be brought within its scope.

The statutory committee which investigated the whole question has now recommended inclusion of persons employed on the land, whether in straight farming or horticulture.

Weekly contributions probably will be the equivalent of six cents each for workers and employers and 12 cents by the government. For workers over 21 it is expected the benefit will be about $8 weekly with an extra 50 cents for wife and child.

This proposed extension of the dole system to land workers will require parliamentary approval to make it effective.

Italy Will Remain On Gold Standard

MILAN, Italy. — Italy's lira is on the gold standard — to stay and persons who promote rumors to the contrary will be punished severely, Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, assured the nation last week.

A rumored further per cent cut in government salaries, it said, is untrue because "at the present time costs of living are going up."

A rumored tax on coupons for consolidated bonds and other emissions is "grotesque, because the bond conversion last February brought a 20 per cent reduction in the income of bondholders."

The lira is on the gold standard and will remain so, said Il Duce's organ. "The drastic measure taken at the last Council of Ministers is more eloquent than any discord could be on government policies" is its statement. This referred to the measure making the Government overseer and controller of every cent of Italian money invested abroad.

Deplores To-Day's Trend Of Advertising

TORONTO — Modern trends in advertising and decent to terms adphrases that are offensive were deplored by John Nelson, president of Rotary International, in a recent address here at the annual convention of the Association of Canadian Advertisers.

It is an easy step from disbelieving and being repelled by certain advertisements to becoming skeptical of all advertisements, he warned. Deprecating the cleverness that wrenches and twists English to compelling new words, Mr. Nelson urged his listeners to realize that the dictionary has sufficient vehicles of expression to define any meaning desirable for public use.

New Halifax Pier Proof of Recovery

HALIFAX, N. S. — The formal opening of Pier B is looked upon as another evidence of the ever-growing importance of Halifax as an outstanding port, declared F. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"To those whose interests are closely connected with seaborne traffic," said the railway president, "the magnitude of this latest undertaking of the Halifax Harbor Commission is particularly impressive. The courage and foresight displayed in the addition of 2500 feet of deep-water berths to the already excellent facilities possessed by the maritime port is constructive optimism that should do its part in justifying the growing feeling that conditions are improving."

Country Fair

Below a lop of furrows, widely strown
With shadow lengths, the clear late afternoon
Is glittering upon the country fair.
Now laugh and jiggling music swim the air—
Where only soil-faced trudging marked the day
With plod of heavy limb, like pulseless clay—
And there are dancers while the trees are still.
With plant wreathing and a flurried thrill
They come and go from in and out of gloom
Beside cool pastures gossamered with bloom,
They have forgotten kitchen work and plough
For springing night fires burn within them now
To forge from out two hearts a glowing shield,
While sundown giants tramp the westering field!

—Alan Creighton in "Poetry World"

Count on Shakespeare To Prove Great Seller

LONDON—Shakespeare is to be a better than best seller.

A print of 50,000 editions have been placed in the hands of booksellers here. The edition has 1288 pages. The type was chosen by Mr. Bernard Newdigate, one of Britain's foremost typographists. There is a woodcut frontpiece and a series of heraldic designs, drawn by two well-known illustrators.

And the price at which the book is being sold is 6s.

Originally the publishers intended to sell the edition at 1 guinea. It was thought that this was the least that could be charged for such a de luxe edition. But later it was decided to use the full resources of the press, in the belief that Shakespeare will again prove his popularity.

Married Women Workers Are The Happiest

New York—Married women who have outside jobs and still do all their household duties make the happier wives, if they are able to be judged by statistics gathered at Columbia University and made public last week. Of 632 women representing 36 cities, whose opinion was asked most said that outside work gave them an outlet for energy and self-expression and brought pleasant outside contacts. Half the women also believed that their jobs made them more stimulating companions for their husbands.

Working wives, the survey disclosed, also have an effect on husbands, some of whom were spurred to greater ambition, partly through the example set by the wives and partly through the natural desire of husbands to take entirely upon themselves the task of supporting their families.

The majority of the married women with jobs agreed that they would advise other women to marry even if they could not get along without continuing their employment.

Woman Told Methods Of Ending Handicaps

London—Proposals for overcoming prejudices against women in the labor market have been given here by Miss V. Sackville West, well-known novelist, in a lecture at Bedford College for Women.

To begin with, the lecturer said, women must trust themselves, and must rely upon their talent rather than upon an external self-assertiveness which they do normally mean. They must cultivate an objective view of life; stop being self-conscious; ceasing whether they are getting a fair deal; stop being unduly conscious of the fact that they are women.

Chinaman Gyps Smart Philadelphia Lawyers

PHILADELPHIA. — Lee Kum evidently hadn't heard of the proverbial sagacity of the "Philadelphia lawyer."

The suave gentleman swindled at least 10 of that profession out of $50 each, Detective-Sergeant Jacob Gomborrow said, by telling them he needed an "advance" to tide him over until a $200,000 draft arrived from his father, supposed rich merchant in the Orient.

They'll Make Good Wives For Somebody

Wheeling, W. Va.—When the boys in Wheeling High School go home to mother they may say:

"Well, this evening we can have a nice fluffy omelet, some Devil's Food cake, creamed peas and—Oh, yes, spinach."

Eighteen of the boys have banded together and organized their own domestic science class in competition with the girls.

DAVID COPPERFIELD

Weekly Serial

Based on the Novel by CHARLES DICKENS

1. Eight-year-old David Copperfield, lives in a pleasant vine-covered cottage at Blunderstone, England with his beautiful young mother. His father is dead. One evening, as David reads from his Crocodile book to Peggotty, his nurse, the door opens and his mother comes in with Mr. Murdstone, whom David secretly calls "The Black Panther." Distrustful that David is rude and he, his mother is displeased.

2. The next day Peggotty takes David to her brother's boathouse at Yarmouth for a short visit. There he meets Uncle Dan, Ham and Little Emily. He loves the little fishing village with the proud sailing vessels in the harbor, but he is soon glad to be journeying home again to his mother. The door of his home opens to disclose a strange woman servant with a hard, forbidding face.

3. David enters the cottage and finds, to his horror, that Mr. Murdstone is now his stepfather. A new existence begins for him. "The Black Panther" and his sister Jane are cruel and merciless Mr. Murdstone is harsh to Mrs. Copperfield and beats David for the slightest reason. A year later David's mother dies.

4. The Murdstones dismiss Peggotty and David tearfully bids her farewell, as he will never see her again. Then Mr. Murdstone, threatening David with the cane, tells him he is a wicked boy and is being sent to London to work. How will little David fare in the greatly changed world?

...ER ARMS AND LEGS IMMOVABLE

Ten Years with Rheumatism

"To this woman it must have been like commencing to live a new life, when she began to use her arms and legs again, after they had been helpless for ten years.

"I suffered with rheumatism," she writes, "and had been bedridden since 1920. I could not move arms or legs, and had to be fed like a child. Everybody thought I should be an invalid all my life. I forced myself to fight against it and tried a number of different things. It was Kruschen that eventually saved me, and to-day I consider it is saving my life. My condition has greatly improved, and my limbs are gradually becoming more supple. Already I can eat without assistance, and dress myself—which I had not done for ten years." —M. H.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts are the most effectual solvents of uric acid known to medical science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of painful crystals, then convert them into a harmless solution. Other ingredients of these Salts have a stimulating effect upon the kidneys and assist them to expel the dissolved uratic needles through the natural channel.

Schools Proposed For Prison Inmates

TORONTO — Compulsory school attendance for inmates of all penal institutions was suggested in the fifth annual report of the Citizen Service Association, presented at their recent annual meeting here. With a view to bettering conditions, it recommended that every illiterate prisoner should be given schooling, and every prisoner with the ambition to study should be encouraged to do so.

All efforts of the organization are directed toward making the ex-prisoner a self-supporting citizen, the report continued. The best way to do this is to find him a job and not give him promiscuous charity.

The association during the five years of its existence has done everything possible socially, economically and religiously to keep them on the straight path. During the past six months 8 men have been placed or replaced in jobs. The association has been successful in the complete reclamation of more than 85 per cent of first offenders out of the Guelph reformatory. These men are given personal interviews before they are released, jobs found if possible, and in some cases tools bought.

France Also To Export Wheat

LONDON, Eng.—The big four wheat exporters are prepared when wheat export quotas for the crop year 1934-35 are finally allocated to make room for France as a temporary wheat exporter, it was stated by the wheat advisory commission's permanent secretariat last week.

The statement indicated the commission's 600,000,000 bushel estimate of the world export demand during the present crop year would be divided so the 530,000,000 bushels tentatively allotted the four overseas exporters — Canada, Australia, the Argentine and the United States—will be reduced to 526,000-000 bushels.

The estimated quota of 10,000,000 bushels for the smaller exporters, Hungary and Bulgaria, will be reduced to 6,000,000. With "reserve" quota France will be allowed an export quota of 11,000,000 bushels, apart from 6,000,000 quintals of denatured wheat.

The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement 30th November, 1934

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		$20,000,000.00
Rest Account		$25,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	$ 30,096,080.00 1,596,984.97	
	$31,596,984.97	
Dividends Declared:		
Dividend No. 189 (at 8% per annum) payable 1st December, 1934	700,000.00	
		$32,296,984.97
		$97,318,990.37
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	$ 3,659,561.78	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	11,072,429.62	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	136,452,976.74	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including savings deposits accrued to date of Statement	488,136,423.26	
Deposits by and balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,188,187.36	
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	8,881,183.54	
		$27,479,328.63
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$3,231,366.74
Acceptances for the Finance Act		9,992,086.70
Bills Payable		2,394,686.70
Liabilities to the public not recorded under the foregoing heads		445,527.62
Letters of Credit Outstanding		30,763,709.16
		$758,423,994.52

ASSETS

Gold and Coin on hand		$11,753,638.52
Dominion Notes on hand		43,174,883.70
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		4,000,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies		17,949,226.38
		$96,777,748.60
Notes of other Canadian Banks	$ 1,871,356.17	
Cheques on other Banks	21,994,944.17	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,197.59	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	46,037,483.36	
		69,906,981.29
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, direct and guaranteed (maturing within two years), not exceeding market value		69,832,486.80
Other Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, direct and guaranteed, not exceeding market value		24,663,118.34
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value		4,734,973.12
Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		17,487,898.87
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		12,443,170.98
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities sufficient marketable value to cover		25,430,648.46
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities sufficient marketable value to cover		29,907,053.46
		$282,177,387.17
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) estimated loss provided for	$226,943,038.34	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) estimated loss provided for	95,416,158.61	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	4,236,547.56	$326,782,934.73
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off		10,833,539.42
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		2,481,371.61
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		3,241,291.07
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		30,763,709.16
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies		4,253,081.56
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of Note Circulation		1,600,000.00
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads		454,000.54
		$758,423,994.52

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. S. G. DORSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders, The Royal Bank of Canada:

We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1934, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1934, and it is so shown by the books of the Bank.

JAS. G. ROSS, C.A. of P. S. Ross & Sons
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A. of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company } Auditors

Montreal, Canada, 24th December, 1934.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1933	$ 1,583,604.58	
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1934, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	4,998,217.62	
		$5,781,821.90
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividend No. 186 at 8% per annum	$ 700,000.00	
Dividend No. 187 at 8% per annum	700,000.00	
Dividend No. 188 at 8% per annum	700,000.00	
Dividend No. 189 at 8% per annum	700,000.00	
	$ 2,800,000.00	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	200,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	200,000.00	
Reserve for Contingencies and Provide for Depreciation in Investments	1,075,016.92	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,506,804.97	
		$5,781,821.90

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director, Montreal, 24th December, 1934.

S. G. DORSON, General Manager.

Notable Progress Made By Royal Bank of Canada

Deposits Increase $50,000,000—Liquid Assets $382,172,287 —Profits Down Slightly After Heavier Taxes

The financial statement of The Royal Bank of Canada for the year ended November 30, 1934, reflects a period of improved business conditions. Figures of total assets, deposits, cash, investments, commercial loans and note circulation all show an increase during the year.

Total assets are $758,423,904 of which $382,172,287 are liquid, being 56.16 per cent of total liabilities to the public compared with 55.76 per cent a year ago. Cash, cheques and bank balances aggregate $165,653,031 or 24.35 of public liabilities.

Government and municipal securities have increased during the period from $113,783,602 to $133,230,489.

Big Gain in Deposits

The outstanding feature of the statement is the increase of $50,554,510 in public deposits. Of this increase it is understood that $41,347,334 is in Canada, the balance abroad Canadian savings deposits being up $11,136,336.

After a steady decline in commercial loans of banks in Canada over the period of the past few years, it is encouraging to note as further evidence of business to note as further evidence of business revival, that the Royal Bank's figures under this heading show an increase of $9,092,494 the total standing at $226,942,028.

Profits for the year were $4,998,217 but are not properly comparable with published profits for the previous year, because heretofore they were reported after deducting Provincial taxes but before Federal taxes. For the sake of uniformity and the fuller information of shareholders, both classes of taxes are now disclosed in the published report.

During the year under review Dominion and Provincial taxes aggregated $1,075,016. Making allowance for the increase under this heading, profits are lower by $258,448. Net profits, after taxes, covered dividend requirements of $2,800,000, annual contribution of $200,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, the usual appropriation of $200,000 for Bank Premises, and left a surplus of $1,275,200 to be added to Profit and Loss Account, increasing that account to $1,506,804, to be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

The showing while gratifying to the shareholders, will this year be of special interest to the public, as it affords perhaps the most striking evidence yet given of the extent of the improvement in trade throughout Canada.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 10th.

The principal accounts with comparative figures for the year, are as follows:—

	1934	1933
Total Assets	$758,423,904	$729,360,476
Liquid Assets	382,172,287	362,471,645
Deposits Dom. & Prov. Gov. & Mun. Sec.	132,220,489	113,782,602
Curr. Loans in Can.	226,942,028	216,849,534
Dep. Bearing Int.	488,136,423	447,846,084
Free Deposits	324,452,970	319,178,860

Conquering Influenza

Tests Indicate It Is Caused By a Filterable Virus

"Find me a suitable animal which can be infected with a disease and I will give you good hope of prevention, if not of cure," said the late Sir David Bruce. Influenza has little if anything to do with tropical medicine—Sir David's specialty—yet like Malta fever and Nagana, the disease with which Sir David's name is especially linked, its nature has been made a little clearer by practically applying the principle of "find me a suitable animal." The animal in this case is the mouse.

It has long been suspected that influenza is caused by a filterable virus, in other words by some virulent organism too small to be seen in any microscope, so small, in fact, that it flows through the finest porcelain filter like water. With that hypothesis the medical profession had to be content until last year. Then it was discovered that influenza can be transmitted to ferrets. The ferret is suitable animal had been answered. The animal found, further investigation removed any doubt as to the nature of the virus. It did indeed belong to the filtrable variety.

New come Drs. Andrewes, Laidlaw and Wilson Smith with a new discovery and a new step in the fight against influenza. Strains of human and swine virus which had laid ferrets low were successfully used in infecting mice through the nose. Sera were then prepared against the ferret strains of human and swine influenza. Injected into mice, they had a neutralizing effect. From the story of the experiments told in the Lancet, it is evident that the discovery is complete in the large. Even if it has still to be shown that mice can be infected directly by nose and without the aid of the ferret, influenza has now been definitely conquered.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — The waitz tempo has a new significance at Smith College. The Department of physical education has inaugurated a new method of teaching swimming. It is music supposed to give rhythm and emphasis of stroke, according to Miss Gertrude Gose, swimming instructor. The waltz tempo is suitable to the side stroke, breast stroke and trudgeon, but the foxtrot is better for the crawl.

SCOUTING Here · There Everywhere

A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

Boy Scout toy repair shops in well over a hundred towns and cities across the Dominion from coast to coast again helped Santa Claus to visit the many thousands of children of needy families on Christmas Eve.

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In the parade of Scouts of many lands that opened the Scout Jamboree at Melbourne, Australia, December 27th, Canada was represented by Scout J. G. Langley, of Peterboro, Ontario.

• • •

To express the appreciation of the Alberta Scouts for practically shown interest, a Thanks Badge was presented by Lt.-Gov. W. L. Walsh, the Chief Scout for Alberta, to Col H. G. Reid, head of the Western Arctic transportation system of the Hudson Bay Company.

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Scouts of Wallaceburg, Ontario, under direction of the Scout Leaders' Club, co-operated with the town Relief Department in a Saturday clothing collection.

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A diary report, date by date, of the doings of the Glenboro, Man., pack and troop, published in three issues of the Western Prairie Gazette, was the effective form of annual report made to the community.

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The third Annual Hobby Show of the 1st Queenston, Ontario Group made a new record with 995 entries and $200 worth of prizes. Some mammoth apples, pumpkins and vegetables were shown by Scouts and by other boys of Lincoln and Welland counties.

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During a mountain climbing hike, Scoutmaster Gale and several Scouts of Anyox, B.C., shot a mountain goat. They brought it home and treated the troop to a goat meal banquet. Troop Leader Kirkwood gave a talk on "Assisting to get the Scoutmaster's Goat."

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The reviewed 1934 activities of Pictou County, N.S., Scout Groups covered: A skating meet, a hockey league, a bird house competition, church parades, a Cub and Scout athletic field day, a first aid competition, a Scout Apple Day and a Christmas Toy Repair Shop.

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Two patrols of Lone Scouts, numbering nine boys, have been organized at Pemelon Falls, Ontario, under the leadership of two former Scouts, Murray Graham and Douglas Ward.

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In recognition of good work done on Poppy Day, the 1st Grenfell, Sask Scout Troop was presented by the Canadian Legion with a handsome troop flag.

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Scouts of Kent, England, saved enough small coins during last winter to entertain 200 unemployed boys at successive summer camps.

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On behalf of the B.P.O.E. Exalted Ruler A. E. Megson presented the Moosejaw Scout Association with a shield for annual efficiency competition. President O. H. Zimmer accepted the shield, and awarded it to the 12th Moosejaw Troop for 1934.

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A free skating rink is being operated this winter by the Scouts at Glenwood, Alberta.

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Interesting experiences as a Scout leader in Japan were related to the 5th St. Thomas Ontario Group by Adjutant Kenneth Barr of the Salvation Army, a former Canadian Scout. Adjutant Barr had just returned from the Far East.

Gives Duchess Shoe of Canadian Spruce

(Canada's Weekly, London)

One of Canada's presents to Princess Marina, now the Duchess of Kent, was probably unique. For a considerable time experts have been carrying out extensive experiments with Canadian spruce wood. The ultimate success attendant on these experiments has resulted in the introduction of a new and extremely interesting fabric to the Mother Country, and one which is destined to immense popularity on account of its extraordinary durability and utility. Through their experiments and discoveries in this direction Canadians may well be instrumental in opening up new and important trade connections with England and other parts of the Empire.

The fabric resulting from the experiments with Canadian spruce wood is startlingly similar in grain and texture to leather, with all its commendable features of durability. Yet the fabric is actually manufactured from the purified cellulose fibres of the spruce wood. By means of a recently discovered process these fibres can be moulded by intense hydraulic pressure until this takes on the form of a leather-like fabric, which has withstood remarkable tests, enabling it to be placed in the front rank of durable fabrics.

Two of the first articles made from this new fabric for introduction into this country may be found among the wardrobe of the Duchess of Kent, although primarily designed and executed for the personal use of Princess Marina. They take the form of attractive soft brown shoes with a matching handbag, both produced to a corresponding design.

The use of these articles by the Duchess of Kent will doubtless do much to introduce and popularize this unique Canadian fabric to the people of this country. When once tested, the qualities of the fabric will commend themselves to British users, who are not slow to acknowledge a thoroughly reliable article. Shoes made from this fabric are light, soft and exceedingly hard-wearing, and the material lends itself to intricate design and interlacing. The Duchess of Kent's shoes have interlaced instep strappings.

The experiments on the cellulose fibres of spruce wood have opened up a wide range of possibilities, for the production of many widely divergent articles, from fabrics, shoes and upholstery fabrics to asphalt roofs. New products will, no doubt, be rapidly developed, based on the new discovery, quite apart from the vast improvements to present utility articles which will be rendered possible.

During the process of perfecting this fabric many severe tests were carried out, after which the finished article bore no ill effects. The product of this class of this nature can emerge unharmed from the stringent and somewhat drastic tests of freezing and boiling is sufficient testimony to its reliability. Two subsequent tests to which the fabric was submitted were those if baking and freezing and then baking again, but neither process affected the material. Among other equally stringent tests, the fabric was boiled in water, soaked in ammonia for a day and a night and afterwards dried immediately in an intense heat.

With a member of the Royal Family to set this new fabric on the road to popularity, and with its own undisputed advantages, Canada has here every prospect of a new and profitable line of commerce.

Stone of English Abbey Sent to Kenilworth, N.J.

KENILWORTH, N.J.—The Urban District Council of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, has sent to its New Jersey namesake a stone from the ruins of the old abbey at Kenilworth Castle for the new municipal library in the Harding School. Founded in A. D. 1130, the old abbey was dissolved in A. D. 1538.

The inscription on the stone states that it was carved about A.D. 1300 and that it was taken from the ruins of the Abbey at Kenilworth by the council "as a token of good will for inclusion in the building of this library" at Kenilworth, N. J.

Pipe Smokers! Fill up with "GOLDEN VIRGINIA" and enjoy a really good smoke!

ALSO MADE UP IN CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Sugar From Wood

German Process Successful, But Is Not Considered Practical

During the World War German chemists were hard at work trying to convert cellulose (wood) into sugar. It was a harder problem than it seemed—so hard, in fact, that not until after the treaty of peace was signed was success achieved. The victors in this struggle were Professor Friedrich von Bergius (Nobel Prize winner), famous for his work in making gasoline and motor spirits out of coal gas, and Professor von Scholler. What the two chemists gave the world is a way of making wood palatable.

A goat can eat paper, but a man cannot. A difference in digestive processes is the reason. Hence the problem that von Bergius and von Scholler faced was that of creating in the factory what was in effect an artificial stomach of glass and metal and letting that digest wood. The digestive juices were powerful acids that split the cellulose into sugar.

PLAN NOT PRACTICAL.

There can be no question of the efficacy of this process. But will it enable Germany to do away with sugar importations? Her production of sugar beets, while large, is not enough for her domestic needs.

Professor O. Spengler, director of the Institute for Sugar Industry in Berlin, crushes the wild hopes that German economists have based on the work of von Bergius and von Scholler. The process of converting cellulose into sugar is commercially cheap and efficient enough, but it takes too long to grow wood. To support ten people, according to the statistically inclined Spengler, only 1.25 acres of land planted to sugar beets are required. The same area planted to potatoes will support but ten and wheat but six. Because trees grow so slowly the amount of forest land would make even a poorer showing than does wheat over the year. Evidently a tree is a poor substitute for the sugar beet in Germany's present economic crisis.

Little New Marinas

Loyal Toronto has already had two girl babies named after the "fairy princess" Marina. In all probability there will be hundreds of others all over the Empire who will be similarly named within the next year. It is a pretty and unusual name, but it seems rather a mistake to "date" the year of a girl's birth so unmistakeably. Perhaps the woman of the future will be above considerations of age—perhaps!

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