CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

CANADA

PAYING BY CHEQUE.

Judging by the amount of cheques charged against individual bank accounts Canadians are great cheque writers, and have explicit faith in soundness of Canadian banking institutions. The confidence which Canadian banks enjoy has been augmented by the fact that no bank failures occurred in the Dominion during the recent world-wide depression, and as a result the pay-by-cheque method of remitting payments is used almost universally. Over 90 per cent. of the total payments of accounts in Canada during 1934 were made by cheque —Canada Week by Week.

A HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Glands and gland secretions have in recent years come to attract more attention from research workers and specialists than they used to. It is being realized they have a vital influence on mental capacity, on whether we are tall or short, stout or thin, and in various ways they almost govern our existence. What doctors know today is as nothing compared with what they may know ten or twenty years hence, and it may be that by controlling the glands, extracting the bad juices and by injecting new ones, a pretty near perfect race will be developed, physically, mentally and morally.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

PRISONER ROBBED

A lone prisoner in the city hall at Crane, Mo., alarmed the citizens in the middle of the night by dashing into the street and shouting, "A cop! a cop!" It developed that the marshal had not locked the jail door and a thief entered and robbed the inmate of $17. Jail are made to keep offenders in, but the jailers should also see to it that no rogue be permitted to enter unless duly tried and sentenced by court. That is only fair to the legitimate residents.—Montreal Gazette.

UNIVERSITY FEES.

While there will naturally be some regret that the Ontario Government has found it necessary to cut the grants to the universities of the province, there can be little criticism of the decision of the university authorities to meet the situation by raising the fees.

This is a step which might well have been taken earlier. The cost of university education in Ontario is low as compared with costs in many other countries. It is not reasonable that the taxpayers in general should pay as much as they have been paying of the cost of such education for the relatively limited proportion of the population which takes advantage of our facilities for university education.

It is only fair that the people who get the direct benefit should foot a larger part of its cost than they have been asked to do in the past.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

BACK TO THE FARM.

Tramps in town appear to be more numerous than ever, 25 to 30 sleeping in the Town Hall some nights. We have long held the belief that the majority of them would work if given the opportunity, but that belief has been shaken considerably during the past weeks, since more than one farmer has told us that when approached these men absolutely refuse to go on a farm, some of them boasting of their ability to "get by" without working.

According to Government statistics, farm workers are in more demand than has been the case for many seasons, and wages offered are higher. This, one would think, would induce some of the drifters to become self-supporting and regain their self-respect, but this does not appear to be the case.

In every centre there must be men in good health with some knowledge of farm work who are being maintained out of public funds, while the farmers are seeking helpers.

Some way should be found of bringing the two together.—Lindsay Post.

LOOKS LIKE SHOWDOWN.

Members of a cult seem to have a fondness for going to the extreme in support of their beliefs. A news despatch indicates that this is true of nudists, about one million of whom are expected to defy proposed restrictive legislation in at least 18 of the United States this year.

The strength of the nudists cannot be underestimated. There are 3,000,000 American who support the fad, but all of them do not practice it, according to their leader, Rev. Bisley Boone, a Baptist minister. The International Nudist Conference has 51 organizations, almost double last year's number. Which suggests that trouble will come with the summer if governments decide on enforcing certain regulations.

Mr. Boone intends to test the New York Legislature's bill which prohibits gatherings of three or more nude persons. A campaign is under way against a like measure in the State of Michigan.

The rays of the sun are a much sought after tonic betimes, but many persons unassociated with the cult will not agree that "one million nudists can't be wrong."—Border Cities Star.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS

A curious fact given in the April issue of the Canadian Geographical Journal is that no authentic portraits have survived of any of the early French explorers of Canada.

Of the several pictures that are supposed to represent the features of Champlain, not one is accepted today by scholars as undoubtedly a true likeness. There are several pictures and statues of La Verendrye, but they are all imaginary portraits. In his case there is nothing in his own narrative or in the records of his contemporaries to even suggest what manner of a man he was physically, though one can gather a quite definite impression of his character.

It is still a question if there is a genuine portrait of La Salle; and it is certain that there is none of Marquette, Joliet, Radison, Nicolet, Dulhut, Allouez, or any of the other early discoverers of Canada. In the March issue of the Journal Major Lanctot showed that not one of six representations of Jacques Cartier can be accepted as genuine.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE BOOK SURVIVES

Another thing that militates against the book is, strange to say, its permanence. The candles, the luxurious meals, are eaten and forgotten. The trip comes to an end, and the expense is forgotten. The cigars and cigarettes are smoked and the cost passes into oblivion in the same way. The costly dress wears out. But the book remains on the shelf year after year, a mute witness to supposed extravagance. — London Advertiser.

THE EMPIRE

HOUSES 12c A WEEK

Houses of the three bedroom type, with good fittings, bathroom, electric light and cooking and large gardens, are being built in Welwyn Garden City, and, without any Government subsidy, they will be let at 12s per week. The municipality will put up 80 of these houses, while another 50 of a slightly superior quality, though of the same general type, are being built to let at a few shillings more a week by private enterprise with the aid of loans from the Council.—Industrial Britain.

SOUND AND DISTANCE

It was found during the war that the firing on the Western Front could be heard in this country only in summer, and at like distances in Germany, only in winter. This alternation, which was very consistent, was due to the change of the prevailing wind in the upper atmosphere. At a height of 12 miles the wind was generally from the east in summer, and from the west in winter. This reversal was connected with the great range of the changes of temperature in the course of the year in the upper atmosphere in Arctic regions, but no satisfactory explanation had yet been given to the high temperature which prevailed in the upper atmosphere, apparently from pole to pole, and at all seasons.—Engineering, London.

IN EGYPT, TOO

The production of two films before the Council included a story calculated to tempt Egyptians to stay in and go back to country villages, and to keep apiaries. We fear that it will take more than locally produced cinema films to lure local Whittingtons from the lights of big towns to the muddy squalor and smoky discomfort of Egypt's village life.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

RAISE THE MASSES' STANDARDS

"Get the rural masses out of their present rut of low standards." That, in effect, was one of the practical issues raised by Sir George Schuster, late Finance Minister of the Government of India, in his Birdwood Memorial lecture delivered recently before the Royal Society of Arts. It is an injunction that may be applied with equal force to Ceylon, where the poor vitality of the people, the direct result of a low standard of living, has rendered them peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of malaria. Comparing great things with small, there is much in Sir George Schuster's lecture which Ceylon may take for her own guidance.—Times of Ceylon, Colombo.

A PEACE AGENCY

In the opinion of "Ralph Connor," as expressed to an Auckland audience the other evening, the world must either make the League of Nations a success or prepare for a more terrible war than ever. It is well that the alternative should be put so emphatically, and the plain word about the need to make the League a success is as important as the truth that between its efficiency and a drift into a war of the first magnitude the present generation stands. Both ideas should be given full weight: the League is the chief and indispensable bulwark of peace, yet it needs the support of all folk of goodwill to ensure its standing against the influences that assail it. On the first of these ideas it is worth while to dwell. Unless this be realized as convincingly true, there can be no enthusiasm for the cause.—Auckland, N.Z., Weekly News.

First On New Service

The first passengers on the new through service from Australia to England arrived recently at Croydon Airfield, London, on an Imperial Airways liner. Our picture shows Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hepburn, the first passengers, on their arrival with their 7-months-old infant. The Hepburns reside in Scotland.

Harnessing The Thames River

LONDON,—For upwards of sixty miles the tide from the North Sea sweeps up the Thames as far as Teddington Lock twice in twenty-four hours. With it go hundreds of laden barges to various riverside wharves. It is now seriously proposed to construct a barrage or weir near London Bridge, which would effectually check the tide at that point, and above it keep the river at a constant, or very slightly varying level. A huge lock, or several locks would be required to raise barges, tugs, and other craft to the barrage level.

The watermen, whose hours of labour are now conditioned by the tide-table, would find their hours standardized, as they would be made independent of the river's ebb and flow. The appearance of the river would be improved by the disappearance of mud-banks. Furthermore, barges would be able to lie alongside the wharves for loading and unloading at any time.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race would no longer be on the tideway, but thousands of rowing men would find an advantage in the river's constant level.

The barrage, too, would obviate the present risk of another disastrous and fatal flood ithi the London area, since that danger arises only when a very high tide meets a strong stream.

Colors Without Dyes

Lessons for the Chemist Seen In Surface Iridescence

Birds, butterflies, pearls, the lining of seashells—they owe their iridescence not to dyes but to their peculiarities of surface. Waves of white light fall upon them—waves of many different lengths. The surface reflects them this way and that, They clash. Sometimes there is total extinction indicated by black patterns; sometimes a few colors are blotted out while others remain in fringes.

In all this Dr. R. E. Rose, an industrial chemist of Wilmington, Del., sees a lesson for the chemist of the future. He suggests a new art of coloring based on interference. "We may render some of our dyestuffs obsolete by producing color as nature does. It is to be hoped that this may be so, because the purity of interference of colors is so exquisite that we would be able to enter a new era. Perhaps we can achieve this by a combination of great development in mechanical control and the synthesis of special plastics."

Proverbs Of All Nations

Point the tongue on the anvil of truth.—Greek.

Don't throw away your old shoes until you have new ones.—Dutch.

Time covers and discovers everything.—German.

The point of the thorn is small, but he who has felt it does not forget it.—Italian.

Things past may be repented, but not recalled.—Latin.

The sun is the king of torches.—West African.

Success has many friends.—Greek.

The replenished understand not the pain of the starving.—Turkish.

But This Is England

CRAWLEY England,—Said to have driven between 35 and 70 miles an hour and takes a dagerous bend at 40 miles, a motorist was fined $500 and his license suspended for five years.

Wagner's At Covent Garden

LONDON,—For upwards of sixty complete cycles this year of Wagner's "Der Ring der Nibelungen," the four-part music drama which every year draws such enormous audiences to Covent Gardens.

Fairs Forced To Drop Bands

Agricultural Society Aide Says $10 Copyright Fee Too High

Toronto—Small town fairs cannot stand the imposition of a $10 fee by the Canadian Performing Rights Society because the village band plays for three or four hours, J. A. Carroll, provincial superintendent of agricultural and horticultural societies, told Judge Parker recently, during the probe of the society's activities.

"We sent out a questionnaire to all societies regarding this society when the inquiry was announced," he explained. "We find that since the Copyright Act was amended in 1931 quite a number of them have been asked to take out licenses, mostly in Central and Southwestern Ontario."

"Because of the $10 fee asked of one-day fairs, the Thorold society had to dispense with their band. The Marmora society had eliminated its entertainment, because they had been "pressed" to take out a license for its hall.

"Even a $10 fee is a serious matter to most of these agricultural fairs," said Mr. Carroll. "All of them exist only by the aid of public assistance; so if any license is imposed on them, the money for it will have to come from the public purse."

Antidotes Are Widely Used

Indianapolis Discoveries Do Much To Help In Poisonings

Antidotes for strychnine, cyanide and bichloride poisonings have been developed in the last two years by the research department of the Indianapolis City Hospital and put into general use in emergency ambulances throughout the United States.

The antidotes were developed as a part of the planned program of the hospital's research department, Charles W. Myers, superintendent said.

The antidotes have proved successful in recent emergencies. Four persons have been saved after taking cyanide poison. Two others who took strychnine were successfully treated. No cases of persons taking bichloride poison have been reported.

All the antidotes are given intravenously, Mr. Myers said, and the effect on the patient is instant and marked.

PUNCTUALITY, AND SOME PROFESSORS

(Winnipeg Tribune)

A classic story in local university circles concerns a certain energetic professor (he is still teaching) who dislikes a lecture under any circumstances. One late Winter morning he was out taking his usual short cut across the ice-covered Red river when he fell through, close to the bank.

Thoroughly soaked, he dragged himself out. Anyone with a care to his health would have gone home and changed his clothes. The dauntless professor, however, continued to the university. He had time only before the bell rang to don his gown. Standing behind the desk as he faced his clas, he lectured for the entire period while the water dipped from his clothes and formed pools on the floor.

The story is recalled by a letter in the London Times from a former Eton College student. It tells of how floods in November, 1894, made Hugh Macnaghten late, to the great joy of Eton scholars who considered such an event impossible.

Macnaghten was one of the famous masters at the great English school. "It was soon common knowledge," writes the former Etonian, "that, finding some six inches of water outside the house in Weston's Yard, where he then lived, he had been forced to climb along the leads and beat a passage through Miss Lloyd's bedroom in Saville House. It took some time for her to evacuate the room and allow him to come through the window.

"Hugh Macnaghten disliked unpunctuality; and it may be of interest to add that at five o'clock school on the previous evening, when a well-known member of Dondaldson's House arrived some 10 minutes late, he asked rather testily, —, why are you so late?' Even Hugh Macnaghten's anger was turned aside by the soft answer, 'I'm sorry, sr. I missed the last punt.'"

Joyous, rollicking stories these, in retrospect. But such is the desire of some persons for punctuality and unblemished record. Being on time is a habit that many others besides traditionally absent-minded professor might well cultivate.

Checking Babies For Varied Tests

New Tests Applied by Agency to Provide Better Selection

New York. — One of the adoption agencies to use psychical tests on babies was the Placing Adoption Committee of State Charities Aid Association which began, three years ago, to test each baby to find out its probable development so that the children might have a chance to the type of home to which their ability suited them.

This agency, one of the first use mental tests, has given psychological examinations babies, testing them with blocks, bells and moving objects. Some these babies have been given three tests to find out the progress they made under good conditions of care. In some cases babies have been found that the parents children, as shown by the tests, the result of inadequate care, when the difficulties under which the child was growing were considered, the mental rating was good.

Although the psychologic tests are in general control of the situation, the mental tests are largely in letting the child show examination do what he wants to do.

How Much Do We Eat

Observes the St. Thomas Times-Journal: These scientific figures get us all tangled up sometimes. Take the statistical calculations and deductions, but we believe we have caught one of them red-handed. Dr. Ralph P. Baker, of the Pennsylvania Board of Osteopathic Examiners, is credited with the statement that in a life span of 50 years the average person eats more than 100 tons of food. That is one ton of food per annum.

Just contemplate that all at once. Picture to yourself your lifetime supply of food loaded on trucks. Taking 70 as the allotted span, this means 14 trucks arriving at your door with five tons of foodstuffs aboard each year for you to eat yourself with from birth to grave. The picture is appalling.

But Dr. Baker must be taken through his hat. Assuming he means "short" tons, 2,000 pounds, not tons of 2,240, that means that for every day of his life a man consumes more than six pounds of food. That is two pounds weight at each meal. Take a bit over before going to bed, defy any human being to do it consistently. We defy a man to eat it once a day, even if he went to a chicken supper where he could eat all he could eat for a quarter, are not authorities on the subject but we believe that Pennsylvania man is at least 50 percent too high in his calculations.

But we agree with him when he says the average human being eats more than is necessary and more than is good for him. Any doctor will say that half the cases that come under his notice are due, in the final analysis, to overeating, not or scrious, and he prescribes a "diet" for the sufferer.

As a matter of fact, a live stock breeder takes far more care of the feeding and the exercising of his animals than the average man does of himself.

"The constitution of the United States is one of those documents to which everybody is always ready to die, but very few take the trouble to read while they are still counted among the living."—Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Il Duce's Fit Punctuates A Fiery Speech

This unusual picture shows Premier Mussolini delivering a fiery address to mass of Fascists in square below at ceremonies marking the anniversary of the founding of Rome.

Activity was Good for Her Figure

Helped by "That Kruschen Feeling"

Her husband assured her that as her age and that she could expect to wear stock size now. She evidently a believer in the adjacent "fat and forty" legend. Today she dismisses the idea with a laugh. But let her tell the story herself:—

"I must tell you I had developed beyond the 'stock size.' My husband assured me that it was my age. One day I saw an advertisement and decided to try Kruschen Salts. That was last January. Now once more I wear a size 38. Besides which, I feel so much better, more energetic, and I do my work without that tired feeling."—(Mrs.) J. M.

"Your figure will not develop a middle-aged spread" if you keep yourself healthy and active with a daily dose of Kruschen. When you have taken Kruschen Salts for a few days that old indolent attitude feeling begins to desert you—it doesn't matter if you are in the forties—the urge for activity has begun in you—and you're "stepping lively."

And, best of all, you like this activity—you walk a couple of miles and enjoy it—you thought you'd never dance again, but you find you're getting as spry as ever—and you can wear the modern dresses with as much comfort as the young folks.

Get a 75c bottle of Kruschen (it lasts four weeks) and start right away to take a half-a-teaspoonful in a tumbler of hot water every morning.

The Splendid Spirit Of The West

It is a great spirit that obtains in the drouth-ridden, grasshopper devastated areas of the Weyburn, Lloydminster, south-west of Weyburn, where farmers unable to get further help from the Department of Education or from the municipal council were not daunted in their effort to educate their children. An "emergency meeting" was called and one farmer offered to donate his granary for a teacherage, others volunteered to plaster it, whitewash it, put windows in and equip it from the meagre supplies of their homes. A teacher was engaged and sustained out of their restricted food supplies and school is going on. There are many like instances in these days of difficulty. Their churches are kept up in the same way. Ministers are cheerfully living on less than half their salary in manses and parsonages segregated in one or two rooms to save fuel expenses and are ministering to their flocks without thought of further comfort or remuneration, bring sweetness and light into homes where were it not for these ministrations might come gloom, discouragement and despair. It is hard to discourage a people used to vicissitudes. Such determination is bound to bring its own reward.

"Before a man can become serene he must cease to live for his sense or himself."—H. G. Wells.

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TOURIST TRADE SHOWS CLIMB

$129,794,000 Is Estimated As Amount Spent For 1934 In Canada

Ottawa.—A substantial increase was shown in the total expenditure of tourists in Canada during 1934 when they were estimated at $129,794,000 compared with $117,124,000 in the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported recently. Overseas tourists were estimated to have spent $9,455,000 against $7,768,000 in 1933. Tourists from the United States by automobile spent about $56,250,000 compare with $72,196,000 in the preceding year, while those by rail and steamer were estimated to have spent $34,260,000 against $29,460,000 in the previous 12-month period.

Canadian tourist expenditures in foreign countries were estimated at $60,905,000 compared with $50,860,000 the previous year.

[illegible] of Canadian tourists to overseas countries was estimated at $14,272,000 against $13,982,000 in 1933. Canadian tourists by automobile to the United States spent approximately $32,645,000 against $24,611,000, while those by rail and [illegible] to the United States were estimated to have spent $12,988,000 compared with $12,267,000 in the previous year.

Vicious Trees

One of Nature's oddest growths is the electricity tree of Central India. Its leaves are so full of electricity that if you touch one you receive an electric shock. They will influence a magnetic needle seventy feet away. The electrical strength is strongest at midday, and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its powers disappear. Birds and insects keep away.

The "Sayma," or "Cotton-tree" of Nepal, will eat other trees. Its seeds are dropped by birds in the forks of its victims, where they germinate and drop a sort of root which starts a cotton-tree branch. This spreads and drops other roots until a large stem of the victim tree is seized. Then the cannibal spreads round the main trunk. After its meal, a fine cotton tree appears on the scene of the repast.

ALCOHOL FORESEEN AS MOTOR FUEL

Seen As Chief Product Of Agriculture in America—Boon To Farmers.

Dearborn, Mich.—Alcohol, to be used as a motor fuel, soon will be the chief product of American agriculture, it was predicted at the concluding sessions of the agriculture, industry and science conference here.

BOON TO FARMERS

Dr. William J. Hale, research consultant, and Dr. L. M. Christensen, of the New York Chemical Foundation, told the 150 industrial, agricultural and science leaders meeting here that this concentration of alcohol manufacture would be the best way of accomplishing their announced program to restore American prosperity diverting the chief activities of farmers to supplying raw materials for industry.

"Our domestic gasoline requirements were 17 billion gallons in 1929," Dr. Christensen said. "If the entire output of agricultural products had been used for manufacture of motor fuel, the yield would not have been satisfied the demand."

Dr. Hale pointed out that different crops in parts of the country could be used for alcohol production.

DIFFERENT SECTIONS

"In the south, it will probably be the sweet potato, in the north the potato and sugar beet, in the middle portion corn, fruits and the Jerusalem artichoke."

"By intensive use of new fertilizers, Dr. Hale predicted, the farmer could produce 850 gallons of alcohol per acre at a cost price of ten cents per gallon."

Obliging 'Phone Girls

From midnight to dawn telephone girls in the great New York hotels are pleasant buffers for loneliness. Strangers far from home turn to them for conversation in those often bleak hours of wakefulness while the rest of the city sleeps. One in the hotel zone on Central Park south, known as Mickey, has become widely known for her soothing voice. She has a list of "regulars" in the hotel and former patrons who call her in moments of dolor, "just to hear her voice."

SCOUTING Here · There Everywhere

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

Field Executive Bernard Cousino of Toledo, Ohio, and a party of Scout leaders of the 7th and 27th Toledo Troops were special guests at the big annual Parents' Night at Deer Park United Church of the 123rd Toronto Group. The party brought with them an invitation to the 123rd to camp this summer at the Scout reservation near Toledo.

• • •

In recognition of alertness and promptness in warning the occupants of a house which was discovered to be on fire, Scout Bunyon of the 129th Toronto Troop, was presented with a Scout knife at the troop's annual Parents' Night.

• • •

For the presentation of a Group Charter to the new 3rd Barrie (College St. United) Scout Group, five "Seconds" of the 118th Toronto (Eglington United Church) Troop accompanied Assistant Provincial Commissioner F. C. Irwin to Barrie.

• • •

Hamilton Sea Scouts proved their right to be considered water activity Scouts by capturing first place in eight events of the Hamilton Scout Swimming Meet.

• • •

Since the first of the year the number of Scouts in Chatham, Ont., has increased from 162 to 306.

• • •

Each of the P. L.'s and Seconds of the 129th Toronto Troop had the responsibility of staging an item of the troop's annual Parents' Night at St. Crispin's Anglican Church Hall. Items included a camp loom, friction fire, compass points, knots, first aid, P. T. and bridge building. Morse signalling was demonstrated by the new Radio Patrol.

• • •

Burlington, Ont., Scouts sponsored a boy's and girls' hobby show in the Town Hall.

• • •

An investiture of fifteen new members of the 1st Mimico Wolf Cub Pack took place around an indoor campfire.

• • •

Charged with deserting the Pack and going into a "foreign jungle," Baloo Christie (formerly Baloo Carter) of the 4th Moncton, N.B. Pack, was given a trial before the boys of the Pack. In spite of an able and eloquent defense, she was declared guilty, and sentenced to receive a gift and best wishes.

• • •

The 2nd Cobourg Troop has been provided a fine new meeting place in the basement of K. of C. Hall.

• • •

A "commercial hike" of the 1st Guelph Troop took the boys through the plant of the Canadian Bakery. A not unappreciated feature was an invitation to sample a liberal piece of cake.

• • •

The 1st New Toronto Scout Troop was asked to provide ushers for a series of Sunday evening concerts sponsored by the New Toronto Lions Club.

• • •

The final indoor session of an Indoor Training Course for Scouters at Timmins, Ont., held in Masonic Hall, took the form of a model Scout meeting. The concluding week-end outdoor session was postponed until more favorable weather later in May or early in June.

• • •

A Sunday service at the Brooklyn Mission, Guelph, was taken full charge of by Scouts of the 3rd Guelph Troop.

• • •

A party of some eighty Buffalo Scouts and leaders were week-end guests of the 3rd and 17th Toronto Scout Troops. The American Scouts were extended a welcome to the city by Mayor Simpson. They placed a wreath at the Cenotaph, and later were taken on a sightseeing tour.

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Says Droughts Have Cycles

Veteran Astronomer Sees History As Bearing Him Out

Droughts occur only once in every 11 years, according to Cap. Tom Bee, veteran American astronomer, who recites history over a period of 1,000 years to prove the assertion.

"This regular cycle of droughts is caused by sunspots," the weather observer says.

The basis of theory is a book outlining the history of China. His finding of weather data—were placed at the disposal of the U.S. government in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Capt. Bee believes his discovery will be more important to agriculturists than any data government weathers can produce under their present forecasts can produce under their "haphazard system." He has found that the 11-year cycle of cold winters and plentiful rainfall in this country against cycles of drought in China coincide with available records of European weather compared with the drought this country suffered last year.

DOMINION OFFERS GARDENING DATA

As a result of more than half a century of actual experience and experiment by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, a storehouse of information on every phase of gardening is at the disposal of every member of the Canadian public who wishes to take advantage of this knowledge.

How to grow shrubs, trees, flowers, and vegetables, how to protect them from disease and insect enemies, how to attend to the soil, and the thousand-and-one things connected therewith are dealt with in plain language. Year by year hundreds of bulletins, pamphlets, and circulars are distributed free to persons who write and ask for them from the Publicity and Extension Branch of the Department in Ottawa. In this way Canadian gardeners, professional and amateur, are helped to maintain a high degree of horticulture.

There are circulars or bulletins on spring and fall work in the rose garden, flowers for the prairie home, the growing of peonies, gladioli, dahlias, ferns, carnations, growing caragana for field shelters and hedges, tree planting for ornamental purposes, how to make hot-beds and cold frames, grapes for home use, mushroom culture, how to grow tomatoes, asparagus, cucumbers, potatoes, any known vegetable in short, and how to make a sketch for a proposed shelter belt, just to mention a few

The cultivation of the apple in Canada, hedges and their uses, the prairie farmer's vegetable garden, vegetable growing in the coast area of British Columbia vegetable insects and their control, cabbage flea beetle, crown gall in fruit trees and small fruits, the undesirable pest and earwig, onion maggot control, gladiolus thrips, diseases of the raspberry, potato and tomato, the strawberry root weevil, and many other subjects relating to the garden, and pest control are fully dealt with and may be obtained free by writing to the Publicity and Extension Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Air Route Coal Costs Are High

FOOTHILLS, Alta.,—Seventy tons of coal are being prepared here for shipment by rail and air to Arctic trading posts, unique in the annals of northern air freighting. Transportation costs will be $100 per ton.

LONDON,—Experts have again advised the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral have little margin of safety and work improperly carried on in the vicinity might disturb subsoil and even cause collapse.

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