CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

CANADA

WHEAT IS BRIGHT

The truth is that once more, after several bad years, the wheat market outlook is bright. If it were not for the Canadian stocks on hand prices would be soaring to heights Canadian farmers have not permitted themselves even to dream of for the the last five years. The Canadian reserve steadies the situation. It should not be forgotten, however, that these reserves were accumulated in the successful effort to get a much higher price for wheat in 1922, '23 and '24 than the farmers would otherwise have received. — Winnipeg Tribune.

HITCH-HIKER A NUISANCE

It is impossible to drive anywhere today without encountering a patient droop-shouldered chap who stands by the roadside and continuously jerks his thumb across his chest. He is a hitch-hiker, one of the strangest products of the auto age and he is getting to be an unmitigated nuisance. He collects a great deal of free transportation, promotes the existence of a vagabond class whch does the country no good and creates a new opening for a lot of old-fashioned highway robbery.—Guelph Mercury.

GOOD EXAMPLE

A good precedent has been set by Magistrate Tinker, of Toronto, who has given instructions that, to make sure reckless drivers whose permits have been cancelled, do not drive during the suspension period, such persons must bring their license plates to court. Some men may drive for a considerable time without driving permits, but they will not get very far without license plates. Other magistrates might follow this excellent example. — Niagara Falls Review.

FOR GREATER SAFETY

Shatter-proof glass will be obligatory in new cars sold in Ontario next year, which means that there will be far fewer gashes for the doctor to sew up. — Brockville Recorder.

BOTH NOT FOOLISH

There are careless drivers in the old days, but not as many accidents. The horses had some sense. — Winnipeg Tribune.

RADIO SPEECHES

Eight men sat at one luncheon table in a local hotel recently. Seven were Windsorites; the other was a Detroit visitor. In the group were four medical men, one retail merchant, one wholesaler and one newspaperman — all of Windsor.

"Did you hear so and so's speech on Saturday night?" someone asked. The newspaperman said he had listened to the whole of it. One doctor admitted he had heard part. The rest had not heard one word of it. The newspaperman commented that he had listened all through as a matter of personal professional interest.

People who attach so much importance to the radio as a means of getting their messages — business, political or otherwise — to the public might give some consideration to this informal survey. Here we have a typical group of Canadian citizens, seven of them, and only one of the seven heard the address. Five of them failed to hear a word of it.

Yesterday we heard a man remark that some of the biggest wireless programs, some of the finest and most expensive features, were delightful for the public but mighty poor business for the large firms making them possible. His explanation was that the programs have worked up great fame for certain artists, but mighty little for the products the artists are supposed to advertise. By way of illustrating his point, this gentleman said that he had taken the trouble to inquire from several of his friends as to the sponsorship of one of the air's most celebrated, most costly programs. Of five persons to whom he had spoken, only one was able to name the product advertised. — Windsor Star.

SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT

. . . . we sometimes seem to know rather too much about the world for our own good. It has no surprises left for us. Our imaginations do not get enough exercise and that is bad for us all. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

130,000 MORE TOURISTS

According to Mr. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads, something like 130,000 more tourists came to Quebec this year than last. The number of United States cars remaining in the province 24 hours was 130,000 as against 124,000 last year; the number remaining anywhere from two days to two months 168,000 as against 135,000 last year.

The amount of money spent by 168,000 motorists touring Quebec, most of them for weeks, must have been enormous, must have run into many millions. Which emphasizes again, we think, the tremendous value to Canada of the tourist business. Here is a case where we have tens of millions of dollars left in Canada, and this without depleting any resource, without consuming any national wealth.

When we export our pulpwood, or our nickel, or our asbestos, we sell something we cannot replace. Our scenic beauty remains, a permanent asset, a thing which, no matter how much we exploit it or how much money we derive from it, remains with us forever.

Last year Canada established a Travel Bureau. It has done excellent work. It has done such good work, has paid for itself so many times over, let it be hoped that whatever Government is in office next year will develop and enlarge the Bureau's activities.

We in Canada spend and have been spending large sums of money—millions — to develop other industries. We ought to be prepared to spend more than a few hundred thousand dollars to develop the tourist industry — one of our very greatest. — Ottawa Journal.

PERRY'S PLUCK

An X-ray medical expert of New York reports that Perry, England's great tennis player, who fell heavily in the early portion of his semifinal match with Wilmer Allison for the U.S. championship, was in reality badly hurt. He states that he suffered severe rib, abdomen, and spine contusions, in addition to kidney injury and that he will be unable to play again for eight weeks.

His marriage was hastened by his condition as his wife wished to help look after him. Perry must have been in very great pain as he fought as well as he could in the balance of the match and his display was another evidence of good old John Bull pluck. — Brantford Expositor.

"JUNK" ON THE HIGHWAYS

A despatch from Owen Sound about the adventure of a youth and three friends in a 1919 motor car purchased for $5 lends itself to an appeal for the removal of "junk cars" from the public highways. The quartette made the trip from Owen Sound to Toronto in nine hours. They had all sorts of trouble on the way, as may be imagined, and when they came to hills they had to push it, the other traffic behind being held up until they reached the top.

No doubt the youths had a good time—of a kind — the exploit being fun to them, but we trust this automobile has since been junked or that the police will put the new law in operation and seize it as a menace to the public.

There are so many dangers on the highways without the added risk of dilapidated cars, the essential parts of which function imperfectly if they function at all, that adventures of the kind should be prohibited. —St. Catharines Standard.

THE EMPIRE

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Australia must awaken to the fact that in matters of trade and tariff she can no longer have her own way unrestrained. We have had a long run. We have for more than half a century maintained high tariffs against Great Britain and have thus sheltered our own industries; and it is no: for us either to complain that Britain should impose one duty on one of our products or to repine that we have to suffer from the new British policy. After all, a tax on meat is preferable to certain other measures which have been suggested. One of these was the payment of a very large subsidy to the British producers of meat. This would have enabled the British to undersell the Australian producer in the British market. Another suggestion was the limitation of Australian exports to Great Britain. This would have led to a restriction of the production in Australia—a policy of domestic desperation in a new country. It seems that the tax will injure us less than would any other measure. — The Australasian.

FINANCING AT HOME

One of the first duties of a Colonial Government (as we presume it is of its first desires also) is to benefit both directly and indirectly the country whose affairs it administers. It knows that to obtain a loan in England and to pay interest there is of advantage to the English investors; and undoubtedly it is right to prefer, as indeed it must, the English investor to any other except the Colonial investor. But the local investor should come first in a colony as he does in England; and when both the Colonial and English investor can share the benefit of interest on a loan, each should be well satisfied and should feel that there has been a fair adjustment of financial advantages — The Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica.

Anxiety At The End

Amid tearful welcoming scenes 204 passengers and 69 members of the crew of S.S. Dixie, arrived in New York in special train from Florida where they were landed from reef driven vessel. Above is scene as anxiety gave way to tears and smiles at sight of loved ones.

The Week In Ottawa

Ottawa.—Leaving Toronto September 14, immediately after the last of a series of four radio addresses, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett has moved from personal triumph to personal triumph in Western Canada.

First he went to Regina. There he was accorded a spontaneous ovation by a gathering of 7,500 people in the Armouries that has never been equalled in the history of the Queen City of the West. It was a striking tribute to the man who has brought Canada through five years of economic crisis unequalled in the history of the country; and to the courage of the Prime Minister in opening his public speaking campaign in the very heart of a district that has felt depression's sting the keenest, made worse by successive years of crop failures through drought.

Mr. Bennett went to Lethbridge from Regina—another hard hit district. His reception there was even better. The pendulum of enthusiasm was swinging more solidly towards the Prime Minister. Here and there, at divisional points, he had stepped from his railway car to greet and chat with groups of people eager to hear his message. Nothing in any way formal — just a Westerner talking to Westerners.

Then on to Calgary, his home town. From the railway station to the hotel where he would stay is less than an average city block. Yet it took Mr. Bennett an hour and a quarter to make his way through the enthusiastic throng who greeted him familiarly and sincerely as "R.B." and sought to shake him by the hand. It was a real Western welcome — sincere enough to dispel any doubt in his mind as to whether his titanic labours of the past five years had been in any way futile.

Incidentally, there is plenty of meat in the four radio speeches of the Prime Minister to keep thinking minds busy for a day or two. Boiled down, they show Canada's Man of the Hour and Man of Action has the nation's problems at his finger tips, that he is a few jumps ahead of the other political leaders in this campaign.

Here is a summary of the points driven home in the four addresses:

FIRST ADDRESS

1. To maintain peace for Canada. 2. To maintain higher standard of living by (a) Returning to Agriculture add industry to normal activity; (b) Decreasing Canada's burden of debt; (c) Restoring the labour market to a sound condition; (d) Removing unjust and unnatural inequalities; (e) Better utilization of our natural resources; (f) Better distribution of the products of agriculture and industry; (g) Strengthening the Confederation of Canadian provinces and so increasing our power to work together and achieve these purposes; 4. No surrender in trade fight with Japan; 5. Minimum wheat price of 87¼ cents, basis No. 1 northern at Fort William.

SECOND ADDRESS

. Reconstruction of the debt structure by (a) Application of the principle of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act to city homeowners; (b) Debt conversion at lower interest rates; (c) No more tax-free bonds to be offered by the Dominion Government; (d) Co-operation with provinces and with municipalities in refunding operations; (e) Establishment of loan council; 2. Increased revenues by direct taxation; 3. Increased trade with the U.S. by reciprocal arrangement; 4. End unemployment; 5. Retirement of workers on pension at age of 60 or 65 years to make room for younger men; 6. Ask Parliament for money for technical training of boys and girls whose parents through unemployment are not in a position so to train them.

1. Continuation of reform program; 2. Controlled inflation; 3. Easier credit; 4. Lower interest rates, mortgage rates; 5. Pledges of 1930 literally fulfilled.

1. Investigation of whole Canadian problem, including highway, air, and water, as well as rail, by new Economic Council; 2. If railway amalgamation recommended by this body, people to be asked for mandate before action taken; 3. Reduction of costs of production; 4. Full inquiry into whole question of power industries; 5. Take steps to relieve treasury from debt burden; 6. Increase support for civil aviation; 7. Improvement of national radio broadcasting; 8. Complete trans-Canada Highway.

Grace, Dignity That is Ottawa

Callaway Marston Writing in the Ottawa Journal Gives a Picture of the Dominion's Capital that Every Canadian Should Read.

Remarks Mr. Marston:—Ottawa is still Canada's Capital. This reminder isn't necessarily a weave of words. Of course it is a fact cosmopolitan visitors remember when carrying away pleasant recollections of its buildings, its beauty, its charm and its famed hospitality. In Europe its importance is recognized and not unheard of in Asia. That is the foreign situation. But among the native born there seem to be many with a wrong slant towads their country's capital. To some it is unknown and unvisited, heard of but unsung. There are those to whom Paris is a familiar playground, London a dream fulfilled, and Ottawa merely a place back home.

Canadians should become Ottawa conscious. The Capital is not just a landmark where Federal laws are made on Parliament Hill,— an overgrown town masquerading as a metropolis. Quite apart from its national importance it is a city of grace and dignity set in a garden spot of the world. In incalculable ways it is linked with a country stretching from ocean to ocean, reaching far to the North, and with a Southern boundary that needs no armed protection. What Ottawa will become no man may foretell but its foundations are strong and its ever increasing importance seems assured.

To those who know it Ottawa needs no selling. Still in a transition stage it must be visited at intervals to keep abreast of its many changes. It has gone far since a cynic dubbed it "City of sawdust and civil service." For all its peace, its dignity, its air akin to aloofness, Ottawa has a colorful background quite unsuspected by those content with the obvious. It is breath taking —that story of the selection of what is now its site, the development of its surroundings, the personalities of those who made possible what it is today. These things combine to make a bit of modern history fuller of action, daring and devilry than any weaver of wild west romance would presume to put before his readers. Wonderful tales there are of pioneers, of lumbermen and soldiers who had vision—who built its first bridges, laid out its streets, engineered the canal that so adds to is picturesqueness. It is not a story of long ago. A century and a half covers the span from "forest primeval" impressiveness to the present. Compared with cities that date back to the days when New France was young Ottawa is as a modern novel to an old fashioned "three-decker."

In spite of its marvellous setting Ottawa must have been ugly in infancy. Undoubtedly it was touched by the commonplace. Today it can easily hold its own. It varies markedly as two towns do, and bits of the immediate past mingle with newer developments. Though it lacks ancient monuments it is building those that will endure. Though modern it is already mellow. Even in its comparative youth it seems mature. Escaping the curse of blatant newness it blends with the hills that are its background. It has long lost the pioneer brand, and in its place achieved a sort of patina usually associated with age.

Ottawa's charm is elusive. Its environs suggest the quiet poise of some old university town. It repays study in all its aspects. Standing at the country's cross roads many paths meet before it—a junction where the life and interests of a nation blend. There is little use trying to describe the city. Tourist agencies say it with adjectives, and guide books praise it with many words. But a thumbnail sketch cannot do it justice, or convey an idea of its resources. To read what Ottawa is will arouse interest, but to know it awakens enthusiasm. Those to whom it is little more than a name —the coast to coast commuter, and travellers whose tickets call for less mileage—should use up all stopover privileges and see for themselves. Canadians should study their Capital and all for which it stands. Adult and child should know the points of significance of the Peace Tower, the dignity of the buildings on the Hill, and learn at first hand of their country in its making.

This is Adding Insult To Injury

Ladysmith — A jilted native beauty's revenge upon her former lover, a subject of Chief Walter Kumalo, has led to an appeal in the Native Commissioner's Court against the Chief's decision that the woman pay damages

Rosaline Kunene, the woman, admitted that she had entered the kraal of her lover, taken a clay pot to obtain water, and after having a bath, had deliberately smashed the pot. But she pleaded native custom is justification, having been jilted by the great owner's son Skimbane. The chief held that she had "defiled" the kraal, which was forbidden ground to one of her age and relationship. She had, he said trespassed on the kraal and polluted it by throwing water which had been in contact with her body on it and had committed specific damage by breaking the clay pot. He awarded £5 damages.

When Mr. T. Sissons was repairing a pillar-box at Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, he found a postcard his son had sent fifteen years ago to a sister in a neighbouring village.

School Child's Lun[illegible] Should be Vari[illegible]

The school child's lunch should be varied from day to [illegible] says a writer in New Health [illegible]ine. Nothing kills the appetite [illegible] surely than the terrible [illegible] monotony of sandwiches and [illegible]-and-cheese, though both of these [illegible] a convenient and well-balanced [illegible] of giving the child the [illegible] essential elements of food-carbohydrate food and fat. But they need not [illegible] given every day. The bread may be given as toast, with butter and [illegible] tiny pot for potted meat, or a [illegible] boiled egg, or even the [illegible] sausage wrapped in a leaf of [illegible] and followed by a few biscuits [illegible] a piece of cheese.

When sandwiches are taken [illegible] should be made of whole[illegible] bread, cut thinly, and it is a [illegible] plan not to make them of [illegible] kind. One half might be of [illegible] cheese, and the other of [illegible] one half of cold ham and the [illegible] of hard-boiled egg and [illegible] sandwiches are much improved [illegible] the point of view of their [illegible] content, if a leaf of lettuce is [illegible] on each side of whatever is [illegible] chosen. The variety of fillings [illegible] be as great as possible, the [illegible] variety the greater their [illegible] as appetisers.

The lunch should invariably [illegible]clude some raw fruit, and [illegible] glass of milk there is no [illegible] worry about the health-giving [illegible] of such a meal.

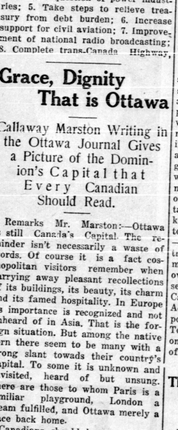
The busy mother may think [illegible] has no time to prepare such [illegible]lals" of meals, but she will find [illegible] it does not after all take up [illegible] time and thought if she is [illegible] small stock of the necessary [illegible] materials, and she will be rewarded [illegible] thousandfold by the improvement [illegible] her child's health and well-[illegible]

The linen industry of the [illegible] Kingdom is almost entirely [illegible] to Scotland and Northern [illegible] In the opinion of members [illegible] Scottish linen trade who [illegible] knowledge of Canadian fashions [illegible] ter is especially suitable for [illegible] spun yarn produced and [illegible] Scotland.

• • •

All classes of agricultural wa[illegible] in England and Wales, [illegible] in all 672,100, showed a decrease of 15,900, or 2.3 per cent., in [illegible] pared with 1934. The latter year [illegible] pared with 1933 also showed a [illegible] crease of 27,600 workers, or 3.9 [illegible] cent.

Dainty and Practical



This is the season of the year when one feels the need of [illegible]jandies, for foundation garments should be considered first in a [illegible] wardrobe.

Here's just the ensemble you [illegible] looking for to mold the silhouette along fashionable and [illegible] lines. It's dainty as well as practical.

Rayon satin and crepe silk are excellent mediums for the development of this quickly made ensemble.

Style No. 3111 is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards of 35 or 39-inch material for slip with 1⅛ yards of lace edging. Separate panties require 1⅛ yards of lace.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Scribbler—Writing puns is a serious proposition for Jokesmith these days.

Critter—What's the matter? Did you sell some?

Scribbler—No, but he broke one of his girls laughing over one of the puns he wrote.

[illegible] won't be very long till the [illegible] is on the pumpkin and the [illegible]es of last year's topcoat prove [illegible]e as frayed as we feared they would be.

[illegible]ham Henpeck—Me and my wife [illegible] going to the West Indies.

[illegible]ext Door Neighbor—Jamaica?

[illegible]ham Henpeck—Naw, she made [illegible]

[illegible]elping with the dishes all summer has more to do with wanting to [illegible] back to college in the fall than [illegible] desire for a higher education.

[illegible]urdough—I warned Billy that [illegible] girl would play the deuce if he [illegible]ried her.

[illegible]indbelly—Well, did she?

[illegible]urdough — Yes. Haven't you [illegible]d? They've got twins.

[illegible] farmer with hay fever this fall [illegible] a heck of a shape. He needs a [illegible] to stop the fever, and needs a [illegible] free fall for his crops.

[illegible]ommy—Say, dad, how much am [illegible]rth to you?

[illegible]ad—All I have in the world, [illegible]my.

[illegible]ommy—Well, could you let me [illegible] a quarter in advance?

[illegible]eometry would be one of the [illegible] interesting studies in the high [illegible]ool curriculum if it could show [illegible]re the fullback should bisect the [illegible] and the best angle at which a [illegible] back should run.

[illegible]he Good Book tells us where [illegible]rity begins, but no one knows [illegible]re it will end.

HOW the faithful slave girl saved her master's life—how the robber was foiled through a great eastern custom regarding *Salt*—is told in picture and story in new book for Children! Yours free! Send coupon now for "*Salt* around the World". Strange, engaging Salt customs in many lands. Every home should have this book! Send coupon now!

Your Mouthwash
THIS SALT
1 teaspoonfuls in glass of water is mild, pleasant, effective and harmless.

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(Free Running)
Windsor Salt Producer. For table, cooking and Oral Health. Uniformly pure — maintained so by chemical control.

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Issue No. 40 — '35

Harvesting In Saskatchewan At 20 Below!

Just about the middle of December, one of the most unique and interesting annual harvests to be garnered on the North American Continent will be in full swing. No! Not wheat — but Mineral Salts. The scene will be Little Manitou Lake, Watrous Saskatchewan. The harvesters will be the employees of the Department of Natural Resources of Saskatchewan; and the harvest itself will consist of the tiny crystals of mineral salt which form in Little Manitou Lake each year at "freeze-up." It is one of the essential conditions that the harvest be completed within a period of ten days. When the Prairie winter comes in real earnest, and the thermometer shivers down to 20 below zero, the Departmental men, warmly attired, and wearing waist-high rubber boots, gather up these crystals with specially constructed shovels, and store them in the Government warehouse at Watrous, from where they are later distributed. The medicinal qualities of this saline lake, known for many years, are becoming more and more widely recognized, and as a consequence these harvesting operations are assuming ever-increasing proportions, and the Lake is proving to be one of the Province's most important natural resources.

Canada's Trade With United Kingdom

Monthly Bulletin of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

Canada has first place in the British market in imports of wheat in the first six months of 1935 with 16,214,262 cwt., Argentine being second with 14,702,776, Australia third with 9,221,482, and Roumania fourth with 353,586.

Canada was third in barley with 1,453,938 cwt. out of a total of 1,654,377. Imports on oats by Great 473 in the same period two years ago, but the requirements from Canada have increased from 695,201 cwt.

Canada was first in wheat-flour with 1,946,346 cwt., Australia being second with 773,287, France third with 577,205, and Italy fourth with 224,741.

Canada was second in the total of grain and flour with a value of £7,787,902, Argentine being first with £8,848,163, Australia third with £3,072,738, and France fourth with £1,340,932.

Canada was second in cattle with 6,124 head.

Canada was second in bacon with 535,918 cwt.

Canada was second in hams with 104,891 cwt., the United States being first with 213,698, and Poland third with 6,786. Imports from the United States have been decreasing, but those from Canada have been increasing.

Canada was second in apples with 900,867 cwt., Australia being first with 1,275,722, the United States third with 780,790, and New Zealand fourth with 277,480.

Canada was first in lobsters with 9,753 cwt., out of a total of 11,012.

Canada was second with unmanufactured tobacco with 5,984,714 pounds

Canada was first in copper ore with 8,723 tons, Spain being second with 1,429.

Canada was second in wood and timber with £1,990,696.

Canada was second in hides and skins with a value of £918,851, the United States being first with £1,486,420.

Canada was second in unwrought copper with 26,879 tons, United States being first with 28,130. In the two previous years Canada was far ahead of all other countries with that commodity.

Canada was second in pig lead with 47,292 tons, Australia being first with 92,028, British India third with 24,050, and Mexico fourth with 8,350.

Canada was first in crude zinc with 48,222 tons, Belgium being second with 12,139, Australia third with 5,975.

Canada was first in the total of non-ferrous metals and manufactures with a value of £5,133,434, Chile being second with £1,925,374, Australia third with £1,302,583, Northern Rhodesia fourth with £1,246,188, and United States fifth with £1,181,057.

Canada was third in machinery with a value of £418,369; the United States being first with £2,959,420. Germany was second with £1,759,767.

Canada was first in patent leather with 6,238 cwt., the United States second with 2,458, Germany third with 520.

Canada was second in newsprint with 783,788 cwt., Newfoundland being first with 982,691, Finland third with 690,101, Norway fourth with 272,389.

Canada was fourth in the total of paper with a value of £693,611, Sweden being first with £1,325,229, Germany second with £842,966, Finland third with £751,989.

Canada was first in rubber manufacturers with a value of £287,978, Germany second with £108,467, United States third with £82,203, Japan fourth with £18,974.

HEATING HINTS
by James Stewart

BUILDING a fire is a very simple job but, as in everything else, there is a right and wrong way of doing it. From my experience, the quickest and easiest way to light a fire is this:

First of all, if there is a layer of ashes on the grates, leave it there. About two inches of ashes on the grates help a lot.

Then spread about two inches of coal uniformly over the ashes.

On top of this fresh coal put a good charge of kindling, consisting of newspapers and light wood.

Be sure that the Turn Damper in the smoke-pipe and the Ashpit Damper are wide open and the Check Damper closed. This will create the strong draft which is needed to ignite the fire.

Now light the kindling and when it is burning freely, slowly add more coal. The kindling will ignite the fresh coal both above and below it, and you can then add more coal and thus quickly build up a good deep fire.

Occasionally you may find, when the kindling wood begins to burn, that smoke starts coming out through the crevices around the furnace doors. This is due to the fact that the chimney, being cold, does not provide sufficient draft to carry off the smoke. This condition can be quickly remedied by opening wide the slide in the fire door—or by partially or entirely closing the ashpit damper—or by a combination of the two. (1)

Vaudeville In New York

(New York Times)

Vaudeville's diminishing realm in this city is now cut in two. Of eight theatres which have been showing the old-style variety along with movies, four theatres have gone over to straight pictures. The scholastics of the amusement business make a distinction between vaudeville and "stage shows." If the latter are included the eclipse is a little less complete, but it is a sad enough decline at best.

And yet it is the case here as with so many other conquests. The pictures and the radio which have so nearly made an end of vaudeville, have assimilated perhaps its two principal features.

Acrobats and trained animals and magic counted for a good deal, but the backbone of a vaudeville program was the comedy teams and the dancing. Radio has taken over the comedians, and any night they may be heard asking each other the questions and springing the answers they used to work 25 years ago. Movies have taken over the dancing.

His sister for a donkey was the bargain suggested by a young Turk of Anatolia to a cattle dealer. But when the buyer attempted to take away his purchase the girl screamed, and neighbours intervened. The girl was liberated and her brother and the cattle dealer arrested.

Teacher—What is the difference between a cow and a calf?

Junior—A big feed bill, mum.

EVERY DAY LIVING

A WEEKLY TONIC
by Dr. M. M. Lappin

A MOTHER'S WORRY

Parenthood always has its problems and mothers are especially prone to worry over their children. Let me quote from a letter that I have selected from among my mail this week. It has come to me from an anxious mother who is worried about her son. I wish she had given me a little more detail. She writes:—

"My son has never been able to make good. He does not seem able to accomplish anything. He says he feels incapable. He went to High School but did not finish his course. I gave him a business course, but he did not finish that either. He is a problem to me and I wonder if you can help me find the solution."

Now there is not very much in that to indicate where the trouble lies. This mother closes her letter by asking me if I think her son could do better if he tried, but that is a question that no one could answer properly without knowing something more about the lad.

Naturally, parents are anxious to make the most of their sons. They generally aim at giving their children chances such as they themselves did not enjoy. But sometimes they expect too much. It may be that this boy is not cut out for what his mother has been planning for him. Not every boy is suited for a college curriculum and I think before she insists on thrusting one on the lad she should have a quiet talk with him, and try to find out what his natural aptitudes are and help him along that line.

It is sheer folly to force a lad into a profession for which he is not fitted and toward which he does not naturally incline. If the boy's bent is toward engineering, then it is no use trying to make physician or a lawyer out of him. There are already plenty of 'misfits' in the world without adding to their number. To force this young fellow into something that he does not want would simply be a case of trying to 'fit a square peg into a round hole', and it would do more harm than good. In all probability, this young man would rather be out working. He may be one of those who finds contentment in earning a few dollars for himself. I would not force school upon him. I would rather be inclined to encourage him to go out and take the first job he can find and work. In the meantime, she should watch him carefully, for he will undoubtedly give some hint, either in his conversation or in his actions, that will give her a clue as to the direction in which his inclinations lie, and when she has discovered that she can act accordingly.

I have known young fellows grow tired of school, give it up and find a job and, after working for a couple of years as messengers or something else, realise their mistake and go back to school and matriculate from High School. In every such case that I have come across the individual has made good. My candid advice to this worried mother is not to worry. Don't force the boy to continue at school if he does not want to continue, but try to make him realise that he has a responsibility in life and that he can only fulfill that responsibility as he is able to cultivate a sense of manly independence. If she can do that, then I think she will find him amenable to reason. Whatever she does, she must not spoil him by pandering to him and encouraging him to be lazy. She should treat him kindly but firmly. She should lead him along the line of her own desires for him. He is at that stage when he might easily be lost to usefulness in society and nothing will help more to lose him than compelling him to follow a course that he definitely does not like.

I would like to ask correspondents who write to me about their problems to give enough information to enable me to gauge the real problem and give a helpful answer. In order to give the best advice it is necessary to have something upon which to base one's judgment.

NOTE: The writer of this column is a trained psychologist and an author of several works. He is willing to deal with your problems and give you the benefit of his wide experience: Questions regarding problems of EVERYDAY LIVING should be addressed to: Dr. M. M. Lappin, Room 421, 73 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, Ontario. Enclose a (3c) stamped, addressed envelope for reply.

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What "Main Street" Represents

A phrase or title invented by an author can so stick in the public mind that it becomes a nuisance.

Kipling's line about Canada being Lady of the Snows never brought joy to the travel agencies.

And Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" gave too many city folk an unwarranted sense of superiority over those who live in small towns.

The meaning of the word main is —important. essential to results, momentous in consequences.

In the trade affairs of this Dominion, Canada's Main Streets are precisely that.

In the 125,000 independent stores, of which a large percentage line streets such as these, is done sixty-nine per cent. of the country's retail business.

The 146 departmental stores in Canada do thirteen per cent. of the total business. The 3,476 chain stores, eighteen per cent.

Ponder that fact. Sixty-nine of every hundred retail sales are made not by the big departmental stores; not by mail order houses in big cities; not by the chain stores.

They are made over the counters of stores on the corners of country cross-roads, on the Main Streets of our villages, towns and cities. And the owners of those stores are individual citizens, not corporations.

They are Main. They are essential to results in merchandising; they are momentous in consequences.

As a people we have been too ready to think that it is size that counts; that power always must lie in concentration.

Manufacturers, mesmerized by Mass Buying, have too often neglected to enquire into the importance of the well-established independent dealer; the buying importance of the community he serves.

"Remember the Maine" once roused the United States to patriotic fervor.

"Remember Main Street" can show results too.—Maclean's Magazine.

RETURNS FROM EXPEDITION

"When tunnies refuse to bite, or the weather is too rough to go after these giant fish, have a little revolver practice by shooting at porpoises," says Mr. W. W. Dowding, the young British sportsman, who returned to Scarborough after a tuna, fly-fishing expedition on which he caught a 484-pounder. "Porpoises," says Mr. Dowding, "are very numerous, more numerous than tunny at times, and it is great sport taking potshots at them. It is just about impossible to get a porpoise to take bait on a line. The only way to kill them, is to shoot them, in which case you have very little chance of landing the fish, or of harpooning them, which is very difficult indeed."
—Scarborough Evening News and Daily Post.

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