Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA.

Well Behaved.

The census of 1931 showed that there were 10,376,786 people in Canada. Of these 8,069,235 were natives of the Dominion. England contributes 722,864, Scotland 279,763, Ireland 107,848, and Wales 22,348. The remaining 1,122,638, plus 731 born at sea, were foreigners. Last year there were 4,164 convicts incarcerated in our jails. Of these 2,806 were natives of Canada, 269 English or Welsh, 113 Scots, 40 Irish, and the remainder foreign, which included 207 citizens of the United States. The Irish seem to have about the cleanest record in proportion to population, but taken altogether, the people in this country appear to be a pretty well-behaved lot.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Precedent Established.

It has been pointed out that this is the first time since the United States secured its independence that a British Prime Minister was ever a guest in the White House itself. In the past, as on the visit of Mr. Macdonald to President Hoover, the visit of the Prime Minister has stayed at the British Embassy. And it is probably correct to point out that it is the first time in history that a Canadian Prime Minister was a house guest in the home of the President. History is being made of a surety in 1933 and precedent established.—St. Catharines Standard.

Hurts Their Own Business.

Surveys of the parking problem reveal the fact that many businessmen drive their own cars to their place of business, park them in spaces which otherwise would be occupied by visitors, and thus tend to increase the parking difficulty. This is particularly injurious to trade on Saturdays, and other busy days of the week, but in spite of various warnings, the practice seems to continue — Chatham News.

Standing Timber.

Believe it or not—a tree that was severed completely through at the butt, after being notched, was so well balanced that it would not fall. So the woodsman—a farmer near Fordwich and an assistant from St. Mary's—left it overnight, thinking the wind would cause it to topple, but when they returned next morning the tree was still standing. A crowbar was necessary to overbalance it, and the dangerous task was accomplished without mishap; remember, it was cut right off.—Fordwich Record.

Home Town News.

The importance of home town news in the small town paper has been emphasized by a large gathering of editors of the smaller American newspapers in New York. Local news and personal items, it was shown, possessed the strongest appeal for their readers. The dwellers in a small town is undoubtedly more interested in what is going on immediately around him than he is in plans, say, for the development of wheat-growing in Siberia.

It is what most Immediately concerns us that is of the greatest personal interest to us. That does not mean that a man in a small town has no interest in world affairs. In many instances, indeed, it will be found that the editors of small town newspapers are exceptionally well-informed upon world affairs. But they wisely judge that their readers will find more delectable material for debate in the developments and happenings of the town in which they live than in what is going on in Tibet or Timbuctoo.

There is in this nothing of narrowness, nothing of prejudice, nothing of small vision. It is just plain horse sense.—Montreal Daily Star.

Now for a Hold-Up.

A police chief says he will arrest women who appear in trousers. For breeches of the law?—Regina Leader-Post.

Higher Hog Prices.

Farmers throughout Ontario are elated at the higher prices being paid for hogs and a still further increase is prophesied owing to the scarcity. The farmer who continued in the hog business will now reap the benefit of his good judgment.—Glencoe Transcript.

Not Public Property.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that trees growing in the country are not public property, but belong to the owners of the land upon which they are growing. Two Guelph men recently discovered to their sorrow when they were convicted in police court of having cut or damaged no fewer than 65 trees belonging to a nearby farmer and were sentenced to serve fifteen days in jail. The owner of the trees did not want to see the men imprisoned, but the Crown Attorney said that there was trouble of the same description every year and an example should be made.—Brockville Recorder.

Fair to Fair Sex.

President Roosevelt is evidently a believer in women in public life. Following up his appointment of Miss Frances Perkins as secretary of labor, he has named Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the great commoner, as minister to Denmark. — London Free Press.

No Women Transients.

Everyone knows what a transient means.

Some are worthy of help and sympathy; others are not. Both kinds are to be seen everywhere. They are on every road and highway; every householder has catered to and fed them, every town hall in every town and village has sheltered them almost every night during the past winter.

But they are all men. Why? Are there no women out of work, unable to secure employment of any kind, no women hard up?

Undoubtedly there are. Thousands upon thousands of them. How do they live or exist or how do they clothe themselves in these times of depression?

Is it pride, or are they more willing to work at any kind of work? Are they more adaptable than men, more easily satisfied? Are they more grateful for small mercies? Have they more bone and less wishbone than men; more sand or what?

Whatever it is, there are no women transients, not in the country—Huron Expositor.

THE EMPIRE.

Britain and the Gold Standard.

It has been said that we shall not return to the gold standard until we are convinced that other nations are ready to work the system so that it shall fertilize the world, and not be broken down again by sign-corners. Until the World Economic Conference has come and gone, it is not possible to judge of the possibilities of the requisite conditions being fulfilled.—London Financial Times.

Fighting the Mosquito.

The other day, at Edenvale, near Maritzburg, three native members of the anti-malaria staff of the Maritzburg Municipal Health Department, who had been sent out to spray oil on a stream, were attacked by native men and women, armed with sticks and bicycle chains, on the ground that they were "poisoning the water." No doubt this incident seems startling to white people, among whom there is a tendency to blame the authorities for not keeping malaria under control. It is not even an exceptional occurrence, but it is a timely reminder that, in fighting malaria in the native areas, the same old enemies of progress that dominated the P. M. O. in India and the contemporaries of Copernicus and Galileo still have to be overcome.—Johannesburg Sunday Times.

The Bonne Entente in India.

A century ago the European who had an Indian friends was looked on as not quite normal, a man to beware of, and an Indian who had a European friend may have been similarly looked askance at. But there have been changes. The increasing association of Europeans and Indians in the professions, business and the Services, the competence of Indians in adjusting themselves to the culture and ways of Europe, the amazing discovery (it must have been a tremendous shock to the Europeans on whom it first dawned) that the Indian intellect is capable of great achievement in many spheres, even in those looked upon as especially European, have modified the social life of India by breaking down the old sectionalism to a marked extent.—Calcutta Statesman.

Foreign Trade.

There was once a butcher in a small town who was infuriated by the other butchers who took away his custom. In order to ruin them, he converted the whole town to vegetarians, and was surprised to find that as a result he was ruined, too. The folly of this seems incredible, yet it is no greater than that of all the Powers. All have observed that foreign trade enriches other nations, and all have erected tariffs, to destroy foreign trade. All have been astonished to find that they were as much injured as their competitors. Not one has remembered that trade is reciprocal, and that a foreign nation which sells to one's own nation also buys from it either directly or indirectly.—Bertrand Russell in Harper's Magazine.

The Expansion of Japan.

Japan has made proposals to Holland for an extensive migration to Dutch New Guinea.) As Holland has done so little to occupy this area, probably because of the difficulty of coping with its wild tribes and the obstacles presented by its physical features, there may be a readiness to grant Japan a concession. If so, the future will be fraught wth altogether new possibilities, involving the interests of adjacent lands and peoples.—Auckland Weekly News.

THE UNITED STATES.

Give Him His Fun.

There is more fun in making money than in spending it, says a business man. All right; you make it and let us spend it.—Atlanta Journal.

Canadiens Receive Trophy

Mr. Cleverley (left) receives from Col. Drew the relay trophy won in Cleveland last summer by a Canadian team comprising Cleverley, J. Mullen, Ken Smith and Sydney Nesbitt. It was the first time the trophy was won by a "foreign" team.

Canada Buys British Woollens

A bulletin of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association says: "British official figures just to hand show that in the first three months of 1933 Canada was the best customer of Great Britain for woollen and worsted cloth. The shipments from Great Britain were, for countries purchasing a million square yards or more:

First Three Months 1933	
Canada	2,417,600
British Africa	2,284,200
Argentine	2,251,800
Denmark	1,248,200
Irish Free State	1,273,500
New Zealand	1,132,400
Japan	1,111,500
United States	1,004,500

Empire Countries Purchased as Follows:

Canada	2,417,600
British Africa	2,284,200
Irish Free State	1,273,500
New Zealand	1,132,400
British India	665,900
Australia	292,900

Station is Renamed

Port Arthur.—Far in the mining hinterland, the little Canadian National Railways station at Long Lac Mine now on will be known as Geraldton, Ont., named after S. J. Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Long Lac Company, and its president, Joseph Errington. The station is about four miles from the mine.

British and U. S. Navies Watch New Invention

New York.—Last week representatives of the United States navy, the British navy, the bureau of lighthouses, and other shipping interests, watched the first tests of a "fog-eye," capable of penetrating fog or smoke screens, according to its inventor, Commander Paul H. MacNeil.

The experiments were conducted from the bridge of the S.S. Queen of Bermuda. The device uses the principle of infrared rays, emitted according to MacNeil's theory, by every object.

The invention is capable of working up to a radius of 15 to 20 miles, and can locate exactly the position of an object, whether it is hidden by smoke or fog, or, if a ship, running in the night without lights.

British Medical Journal Reports 20,000 Deaths

London.—The British Medical Journal estimates the deaths directly attributed to influenza in the winter outbreak as some 20,000, but declares the epidemic was definitely less severe than that of 1928-29.

Against 10,628 deaths in 118 great towns this winter, there were 13,884 deaths in 107 great towns in 1928-29.

The population at risk this year were 4.5 per cent. greater, the deaths nearly 25 per cent. fewer. In London, the comparison is 2,033 deaths this past winter and 2,899 in 1928-29.

Buoy to Mark Akron Crash

A giant sea buoy is lowered over the side of the lightship Tuckerton off Barnegat Light, N.J., to mark the spot where the remains of the dirigible Akron were located.

Ship "Imogene" Returns With Record Seal Catch

St. John's, Nfld.—Records of long standing were broken by the sealers this season, and two of the greatest cargoes ever brought to St. John's have just been unloaded.

Bowring Brothers announced that their steamship Imogene had discharged 53,636 seals valued at $60,722. The weight was 1,248 tons, thirteen hundredweight. The Imogene carried more than 200 men, each of whom will receive $92.48 for the trip.

The Ungava, outfitted by Crosbie & Co., and marine agencies, discharged 49,069 seals. While this number was lower than the Imogene's, the weight of the Ungava's cargo was greater by more than six tons. The men's share has not been announced.

The previous record was established in 1910, when the Florizel brought in 49,069, exactly the same number as discharged by the Ungava this year. Both the Imogene and the Ungava exceeded the weight of the Florizel's cargo, 1,048 tons.

U.S. Advertisers Forbidden Use of Prince's Picture

New York.—Opposition by the British Embassy has prevented an American company from advertising its wares by use of a picture of the Prince of Wales wearing a straw hat.

The attempt to capitalize on the popularity of the Prince in the United States came to light when an advertising agency used the hat company for funds expended in mailing out the pictures. The defendant refused to pay, on the ground the complainant had misrepresented its right to use the picture in this manner.

The picture had been procured from a news photograph agency and across its back was written, "Not to be used for advertising purposes."

The court pointed out it was a misdemeanor to use the photograph of the Prince for advertising purposes without written consent and held for the defendant.

Two Canadians Win Research Awards

New York.—Two Canadians were included in a list of 42 awards for research in the social sciences announced by the Social Science Research council. Candidates were chosen from 138 applicants. A total of $19,290 will be distributed among the 42 winners.

The Canadians were: Chester W. New of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., chose prize money will be used to aid in the completion of a biography of Lord Brougham, and A. R. M. Lower of Wesley College, Winnipeg, whose award is for use in the completion of a study of the Canadian lumber trade in the 19th century.

Dog Authority Prescribes Sulphur for Spring Fever

These days, which fall in the old-fashioned "sulphur and molasses" period, call for extra attention to dogs. Many of them, particularly in the heavy-coated varieties, feel the weight of heavy winter fur and it is especially desirable at this time that thought be given to their comfort. A bit of sulphur is an excellent thing to prevent overheating of the dog's blood. It should not be in the wholly ineffective form of a hard lump of sulphur in the drinking water, but should be given in powdered form, mixed into a paste. Some dogs find a mixture of powdered sulphur with evaporated milk especially palatable and will take it as a delicacy. It is also wise in the spring, as in the summer, to avoid too hearty meals. And, as always, the dog should have plenty of clean, fresh water.

Movie Film Is Made At Windsor Castle

Windsor, Eng.—King George and Queen Mary, something of cinema fans themselves, saw films in the making for the first time last week and seemed to enjoy it thoroughly.

The King had given permission for the filming of the colorful ceremonies of changing the guard on the lawn of Windsor Castle.

The cameramen set up their machinery, and the King and Queen Mary, their grandchildren, the little Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, and other members of the Royal Family frequently peered out of windows at the proceedings.

New Bisley Team Rules Announced

Ottawa.—Membership on the Canadian Bisley team in future will be confined to actual serving members of the militia forces, both permanent and non-permanent, it was learned last week. The provision for ex-members of the army who have had at least nine years' service or ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and the British Expeditionary Force has been abolished.

Canada Will Not Exhibit At Chicago Fair

Ottawa.—Canada will not be an exhibitor at the Chicago World's Fair this year. At the Department of Trade and Commerce it is stated that no provision has been made for the Dominion to participate in the exposition, and that financial reasons will operate to keep Canada away.

Explorers Leave England to Scale Himalayan Peak

Plan to Map Remote Area About Little-Known Glacial Region

Liverpool, Eng. — Five explorers have left Liverpool on a six-month expedition to a hitherto unmapped region of the Himalayas.

The scene of their exploration will be the Gangotri glacier in the Province of Tehri Garhwal, about 300 miles northeast of Delhi. The main object is to climb as many of the peaks in the neighborhood as possible, the highest being 23,460 feet, and to carry out surveying work. They hope to explore the little-known Gangotri glacier system.

Toward the end of June, when the monsoon restricts climbing, the party will divide, the map-makers remaining in the same neighborhood, while the others hope to wander another high pass into the valley of the Sutlej, in search of a district possessing a culture Tibetan in character, where they may be able to study Buddhist art and music.

All members of the party are experienced mountaineers, and one, of the Wayfarers Club, of which Maurice Pallis is President, of the Climbers Club. Mr. C. F. Kiser, the youngest of the party, is one of the leading rock-climbers of Europe. He will be in charge of the surveying and photography of the expedition. Mr. F. E. Hicks is a scientist and an artist. He proposes to use his artistic gifts in the delays. He has climbed and surveyed in the Andes and is in charge of the scientific side of the expedition.

Mr. R. C. Nicholson, who has built Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock and other famous yachts, besides being a mountaineer, plays the violoncello and violin. Mr. Charles Ruttledge is a distinguished rock climber, an Alpinist, and a member of the Everest expedition.

500,000 Homeless Men in U.S., St. Louis Bureau Estimates

St. Louis.—America's transient population is increasing at a rapid rate, a survey by G. M. Gwinner, director of the St. Louis Bureau of Homeless, indicates.

Gwinner estimates that there are more than 500,000 men and boys roaming about the country. Of this number more than 200,000 are boys under 18 years of age, he believes. Travelling into St. Louis daily between 2,000 and 3,200 unknown men, the survey makes no comparison with road officials, showed. More than one man on a day or two, he said.

Motor Car Parts Free From United States

Ottawa.—Parts of motor vehicles and motorcycles will be admitted into Canada free of duty from the United Kingdom under an amendment to the customs tariff introduced by the trade agreement between the Imperial Economic Conference. The importation of motorcycles was provided for in the original mention, was made of by the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, who proposed the amendment. In the House of Commons was passed the budget resolutions to put the new tariff into effect by means of ways and means.

With little discussion the budget resolutions, including tariff items making many changes in the rates of duty on motor vehicles and machinery parts, were passed.

Banting and Bernard Saunders Grants

Ottawa.—Three grants-in-aid have been awarded their respective societies for services rendered, the House of Commons was informed by the Minister of the Department of the Interior. Dr. F. G. Banting, discoverer of insulin for diabetics, receives $7,500; Dr. Charles Saunders, noted for his work in the production of wheat, $1,000 and $2,400 per annum.

Argentina Reports Only 3 Per Cent. Illiteracy

Washington.—Illiteracy in Argentina is exceptionally low, according to a dispatch from the Commerce Department of Labor. Of a population of 11,000,000 only 333,397 are illiterate, or three per cent.

Argentine's principal products are meat and dairy products, grain, linseed, quebracho and wool. Its principal trade is with Britain.

Son Must be Avenged By Mother Who Shot Him

Windsor. — Henry Gibbons, Windsor, must not drink for a year unless his mother shoots him. This stipulation was made by a magistrate who sentenced him for reckless driving.

Radio Puzzle

The puzzling humor is where they get enough to eat in the depression.—Fountain Inn, S.C., Tribune.

TO SEE HER FAT GO

Cost This Woman 75c

If you are curious to know what is happening to her bust, waist, and hip measurements, read her letter:—

"I was 156 lbs. when I started taking Kruschen three months ago, and am now 142 lbs., and I hope to reduce my weight still more. Regarding my measurements before taking Kruschen: Bust 41-ins. bust, 28-ins. waist, and 44-ins. hips, and now I am 39-ins. bust, 28-ins. waist, and 45-ins. hips, my age is 39 years. A 75c. bottle of Kruschen lasts me a month. I take one teaspoonful in a tumbler of hot water each morning before breakfast. I get from losing weight, I feel so much better in health. I do not wake in the morning still feeling tired, I do not get headaches like I used to, I cannot thank Kruschen enough." (Mrs) M. A. H.

Kruschen contains those six mineral salts proportionately balanced, found in the waters of those famous Europe Spas used by generations of fat people to reduce weight.

Kruschen helps blood, nerves, glands and body organs to function properly—you gain new strength and energy—you feel years younger—look better, work better.

Opinions

"The root cause of all our industrial and financial troubles is lack of confidence in the stability of international relationships."—Lord Davies.

"Unemployment spurs intelligence." —Mussolini.

"Use all the senses, I am sure that must be the most delightful."—Helen Keller.

"No human progress has been made without precedents."—Viscount Cecil.

"Those who aspire to leadership must realize that it is more important to inspire goodwill than instill fear." —B. C. Forbes.

"No more government we have, we care for it."—Will Payne.

"The problems of politics, economics, ethics should be treated as really as those of industrial life."—Aldous Huxley.

"Business lies not in the mere gain of money; it lies in the joy of movement, in the thril. of creation."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"The world is in more danger of being governed too much than too little." —John W. Davis.

"Armaments are no longer a source for fear; they are the major source for fear."—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

"Scottish ballads deserve a greater music than they have ever had." —Lily Pons.

"I believe the world can very well do without religion, you mean, without the other sex."—John Erskine.

"Poverty is for those who till the soil."—Pope Pius XI.

"Let us be guided by the world's prosperity, but for a time of integrity and honor and of duty among us." —T. Manning.

"The vocation of a country depends the contribution she can make to progress and happiness in art, literature and philosophy." —Stanley Baldwin.

"Only men with the keen needs men with the keen sense of social responsibilities are free."—Henry Ford.

"Only changing world, insist in mere adherence to the past."—Bertrand Russell.

"Be the mirror of his past and delineate his vices for his virtues."—William Allen White.

"Success is to be looked for in the present moment." —Bold.

"Strength of the devil in me, what prohibits a thing it is the thing that I want." —Anon.

"Life is from within; it can not be the knowledge of truth." —Emerson.

"When you are most unhappy there is something for you in the world. So long as there is another's pain, life is not in vain." —Helen Keller.

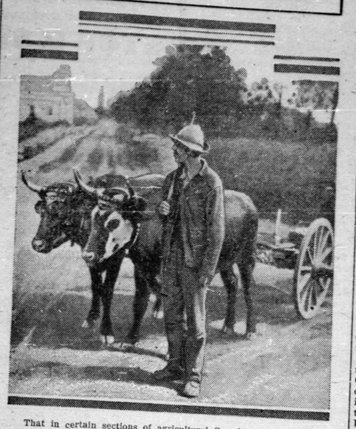
"I like money well enough, but the more we discover our greater our possessions are, the happier we are." —Pascal.

"Choir" Choir

"Cost of maintaining a choir in our conditions prohibit has led the Presbyterian Church to invent in New York. Records of choir singing are made and amplified at the services. The combined the accompaniment of subscriptions of the famous churches all of which it has been contented programs can be heard present with its

"I believe what it believes, or at least my feelings."—Ovid.

+ Do You Know? +



That in certain sections of agricultural Canada oxen are still in common use on farms? The photograph shows a yolk of oxen harnessed to a hay wagon near Greenfield, Nova Scotia.—Canadian National Railways.

Muscle of a Bird Solves Problem of Hemorrhages

Also Removes Possibility of Blood Clots Forming—Pigeon Favored

Confronted with a hemorrhage, even a serious one, the doctor can now stop it instantly, under certain conditions, by a simple application of the muscle of a bird.

This, writes Dr. Ogliastri in Science et Monde (Paris), is a therapeutic novelty.

It has even removed a serious peril involved in certain operations—that of the possibility of a subsequent blood clot.

But this is among the possibilities of the future. The certainties seem to be as follows. Writes Dr. Ogliastri:

"The blood, as all are now well aware, is not, in a true sense, a liquid.

"It is composed of a solid part formed of microscopic elements referred to as globules, swimming in a liquid substance called plasma.

"The blood, as soon as it emerges from the vessels, undergoes physico-chemical modifications ending in its coagulation.

"The clot is made up of a substance termed fibrin, presenting the aspect of meshes or links close together, imprisoning the globules.

"It appears that fibrin is the product of the action of a substance technically termed 'thrombin' upon another substance normally in the blood plasma and known as "fibrigenic"—giving rise, that is, to fibrin."

The tissues, and especially the muscular tissue, of birds, contain the two substances—the plasma containing, for its part, only the fibrogenic substance. Dr. Ogliastri then proceeds to give us these further details:

"If we previously remove the blood of the bird in such a way that it has no contact with the tissue mass, the blood will remain liquid indefinitely, coagulation not being possible.

These considerations have led certain authorities to utilize the coagulating power of the muscle of the bird.

"Hemorrhages are a real difficulty for the surgeon, and at the same time a great peril for the patient.

"All physical expedients hitherto adopted proving insufficient, Dr. de Martel and his aid had recourse to a biological procedure based upon the hemostatic action of the muscle of a bird.

"Thanks to this procedure it has been possible to check hemorrhages that must otherwise have proved fatal.

"Obviously a method capable of affording such service to the surgeon was speedily found susceptible of more general application.

"Other experts resorted to it in varying cases, especially to stop hemorrhages following dental operations or operations on the ear or larynx.

"Among the patients known technically as hemophiles—whose trouble is due to more or less difficulty where the coagulation of the blood is concerned—such hemorrhages may endanger life.

"Any bird almost can be used, but Dr. de Martel has employed the pigeon, because it can be obtained readily, and because its maladies, which are rare, occasion symptoms sufficiently definite not to be missed."

He who lives after nature, shall never be poor, after opinion, shall never be rich.—Seneca.

London Arts Club May Sell Relics

The Arts Club, which has been domiciled at 17 Hanover Square, London, since 1863, is said to be contemplating the sale of some of its valuable literary relics. Its founder was Arthur J. Lewis, an amateur artist of distinction, who married Ellen Terry's sister Kate. No. 17 Hanover Square, an old Georgian mansion with marble mantlepieces and ceilings painted by Angelica Kauffmann, was the first clubhouse. Among the original members, painting was represented by Leighton, Poynter, Prinsep, Stacy Marks, Frederick Walker, Whistler, and Arthur Severn; architecture by A. W. Blomfield and Horace Jones; black and white drawing by Charles Keene, John Tenniel, and George Du Maurier, and letters by Charles Dickens, Lord Houghton and Edmund Yates. Among the treasured relics possessed by the club are two checks drawn by Charles Dickens, one in favor of the Artists General Benevolent Fund for £7 13s, dated March 22, 1862, and the other, probably his last subscription to the club, six guineas, dated Feb. 26, 1870.

University Gives Advice For Dressing Economically

A little money can go a long way toward a Spring-clothes outfit, say clothing specialists at the State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. The distance it will go, they say, depends upon imagination and skill in changing old clothes into new. If a faded dress of last summer is tinted blue and the sleeves are lengthened by capelets or by spiral bands of the same material, or perhaps of a new plaid, money otherwise needed for a dress may be used for gloves, stockings, a purse, and a scarf of matching shades to blend with new shoes of reptile leather and a sailor hat. An old spring suit, too, may be freshened to take the place of a new one by making clever new blouses from discarded dresses, these authorities add. If a woman takes stock of her old clothes, looks ahead and makes a wardrobe plan, she can choose her clothes so that each garment is becoming and in harmony with those she already has. In the wardrobe plan her own standards of comfort, becomingness and adaptability should be built around distinctiveness and service. For instance, in selecting shoes she should consider how they will suit each costume and how their comfort will add to her poise at all times, the university expects conclude.

Licensed Garbage Feeding

Feedings hogs on collected garbage, either raw or cooked, without a license is prohibited in Canada. The enforcement of this regulation is believed to have a direct effect in preventing outbreaks of hog cholera. In the previous week year 963 licensed feeders' premises and cooking equipment for 45,484 swine were inspected by the Dominion Health of Animals Branch; inspections also being made on unlicensed premises to see that the regulations were being observed.

The liner's mighty engines throbbed ceaselessly. The chief engineer wiped a perspiring forehead as he scowled at the pale-faced young man with an oil-can. "Look here," he growled, "you ain't helping me much with these engines, yet I understood you knew something about the game!" "So I do, sir," stammered the other, "but on a smaller scale, you know." "What's your regular job?" "Watch repairer."

The Dominion Coast-To-Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Of the 273,472 acres in Canada devoted to orchards, Nova Scotia has 46,883 acres, the province having increased its proportion in the past ten years from 9.6 to 16.8 per cent. Quebec's contribution during the same period rose from 9.5 per cent. to 11.4 per cent., while British Columbia's rise was from 12.5 per cent. to 17.5 per cent.

Fredericton, N.B.—According to report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, production of creamery butter in New Brunswick during the past fiscal year reached a new record at 2,749,320 pounds, produced by 23 creameries. This output represents a gain of 333,328 pounds over the previous year.

Montreal, Que.—Air traffic at the showed a substantial increase in 1932 over the preceding year in the number of aeroplanes arriving and departing, the number of passengers carried and the amount of baggage, freight and mail loaded and unloaded. Air mail leaving the port during the year totalled nearly 56,000 pounds for points in the United States, while mail carried to places in Canada, particularly to Rimouski on the St. Lawrence where it connected with Atlantic liners, was exceptionally heavy.

Toronto, Ont.—According to an announcement by the Toronto Industrial Commission, negotiations have been concluded for the establishment of an important new industry in Toronto. Future women's slippers in Toronto. Mr. David Rosenstein of New York has taken 8,000 square feet of manufacturing space in the Beardmore Building for this purpose, and practically all the machinery and equipment, together with the raw materials, are to be purchased in Canada.

Brandon, Man.—The A. E. MacKenzie Company, seed merchants, are taking an active part in promoting the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, to be held in Regina from July 24 to August 5. This firm, whose head office and main plant are at Brandon, with branches in a number of leading Western cities, is conducting an educational campaign featuring two cash prize contests. The firm will distribute a total of $5,215 in prizes.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Receipts of live stock at the Moose Jaw yards continue to be on a larger scale than last year, both January and February, 1933, recording increases. Decreases are recorded in the number of cattle and horses, but large increases in swine and sheep. Receipts for January and February (1932 figures in brackets) were as follows: cattle, 2,975 (3,330); calves, 53 (68); hogs, 22,277 (21,326); sheep, 22,293 (16,801); horses, 588 (1,208), making a total of 47,286 compared with 42,733 for January and February, 1932.

Lethbridge, Alta.—In a review of the beet sugar industry of southern Alberta appearing in the annual report of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, attention is drawn to the fact that within the past four years the tonnage per acre of beets has risen from 7.47 to 10.80, and that many other improvements were recorded in the industry.

Calgary, Alta.—Natural gas production in Canada during 1931 amounted to 25,874,723 thousand cubic feet valued at $9,026,754. Alberta was the leading producing province with an output of 17,798,698 thousand cubic feet. Ontario came next with 7,419,534 thousand cubic feet, New Brunswick following with 655,891 cubic feet. There was also a small production from several private wells in Manitoba.

Expedition Sets Out to Scale Highest Ural Mountain Peak

Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R.—An expedition of Alpinists has set out for the dangerous undertaking of scaling for the first time in history the highest Ural Mountains peak, Point Tel-Pos-Is.

The peak is in the polar reaches of the Ural range and its character may be judged from its name, which in the native Zirianyi tongue means "nest of storms." It is considered sacred by the Eskimos of the region. The only expedition on record was in 1847, under German leadership, and ended in failure.

She watched the door of her new establishment open to admit her first client. Business had started! A good impression must be created upon him! Hurriedly she grasped the telephone receiver and became engaged in an animated conversation. Then, an appointement having been arranged, she replaced the receiver, and beaming on her customer, asked: "What can I do for you, sir?" A moment's pause, and then: "If you please, ma'am, I've come to connect the telephone!"

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The Stratosphere Trip To Seek a Record

Plans are rapidly maturing for a balloon ascent into the stratosphere, supervised by Professor Auguste Piccard, whose ascent over Switzerland of more than ten miles set a record for man's penetration of the upper air. The new ascent will be made at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. It is hoped that an altitude from 5,000 to 7,000 feet greater than the 54,000 feet reached by Piccard on his second ascent will be attained. Details of the undertaking were explained here by Dr. Irving Muskat, Research Associate at the University of Chicago who is in charge of exhibits of pure science at the world's fair.

"The object of the proposed balloon ascension," he said, "is further and more scientific study of the cosmic rays. Apparatus is now being constructed under the direction of Prof. Arthur H. Compton, which will be much more comprehensive and at the same time much lighter than any used heretofore. It is also hoped that the balloonists will be able to go higher than in previous stratosphere flights as the bag to be used will be of greater capacity and the gondola of lighter weight."

Designs for the balloon itself are now being completed by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, Dr. Muskat said, and those of the spherical gondola or car by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan, which as perfected a material which is one-third lighter than aluminum. The balloon, he added, will have a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet of hydrogen at its maximum inflation as compared with 500,000 cubic feet for the balloon which Professor Piccard used last year. The flight is sponsored by The Chicago Daily News and the National Broadcasting Company.

Persia to Extend British Oil Lease

London.—The London Daily Herald reports that the Shah of Persia and Sir John Cadman, head of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, have come quickly to terms in Teheran, under which Great Britain obtains not only an extension of the Darcy concession to 1933, but also the sole right to exploit the vast untouched oil fields in the northern provinces of Persia.

This agreement, if confirmed by the governments, will end the acrimonious dispute between the British Government and the oil company on the one hand and the Persian Government on the other.

The Herald says Persia will receive an increased percentage of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's profits and in addition a small percentage of the fits and in addition a small percentage of the profits of its subsidiaries.

Sir John arrived in Teheran early in April and immediately opened direct negotiations, the result of which had been arranged by the League Council in February.

Oats for Poultry

Many poultry keepers do not give oats its proper place in the ration to their fowls. This, probably, is due to the fact that much of the oats placed on the market are not well filled and when offered to the poultry are not eagerly eaten. Oats have a fibrous hull, and it is probably largely on that account that the birds take more readily to wheat or corn. However, when oats are of a good quality, they are an excellent feed as has been demonstrated by the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, and as soon as the flock becomes accustomed to oats they will eat this feed greedily.

"Dearest Betty," wrote Frank, who was hopelessly in love. "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from Your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flames for one touch of your tiny hands. I would leap the widest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips. As always, your Frank. P.S.—I'll be over on Saturday night if my toothache is better.'

Fancy restrained may be compared to a fountain, which plays highest by diminishing the aperture.—Goldsmith.

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ALL "TOP-NOTCH" BARRED Rock Chicks are Government Approved, from blood-tested parents and are sired by approved cockerels from R. O. P. and Registered lines with records from 224 to 325 eggs. The average production back of 113 Barred Rock Cockerels used is 236 eggs. May prices are extremely low, $10.00 per 100. Send 10 per cent. deposit for immediate shipment with balance C.O.D. Live Delivery guaranteed. Mills Hatchery, Napanee, Ontario.

Held at Bay for 17 Years

The Japanese beetle which invaded the United States in 1916 has so far been held at bay on the Canadian frontier by the Inspectors of the Dominion Entomological Branch, who have intercepted adult beetles both alive and dead several times in shipments of various kinds from the south. Precautions are taken at all places of entry into Canada. Dead beetles were found in a motor car at Yarmouth, N.S., and in a car at Niagara Falls, and nine in a shipment of aquatic plants. The beetle in the grub stage feeds on grasses, and as an adult on fruits and foliage of various trees. It is a destructive pest, its present area of depredations being Massachusetts and New York States.

Schools Are Formed For Women Drivers

St. Louis.—A series of schools for women drivers has been inaugurated here by the St. Louis Safety Council. More than 200 women were recently "graduated" at the first school. The course consists of four meetings, of two hours each, at which a traffic court judge or some other traffic authority lectures. Written examinations are given at the conclusion of the course and a loving cup awarded the winner.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills will soon bring back the sunshine into your life. They're purely vegetable. Safe. Sure. Ask for them by name. Refuse substitutes. 25c at all druggists. 48

for BURNS

Mix equal parts of Minard's and sweet oil, castor oil, or cream. Spread on brown paper. Apply to burn or scald. Before long the painful smarting stops. 18

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