CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

CANADA

THERE ARE GOOD DRIVERS, TOO!

The Toronto Telegram, which carries on a persistent and well-directed campaign against careless and reckless motorists, pays a tribute not undeserved to another class of driver in these words:

"But there is a motorist of another type which falls into none of these categories—one who is deserving of at least passing mention. It is the motorist who keeps his eyes on the road, is alert for any emergency, who adjusts his speed to the circumstances, who is not always in such a confounded hurry that he has to try to beat the amber light, who gives the other fellow his due share of the road, who doesn't dawdle in the middle of the highway, who doesn't stop across the pedestrian's path at an intersection, and who generally behaves himself as if he was a reasonable human being."

All of this is true. Great numbers of motorists drive with caution and discretion. They never have to explain things to the magisthate. More often than not they carry insurance, but their claims under it are infrequent. Many have driven for years without an accident of any sort, simply by taking reasonable precautions, by using common sense.

His accident record, or the lack of it, after all is the best test of a driver's skill. One man drives tens of thousands of miles and hasn't even a dented fender. The same amount of driving will find another car battered and dented, scratched and scraped, and it isn't credible that "the other fellow," is always to blame. The good driver watches out for bad drivers, goes on the assumption that nobody else knows or follows the rules of the road, and in that spirit usually he finds safety.—Ottawa Journal.

IN HUMBLE PLACES

The Fergus News Record, an Ontario weekly newspaper, reports that a lady who was judging "homemade" cakes at a fair in a town north of Fergus found a piece of cellophane sticking to the icing bearing part of the trade-mark of a well-known cake manufacturer, and "at the same show one exhibit of preserved fruit contained some which had been bought in cans and emptied into sealers to be exhibited."

Dear me! And here we had an idea that such things would only be done by the "fifty big shots" and other such nasty persons. Incidentally, the item illustrates the advances made in the canning industry. Canned fruit and vegetables now can stand right up to "the kind that mother used to make."—Edmonton Journal.

GAMBLING ON A SURE THING

Montreal produce exchange now offers facilities for gambling in cheese "futures," although the gambling element is nominal, since the future of a cheese is almost certain to be stronger.—Windsor Star.

TAKES IT QUIETLY

Dr. Dafoe says the Dionne children have all lost weight, but he is not at all disturbed and says such things must be expected. It's well he looks at things that way. Most parents do considerable fussing when one child loses weight, but if they had five of them working at it they would go crazy.—Stratford Beacon Herald.

MUST HAVE ONE NEXT DOOR

A singer admits drowning his wife. If he made as great a nuisance of himself about the house—and the neighborhood—as some singers do, it is the wife who ought to have done the drowning.—Brockville Recorder.

WAR ATROCITIES

War atrocities at their worst and most atrocious were surely brought home yesterday to families, men, housewives and little children by the radio. Descriptives were used, the scenes painted horribly and all the trimmings were delivered to make women go pale and everybody shudder. Radio broadcasters seemed to outive each other to the point of hysteria in adding to the gruesomeness of the Italian bombing raid. Words did not suffice, expletives, were used and exaggerations adopted which could not be found in any reliable newspaper despatch. —St. Catharines Standard.

HARD TO BELIEVE

Johnny Chubb, of Mamainse, it is related, was fishing in one of the nearby streams that flow into Lake Superior when he heard a noise behind him. Turning he saw a wolf. Johnny was so surprised that he fell backwards into the stream and, supporting himself on his hands to keep his suit dry, was surprised to find he had lit on a beaver with one hand on a trout with the other. The matter was settled amicably by him tossing the wolf the trout. As it is now illegal to take beaver, the animal was returned to the water. The Mail & Empire won't believe this story, although an earnest effort has been made here to tone it down for general acceptance.—Soo Daily Star.

FATHER KNOWS

They're exhibiting a goose with four wings in Medicine Hat, Alberta, but what is needed in a bird—particularly in large families—is one with four legs.—Niagara Falls Review.

MORE FOR MOTORISTS

Motorists using the country roads at night report skunks are unusually common this year. It appears that "the pretty little white and black kittens" are not being trapped because the value of their skins is very low. Unless there are more cents for the skins there will be more scents for the motorists.—Elmira Signet.

DEFENDER OF THE PIPES

It is not often that the bag-pipes are under fire in a city which bears many impressions of the great pioneering race, whose history, achievements and aspirations are expressed in the tones of this instrument. In the last few days, however, a number of correspondents have complained in this newspaper that their serenity has been disturbed by the strains of the pibroch which they have likened to the squealings of totured pigs.

With this the Times does not agree. There is music in the bag-pipes, more, indeed, than there is in many compositions for other instruments, which are described as highly classical, but which are about as melodious to the ear as high-grade futurist art is to the eye. We would rather hear some lusty young Scot practising on the bag-pipes than some tyro producing howls and wails of agony practising on a saxophone or a trombone.

We have heard some critics of the bag-pipes who play no musical instruments at all make day and night hideous by instruments of torture of the first magnitude, namely, the horns of their motor cars. Raucously hoarse devoid of the slightest melodious note, they are by all odds the most objectionable of noise agencies to be found anywhere, and if they can be drowned out by the good bag-pipe player all power to the piper.—Victoria Times.

THE EMPIRE

CANADA LEADS

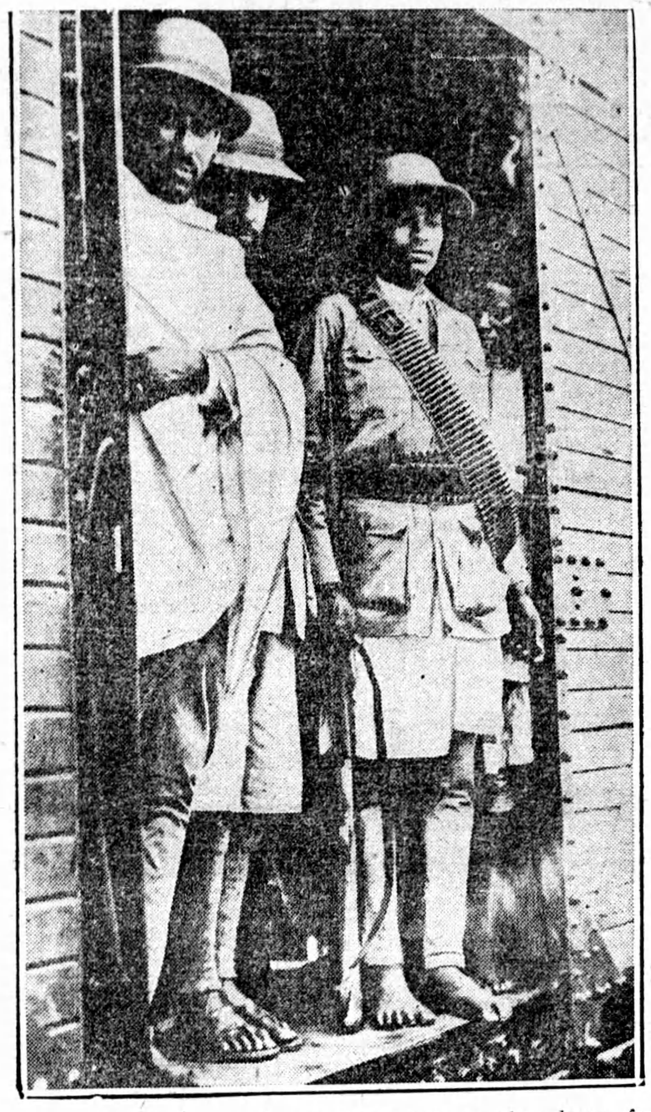
Which are the nations who are climbing most rapidly out of the depression? They are the British nations. Canada's trade leaped up 22 per cent last month. Inspiring news comes also from little New Zealand, where Mr. Coates, the Finance Minister, boldly states that the Dominion's economic problems are "largely solved." Cuts are being restored, emergency taxes reduced, pensions increased. On top of that Mr. Coates gives a new break to his countrymen. Population of New Zealand, 1,618,000; public works expenditure announced, £5,630.000. That means the inauguration of new boons and amenities for New Zealand at the rate of £3 10s a head.—London Daily Express.

WINGS OVER EMPIRE

More swiftly the world moves on wings. The time is now within measurable distance when travel will almost exclusively be by air. It is, therefore, not surprising that the former British Secretary of State for Air (the Marquess of Londonderry) should have declared in a recent speech that "our transport system fulfils a vital Imperial need." Upon the substantial framework of Imperial Airways' world-wide communications other and more elaborate plans are being devised. Lord Sempill plans to link the British Empire with a service of giant flying boats; Imperial Airways is considering a commercial service by flying boat between Great Britain and Canada; and existing services are being speeded up and duplicated. Prestige in the air is of paramount importance today. The race for supremacy goes hand in hand with technical invention and the expansion of services. It is the duty of the Dominions to co-operate closely with Great Britain. The European mind knows the value of aerial communications. It is taken for granted abroad that Governments must be willing to subsidise civil aviation; for no first-class Power can afford to lag behind in air development. People in the Dominions have fewer opportunities of noting the intensity of this development or its endless possibilities.—The Australasian.

"The difference between Communism and Fascism is a difference in stench."—Benjamin DeCasseres.

Ethiopia's Warriors



Typical Ethiopian warriors on troop train as they leave for Ogaden front for first fighting. Note bare feet of soldier in contrast to modern uniform.

Forget War And The Elections And Talk Of Chicken Suppers

After reading the war news of the day and having tried to get the political battles fairly recorded it is well to come upon something which has within it a degree of goodness. That is why we pay heed at the moment to the increasing number of announcements of churches which are preparing to hold the annual chicken supper.

There have been some such things printed in this paper; in the weekly newspapers from the district there appear to be even more. Just a casual inspection resulted in finding eleven of these events heralded. And they were all printed in a friendly sort of way. The supper would take place first and after that a splendid entertainment had been arranged. The prices seem to run around 30 and 40 cents.

We suppose there must be a certain number of chickens marked for destruction right now in a good many farm yards. We don't suppose they would expect a man to hand over the pullets from his flock, at least it was never done that way on the tenth concession even if it was for the support of the church.

There was a feeling that a more seasoned and experienced bird could support the church perhaps better than some young thing that was getting to be fairly handy and regular at laying eggs when the prices were good. Perhaps that is a happy ending for a chicken's life. During other years she was faithful and then on toward the end she did what she could to support the work of the church. Yes, her children would be proud enough to make reference to such a career.

The wonder is how the ladies make those chicken suppers pay. Most people who go to them eat a great deal. They seem to have a certain acrobatic exuberance when they set to on the first helping; they anticipate that if they get through and look hungry some person will suggest they have some more. Never did we know a person to decline such a suggestion at a fowl supper in a church. There seems to be some sort of tonic in the air and it whets the appetite until its consuming possibilites are great like the national debt.

But we're glad the season is on us for chicken suppers. We rejoice. So many things seem to have been sliding and becoming uncertain that it is well to note the continued existence of something which anchors deep in the memories of days when there was peace in the world and honor among men. The annual chicken supper. Ah! Yes, thank you, we'll have another leg and a piece off the chest. We'll just put those bones on the edge of the plate.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Early Lambs

Feeding System Outlived — Winter Dairy Farmers Have Advantage

In view of the fact that a proper system of feeding is the principal essential of the successful raising of early lambs, particularly those for the market in the latter part of June and early July, the farmers who understand the basic principles of winter dairying will usually make a success of raising early lambs. A feeding ration that will produce abundance of milk, results in the production of early lambs that grow rapidly and finish for the market at an early age. Alfalfa or clover hay are essential as they are protein roughages. Corn silage, mangels or sugar beets are also valuable succulent feeds and besides keeping the ewe healthy they stimulate the milk flow. Ewes with lambs at foot also require a liberal allowance of grain usually not less than a pound daily and ewes with twin lambs often taking up to two pounds daily. Oats are a safe feed for milking ewes, and as this grain is most common on all farms it is generally recommended for ewes in milk.

A ewe flock raising early lambs under a system of feeding as suggested above will bring their lambs forward to the spring grass without set back. As a rule, lambs at the time the ewes are turned to grass will have learned to eat both grass will roughage, and, if the pasture field is accessible to the barn, it is advisable to make a creep for the lambs so that they can be fed grain while on the pasture. Grain feeding on pasture increases the rate of growth and development and makes it possible to market at an earlier date. As a rule June lambs are worth more by the pound than July lambs and July lambs are worth more than August lambs. So that a few bushels of grain fed to early lambs is invariably marketed as finished lamb well above current prices.

Finishing Poultry For The Market

The general purpose or heavy weight breeds of poultry are best suited for crate feeding and best results can be expected only when strong, vigorous, sturdy type birds are used. Since the markets demand a light colored skin, those feeds that tend to produce this should be favored. Fortunately home-grown grains are just what are needed. Oats, barley, buckwheat and wheat are all suitable and are best with sour milk. Excellent results may be obtained by the feeding of elevator screenings, and that unmarketable potatoes, fed in conjunction with home-grown grains, not only produce economical gains, but flesh of very highest quality.

Sir here is a simple preventative of common colds in the head. When you feel a cold coming on stoop and unlace your boots and lace them up again. I read this in a South African paper about two years ago, and have not had a cold since trying the experiment, although I have avoided many. The only people who are not cured by this method are those who think it too silly to be tried properly.—Letter in Daily Telegraph.

Canada's Sales to U.S. Show Sharp Increase

Increase Nearly Five Times as Fast as American Exports to Dominion—U.S. Purchases More From Canada Than Any Other Single Country, Analysis Reveals.

Washington.—United States imports from Canada increased nearly five times as fast as this country's sales to the Dominion in the first six months of 1933, but still were $28,000,000 short of parity, it is revealed in an analysis of U.S. foreign trade increased recently by the foreign trade division of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Canadian sales to the United States gained 28 per cent. over the first six months of last year, reaching a total of $130,105,000, the biggest figure since 1931, the analysis showed. They were larger than imports from any other nation, being twice as large as the United Kingdom total of $69,204,000, which itself represented a 21 per cent. gain over 1934.

But, while U.S. sales to Canada rose only 5.8 per cent., tending to close the wide spread of a year ago, they still stood more than 15 per cent. above Dominion sales here. Their total was $158,529,000, representing, according to the analysis, "a healthy gain."

TOTAL TRADE

Total U.S.-Canadian trade in the first six months of the year was set at $288,634,000, taken to indicate the value of the full year's exchange will run more than $500,000,000.

While the analysis showed Canada as leading all nations in sales to this country, it revealed a close race between Canada and the United Kingdom for the position of this country's exports being 15.6 per cent. and 15.5 per cent.

The United Kingdom figure, however, represented a decline of 7 per cent. in purchases from the United States. This was in marked contrast to greatly increased sales of this country's goods to all other members of the British Empire: 41 per cent. to Australia; 23 per cent. to South Africa; 20 per cent. to India; 25 per cent. to New Zealand; 38 per cent. to Hong Kong; 49 per cent. to British West Africa and 27 per cent. to British Malaya.

Simliarly, U.S. imports from all leading countries of the Empire except Ceylon were larger than in 1934. The analysis notes that "the Empire includes our three leading suppliers, Canada, the United Kingdom and British Malaya." Regarding U.S. imports generally, it remarks that "an increase of 48 per cent was recorded for North America, due largely to heavy imports from Canada and Cuba."

MARKED GAIN

A marked gain was recorded in imports from British Malaya which totalled $68,799,000, or 29 per cent. above the 1934 figure. Only a negligible gain, 0.04, was shown in purchases from India. Imports from the Gold Coast, Nigeria and other British West Africa colonies advanced 59 per cent.; from Australia 58 per cent.; from New Zealand 100 per cent.; from Hong Kong 48 per cent, and from South Africa 10 per cent.

On United States foreign trade in general, the analysis revealed substantial increases in exports to North and South America and to Oceania, but brought out declines in trade with European countries, which at one time took four-fifths of all United States exports and now take only two-fifths, and a heavy loss in trade with China which amounted to 40 per cent. of last year's total.

The Chamber of Commerce analysis fails to break down totals of United States trade, either exports or imports, with various countries, but it emphasizes largely increased United States imports of commodities which Canada produces.

For one point, it brings out an "extraordinary increase" in imports of foodstuffs, which it attributes to the 1934 drought and higher domestic prices. It cites a gain of 117 per cent. over the first six months of 1934 in imports of wheat; a gain of 226 per cent. over 1934 on by-product wheat feeds; an increase of 11,462 per cent. in corn and a rise of 47,558 per cent. in imports of oats.

Similarly it reports rises of 356 per cent. in imports of cattle; 122 per cent. in imported meat products, mostly canned; 7,446 per cent. in butter.

Collected by the New Statesman and Nation:

I do not know to whom Sir Thomas was referring when he talked about savages, but in my opinion this term would be applicable to one who does not play the National Anthem before or after a performance. — The Mayor of Brighton in reply to Sir Thomas Beecham.

I am an Englishman of the deepest dye—Mr. F. W. Rickett reported on his arrival at Croydon.

21

Inflammable Litter Causes Many Blazes

Careless housekeeping in permitting the accumulation of inflammable litter and rubbish was responsible for 26,000 fires during the last three years in Canada.

The careless practice of dumping litter of all kinds in basements or unused rooms, or around buildings is not only a serious fire hazard but is unsanitary and disgracefully unsightly. It is a time honored saying that "Cleanines Is Next To Godlines."

Make an impression of your home and your place of business. Use the limit of your perception and reasoning powers to discover and eliminate all possible causes of fire just as you would in making an important businsess deal. It will pay you a handsome dividend in safety and saving.

A Few Don'ts To Prevent Fires

DON'T leave matches within the reach of children.

DON'T use wooden containers for ashes — use metal ones.

DON'T use gasoline and other inflamable materials for cleaning purposes, in the homes.

DON'T start fires in furnaces without first having the chimney cleaned.

DON'T smoke in bed or while lying down.

DON'T use coal oil to start fires in stoves or furnaces.

DON'T leave rubbish around in cellars — it may burn you out.

DON'T leave oily wastes or rags lying around — put them in metal containers.

DON'T fail to know where your closest fire alarm box is situated.

"In about fifty year or more, a grandfather will say to his granddaughter: 'I can remember when they had queer things in houses called windows!'"—H. G. Wells.

Colorful Collars Fashion Dictates

Here are some smart new ways to give your last year's dress that "new look."

For instance—add a dramatic tied collar of silver metal-cloth to a silk crepe or a velvet dress for cocktail and dinner wear.

Have velveteen collars galore — in new greens, scarlet-red, rusts, and purples for your everyday dresses.

Presto— A 'halter" of metal cloth, satin crepe or velvet will transform any dress to a complete disguise.

Style No. 3476 includes the three collars and halter illustrated. Pattern cuts in one size. Halter requires ¾ yard of 39-inch material. See pattern envelope for collar requirements.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.