VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA, THE EMPIRE

THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

FIGURING IT IN DOLLARS

Traffic accidents cost Toronto $8,500,000 in the year 1934. It does not mean that such a vast amount of money was paid out in cash, but there were 70 deaths and 3,129 injuries. Traffic experts and insurance men have their own way of computing such matters and their estimate is that a death means an economic loss of $1,000 and an injury is reckoned at $2,500. We presume that the $10,000 figure for a death would include the loss of the individual's earning power. That would be a family loss. — Peterboro Examiner.

OUR WHEAT ABROAD

There are two things Canada requires to do to promote wheat sales abroad: First, to familiarize the people with the quality of bread made largely from Canadian flour, and secondly, to remove mental prejudices based on the repeated assertions that Canada has been endeavoring to gouge the consumer. These are important tasks. What the grain trade can do in these directions should be done, and the Government should support their efforts to the limit. — Winnipeg Tribune.

A BLIND BRIDGE PLAYER

Captain Gerald Lowry, a blinded veteran of the World War, recently was one of the champion pair at the British Bridge League Congress at Harrogate. His partner was a woman. Not only did they win but they were always the first pair to finish their hands.

Blindness has its compensations. Nature to some extent redresses the balance by developing other faculties. Captain Lowry is a remarkable example of overcoming the handicap and lives a more active and normal life than most people. He has developed his momory to such an extent that when a friend whispers the designations of his cards to him he remembers them throughout the game and where he has arranged them. When he has to play dummy, the cards named to him and he remembers them, too. The rest is easy. During the Harrogate tournament he played 32 calls and never forgot a card.

Captain Lowry before the war was an ardent golfer and amateur boxer. hit it too, and he never misses. He tees his own ball and drives by instinct. His caddie tell him where his ball lies and where he should hit it to, and re never misses. He also learned osteopathy and has built up one of the most lucrative practices in London. — The St. Thomas Times-Journal.

BY NO MEANS ALONE

Apparently it is not only Canadian and United States railways which require assistance just now, for the British government has agreed to guarantee principal and interest of a £30,000,000 loan with which the railways of that country will carry out a variety of large-scale improvements and purchase new equipment. Canada's railways are by no means alone in experiencing difficultes in regard to profitable operation. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

A GOOD TEAM

Mr. Perry J. Griffen, for some years a member of The Star's advertising staff, and more recently the business manager of the Edmonton Journal, has been made general manager of the Peterborough Examiner which has recently been acquired by Messrs. Harry Muir and Rupert Davies. With Mr. Griffen as general manager and Mr. A. R. Kennedy of the Stratford Beacon-Herald as editor, the Examiner will be capably administered. Already its editoral page has put on a more effective typographical garment, and other improvements may be looked for under the new management. — Toronto Star.

WHY THEY STARTED

The familiar metal grilles and bars so common in most banks originated back in the gay nineties, according to an article appearing in the journal of the Canadan Bankers' Association. And therein lies a story. It seems that it was Christmas eve, and that even in those days clerks had to work overtime. A thief managed to get inside the premises and hurled a brick at the glass partition behind which were stacked bags of sovereign. Showing what would normally have been very good judgment he scooped up the largest bag and made his getaway in one of London's "pea-soupers."

Unfortunately for the enterprising young man one of the clerks had appropriated that particular bag with which to carry home his Christmas dinner. It was one instance where the thief literally obtained the goose but lost the golden egg.

However, the incident impressed officials of the bank with the need for more adequate protection. Result — cages and bars — Brockville Recorder.

BIRTH OF THE MOVIES

In Paris the other day was observed with appropriate ceremonies the 40th anniversary of the first motion pictures made in Europe. Louis Lumiere made them, with his brother August, since deceased, and Louis for the anniversary celebration ran off these ancient films. They showed the arrival of a train at a French railroad station,, two men in a rowboat and a comedy on the exploits of a gardener with a water hose. Each film was about three feet in length. They were made in 1894, but they were not shown until March 22, 1895, when they astounded an audience of French scientists gathered in the basement of a Paris hotel.

But the Lumieres, it appears, were second to Thomas A. Edison. Edison, according to the Encyclopaedia, Britannica, began his experiments as early as 1887, and on October 6, 1889, demonstrated his kinetoscope in his laboratory at Orange, New Jersey. He obtained a United States patent ian '91, but it was not until April 14, 1894, that his machine had its first public showing — at 1155 Broadway, New York. That was 11 months before the Paris showing.

Thus 40 years or so encompass the history of the moving film. For a long time after 1894 it was considered little more than a toy, a device suited to the amusement of children. Few then realized its tremendous potentialities or foresaw its development. — Ottawa Journal.

STINGLESS BEES

Bee-keeping would perhaps be more popular in this country if it was not for the danger of being stung by these busy insects. It may be of interest to those who are afraid of these stingers, and who would like to gather their own honey, to know that a breed of stingless bees has been discovered in South Africa, and that the Zoological Society of England has arranged to have a stock of them shipped for experimental purposes.

These Manpasi bees, however, are only about the size of a large house fly, and it remains to be seen whether they can live in other than their native climate and produce sufficient honey to make it worth while keeping them. In Africa the children seek out the Manpasi nests and gather the honey, for which there is a ready sale.

What we need in this country, however, is not so much a stingless bee as a stingless mosquito. The bee only uses its sting in self-defence, whereas the mosquito "bites" one without the least provocation. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

THE EMPIRE

MARCHING FORWARD

Britain still marches forward. Savings per head of the population in England and Wales have gone up from £3 7s 11d in 1934 to £3 15s 7d in 1935. Retail sales have increased by 8 per cent since 1934 and by 12 per cent since 1933. And look at the 40,000 drop in unemployment announced by Mr. Chamberlain. We are reaping the reward of the confidence that four years of stable government have created. — London Sunday Express.

BRITISH WHEAT

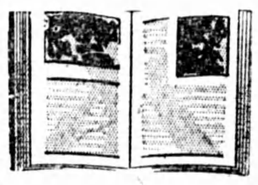
Home-wheat prices are influenced more by competitive imports from the Continent of Europe than by imports from Canada, Argentine, or Australia, because this European wheat is more strictly comparable in quality. The fact that France's crop this season is put at 18 per cent less than last year's reduces the possible competition that home wheat has to face. This scheme in aid of home-grown wheat, as we pointed out recently, is the most popular among farmers of all the plans so far tried to relieve the economic troubles of British agriculture. On paper the scheme looked so complicated that many M.P.'s confessed that they could not understand its intricacies, and not a few believed that it would prove unworkable. Far from these fears being realised, the wheat quota is the simplest of all devices in its actual operation. — Glasgow Herald.

AUSTRALIAN - N. Z. TRADE

The citizens of the Dominion are anxious that every facilty for mutual trade between Australia and New Zealand should be established. The experience of the past, however, has been most discouraging. Mr. Coates and Mr. Masters were in Australia at the ned of last year on a commercial mission, and numbers of opportunities have been made for Australian Ministers to discuss trade questons on the spot. Yet the major questions remain unsolved. New Zealand last season strictly regulated the import of oranges from South Australia the only source of supply in the Commonwealth because that State is free from Mediterranean fly, and consumers had to pay excessive prices. As to the embargo placed by the Commonwealth on New Zealand potatoes, the best that can at present be hoped is that prohibition may be replaced by equative regulation. The situation is a small-scale exemplification of the narrow economic nationalism that is obstructing trade throughout the world. — Auckland News.

Dance Team Make Life Partnership

Valerie Traxler, 19, cousin of Loretta Young, and Buddy Carpenter, 27, got along so well when they were paired as dance partners in a Hollywood musical film that they have decided to get married and become partners for life.



The Book Shelf

BY MAIR M. MORGAN

The season of "reading" is with us. Cold winds, flurries of snow drive us indoors where a comfortable armchair beckons. Now is the time to catch up on your reading. And what an array of good books. Look over the following list — either for yourself—or as a present this Christmas:

GILBERT and SULLIVAN by Hesketh Pearson (Musson's, Toronto). At one time or another we all have attended our first Gilbert and Sullivan opera and enjoyed ourselves immensely. It is only seemly that this famous partnership should be presented in such a way that we meet Gilbert and Sullivan as human beings so that we find an explanation of their famous partnership and their equally famous quarrel, in their strangely dissimilar natures. There are many amusing anecdotes throughout the book and it is with regret that one finishes this recounter of two truly extraordinary characters.

THE ASIATICS by Frederic Prokosch (Musson's, Toronto) is a travel novel everyone will want to read who enjoys a tale well-told in exquisite prose. Here we meet Antoine Samazeuith, a tall powerful fellow, handsome, strong as an ox, free of all conscience, incapable of unhappiness, born lucky.

Zara, a Turkish girl, travelling toward an unknown destination. Uncouth, yet possessing great affectionate eyes and hair that shone like water under moonlight.

Ahmed, an ingratiating young Persian, who longed for the West, but was incurably under the spell of his Eastern shiftiness.

Ursule, lovely but disquieting, faithful in her fashion, but capable of surprising gestures and emotions.

All these and many more are woven into an amazing tale, which so engrosses the reader that it is difficult to arrive back in everyday surrounding, when the book is finished.

MR. FINCHLEY'S HOLIDAY by Victor Canning (Musson's) is another delightful, bizarre adventure from this author's pen. Those who have read "Polycarp's Progress" will need no introduction to this author's characters. For those who have not enjoyed the amazing antics of Mr. Canning's heroes, they should not miss a moment, but hop out, grab a copy and accompany Edgar Finchley, eminently respectable, on his supposedly convential three-week holiday at the seashore.

Books Received

THE UNCROWNED KING by Baroness Orczy (author of the Scarlet Pimpernel).

THE WEDDING by Denis Mackail.

THE SHINING CLOUD by Margaret Pedler.

SUNSHINE STEALER by Berta Ruck.

THE SUN AND THE SEA by Ruby M. Ayres.

ARE THE LAKE LEVELS RISING?

(From the Owen Sound Sun-Times)

October report of the Hydrographic Service shows that the water levels of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, while lower than in September of this year, are from 2 to 5½ inches higher than in October, 1934. The comparative levels, month by month, for this year, have been higher than last, and a slight average increase over 1933 was reported last year. Are the lakes coming back?

This variation in lake levels is something no one, so far as we know, has tried to explain, but there seems to be a fairly even rise and fall over periods of about ten years. Over the last 15 years, however, there has been a steady fall.

The reason for this last is not hard to find, when we consider that there has been a constant campaign of channel-deepening. Dredging has been done and canals enlarged, with the natural result that more water has been brought from the head of the lakes, and as Lake Superior — the only one, by the way, to show no material drop since 1860, when the first records were made—is virtually dammed by the Sault rapids, more water has been going into the sea than came into the rivers and lakes.

The falling levels are easy to explain — deeper channels, the Chicago drainage scheme, deforestation; but the rising levels are a different matter, for they do not seem to depend on rain or snowfall, but go on as we said, in cycles.

If the levels are really on the upgrade it will be good news for shipping, as an inch of depth makes a difference of thousands of dollars in cargo capacity. Good news too, for lakeside summer resorts, some of which have almost been put out of business by recession of the water. All interested will be hoping the periodic rise is under way.

GROWTH

So high as a tree aspires to grow, so high will it find an atmosphere suited to it.—Thoreau.

1935 WHEAT CROP DOWN

Bureau Now Places It At 2,000,000 Bushels Under 1934. — 273,971,000 Total.

OTTAWA—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates Canada's 1935 wheat crop at 273,971,000 bushels, about 2,000,000 bushels less than that of 1934.

Second Estimate

The crop report containing the second estimate of the wheat yield brought production down from a September 11 estimate of 290,541,000 bushels to place it slightly below the 1934 yield while estimate yields of most other cereal crops were higher than those of last year.

The report said the 1935 season was similar to that of 1934 in that threshing returns did not fully substantiate first estimates of grain production.

Oats at 416,369,000 were almost 33,000,000 bushels less than in the September 11 estimate but still well above 1934 production of 321,120,000 bushels.

Estimates of other cereal crops in bushels with 1934 figures in brackets: Barley 87,512,000 (63,742,000); rye 10,610,000 (5,423,000); peas 1,581,000 (1,588,000); beans 1,117,000 (813,600); buckwheat 7,972,000 (8,635,000); mixed grains 39,567,000 (37,926,000); flaxseed 1,433,000 (910,400); corn for husking 7,765,000 (6,798,000).

Yields Per Acre

Average yield per acre in bushels with the averages for 1934 in brackets: Wheat 11.4 (11.5); oats 29.5 (23.4); barley 22.5 (17.6); rye 13.8 (7.4); peas 16.9 (16.7); beans 17.3 (14.3); buckwheat 21.0 (21.2); mixed grains 34.3 (32.7); flaxseed 6.7 (4.0); corn for husking 46.3 (42.2).

The report said reduction in this year's estimates was caused mainly by frost damage in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The bureau was forced to reduce the barley estimate by 7,000,000 bushels while flaxseed and rye also came down as threshing returns failed to support previous computations. The fall wheat crop of Ontario is estimated at 12,601,000 bushels compared with the earlier figure of 13,267,000.

Prairie Provinces

"For the three Prairie Provinces, the second estimate of the yields of the five principal grain crops in bushels follow with the 1934 figures in brackets: Wheat, 256,000,000 (263,800,000); oats, 263,947,000 (172,040,000); barley, 66,115,000 (44,742,000); rye, 9,347,000 (4,381,000); flaxseed, 1,330,000 (827,000).

"By provinces the yoelds are as follows: Manitoba, wheat, 18,800,000 (37,100,000); oats, 32,937,000 (26,752,000; barley, 23,533,000 (17,298,000); rye, 1,885,000 (1,134,000); flaxseed, 157,000 (180,000). Saskatchewan, wheat, 132,000,000 (114,200,000); oats, 136,399,000 (64,288,000); rye, 5,218,000 (1,320,000); flaxseed, 1,055,000 (542,000). Alberta, wheat, 105,200,000 (112,500,000); oats, 94,611,000 (81,000,000); barley, 18,860,000 (15,041,000); rye, 2,244,000 (1,927,000); flaxseed, 118,000 (105,000).

Frost is Blamed

"The second estimate of 1935 wheat production in the Prairie Provinces is 16,000,000 bushels below the first estimate of 272,000,000 bushels made on September 11. Most of the reduction is due to frost damage in northern districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan that was not apparent two months ago."

The report said movement of the 1935 crop to market was considerably later than last year but about the first week in September marketings increased perceptibly and by the ninth week of the crop year, starting on August 1, the cumulative total exceeded that of 1934. The cumulative total was still greater than that of 1934 at November 1. At that time total deliveries and platform loadings were 146,899,210 bushels compared with $14,427,423 in the corresponding period last year.

How To Spend $5,000

To the Editor of The Globe: Re M. I. Williams's letter, "What to do With $5,000?"

1. I would take $4,500 of it and take out a Government annuity. Why? Help my Government; therefore help the people.

2. Take some of it to help some one less fortunate, and see that some families in our neighborhood got a good square meal for New Year's. Why New Year's? Because at Christmas they generally get a lot, and on New Year's Day, starting off another year, very little. Give them a good start for 1936.

3. Pay some of my obligations and score out some of the indebtedness owing me from those who cannot pay at present, or send a receipted bill for Christmas.

I think when one is favored with a gift of this kind it behooves one to remember the Creator by remembering those who are needy, especially the children and the elder folk.

J. A. D.—Toronto.

"No singer ever can reach the top if he lacks that quality which I like to call 'the necessity to sing'."

Hands are Most Important Asset

Can Express Any Emotion or Instinct, Declares Constance Collier

Hands are more important to the actress than perhaps anything else she has to depict emotions with. So believes Constance Collier, famous English stage star, who makes her American talking picture debut shortly. "Watch your hands—study what you can do with them," is her principal advice to younger players essaying screen fame.

"Eyes may mirror the soul," she says, "and are very important, especially in pictures, but with the hands one can express any emotion and any instinct. For instance, to depict fear, nothing can be so expressive as one's hands, properly used. There is a psychological reason. In the presence of sudden terror, the first instinct of a human being is to protect one's face. Hence the hands involuntarily travel upward.

"This does not mean the use of any conventional gestures, which of course should be avoided. The idea is simply to let one's hands do what one's subconscious thoughts direct. Instinct is one of the most valuable assets to actor or actress, yet many try to avoid using it."

Molly-Coddling May Down The Children

Dr. Emanuel Miller, eminent psychologist, said in a recent lecture: "There is a very large percentage of parents today who never gain the confidence of their children.

"Children can be doomed to failure by parents mollycoddling, and others may suffer from nervousness for the rest of their lives as a result of too strict parents.

A few of the symptoms of nervousness which should be looked out for in the young child was explained by Dr. Miller. There was the case of the excessively boisterous child who needs careful study.

"As a rule this kind of child is suffering from a feeling of anxiety and fear," he sad. "The restless child is another type which should not be overlooked.

THE FUTURE

Worry not about the possible troubles of the future; for if they come, you are but anticiptating and adding to their weight; and if they do not come, your worry is useless; and in either case it is weak and in vain and a distrust of God's providence.—Tryon Edwards.

A Young Frock

It's made of black wool jersey, a much favored material this season. It is relieved by a vestee of red jersey, accented by metal buttons. The tied collar is very young and flattering and repeats the red jersey.

Another effective scheme is black novelty crepe silk with white slipper cover.

Copy it exactly at small cost. It's so simple to sew.

Style No. 2533 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

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.