

Noise Narrows Width of Field of Vision

To the many harmful effects of noise on the human body and mind now attracting so much attention from medical men and health experts, a new one has been added by recent investigations of Professor P. P. Lazarus and Dr. L. Kuper, reported to the Russian Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. It is a decrease in the field of vision of the eye when loud noises are entering the ear. Normal people do most of their seeing with a tiny spot at the center of the retina or fovea, which is the part of the retina or fovea at the back of the eyeball, at which spot the precision of vision is greatest. Most people can see something, however, even out of the corners of their eyes, for the retina covers the whole back of the eyeball. By special apparatus oculists are able to mark off on a chart of the retina the exact limits to which sight does extend outward from the center of the retina; that is the field of vision which any individual eye possesses. Tested in this way some eyes turn out to have wide fields of view, others have narrow fields. The field of view may be narrowed, also, by eye diseases, poisons of other bodily disorders. Professor Lazarus and Dr. Kuper now report that it also is narrowed when the person concerned is hearing a loud noise. It was discovered some time ago during noise tests in the New York subway that dim lighting apparently makes noises seem louder than the same noises would do in brighter light. Now the Russian investigators report the reverse relation, that noise decreases the width of vision of the eye if not its sensitivity.

Canadian Poultry At Argentine Show

Also Agricultural and Orchard Produce to be Featured

Ottawa.—Poultry, eggs, apples and potatoes will be featured in the exhibit which has been sent to the British Empire Trade Fair, Buenos Aires, Argentina, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, whose exhibit will represent not fancy exhibition stock, but the best of the practical commercial supplies which Canadian farms have to offer.

Canada has sent several shipments of registered and high-quality breeding chickens to the Argentine within the last few years. In a recent shipment, which went forward from Saint John, were forty individual birds, of which twenty-two are registered and eighteen are from record performance flocks. The registered birds have been selected from the best breeding stock in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while the R.O.P. stock comes from Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The breeds represented include the Banded Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn.

Arrangements have been made to display consignments of Canadian graded eggs, the grade "extra" being featured for the export trade. The Argentine imports considerable quantities of eggs.

The Fruit Branch of the Department have forwarded displays of apples and potatoes. In the apples exhibit the new commercial pack, along with boxed fruit, is being featured.

From Ontario representative exhibits of certified seed potatoes have been secured. The varieties featured will include the Dooley, Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler.

Asserts Brown Race Will Rule the World

Speaker Throws Philippine Audience into Commotion With Fiery Speech

Manila.—The Philippine Herald, a nationalistic newspaper, recently quoted Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House, as saying in a speech that the Philippines were "writheing in hell," and as predicting some day the white man would fall and the brown race would rule the world.

The newspaper said Senor Roxas, then his audience at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, into commotion when he bitterly declared:

"The Philippines are now writhing in the throes of hell, a hell of slavery and foreign domination. Our country, the greatest mother of us all, because she made us what we are and gave us what we have, is weeping, pleading, crying to us, her children, to come to her aid and save her from eternal damnation."

Predicting world supremacy of the brown race, Senor Roxas said:

"All things have their rise and fall and suffer as much as other farmers have during the past year, although there has been a smaller demand and a slightly lower price for their produce. The apple production for 1930 was 3,165,926 barrels, of which 134,400 were produced in Quebec, this being 52,000 barrels less than in the previous year. The total for the Dominion was about 750,000 barrels less than in 1929, the biggest drop being in Nova Scotia where the 1930 crop was 934,600 barrels as against 1,737,876 in the previous year. In Ontario the figures were 502,500 as against 578,502, New Brunswick 33,660 against 35,000 barrels. The only province to increase its crop last year was British Columbia, where the production was 1,560,776 barrels as against 1,101,357 in 1929. Commissioner McIntosh told the members of the Quebec Pomological Society recently that this decrease in yield had been very opportune as the smaller supply had had a tendency to steady the market."

A talk on the importance of advertising Canadian apples, particularly in the newspapers, was given by E. B. Luke, who pointed out that if the value of their products were not kept constantly before the public, they could not compete with the tropical and other fruits that were fighting for a place in the market. The value of co-operation in advertising was also emphasized, at the same time pointing out that to get the best results they should limit their advertising to two or three varieties and educate the public to look on those varieties as being synonymous with the word apple.

Insect Control

Other papers given was a treatise

Men of Letters Meet



Two prominent men of literary world met for first time when George "AE" Russell (centre), Irish poet, and Gilbert K. Chesterton (right), famous English journalist, paid visit to home of Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale (left).

Canadian Apple Output Declines

Problems Are Discussed at Quebec Pomological Society Meeting

Montreal.—Fruit farmers of the Dominion have at least one advantage over other Canadians, for according to G. E. McIntosh, fruit commissioner, they have not felt the depression and suffering so much as other farmers have during the past year, although there has been a smaller demand and a slightly lower price for their produce. The apple production for 1930 was 3,165,926 barrels, of which 134,400 were produced in Quebec, this being 52,000 barrels less than in the previous year. The total for the Dominion was about 750,000 barrels less than in 1929, the biggest drop being in Nova Scotia where the 1930 crop was 934,600 barrels as against 1,737,876 in the previous year. In Ontario the figures were 502,500 as against 578,502, New Brunswick 33,660 against 35,000 barrels. The only province to increase its crop last year was British Columbia, where the production was 1,560,776 barrels as against 1,101,357 in 1929. Commissioner McIntosh told the members of the Quebec Pomological Society recently that this decrease in yield had been very opportune as the smaller supply had had a tendency to steady the market."

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Value of Jewels Detected By Rays

Schenectady, N.Y.—Synthetic sapphires can now be detected from the natural stones by electric rays.

Exposed to the rays of a cathode tube, recently developed at the General Electric Company laboratories here, all stones glow or radiate colors. When the tube is withdrawn, the natural stones cannot be seen while the synthetic jewels continue to glow.

In addition to sorting the natural from the synthetic stones, the rays also help to determine from what locality the stones were obtained. The different hues of the colors tell the story. One type of sapphire will not glow under the tube rays. Thus is this stone immediately identified.

Dr. W. D. Coolidge, associate director of the research laboratories of the General Electric plant, is responsible for the development. Because literally millions of jewels are used annually for bearings in meters and other delicate instruments, the new device is found by manufacturers to be a time saver as well as an accurate gauge of values.

Tests have also been made with diamonds and it has been found that synthetic stones turn decidedly brown when placed in the rays whereas there is no change in real diamonds. Further experimental and research work is still being done along this line.

The cathode-ray tube somewhat resembles the X-ray tube in external appearance. The electrons expelled from the end of the tube appear as a ball of purplish haze and are shot forth at the rate of 150,000 miles per second, which is said to be the fastest speed ever accelerated by man. This is about 300,000 times faster than the speed of a bullet from an army rifle.

Sleep is fleeting death; each sunrise finds us all new-born.—From the Chinese.

Punctual Briton Refuses To Retire at Eighty-Nine

London.—Although Richard Matthews of Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, who has just celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday, could retire on a pension, he prefers to remain at his work.

He has had sixty years of unbroken service with a local firm and during that time has never been late for work. He is so punctual that his fellow-workers set their watches by him.

"Fred is so poetical. When I accepted him he said he felt like an immigrant entering a new world."

"Well, there's sense as well as poetry in that. Wasn't he just landed?"

Finish 7,000 Mile Cruise



Abto and Egon Walter, 18 and 23 years of age, of Esthonia, after their arrival in Miami, Fla., on completion of their 123-day, 7,000-mile voyage from Tallinn, Baltic port and capital of their homeland, in their 26-foot sailing boat.

FARM PROBLEMS

Conducted by Prof. Henry G. Bell, Dept. of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

The following are some questions placed from the level above the hill and answers for our columns:—

G.B.J.—Could you give me the average weights at three month periods of a growing calf of the best breeds until it was thirty months old? Say one born the first of May and also one born the first of October. I have the figures for yearly periods but they don't give the information I want.

Ans.—Calves vary a great deal in their rate of growth, particularly as there are so many different ways of handling calves of the best breeds. A great deal depends on how the calf is used during the summer, as most calves that are kept in the stable and fed well during the winter will lose considerable weight during the first few summer months. The first three months' average daily gain would be around 1.4 pounds; the second three months' average gain would be around 1.45 pounds; the third three months' average daily gain 1.5 pounds; the fourth three months' average daily gain 1.55 pounds; the fifth three months' average daily gain 1.6 pounds; the sixth three months' average daily gain 1.75 pounds; the seventh three months' average daily gain 1.75 pounds; the eighth three months' average daily gain 1.6 pounds; and the tenth three months' average daily gain 1.5 pounds.

(Answered by J. C. Steckler, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.)

J.W.D.—(1) Would you advise applying fertilizer on a potato crop before planting? In using 1000 lbs. per acre it is not advisable to apply say 600 lbs. broadcast three or four days before planting and the remaining 400 lbs. with the planter?

Ans.—The Department of Chemistry is carrying on experiments regarding the amount and placing of fertilizers when applied to potato crops. The fertilizers so far seems to be that fertilizers placed on the level to underneath the hill of potatoes gives best results. However, the experiment has not been conducted long enough to give definite answer under various conditions. If one could tell the type of weather that was likely to prevail the answer would be simpler. For instance, in a wet summer fertilizers used.

(2) What advantage has an organic fertilizer over a chemical fertilizer? Ans.—Fertilizers carrying nitrogen or any other ingredient in organic form are generally claimed to be superior in their physical effect upon the soil. That is to say they are supposed to act like humus from plant sources, adding to the water-holding capacity of the soil and improving its condition for bacterial growth. If the amount of organic matter in the fertilizer is considerable, this contention will have its weight. Much of the nitrogen supplied in organic carriers has to wait for bacterial action before it is liberated, hence the action of the organic carriers is prolonged beyond that of the purely mineral carriers. The nitrogen in each case is the same element that is supplied by both mineral and organic carriers, hence the rapidity with which it is available will determine the suitability of the carrier of nitrogen in the fertilizers for the crops on which they are to be used.

Sunday School Lesson

February 8. Lesson VI—Jesus the World's Teacher—Luke 6: 27-42. Golden Text—As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise—Luke 6: 31.

ANALYSIS

I. THE ROYAL LAW, Luke 6: 27-31.

II. GOD'S EXAMPLE, Luke 6: 35, 36.

III. CHRISTIAN STANDARDS, Luke 6: 27-42.

I. THE ROYAL LAW, Luke 6: 27-31.

INTRODUCTION.—And often contrasts Judaism and Christianity in this way: Judaism, he says, is a religion of freedom. He regarded Jesus Christ as the great Liberator, in contrast with Moses, the law-giver. Here, and in other passages, we have what is called "the royal law" of Christ. There is a real contradiction. The scribes and Pharisees sought to lay down a rule for every occasion of human life; their code was elaborate, fussy; impossible for many people to obey. Jesus, on the other hand, laid down great principles, sometimes in the form of general rules (such as "love your enemies"), sometimes in the form of particular illustrations (such as "if your enemy smite you on the one cheek, turn to him the other also").

Whereas, then, the scribes and Pharisees sought to give men a map, indicating every detail of the way, Jesus gave men a compass, and bade them guide their steps by this compass and the stars.

We are not to apply these commands of Jesus, therefore, clumsily, and by rule of thumb; it is the spirit, not the letter, which is binding. For instance under modern social conditions is may not be Christian to give to every beggar who comes to our door, without asking any questions. On the other hand, we must be careful not to water down the commands of Jesus until they become easy and insipid. It is studying his teaching, our task is threefold; first, we must try to understand what his words meant to his hearers, then what principle underlies them, and third, what is their application to our own conditions and duties.

II. GOD'S EXAMPLE, Luke 6: 35, 36.

The fundamental principle underlying the teaching seems to be expressed in verse 35. It comes to this: we are to treat others as God has treated us. Jesus' thoughts of God and of duty are intimately associated. God is the Father who sends his sun and rain to bless the just and the unjust; he is as good to the thankless as to the thankful; he treats his children, then, not according to their needs. We, therefore, are to treat our neighbors, not according to their needs, but their needs, as God has treated us. This is the great principle of Christian justice.

What our enemies need of us, what beggars need, what sinners need is our love, and we must be willing to do for them whatever love demands. Love implies that whatever may be the needs, or troubles, or sins of our neighbors, we treat them as brothers, and seek their highest good.

III. CHRISTIAN STANDARDS, Luke 6: 27-42.

V. 27. "Your enemies" to a Jew, would naturally mean "the Romans," though private enemies might be included. One reason why Jesus was rejected and repudiated by his people was that he would have nothing to do with their hatred of the Romans, and their longing to be at their enemies' throats. Loving our enemies must include loving our national enemies. Is loving our enemies consistent with a soldier's duties?

V. 28. Christians are to pray for their persecutors, for those who do us wrong and tell false tales about

them. They must treat people in the same spirit in which they pray for them.

V. 29. Amongst the Jews a contemptuous nod of the cheek was regarded as a deadly insult.

V. 30. Giving alms to beggars was, in Palestine, almost the only available means of "social service."

V. 32. The word translated "thank" implies that there should always be something "extra" about the friendliness of Christians.

V. 34. "To receive again as much" means to get their capital back. Jews might not charge one another interest on loans.

V. 35. We must show kindness for love's sake, not to get a reward; but goodness is rewarded all the same.

Vs. 37, 38. Either Jesus will treat you as you treat others.

Vs. 39, 40. You must learn before you can teach; even when you are teachers, you, like your Master, must not judge and condemn.

Vs. 41, 42. Jesus must have smiled when he said, "You must cast the great timber out of your eye before you can see to take the splinter out of your brother's."

Vs. 43, 44. The Christian life is not obeying rules, but having love in your heart, and letting love naturally express itself.

Old Deeds Tell of Well Where Richard III Once Got a Drink

London.—An interesting discovery in the title deeds of two old cottages at Sleepy Magna, Leicestershire, near the battlefield of Bosworth, was a Latin inscription which has been translated as follows:

"With water drawn from this well Richard the Third, King of England, assuaged his thirst when fighting in the most desperate and hostile manner with Henry Duke of Richmond, and about to lose before night his life, together with his sceptre. Aug. 22, A.D. 1485."

There is a large well in the garden of the cottages.



"Your husband has a splendid memory I am told."

"Yes. Why every time he gets a cold he can sit down and figure out just how and where he got it."

France to Hold Annual Salon For Artists Under 15 Years

Paris.—French artists under the age of 15 years are to have their own annual salon.

The Ministry of Fine Arts is responsible for this innovation and more than 2,000 masters have sent drawings from all parts of France representing "The House of My Dreams."

A selection of water colors executed by pupils of the Paris public schools is to be a feature of the first salon.

Larger Gasoline Tanks

New cars are showing something of a trend toward larger gasoline tanks, especially down in that sector where fuel reservoirs have been smallest.

Two habits that probably will not be changed radically by the larger tanks are those of running out on gas and saying "five gallons, please."

Selling British Goods

Victoria Times: British industry intends to send 5,000 of its most expert salesmen to the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires with an objective of \$250,000,000 worth of orders for Britain's workers. . . . Irrespective of what may be accomplished at the adjourned Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa this summer, if British exporters are really anxious for Canadian business, their best plan would be to send an army of expert salesmen to Canada. For it would be fairly safe to say that for every representative of a British commercial house who comes to this country soliciting business, there are at least fifty from the United States. They find it pays to establish the personal contact.

Italy's Birth Rate Falls

According to the reports of the Istituto Centrale di Statistica, the number of births in Italy in 1929 was 1,035,866, or 27,700 less than the preceding year, says the Italian correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The birth rate, which in 1928 was 26.98 per thousand of population, dropped in 1929 to 25.09. The number of deaths in 1929 was 638,818, and in 1928 650,009, an increase of 21,791. Hence, the mortality rose from 15.59 to 15.98.

The excess of births over deaths was 537,257 in 1929, which signified a decrease of 54,491, as compared with 1928.

Brantford Has Lowest Tuberculosis Death Rate

Brantford.—Hamilton was recently credited with having the lowest tuberculosis death rate in the world, 33 p.c. per 100,000 population. However, the recent annual report of the Brantford Board of Health challenges this record. The tuberculosis death rate for this city is at the low figure of 24.5 per 100,000 population, an average for 1928, 1929 and 1930. The City Council recognized this remarkable record by sending letters of congratulation to the Sanatorium and the various organizations in the cause of anti-tuberculosis work here.

100,000 a Year Draw Bath Mishap Insurance

London.—An eminent insurance authority said more than 100,000 people drawing compensation of \$1,500,000 receive fatal or serious injuries in bathrooms every year.

He listed these as the most common of accidents:

Drowning after being overcome as the result of a heavy meal; electrocution while reading in the bath and holding an electric lamp in a wet hand, and gas poisoning due to faulty manipulation of water heaters.

The hundreds of broken limbs, he added, represent another real hazard.

Frozen Meat Proves Tastier If Cooked Without Thawing

Frozen beef should not be thawed before cooking but should be sawed or chopped apart while still frozen stiff, put on the grill or into the oven and cooked in that condition, allowing the thawing and the cooking to go on side by side. Meat so cooked, it is reported by experts of the City of London Health Department, will be tenderer and will have a better flavor than the same meat if allowed to thaw out, before cooking.

Much beef and other meat now is frozen hard in Australia, South America, and elsewhere and is shipped thus to the markets of Europe or of the United States. Health authorities approve this frozen meat, especially in restaurants and other large kitchens where tools are at hand to cut up the hard, frozen meat as easily as ordinary meat, may help to remove the present popular prejudice against frozen meat.

Spring Fashion Will Show Hoop-Skirt

Victoria Era Dress Also Will Be Seen This Spring

New York.—The hoop skirt—with modifications—is due for a comeback. This was disclosed recently by Amos Parrish, fashion expert, in discussing Spring styles at his semi-annual fashion "clinic."

And not only the hoop-skirt idea, originated and worn by the Empress Eugenie, but several fashion ideas inspired by Queen Victoria, are due to grace the 1931 miss. Among these will be modern versions of the Victorian fitted jacket to be worn as evening jackets with evening costumes.

Other inspirations for Spring have been derived from the ancient Greek goddesses, whose costumes, Mr. Parrish explained, consisted of a piece of cloth draped around them in a very artistic, yet very simple way.

"Long, straight flowing lines," he said, "peplums or short tunics, on sleeves, draped necklines, cowls and scarfs, draped girdles and sash ties are some of the important fashion details that are Greek in their inspiration."

The question of dress length, he said, is no longer a question.

"For general street and daytime wear," he said, "skirts worn by a majority of women this Spring will be middle-length; length for the more formal afternoon wear the lower-calf length will be most popular, and for evening wear, ankle length."

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