

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Helping a Brother

There is something more than merely good news in the announcement that Britain and Canada have come to the assistance of Newfoundland in its financial troubles. It is an instance of members of the family helping a brother out of temporary difficulties. It might be said, in the vernacular, that Britain and this Dominion have "chipped in" that the ancient colony may be able to meet its interest obligations on Jan. 1.

This is the more notable at a time when other members of the family are themselves not a little too well off, in the financial sense. Both Britain and Canada have enormous bills to meet, but they have arranged a plan to help the little Dominion. Canada may be younger than Newfoundland, but has grown to be the big brother, and recognizes his brother's obligations.

Altogether, it is a very human action, this lending of a hand; and it is fully appreciated by the people of Newfoundland. News from St. John's indicates that the loan of \$1,250,000 has been received with touching evidence of thankfulness. Following the Premier's announcement that help was assured, members of the Government joined involuntarily in singing "Land of Hope and Glory," "The Maple Leaf" and "God Save the King." And with it all there has been no hint as to the advisability of confederation with Canada. Thus the altogether satisfactory business is marked by two admirable features: generosity and good taste. But there is no telling to what it may lead.—Toronto Globe.

The Tragedy of Youth

One of the most serious features of the present economic depression is the lack of employment for young men just out of collegiate institutes and universities. Thousands of youths, having completed their education, are finding the doors to employment barred.—London Free Press.

Censorship

Members of the British board of movie censors have recently rejected nearly three hundred films because they included blasphemous, ridicules of religious beliefs, death treated with flippancy and the portrayal of vicious lives. Some more pruning of the same kind would be an excellent thing everywhere.—Brantford Expositor.

Canada's New Cattle Market

The end of the embargo means, however, that Canadian cattle have a much wider market in Britain, that many irritating restrictions have been removed, that their movement once landed is not restricted, that inland markets are opened, that expensive veterinary charges are largely eliminated, and that certain grades of cattle formerly prohibited, will now be admitted. Only when the exchange situation rights itself will the full force of this measure be appreciated by Canadian livestock men.—Ottawa Journal.

Pace That Kills

People of to-day think that the pace of life is fast—much too fast to be conducive to old age; but they are not the only ones who have had that feeling; and still the pace grows faster, and people continue to live to a good old age. This thought is emphasized by an American writer who recalls that as far back as 1832 there were people who saw in the "mad hurry" of that age an omen of ill for the future.—Chatham News.

Clean Hands

It is affirmed that paper money is a carrier of disease germs, the only source of infection, a lot of people would be almost immune these days.—Edmonton Journal.

Trade With West Africa

(Palm oil in bulk is being shipped from Nigeria direct to Halifax). This new movement through all-Canadian channels is a direct result of the Imperial Economic Conference agreements, under which palm oil is given a preference, and to secure the preference it must come in through Canadian ports. The use of this produce in Canada, of course, is not new, and what this Dominion has consumed has been coming in largely through United States ports. Now, Canadian ports will get the business, and also the bulk of the export of soap as well.—Halifax Herald.

Barley Smothers Mustard

Experimental work carried out at the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa shows conclusively that barley can be used most effectively in smothering out mustard. It has been found that barley sown at the rate of 2 bushels per acre is most effective for this purpose. Incidentally, it is also shown that heavier seeding produces a heavier yield of grain per acre.—Department of Agriculture.

THE EMPIRE

Five-Day Week

A shorter working day and a shorter working week, without diminution of wages, are increasingly looked upon as one of the most effective ways of reducing unemployment. This is opposed by employers in various countries on the ground that it would place them at a disadvantage in competing for foreign trade. But if there is international agreement for concerted action this objection fails. Such an agreement may be legitimately looked for from the World Economic Conference.—London Daily Herald.

Canada's Turn

An important Canadian firm is to establish a branch in Blackburn for the manufacture of electric cookers, refrigerators, etc. After a preliminary survey of various Lancashire towns, representatives of the firm who were searching for suitable premises de-

clined on the India Mill, Blackburn, brought to their notice by the Lancashire Industrial Development Council. This building contains an area of over 49,000 square feet, and it is expected that employment will be found for several hundreds of work people. The firm celebrated their jubilee this year. They were the pioneers in Canada of their particular type of manufacture and will be the first Canadian firm to establish a works in Lancashire.—Industrial Britain.

Discrimination Against Shipping
British shipping is excluded by many foreign countries from their coastal trade. Thus British ships may not carry cargo or passengers from New York to Charleston or San Francisco. American shipping is not restricted by us in this manner. It can ply from port to port in the British Isles and engage in inter-empire trade. The day has come to end this one-sided and unfair position. If a nation discriminates against our shipping, similar discrimination should be applied to that nation's vessels in our ports.—London Daily Mail.

India Accepts Ottawa
India should now enjoy a large expansion of trade in the Colonies and Dependencies, while she yields nothing that should act as a bar to her industrial progress. That for the first time she is to give preference to certain British industries is of immense importance, especially in view of the new Constitution to which India is now looking forward. We hope that by the time it is actually established the mutual gains arising out of the Ottawa agreement will be such that it will be accepted by all parties as the basic economic principle of Anglo-Indian trade relations.—London Daily Telegraph.

AMERICAN Understatement
As for the long-necked subject of under-statement, three new items have recently been added to the collection. There was, for instance, that bit of the plaintiff's testimony in Lillienfeld v. Lillienfeld, a suit for separate maintenance brought by a Brooklyn bride. It seems that, on one occasion, the husband had beaten her, blacked her eyes, scratched her, torn her night-dress and otherwise maltreated her. Her counsel asked what her comment at the time had been. "Well," said Mrs. Lillienfeld, "I was quite surprised. Not to be outdone, Justice Schmuck awarded her the relief she sought on the ground that Mr. Lillienfeld had, as a husband, been neither loving nor lovable.—The New Yorker.

Britain's Record
There are no blots on the British war debt record. But there will be a very large-sized blot on the record of American Government: If it does not alter the British debt agreement before the next semi-annual payment is due.—Providence Journal.

Average Family in U.S. Worth \$12,000
Cincinnati. — Believe it or not, the average family in the United States is worth \$12,000. That, at least, is the estimate of M. R. Neifeld, New York statistician, presented before the American Statistical Association here.

Neifeld said the average of 30,000,000 families will find current assets more than double current liabilities, despite the last three years, and he displayed a balance sheet to prove it. Total assets of the American family at the end of 1929, he figured, were \$121,679,000,000, while total liabilities were only \$46,360,000,000. "In other words," he said, "for every dollar the American family owed, they had nine in their possession."

Australian Munitions Plant Puts 2,000 Back at Work
Steyr, Austria. — A wave of new hope has spread through this town will news that the famous Steyr Werke, where much of Austria's wartime munitions were produced, is putting 2,000 men back to work this month. Two big orders, one said to be from Brazil, are mentioned as the reason for resumption of operations.

Of particular interest in connection with this development was the almost simultaneous announcement from Pilsen that the Skoda company is reopening steel mills which have been idle for months, taking back several thousand men, in the middle of January.

Resumption of work at the Steyr Werke was announced after an agreement had been reached with the metal workers' union establishing a 40-hour week with a 5 per cent. wage cut. The second of the orders placed with the works came from Portugal, which is changing the style of its infantry weapons.

Sunday School Lesson

January 15. Lesson III—Jesus at Work—Mark 1: 21-25. Golden Text My Father worketh hitherto, and I work—John 5: 17.

ANALYSIS
I. THE MASTER OF MIND, Mark 1: 21-25.
II. THE MASTER OF BODY, Mark 1: 29-31.
III. THE SECRET OF POWER, Mark 1: 35.

INTRODUCTION—Today's passage does two things: (a) It gives a picture of a typical day in Jesus' life at this time. A Sabbath day is chosen. The rapid succession of incidents emphasizes the ceaseless activity and the strain under which the Master was laboring all the time. (b) It stresses that consciousness of power and the authority which characterized Jesus ever since his baptism at Jordan and his conflict in the wilderness. In every case he is the masterful personality who is more than equal for every situation.

I. THE MASTER OF MIND, Mark 1: 21-25.

On the Sabbath Jesus, as His custom was, went to church. The service, as usual, was in charge of the local rabbi. It was Jesus in the congregation, and evidently knowing him as one likely to have something worthwhile to say, he asked Him to speak. Rather short notice! The effect of Jesus' address was electric. The people had never heard anything like it. It was different from the preaching of the scribes, the professional interpreters of the Law of Moses. When a scribe made a statement he supported it by referring to some great teacher of the past. Jesus deliberately cast aside all this reference to tradition. He says, "I have heard that path been said by them of old time, but I say unto you." Jesus' authority was "I." No wonder the people were astonished!

One man there that day was particularly affected, v. 24. He was demon-possessed. A modern diagnosis would probably be hysteria, epilepsy, or some form of mental derangement. Evidently this man was usually normal, or he would not have been allowed in to the service. The excitement, however, aroused in him by Jesus' words, brought out the demon, and he was cured. It was a great thing for the man, but Jesus addressed himself to the supposed evil spirit—the natural procedure, whether one agreed with the man's obsession or not. With the final convulsion the man was healed again. It was Jesus' Master Mind, itself the free channel for the outflow of the divine Spirit bringing peace and order out of trouble and chaos.

Verse 27 expresses the astonishment of the people because Jesus did what they had heard of, but which they had never seen. He was the man whose name was Jesus, but who was called the Son of Man. He had within Him, of the power to heal and to roothe.

II. THE MASTER OF BODY, Mark 1: 29-31.

After the synagogue service, Jesus, with some of His disciples, went to the home of Simon and Andrew. He was not yet recognized as a healer of bodily disease, but since the senior woman was the real head of the household, her illness was mentioned by way of explaining her absence. Mark vividly records Jesus' response. "He came, took her by the hand, raised her up." At once the fever left her, and she busied herself with those duties which her illness had made for the time impossible. Convalescence from fever is usually very slow. But so great was the strength that Jesus was able to arouse that this woman went immediately to her work. Once more the God-filled spirit of Jesus proved to be the master.

The Jews about the healed demoniac and Simon's mother-in-law spread like wildfire throughout the city. To this new healer the sick were hurried in crowds—at sunset, when the Sabbath was past. It was considered a sin to carry a dead body through the streets on the Sabbath, but permissible to carry a living person on a litter. Nevertheless, it is probable that the people assumed that Jesus would be reluctant to heal on the Sabbath, or they themselves would consider it wrong. Therefore after sunset (v. 32) they brought their sick folk. With their hands made "demon-possessed." Mark's theory is that the demons, being supernatural, knew who and what Jesus really was.

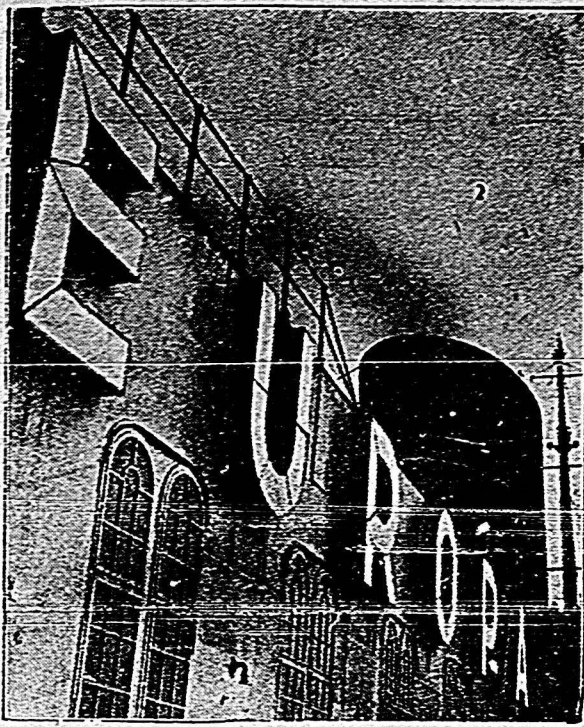
Jesus always insisted on silence regarding the cures, v. 34. We can well believe that He shrank from the publicity which His healing ministry brought Him. He must have been always torn between the claims of His pity on the one hand, and His desire to avoid the reputation of a wizard on the other.

III. THE SECRET OF POWER, Mark 1: 35.

It does not help us any, either in our understanding of Jesus, or in our own efforts to live like Him, to be told that He was able to do all that He did simply because of His divinity. If he could tap resources which are closed to us, then His oft-repeated appeal to follow Him becomes meaningless and mocking words. Conventional Christianity is always tempted to place Jesus where it is easy to adore Him, but impossible to emulate Him.

Verse 35 indicates the secret of Jesus' power. It was prayer, a secret discoverable by us, too. When Jesus was alone, He was always praying.

Advertising At Sea



No longer do the ships of the sea slip silently through the night. For instance this gigantic electric sign aboard the Europa flashes out when she meets another vessel in mid-ocean.

Worn out by the exhausting events of the day; He was conscious of the need of spiritual rest. Hence, when His tired disciples were asleep, He stole away to some solitary place to be alone with His Father. For example, Luke 6: 12. Intimate and frequent communion with His Father Jesus regarded as the secret of spiritual effectiveness. "Why could not we cast Him out?" asked the perplexed and unsuccessful disciples, Matt. 17: 19. They had "followed the directions," but nothing had happened. This was Jesus' explanation: "This kind goeth out but by prayer and fasting."

our spiritual resources, our results will be "amazing," too.

Famous Petrified Forest Carted Away as Lumber

Ada Okla. — Ada's celebrated petrified forest, long a subject of study by scientists, is no more. The petrified wood has been sold by its Indian owner for use in the construction of a commercial garage.

The "forest," with remains of giant trees of long ago scattered where they fell, was described by geologists as the largest of its kind in the Southwest.

Ada civic leaders had hoped to include the forest in a two-acre park, but the petrified wood was sold and carted away before they could obtain the land.

Farm Queries

Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Dept. of Chemistry, O.A.C. Address All Letters to Farm Editor, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. All Answers Will Appear in this Column. If Personal Reply is Desired, Enclose Stamped and Addressed Envelope.

P. R.—I am interested in growing a crop of fine tobacco on land that is regarded to be good tobacco land. It has been used for general mixed farming with alfalfa and sweet clover in the rotation. How long will it take to get the nitrogen out of the soil that has been accumulated by these crops so as not to give too heavy a growth to the tobacco plants? What analysis of fertilizers would you recommend and at what rate per acre? Would it be of much benefit to have my soil analysed?

Answer.—It would be impossible to give a definite answer regarding the period required for nitrogen exhaustion in the soil that you mention. This might be judged by the growth of the legumes and other crops that followed in rotation if you get any record of this.

It would be of distinct advantage for you to send samples of this surface 8 in. soil and the next 12 in. to our laboratory. We will find the amount of nitrogen in the soil, the organic matter, the easily soluble phosphorus and the soil reaction. This will enable us to render you much more definite advice. Take about one pound sample of the soil at a depth of about 3 to 6 inches, and another sample at a depth of about 8 to 10 inches. If your field is fairly uniform get a number of top soil samples and mix them, sending us a quart of the mixture. Do likewise with the subsoil.

The standing committee of tobacco fertilizers last spring recommended 600 to 700 lbs. per acre of 4-12-8, or 900 to 1000 lbs. per acre of 3-8-6. This fertilizer is best applied with a drill on either side of the row.

G. W.—Just how does sulphate of potash act on the tobacco plant and what is the relationship between sulphate and muriate? How much sulphate of potash would there be in a 3-10-5 fertilizer for fine tobacco?

Answer.—Actual experiments and measurements show that sulphate of potash as a source of potash in a fine tobacco fertilizer produces a leaf which will burn with a clear whitish ash. When muriate of potash is used the ash is a darker colour and the burn of the tobacco is not nearly so good. In other words the tobacco will continue to go out when ignited. Muriate of

potash will produce a fairly heavy growth. The reports of the tobacco committee are that if there is more than 2% chlorine in a fertilizer deriving much of its potash from muriate there will be injury to the quality of crop. This would mean that there could be about 40 lbs. of muriate of potash in a ton of 3-10-5.

Look Over the Cows
The lice and mange mites attacking farm animals are most troublesome during the winter period. These pests should have been removed during the autumn, when the application of a carbolic wash was in order. Where neglect has permitted lice to multiply, in the season of cold weather, the use of a dry dusting powder is preferable to dipping or washing. Various commercial dusting powders are offered for the destruction of lice or such can be made up by using as an active agent one of the common parasite killers, as derris powder, pyrethrum powder or powdered sabadilla seed. Mange mite can be held in check by the use of crude oil, until dipping or washing with lime-sulphur solution is practical in the spring. The vigorous use of a common curry comb and a stiff brush on the hair and hide of an animal will do a great deal to rid the animal pestered with lice of much torment.

Save the Lambs
This disease is caused by a germ entering the circulation of the lamb at the time of birth or soon after, by way of the raw navel cord. The lamb born in an unclean pen lies down, bringing the raw stump of the cord into contact with the germ-laden floor. The navel cord enlarges and it squeezes exudes a purulent fluid, it does not dry as quickly as normal, but remains large, soft and raw. The lamb lies around, does not suck, becomes dull, gets stiff and the joints swell. Prevent this joint ill disease by giving the ewe a clean, well disinfected, freshly bedded pen in which to lamb. Wash her teats and udder and remove any wool tags likely to be in the way. When the lamb is born saturate the stump of the navel cord with a ten per cent. carbolic solution or other equally strong disinfectant. Repeat this daily until the cord dries up. Pregnant ewes should be getting iodine in salt.

Royal Bank of Canada In Strong Liquid Position

Annual Statement Shows Total at \$765,512,520 — Liquid Assets at \$355,929,915 and Equal to 52.86 Per Cent. of Total Liabilities to the Public—Included in Them Are Cash Holdings of \$164,630,724, Equal to Over 24 Per Cent. of Public Liabilities — Savings Deposits Hold Up in Satisfactory Manner.

Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada will have reason to be gratified at the strong statement that is being forwarded to them for the fiscal year to November 30th.

In line with the reports issued by the larger banks Total Assets, due to the less active business conditions, are down moderately from the previous year. On the other hand there has been a substantial increase in the holdings of Government and Municipal Bonds, with the result that Liquid Assets have increased to 52.86 per cent. of public liabilities.

A further feature of the Liquid Assets is represented by the holdings of Cash, which now aggregate as much as \$164,630,724, and are equal to over 24 per cent. of public liabilities.

Profits for the year, as was to be expected, show a slight recession due to the general trade conditions and the lower interest rates that have prevailed in reserve centres, but after making full allowance for all bad and doubtful debts, and providing for cost management, they were amply sufficient to permit of the payment of dividends and the usual appropriations, as also to allow of a further contribution to Profit and Loss Account.

STRONG LIQUID POSITION.

The statement which appears elsewhere in this issue shows Total Assets of \$765,512,520. Of this amount, liquid assets amount to the large sum of \$355,929,915, equal to 52.86% of all liabilities to the public. Cash holdings, aggregating \$164,630,724 and forming one of the striking features of the report, represent over 24% of liabilities to the public.

Dominion and Provincial Government securities are \$89,443,814, compared with \$85,473,058 at the end of the previous year, and Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities \$26,750,441, up from \$24,641,816.

The various loan accounts reflect current business conditions, and are down substantially from the previous year. Commercial loans now stand at \$360,562,286, against \$419,345,043, while call loans in Canada have been reduced to \$28,951,263 from \$39,137,263 and call loans elsewhere to \$36,490,142 from \$37,156,111.

Reduce import and export trade account for the reduction in Letters of Credit to \$30,092,951 from \$28,966,500.

DEPOSITS AT SATISFACTORY LEVEL

Deposits have been well maintained. Total deposits at \$619,094,143 show a reduction for the year of less than 1.1%. From \$664,795,716. Savings deposits made a very gratifying showing, and at \$468,39,153 are down less than \$8,000,000. In view of the large Government loans floated during the year, the total would indicate a tendency among depositors to keep ample cash balances and to add steadily to their savings. Non-interest deposits, which in the main are the working balances of business and farming customers, reflect the curtailment of trade activity and lower prices, being down to \$128,983,165 from \$170,215,903.

Shareholders will be interested in seeing that the reduction in loan accounts has more than offset the reduction in commercial deposits. At the same time, the strong liquid position means that just as soon as trade returns the bank is in a position to take care of the increased requirements of its customers.

Earnings have held up well, especially in view of the lessened business activity and the lower interest rates at reserve centres. Profits for the year were \$1,851,843, compared with \$5,443,327. They fully covered dividend requirements of \$3,850,000; contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, \$200,000; appropriation for bank premises, \$200,000; and reserve for Dominion Government taxes, \$600,000.

For a number of years the bank has carried an unusually large amount of undivided profits. This year the directors have authorized a transfer of \$3,000,000 of this amount to investment depreciation reserve. This will be regarded as a conservative move, strengthening as it does the reserve of the bank to this extent and leaving \$1,166,954 to be carried forward to credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal, on Thursday, January 12.

B.C. to Increase Lumber Exports

Shipment to U. K. May Reach 150,000,000 Feet

In 1933 Vancouver. — British Columbia will increase her lumber exports to the United Kingdom during the coming year to 150,000,000 feet. It is forecast in well-informed circles. This compares with 87,000,000 feet shipped during the past 12 months, a gain of more than 70 per cent., or treble that shipped in 1931, when 50,000,000 feet created a record.

Sentiment in the United Kingdom in favor of Empire trade, including the general friendly attitude of lumber importers and Governmental bodies, is expected to produce this result.

Three men are employed for each 1,000 feet exported, one in the woods, one in the mill, one in transportation services, so that the coming year's expected export to the United Kingdom will provide employment for 150,000 work days, or steady employment for one year for 1,500 men.

British Columbia is fast ousting Washington and Oregon from the United Kingdom market. In the first three months of this year, with the Import Duties Act in effect for one month, the province shipped 51.9 per cent. of the Pacific coast export to the United Kingdom; Washington shipped 37.5 per cent., with Oregon 10.6 per cent. In the first nine months of the year, with the Import Duties Act in effect for seven of them, British Columbia steadily increased her percentage to 70.5 per cent., with Washington getting 23.5 per cent. and Oregon 6 per cent. The import duties preferences are now embodied in the British Columbia agreement. The province has also practically ousted the two states to the south from the Australian market as a result of the trade treaty with that Dominion. She is shipping about 108,000,000 feet yearly to Australia, or about 90 per cent. of the Pacific coast export to that market, exactly reversing the percentage figure of a few years ago.

Over 42 per cent. of the total sales from farms are made during the three months of September, October and November.

Indian Education

Report Shows Remarkable Advances Made by Canadian Indians

Ottawa.—Honourable Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, points out in the recently issued annual report of the Dept. of Indian Affairs the gratifying increase in school enrolment and attendance by Indian children throughout the Dominion. During the past few years the increase in attendance at the schools maintained by the Department has been very gratifying and in the year 1931-32 there was an enrolment of over 17,000 and an average attendance of over 19,000, which is a record for the work. The remarkable results obtained through the efforts of the Department to advance the Indians to a state of independence and self support is showing in the growing interest of the Indians in education. In the ten years from 1921-22 to 1931-32 the total enrolment increased from 13,021 to 17,163, while the average attendance advanced from 8,668 to 13,107.

During the year, 80 residential schools and 270 day schools were in operation, a total of 350 centres of Indian educational activity throughout the Dominion. The day schools are conducted wholly by the Department, but in the management of the residential schools the co-operation of the churches was as follows: Roman Catholic, in 44 schools; Church of England, in 21 schools; United Church, in 18 schools; and Presbyterian, in 2 schools. At the day schools the work is made more attractive to the pupils by the correlation of classroom exercises with reserve and Indian home activities, and in the residential schools vocational training is emphasized.

The health of the Indian boys and girls while they are attending school is a special concern of the Department and in addition to careful inspection, physical education, proper diet, and sanitation is stressed. The welfare of the graduates is also looked after when they have left school and approximately 250 young Indian men and women were assisted in the continuation of their studies and in the establishment of homes during the past year.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



And Then Mut and Crowned Him With the Skillet