New York 'Curious' To Mme. Lebrun

French President's Wife Gives Her First Interview To The Press.

Washington—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mme. Albert Lebrun, wife of the President of France, had tea together at the White House recently. Later Mrs. Roosevelt entertained for Mme. Lebrun at the last formal dinner of the season.

Mme. Lebrun, accompanied by her two daughters, arrived by train from New York and was greeted by the U. S. Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull. Delighted with the fast, smooth trip, Mme. Lebrun asked to see the engineer to thank him.

The engineer, William J. Sanford, a veteran of 30 years' railroading, came forward shyly, wiping greasy hands on his striped overalls. He bowed as he shook hands.

Mme. Lebrun wore a brown ensemble with an amber pendant at the throat. Her hat was of light brown straw, and she wore diamond earrings.

After posing for photographers with the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull and with Ambassador and Mrs. Andre Le Laboulaye of France, Mme. Lebrun was escorted to the White House to begin the round of social events planned for her.

GIVES FIRST INTERVIEW

Openly wondering at a country where a President's wife may talk to the press, Mme. Lebrun granted her first interview.

She also did her first extended talking in English, with excellent choice and grasp of words, and a delightful French accent.

"I am never interviewed in France," she said. "It is not the fashion. In France I am nozzing official—I am nozzing but the wife of the President!"

She sat on a divan at the French Embassy and let women reporters fire their questions at her. Beside her sat Mme. Andre De Laboulaye, wife of the French Ambassador.

NEW YORK CURIOUS

"New York is very curious," said blue-gowned Mme. Lebrun. "Washington is very charming."

"What do you mean by curious?" she was asked.

"It is like nozzing else!" was her apt answer. "All zoze buildings seem like minarets!"

Why had she taken the Normandie trip?

"Ah, it is my God-child," said she fondly. "I have only two God-children—a small baby Collette, who is a cousin—and a big ship!"

No amount of questions would draw her into feminism or politics.

Here's The Way To Civic Beauty

Begin your civic beautification on Main Street, urges Ernest Elmo Calkins, dean of American advertising men, in the current Rotarian Magazine. Every visitor sees Main Street, but it often lags far behind the residential section, even in towns which are becoming beauty conscious.

"And why is it," he asks "that a business man who takes pride in the appearance of his home grounds does not apply the same phlosophy to his store, or shop, or office? It is far more essential in one way, for attractive business places draw trade."

"Of course, the first step toward making your town better looking," says Mr. Calkins, "is to create a public opinion, a local self consciousness, a community pride which will soon seek justification. When a town is once thus aroused to the economic advantages of beautifying itself, the programme becomes definite. It is easy to create an ideal community when one starts from the ground up, but most of us must work with the towns we have, which have already grown without guidance, and the first problem is to undo, remove or hide eyesores, and emphatically to establish a public spirit that will control all future developments along the best lines."

Nobody Reads It

Observes the Owen Sound Sun-Times,—Last week an Owen Sound business man wanted to see a copy of the Ontario Gazette, the official publication issued by the Ontario Government. The Gazette is the paper in which all official notices such as tax sales, etc., are printed.

The business man visited all the law offices in town in the belief that the lawyers would be sure to have a copy of the publication. He was unsuccessful in locating a single copy. Other official offices were visited, but it was not until he dropped into the Daily Sun-Times office that he secured a copy. Very few copies are circulated and fewer still are read.

The experience of this business man shows the worthlessness of this publication as a medium for official notices. The public would be served much better if the daily and weekly newspaper were used for placing government advertising, rather than keeping up an expensive publication which apparently no one reads.

The Figure Men Admire

Slim and Active through a Daily Dose of Kruschen Salts

It is often said that fat girls must take the "leavings" when it comes to choosing sweethearts. That may be an exaggeration; but certain it is that most men, in this year of "grace" 1935, do prefer a slender, winsome girl. After all, can you blame them?

Fortunately, there is a simple and a safe recipe which assists towards that much-desired slim and attractive figure. The recipe is:— Every morning take one half-teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water before breakfast.

Kruschen is a blend of various mineral salts which help the internal organs to function properly, and to throw off regularly harmful poisons and waste matter. Kruschen actually builds up health and energy—it makes you more active—and with the increased activity there comes a wonderful improvement in your figure.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. a bottle.

SCOUTING Here · There Everywhere

A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

During the first spring hike of St. Mark's Troop, of Midland, Ont., the Scouts extinguished a threatening bush fire.

* * *

His Hon. Lt.-Gov. Herbert A. Bruce, accompanied by Mrs. Bruce and Maxwell Bruce, attended the annual Scout parade at Christ Church, Deer Park, Toronto. Rev. H. F. D. Woodcock took as the topic of his sermon "Scouts and Scouting."

* * *

"International Scout Jamborees and Their Relation to World Peace," was the title of an address by District Commissioner Roy Wilson of St. Johns, Que., at the annual regional meeting of United States Scout leaders at Boston. St. John Scouts contributed a display of Scout craft that attracted much favourable comment.

* * *

Tilbury Scouts plan this summer to camp on vegetables,—from proceeds of a troop vegetable garden.

* * *

The museum of the 1st Coldwater Ont., Scout troop is becoming something of a local institution. Recent additions include a horseshoe from the Ringling Circus winter quarters in Florida, a brick from the big but never completed Ringling Hotel, and to add to curios dug up on farms in the Coldwater district, an early French spearhead.

* * *

In recognition of the fact that she has seven grandsons in the Cubs, Scouts or Rovers, Mrs. R. Renwick was made an honorary life member of the London, Ont., Scout Mothers' Club.

* * *

A novel broadcast feature from Sydney, N.S., was a half hour's programme by a Scout harmonica band. The numbers included solos and several vocal refrains. The band, numbering 25 "instruments," is composed of Scouts from all the Scout troops of the city.

* * *

Through the interest of the Lady Beck Home and School Club, London, Ont., Scouts and Girl Guides connected with that school will be given a week's holiday in camp.

* * *

A hike of six miles to secure natural wood staves was the scouty project carried out by a number of Woodstock Scouts.

* * *

The Scouts of Listowel, Ont., have been given fine new quarters in the basement of the Post Office building, consisting of an office, three partitioned-off patrol rooms, a waiting room and a large assembly hall. The remodelling was carried out by the Souts and Scouters.

* * *

The annual Ontario Scout Forestry camp held over the 24th of May was this year attended by 140 Scouts, who planted 100,000 trees. This planting brings to a total of some 500,000 the trees planted in the "Boy Scout Forest" reforestation project near Angus. The camp has been operated for six years, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests.

* * *

An arrangement has been made by which the Boy Scouts Association of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick Forest Service of the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines will take over from the Canadian Forestry Association direction of the Junior Forest Wardens of that province.

NEW HIGHWAY LINK WILL OPEN JULY 1

Premiers To Attend Ceremony At Fort William

Fort William—Outstanding athletes and prominent statesmen will attend the ceremony here on July 1 when the silken ribbon will be cut releasing the first stream of automobiles to pass over the new highway between the Lakehead and Winnipeg.

The All-Canada route to the West and one of the most important links in the Trans-Canada highway project is to be opened by Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario minister of lands and forests, and Prime Minister R. B. Bennett will attend this event.

Down on the waterfront, Bobby Pearce, world's professional champion, will meet his old rival, Bill Miller, United States champion, in a sculling race.

Premier Mitchel F. Hepburn of Ontario and Premier John Bracken of Manitoba will join the Governors of Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota in attending the opening ceremonies. A motor party from Winnipeg will make the first trip over the new road.

CRIME IN LONDON

A notable reduction in serious crime is reported from London, where there were 23 murders last year. They call that serious crime in London. Here in New York we have more than 300 murders a year. — New York Times.

Marksmen Show Splendid Scores

Dominion Championship Competition Results Announced

Sensational scores, achieved by entrants in vaious Dominion Marksmen competitions, are now made public by the "Dominion Ammunition" Division of Canadian Industries Limited, under whose auspices the competitions take place annually.

In the Dominion Marksmen Chief Constables' Association Senior Revolver Championship Competition, entered by thirty-five teams, representing seven different provinces, "K" Division, R.C.M.P., of Banff, Alta., notched a new high for this competition with the excellent score of 1442 out of 1500. Second and third were C.P.R. Ontario Team (last year's winners) with 1409, and Winnipeg City Police, Team No. 1, of Winnipeg, Man., with 1398. Tyro winner was Winnipeg City Police, Team No. 4 with 1353. Mr. F. A. Randall, C.N.R., Moncton, N.B., won the Individual High Score Trophy with 293 out of 300, 195 deliberate, and 98 rapid fire.

Equally splendid are the scores made in the .22 S.M.L.E. Rifle competition, inaugurated this year to allow militia units and R.C.M.P. divisions to compete amongst themselves for valuable awards, with the offical .22 rifle with which they are equipped. This Dominion Championship has been won by No. 6 Det., "A" Team, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, Halifax, with the magnificent score of 488 out of 500. "HQ" Coy. of 1st Btn., South Alberta Regiment, Medicine Hat, and "A" Coy. of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Winnipeg, tied for second place, with 485 points each. Third was No Coy. of Royal Canadian Signals, Camp Borden, with 469 points, No. 1 Team, No. 2 Coy., 6th Div. Signals, Charlottetown, and "A" Coy. C.O.T.C., Saskatoon, were unfortunately unable to compete. The Individual High Score was won by Mr. J. S. McDonald, 6th Divisional Signals located at Charlottetown, P.E.I., with the excellent score of 295 out of 300.

A Westerner Tells About Hoppers

Fighting grasshoppers in the Canadian West is something with which the average farmer in the East is not familiar. There have been seasons when grasshoppers were plentiful enough, but they have not been a pest or a plague. One can recall well enough walking through pasture land when it used to be dry and the grass fairly long. At every step it seemed there was a dozen or so grasshoppers rising. The lads going to school on the tenth concession used to catch grasshoppers for the purpose of "making them spit," but apart for that there was no interest in them. Some folks in the lake districts of the north use them as bait for fishing.

We talked with a gentleman the other day from Saskatchewan and he said the people in this province know nothing at all about grasshoppers. Before going West he lived on a farm in Huron. Last season he said when he walked from his house to the barn he would possibly kill hundreds of them because they were so thick one could not help stepping on them. He drove his car only a little but had to have screens made for the windows and a special screen fitted over the front of the car to keep grasshoppers from clogging the flow of air. The grasshoppers would attack and destroy nearly everything which was green and there was not a thing to stop the attack. He had poisoned millions of them he was certain, but other millions came along to take their places. They could devour more poison bait than he could supply.

This gentleman who preferred not to have his name used was aked if there would be any cure by spreading poison bait from airplanes as was now being done in Alberta. He replied it would help, but his view was that Nature would attend to it. How? There will be some sort of an insect which will feed upon the eggs of the grasshopper. It generally works that way, he explained. When a pest comes there is always something provided to remedy the situation and restore the balance. He informed us there were places in the West where already there were reliable reports of grasshopper eggs being eaten by some unknown insect. His concluding remark was "I was born and brought up in Huron County, and lived there until I was 32 years of age, and the truth is I never knew anything about grasshoppers until the last few years in the West. Think of it — they can utterly destroy all the crops on a farm and leave the farmer nothing but what may be growing underground.

—Straford Beacon-Herald

$9,312,939 Saved On Low Dominion Salaries

Ottawa — Government employes throughout Canada numbering 20,275, receiving salaries between $1,200 and $1,800 per year, contributed $9,312,939 to the federal treasury in the last three years as a result of the Civil Cervice Salary Deduction Act, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons recently.

TESTS DEVELOP WHEAT STRAINS

Garnet Variety Is Much In Demand Through West

Ottawa—Just as Garnet wheat is about to be graded separately from other varieties of Canadian wheat, its popularity both with growers and millers is increasing, officials of the Dominion department of agriculture have been informed.

Following a long controversy the Canada Grain Act was amended a year ago to provide for separate grades for Garnet and the new regulations come into effect this fall. There is much speculation as to the price Garnet wheat will command, but no doubt of the popularity of this early-ripening, high-yielding wheat from the northern part of the prairie provinces.

Western grain companies reported they could place 10 cars more of pure Garnet seed wheat than are available with Western farmers this spring. Part of this demand is attributed to the government's crop-testing plan which has now been in operation four years and is showing farmers the desirability of having wheat of a pure strain suited to local conditions in order to command the highest prices.

British millers also are showing an interest in Garnet wheat, provided they can obtain it free from a mixture of other strains. It requires special treatment and may be used in blending with other types of wheat to produce a satisfactory flour.

The department will have more than 20,000 crop-testing stations in operation this year in conjunction with elevator companies. These operate at practically no cost to the government and have proved a tremendous success.

Many Good Records Made By Shorthorns

During the first four months of 1935, 153 Shorthorn cows have qualified in the Canadian Record of Performances.

In the 365-day division, mature records average 9,649 pounds milk. 390 pounds fat; 4-year-old, 8,125 lbs. milk, 328 lbs. fat; 3-year-old, 7,766 lbs. milk, 308 lbs. fat; and 3-year-old, 6,954 lbs. milk, 277 lbs. fat.

The high mature record for the period was made by Northlynd Matchless 7th (George Jackson & Son, Downsview), 15,6884 lbs. milk, 673 lbs. fat. Next to her comes White Blossom (M .J. Scobie, Osgoode Station), 14,012 lbs. milk, 529 lbs. fat. These are the two out-standing records of the year to date, but the 3-year-old record of Northlynd Matchless 11th (Geo. Jackson & son), 13,007 lbs. milk, 510 lbs. fat, is worthy of special mention. The same owners qualified Northlynd Jean 14th with 9,230 lbs. milk, 337 lbs. fat, but Wild Rose (G. K. Allonby, Keoma, Alberta), 8,965 lbs. milk, 366 lbs. fat, leads the 2-year-olds in fat production.

In the 305-day division, mature records average 8,455 lbs. milk, 336 lbs. fat; 4-year-old, 7,879 lbs. milk, 321 lbs. fat; 3-year-old, 6,103 lbs. milk, 249 lbs. fat; and 2-year-old, 5,642 lbs. milk, 234 lbs. fat.

The high milk record in this division was made by Weldwood May Chieftain (William Weid Co., London), 11,794 lbs. milk, 418 lbs. fat. In fat production, however, the lead is taken by Cossar Dairymaid (George C. Cossar, Lower Gagetown, N.B.), 11,130 lbs. milk, 464 lbs. fat.

Horse Is Loved In Old England

London—In 10 years there has been a decline of 67 per cent. in the number of horses drawing trade vehicles in the United Kingdom, while horses used for agricultural purposes have decreased by 13 per cent., according to the Army Council's census. The total number of horses in the country has fallen by more than 600,000 in the decade.

"This does not mean that in this country the horse is doomed to early extinction," says the News-Chronicle editorially. "The chief decrease is in draught animals, which are giving way everywhere to the motor-van. But there is no falling off in riding horses and hunters over 15 hands, and the number of thoroughbreds has actually increased. In a mechanized age little room remains for draught horses.

"But the Englishman's traditional love of the horse triumphs over the machine. More people are riding horses than ever before. The riding school is becoming almost as much of a commonplace as the motor garage. We may cease to put horses between shafts. There is no reason why we should ever surrender the joy of the saddle."

"Our experience is fixing us to fit in Heaven." — Henry Ford.

Issue No. 25 — '35

Farm Shorts

According to the live stock survey as at December 1, 1934, the number of hens and chickens of farms in Canada was 46,487,230.

Milch cows in Canada increased in numbers from 3,659,200 head of December 1, 1933, to 3,847,400 of December 1, 1934, or 5.1 per cent.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, 198,916 boxes, of about 14,925,120 pounds, of Canadian dressed poultry were inspected for export and local and interprovincial shipment under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This was an increase in shipments over the 1933-34 fiscal year of 73,331 boxes or about 5,133,170 pounds.

As with other crops, the surface soil of the rose bed should be kept loose by frequent shallow hoeing or raking. This practice not only keeps down weeds but allows the air to enter the soil and conserves moisture.

The tobacco producing areas of British Columbia extend 250 miles northward from the international boundary to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and include the districts of Keremos, Grand Forks, Oliver, Summerland, Kelowna, Winfield, Lavington, Verno, Kamloops and Ashcroft.

The Egyptian market absorbs a number of Canadian products, such as cheese, bacon, evaporated milk, soap, leather and druggists' sundries, flour, apples, pears, canned salmon.

A baby boy weighing twenty-two pounds has been born to Mrs. Charles Steinman in New York. The child is one-sixth the weight of his mother. Mrs. Steinman has eight other children, none of whom weighed more than eight pounds at birth.

Pipe Smokers! fill up with "GOLDEN VIRGINIA" and enjoy a really good smoke!

ALSO MADE UP IN CIGARETTE TOBACCO

A Good Time To Raise A Foal

According to the Dominion Animal Husbandman there is at present a definite scarcity of good, fresh, young horses for farm and city work and an increasing demand for them at fairly remunerative and generally increasing prices. Since it takes four or five years to breed, raise and develop a horse to marketable age, it will be some time before the demand can be satisfied, therefore present prices may be expected to hold or even improve for a number of years. It would seem, therefore, that it would be a profitable venture for any farmer who has a reasonably good draft brood mare, that he can spare from heavy work, to breed her and raise a foal.

If you are melancholy for the first time, you will find, up a little enquiry, that others have been melancholy many times, and yet are cheerful now. —Leigh Hunt.

"Race hatred is one of the most cruel and least civilized emotions to which men in the mass are liable." —Bertrand Russell.

MORE PEOPLE AT WORK IN BRITAIN THAN EVER BEFORE

On April 15th Last, 10,320,000 Insured Persons Between 14 and 64 Years of Age Regularly In Employment.

LONDON,—Latest official returns on the increase of employment among workers belonging to what is known as the "insurable category" offers heartening support of the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain's Budget declaratica that Britain has regained 80 per cent. of her oldtime prosperity, and strengthens the feeling of optimism that is steadily spreading throughout the country, writes J. E. Poole, Montreal Star Resident Correspondent.

Report of the Ministry of Labor states that it is estimated that on April 15th there were approximately 10,320,000 insured persons between the ages of 14 years and 64 years in employment, the highest figure recorded during the period of 14 years for which comparable figures are available.

It shows, morover, that of the 2,044,460 workers registered as unemployed at the date mentioned, out of the 1,729,024 individuals on the register who applied for benefit or unemployment allowances about 51 per cent had been idle less than three months; others less than six months, and only 22 per cent had been without work for a year. In other words the so-called "hard core" of unemployed numbers in reality something in the neighborhood of 790,000 individuals. Again, of these, it is usually estimated there is an employable class of between 300,000 and 450,000 people.

In order to obtain a better picture of conditions here it is necessary to refer to that other numerous category of workers, those who do not come within the scope of the unemployment measure. While, as far as I can ascertain, there are no statistics dealing with these people as a definite classification, the 1931 census offers basic figures from which to work. In 1931 the census showed that there were slightly more than 21,000,000 people in Britain "gainfully occupied" as the official report quaintly puts it—viz., employed for wages or similar consideration—and of these some 8,500,000 were not members of the insurable class of workers that is more than 50 per cent of the workers are not covered in the statistics issued by the Ministry of Labor.

INCREASED BY 190,000

Since the 1931 census the ranks of the insurables has been increased by 190,000 workers and, it is reasonable to assume that the numbers of non-insurables has increased in the same ratio, say by 95,000. If, as I have been assured in reliable quarters, the non-insurable workers have been absorbed into industry at much the same ratio as the insurables, it is not unduly optimistic to assume that the number of actual workers redeemed from idleness is even greater than the 10,320,000 record announced by the Ministry in this week's statement.

There is, in addition, another feature of the situation, which may make for betterment in the immediate future, though causing some uneasiness in perspective, and that is, the decline in the national birthrate.

The war-period increase in the birthrate was naturally accompanied by an increase in the latter years of the decade of the yearly irrupt on into industry of youths and women leaving school, but the apex of this movement dating from the basic year 1919 was passed in 1930 and it is to be expected that this annual exodus into an already overcrowded labor market of from 360,000 to 400,000 individuals will steadily decrease.

"With Britain and America in cooperation, no other country or countries in the world would attempt to disturb the peace of the world."

—Viscount Hailsham

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