

CANADA

TO THE SEA IN SHIPS After all, given weather which is not too rough to allow freedom of the decks, an ocean voyage is something in itself. Given a deck chair in the sun, and with the waves, with a fairly good sea breeze as an additional consideration — well there is something which is pretty much worth while.

MODEST MARITIME More often than not, when you see a man selected to do a big job in Canada he is a native of the Maritime Provinces. — Halifax Herald.

THE NORTH SHORE The "rocky shores" of Lake Superior has vast deposits of iron about to be developed, 100,000,000 tons having been proven up in one hill. Also the fastest developing gold area in Canada at Michipicoten. And a stone picked up on the Agawa trail containing silver. And big chunks of native copper were blown out of a rock cup on the Lake Superior section of the Trans-Canada road. It sure looks like a vax unusual highway. — Sault Ste. Marie Star.

THE GOLDFEY The Winnipeg golfeys are all that a cured fish should be — meaty, flavoured and delightful to look at. Most people try it for the first time when they are on a transcontinental train. But once eaten it is never forgotten. Vie la golfeys. — Ottawa Citizen.

The Week In Ottawa

By F. E.

OTTAWA — Any doubt that may have existed as to the Prime Minister carrying on as leader of the Conservative party was set at rest last week by a statement by J. Earl Lawson, K.C., M.P., (West York) Dominion Conservative organizer. At the close of a complimentary banquet to Mr. Bennett by fellow-Conservative members and Conservative Senators, the organizer announced that the Prime Minister would continue as leader. Enthusiasm was the prevalent note at the banquet — enthusiasm among and for the Conservative party. It was unbounded. The Prime Minister has done what he said he would do when he returned from London — test his strength. Apparently the test has not been a negative one.

Business of the House went along at a rapid clip last week, the final standing showing twelve bills having passed and all the main estimates through. Criticism in the manner in which the report of the Price Spreads Commission has been implemented brought forth a polite but firm reply from the Prime Minister. Criticism has been based principally upon the question of constitutionality. As Mr. Bennett pointed out, the government must do one of two things, it must invite Parliament to pass a statute which it knows is illegal and which will be set aside at the first opportunity, or it must ensure that there will be some amendment to the constitution in order to render constitutional that which has been declared unconstitutional. The debate occurred during discussion on the Trade and Industry Commission bill and when the vote was recorded Mr. Bennett's critic was absent from the House. However, the bill went through, with only one dissenting vote. The present Tariff Board will take care of the administration of the bill when it is given Royal assent.

Senate amendments to the Weights and Measures Act was concurred in by the House. This Act, which was amended upon recommendations contained in the price spreads report, will protect against short weighting in all phases of business. It was presented to the House for consideration by Hon. R. B. Hanson, (York-Sunbury), Trade and Commerce Minister.

Echo of the old Cornwall Bridge Company charter, given by the

ON LOOKING ROUND A fellow townsman stuck his head in at my office door the other day and said "Say, Bill, what does a golf ball do when it stops rolling?" I was sorely tempted to reply "drops into a gopher hole," but instead confessed that I did not know. While he withdrew and closed the door he said "why, it looks round."

OLD FORT WELLINGTON It is gratifying to find that old Fort Wellington at "Prescott, one of the "sights" of the upper St. Lawrence region, is becoming increasingly popular with visitors, to the extent, indeed, of attracting over a thousand of them already this season.

This fortification which one shell of high explosive would today shatter to atoms, has been described as one of the best preserved old military works in Canada, and certainly its condition and the repairs to which it is subjected year after year form striking tribute to the interest which successive Dominion administrations have taken in its welfare. It is today largely as it was when it was named by British garrisons and when its cannon, now so useless, really meant business. — Brockville Recorder.

WORKING THEIR WAY The young man who works his way through college is apt to be a much better student than the one whose parents pay his way. This is the conclusion to be drawn from a survey just completed at the University of Southern California by Dr. Frank C. Tooton, the university's vice-president.

The survey compared the scholastic records of students participating in the Federal Government's program of part-time jobs for college under-

government in 1930, was heard last week when a bill respecting the charter was up for second reading. F. T. Shaver, the member for Stormont, and Angus McGillis, Glengarry member, provided the main opposition to the bill in view of the fact that the company never kept its promise to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence to St. Denis Island. The bill was given a six months' hoist.

The Canadian Radio Commission was given a further lease on life — until March 31, 1936, at least — when the Commons passed a bill to this end. The Prime Minister defended the commission and government control of radio and also heard, along with stations in Timmins, North Bay and Kirkland Lake, Ont., were jointly controlled and presented a monopoly threat. The government was asked to do something about it. A number of amendments to the Criminal Code, introduced by Minister of Justice Hugh Guthrie, (Wellington South) was passed. One of these amendments touched on misleading advertising and the government requests from mail order houses that the amendment do not apply to their catalogues now in the course of publication. These requests, Mr. Guthrie pointed out, were not an admission of misleading advertising, as mail order houses guarantee what they advertise.

Any change in the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways was further opposed by the Prime Minister. This, in view of the fact that litigation is now proceeding before the Privy Council on behalf of Grand Trunk shareholders. Reports of the Canadian National should always show the investment Canadian people hold in the enterprise, the Premier contended.

With Dr. W. C. Clark's housing scheme through the House, it is anticipated there will be a construction boom. The scheme also provides for slum clearance. It incorporates two main proposals — provision for \$10,000,000 to lend to individuals or corporations willing to build houses and who can get 60 per cent. of the appraised value of the property from a mortgage or loan company. It is likely the Economic Council will give some study to the adequacy of existing housing schemes in this country.

graduates with those whose expenses were being met by their parents, and it found that the former group ranked higher in class-room marks, displayed a greater earnestness of purpose, and, in general, seemed to be getting more out of college life. This is not hard to understand. The lad whose college expenses are paid for him can easily fall into the notion that college is just a pleasant and diverting lark. The one who is earning his way by the sweat of his brow knows what he is in college for, and does his best to make it worth the effort it is costing him. — Victoria Times.

DESTRUCTION OF BEAUTY Woodman spare that tree," is the cry going up in Ottawa at the denuding of the forests on the Gatineau Hills. For a mere pittance, regrettable to say, a natural resource and beautiful scenery are being destroyed, the consequences from which will be deplorable in the years to come. — St. Catharines Standard.

THE TWO PETERBOROUGHS While it is true, of course, that our city of Peterborough does not owe its name to the venerable cathedral city of Peterborough, England, but was rather called after Peter Robinson, who was responsible for the first large immigration into this part of Ontario, the Examiner is confident that our citizens generally will approve of the steps that have been taken to enter into a namesake association, through the English-speaking Union of the British Empire, with that older Peterborough in the Mother Country. — Peterboro Examiner.

LINGUISTIC MARVEL A man after George Barrow's heart is George E. Hay, who, at the age of 81, has retired from the position of proofreader for a London firm which specializes in foreign publication. Mr. Hay is said to have a working knowledge of about 500 languages, but he was chiefly engaged in Oriental tongues and he corrected proofs in Sanskrit, Sinzi, Pushtu, Panjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Sinhalese, Burmese, Siamese, Laos, Tibetan, Arabic, Coptic, Armenian, Ethiopic and Ancient Egyptian, also Chinese, Syrian, Greek and Hebrew.

As a boy he only had an elementary education, so that all these accomplishments were acquired by evening classes and by reading in museums and the London School of Oriental Languages. Primarily, he owed his success to a marvellous memory. Even now that he has retired his recreation is studying languages. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

IN JUNE And what a time it is, this rich, soft June of ours! A time of roses and a myriad of perfumes everywhere. A time when Nature seems to pause after the first, exhausting burst of Spring growth, to enjoy the results of its prodigious labors, and men wisely follow Nature's example. A time of clear days before the blue haze of the full Summer, of warm, rich nights when the scent of blossoms falls all about like rain. — Victoria Times.

THE EMPIRE BRITISH ARMY DRESS An official decision may soon be made on the experimental army uni-

Grown-up "Quintet" Entertains Dr. Dafeo



Feminine admirers gather round Dr. A. R. Dafeo, who brought the famous Dionne quintuplets into the world, as Dr. Dafeo was honor guest at a dinner held at Chatham Walk, New York City, last week. Left to right are: Miss Jane Howard, Regina Wallace, Mrs. George Lyon, of Buffalo; Miss Betty Jane Ferguson, and her mother, Mrs. S. Ferguson, of Huntington, Long Island.

form, consisting of "plus fours" with web gaiters, open-necked tunics, and "deer-stalker" caps. This proposed new field-service dress for infantry was issued to a platoon of the Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surreys) in January, 1933, and has since been tested on route marches and field operations.

A committee has had the matter under consideration for three and one-half years, and the other day Mr. Douglas Hacking, financial secretary of the War Office, announced in the House of Commons that the committee's report was now under consideration by the army council.

An official inquiry into suggested reforms in dress and equipment for active service was instituted in the Autumn of 1931, and in January, 1932, the nature of possible changes was indicated in the report on the health of the army for 1930, drawn up by Lieut. General H. B. Fawcus, director general of army medical services. — London Daily Telegraph.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE A girl recently travelled 5,000 miles to get married. It was sporting of her to give him such a substantial start. — London Opinion.

MILK "BARS" Britain may soon be quenching its thirst at Milk Bars.

The idea comes from the Milk Marketing Board.

The Board's vice-chairman, Ben Hinds, told farmers at Pwllheli that milk bars "would enable the touring public to obtain for themselves and their children best nutritious refreshments."

They were contemplating establishing bars in many parts of the country.

Treadly schools of Britain have their "bars." Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, inaugurated the scheme. Soon he may be "drawing" the first tankard to quench Britain's thirst — and help the British dairy farmer. — London Daily Mirror.



Henri Chardon, president of the French State Railways, here for a short visit that will include Montreal, Toronto, New York and Washington, is shown as he arrived in the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain at Quebec.

OUR UNFINISHED FACES

They May Change More As We Acquire Brain Power

Not every one of us comes into the world with a perfect set of teeth (third molars to the dentist) that failed to force their way through the gums or that were missing? Whether or not wisdom teeth shall or shall not appear has no relation to the jaw (upper or lower) in which they are located. Not so with the lateral incisors (the front teeth which lie next to the eyeteeth). They are more likely to be crowded, doubled, reduced, misspoken or absent in the upper jaw.

Why should upper front teeth develop these peculiarities? Like other authorities on the anatomy of the mouth, Dr. M. F. Ashly-Montagu of New York University's College of Dentistry asked himself the question, ransacked the literature, made studies of his own and finally reached the conclusion that these dental changes were necessary if the human face was to evolve — if sight, the most intellectual of the senses, was to be developed at the expense of hearing and smelling.

TEETH IN VARIOUS RACES The more primitive the people the less likely are we to find malformation after lateral incisors. The Melanesians, the Australian aborigines, the Bantu—their side front teeth are never reduced or absent. In American Negroes 3.7 per cent. of the laterals are degenerate and 1.7 per cent. missing. In the Chinese the corresponding percentages are 7.7 and 0.3; in American whites, 3.1 and 2.2; in the Japanese, 4.7 and 1.2. The whiter the Negro the more likely are his lateral incisors to be affected. Evidently we are dealing with something that goes right back to the genes — the units of life that make plants, animals and men what they are. This being so, what would we find if we went back of man — compared his face with the faces of his closest relatives?

Dr. Ashly-Montagu began a study of the teeth, jaws, palates and faces of the anthropoid apes, monkeys and lemurs. He scrutinized more than 10,000 skulls. As he proceeded upward in the scale he saw plainly enough how the lemur's snout shortened until it shrank into a human upper jaw which no longer juts out from the face.

CHANGE IN CANINES The canines (eye teeth) of the upper and lower jaw and the lateral incisors of the upper jaw change. Instead of suggesting tusks, the canines dwindle into teeth. A space is left between the lateral incisor and the upper eyetooth into which the lower eyetooth fits. That space contracts as the eyeteeth dwindle. It should. There is no longer need for sheathing a saber-like lower canine which has become a real tooth.

The plain truth is that as man developed his sense of sight and his intellect at the expense of his senses of hearing and smell his face changed. In the process he lost a snout and remolded his upper jaw and some of his teeth.

IS THE COMMON COLD NOT SO COMMON NOW?

(Bertrand Russell, in New Statesman and Nation.)

The increase in human happiness brought about by the discovery of micro-organisms and their action is in all likelihood greater than the coincident decrease caused throughout the same period by political and economic misgovernment. My parents and grandparents were unusually intelligent and by no means poor; yet their lives were made constantly wretched by ill-health, serious illness and death. The common cold, for instance, seems such a notable evil in our time that it is difficult to imagine it worse; but it used to be a much more dreadful affliction. Nowadays, if we are strong, and live in the country, we may escape with two or three colds a year. In 1870 we should certainly, in the same circumstances, have had at least twelve.

In my Grandfather Russell's family, colds were so constant that they became a public joke. In 1873, when my grandfather ardently supported Bismarck in his struggle with the Pope, Punch had a cartoon representing "a very diminutive Lord Russell, with his handkerchief in his hand, standing by a colossal Prince Bismarck, who is wielding the sword of 'No Popery,' and saying, 'Go it, Bismarck, pitch into him! I'd ha' done it myself, only I have such an awfully bad cold.'"

The decline in the virulence of colds has, of course, much to do with the decrease in the number of our mufflers and petticoats; but I think it is due more to knowledge of the process of infection. It used to be thought a proof of nobility for a woman to continue to visit her family and friends while suffering from a streaming cold; and while she sneezed incalculable numbers of germs about them, her victims would murmur, "So unselfish; always thinking of others before herself."

More serious infections were often spread in the same way, and more often still by letters. On October 7, 1870, one of my grandmothers wrote to my mother from the house of another married daughter to say that the daughter's children had scarlet fever, and she continued to write almost daily, until, on October 28th, my mother was taken ill with the same disease, and no one could imagine why. My mother wrote to my grandmother: "I am so glad it happened before you came as I should have thought you brought it. There is none about here."

My parents both caught the fever themselves, and I believe that my father never recovered his former health. It is horrible to think of all the mothers of large families unwittingly spreading misery in this way. A woman with eight children had usually about 64 grandchildren, and if one of these fell ill of an infectious disease, it was almost inevitable that the remaining 63 should be infected through the medium of her affectionate letters.

We are still lamentably ignorant, but we have become "germ-conscious."

Tune Up Your Car Before You Tour

A car tune-up before the vacation trip will do more than any other thing to make the holiday a success. The car that seems to work fairly well in day-to-day driving may be just one hundred per cent. for work at full power over long periods. Both safety and pleasure being at stake, it is advisable to check carefully before starting out. Brakes and steering are the chief items in the safety category, and in most cases simple adjustments will suffice. Good tires are essential, too, and all lights should have good bulbs, with headlight beams properly adjusted. A motor tune-up is one of the best precautionary measures. Battery and fan-belt are among the other items which should be given attention. And it will add a lot to the vacationist's happiness if he has the body bolts tightened. The satisfaction of having a well-groomed car on the vacation trip is incalculable.

SO STRANGE A THING

Catherine Parmenter in the Commonweal. Out of the dark it came, In the deepest hour and most desolate— Like a descendant flame. So strange a thing I heard: Silence was shattered . . . Song fell consummate From the throat of a bird! The prairie grasses lay Harsh to my cheek. The prairie stars swung cool And still and far away. And out of the listening dark: Quite unafraid and wholly beautiful— The cry of a lark!

SHIFTING POPULATIONS

Soviet Studies Rearrangement Of People And Industries

Eight years ago the Soviet Union established in Moscow what it calls a Centrographical Laboratory. Object: To survey natural resources, industry and population and then shift industries and populations as the findings may indicate.

Every government has made similar studies, but the Centrographical Laboratory declares that it will eclipse anything of the kind thus far even considered. The Soviet's inspiration came from Lenin. In 1918 he insisted that industry cannot be allowed to brow laphazard. It must be properly integrated with transportation, sources of raw material and labor, consumers.

First of all the Centrographical Laboratory undertook a study of the migrations of population that occurred between 1856 and 1928. It discovered that the geographical centre of European Russia was separated by 2,500 kilometers (1,552 miles) from the centre of population, and that the centre of population was in turn separated from the centre of natural resources of energy (coal) by a distance of 1,500 kilometers (931 miles). Industry was located to the west of the centre of population and agriculture to the east. Coal, peat, wood were found chiefly in the northeast.

How the Soviet Government is likely to go about the difficult business of rearranging the industry, agriculture and population was indicated in 1931 at the Congress of Planning Scientific Work and in 1932 at the Congress for Geographic Distribution of Industry. Both congresses were held to aid in formulating and carrying out the second Five-Year plan.

Take the lumber industry of the Mariinka watershed. In 1927 the distances over which lumber had to be carried by water to consuming industries were determined. Now it looks shifted nearer the forests and saw-mills. And it is certain that more effective use will be made of fine streams in transporting wood to the industries that must remain where they are.

The Komi region furnishes another example. The inhabitants are Zyrans, Mongolian nomads. How will they take it when they are ordered to settle down and work in factories which the Centrographical Laboratory thinks should be built in their territory?

SURVEYS IN UKRAINE So in the Ukraine surveys of its agriculture, its six most important animal species, its sugar industry, indicate the need of a change. It looks as if farming will become less important there than it is now. The region is served by the great Dnieper power plant—reason enough for thinking that its agricultural character must change. The Centrographical Laboratory is no respecter of political boundaries. It re-establishes them if necessary. As an example, the self-governing German-Russian territory of the Volga may be cited. The centres of German and Russian population were located and new boundaries laid out.

All these centres of population, industry and agriculture are theoretical. They are no more real than is the average man of the statisticians. The centre, for example, is located in the Middle West, far from any large city. But each census shows how it has shifted and the shift indicates how the population is moving. In Soviet Russia it is the same. The shifts are important. In a rationally organized State, centres of population, industry and agriculture cannot be allowed to move in different directions, each at its own sweet will.

In The Looking Glass

In the backwoods there was a man with a family of twenty-one boys. He and his wife drove to town twice a year for supplies, but the other members of the family had never seen a shop. The eldest boy, who was twenty-four, had never had a haircut or shave in his life, and had never looked in a mirror.

On the annual trip to town the old man bought a mirror and stuck it inside a crate, with the remark, "It's time the young 'uns saw themselves."

When he arrived home the family rushed out to the wagon. There was a burst of laughter from the eldest boy, who was staring in the crate at the looking-glass. "Charlie, what are laughing at?" demanded one of the others. "Why," said Charlie, "Dad's bought a wolf!" —Our Empire

WO... It... any d... cattlo... becau... are... lackin... the s... the l... the to... about... Empr... millio... two fi... quite... than... trees... it wo... bers... since... numbe... countr... save p... Live... reliable... tion, de... poses... Cattle... milk p... poses... ing cou... than o... ber of... importa... is evid... downw... consum... mutton... in the... same n... those w... lar mea... United... northern... Also... In the... per head... though t... in a few... Zealand... large me... last nam... ton in the... country... of meat... United... 150 per... for about... ada and... Great B... about 65... pounds... Germany... France... neither... of mutton... tion of all... 110 pound... and 90 pe... A recent... has been... of chilled... countries... was neglig... proached... weights in... ica, South... and New... The total... chilled beef... had been de... With res... there has... panion in... past ten y... tional trade... by the mov... to the Uni... feature of... period has... imports from... the decline... United Sta... per cent of... 1934, but... the princ... smaller im... counted im... in 1934. The... Kingdom has... been de... years and... cent in 1932... tion has ex... chiefly to ex... Canada, as p... via agreement... plies account... total... Acidity... Be... Harrow.—9... mental Station... service, upon... ing soil acidi... whether soil... quired, and th... "When the... arises, the first... acidity test," a... station advis... test together... crop requirem... and acidity wi... degree the su... various crops."... Such a test... finely whet... Where lime is... required to s... particular soil... for a specific... ed. This is o... dered by the... al Station, here...