

RELIEF FIGURES INDICATE IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver used to report that Toronto had 39,000 families on full relief. He now states that the number of families on full relief is decreasing by 500 a week and that the past year witnessed a decline of 1,800 families. For the week ending July 6th the Commissioner says, the aggregate was 19,177 families. Last year at the same time, the statistics showed 19,636 families, but 1,300 of the families now reported were taken over from the House of Industry. To the efficiency of the investigating staff, Mr. Laver gives credit for at least some of the decrease. The fact is that economic conditions are decidedly better than they were two or three years ago. Church and philanthropic societies relief committees find that they have fewer rent, food and other relief problems to solve than they had some time ago. Demands on the funds for clothing and other necessities are not as frequent or as great as they were. Requests are becoming more numerous, though, for financial assistance to keep the applicants for a week or two until they are able to assume the duties of the positions that have been promised them. All these experiences of city relief workers are most reassuring, as regards recovery from the crisis through which we have been passing. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

FISH WEEK

The week starting September 30 has been set aside as Canada's Fish Week. The reason for announcing the date so far ahead is that it takes some folk about that long to catch on.—Stratford Beacon Herald.

JAIL THE RED LEADERS

The Communist leaders of the 3,000 relief strikers at Regina, Saskatchewan, made good their boast that "the street of Regina would be red with blood, if the marchers were interfered with," when the strikers turned on police troops who sought to break up their mass meeting and bloodshed followed. One policeman was killed and a score of others wounded, while the strikers also had numerous casualties.

have already been closed. Now, because of a temporary situation, and because the bankers have dared to rub him the wrong way, he makes a complete right-about-face, and proposes to establish fifty more savings offices. By doing this the prime minister hopes to secure the money needed to finance the province. But it will be a long-drawn out problem to establish these branches and to interest the people in putting their money into them. It may be a different process getting the money at all, and meanwhile, the province must be financing the cost of these offices, paying their overhead expenses and the necessary salaries, is liable to be rather high, in proportion to the amount of money deposited in them. But more important still is the ultimate fate of these new offices. The present situation which has impelled the premier to decide to establish them, is a temporary one. It will blow over, and the financing of the province will be restored to normal lines. The need for the chain of savings offices will then cease to exist, but there they will be, a string of white elephants spread over the province of Ontario because of a snap decision made in the heat of the moment. It would be well, in this subject, if Premier Hepburn were to adopt the Asquithian policy of "Wait and See" before plunging into a scheme which before long will prove to have been very ill-advised.—Oshawa Times.

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SOLOMON KNEW

New York records a great increase in the number of young children, running away from their homes or involved in juvenile delinquencies. Solomon said something about sparing the rod and spalling the child and he knew a thing or two about handling a large household.—Brantford Exporter.

WE ARE MORE POLITE

Oakland, California, woman tells the judge she saw her husband only four times — the day they met, the day before they were married, and the day after they were married. Up here most bridegrooms don't go back to golf until along about the third or fourth week.—Windsor Star.

NOISY STREET CARS

If local transportation companies wish to commend their street cars to the public, one of the things they will have to do is to reduce the noise of the cars. The buses have it on the street cars in this respect. The Ottawa Journal recently commended the improvement in the service of the street railway company of that city, but it said that the cars were very noisy. To which the manager of the company replied that the street cars in Ottawa were less noisy than those in Hull, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford, according to tests on a noise-recording contrivance which measures the noise in decibels—whatever they are. We should like to see the contraption for recording noise used in Winnipeg. It should not be necessary to suspend conversation while walking along Portage avenue until a street car passes—as it is necessary sometimes. The noise created by a street car depends on the condition of the car and on the condition of the track. If either becomes out of repair, then the ears of the people are more vigorously assaulted. If there is an improvement in both cars and track, the noise is greatly reduced. City noises are a strain, conscious or unconscious, upon the nerves and health of the people. The worse the noise the greater the strain. The reduction of the noise of street cars may involve some expense, but in the interest of good service generally, and until the noise is reduced to a minimum it will remain a problem which the operating company is expected to deal with.—Winnipeg Free Press.

THE OLD GROUGH

Sir: May I ask the railway companies to have carriages reserved for men only—in the same way as others are labelled for women only? It is intolerable to have to travel on a long (or even a short) journey with a lot of giggling women and children. Men may be garrulous, but women are far worse.—Letter in the London Daily Mail.

THE GLORY OF AUSTRALIA

What manner of men were those who stormed the heights of Anzac? It behooves to ask this question, and to answer it today, lest we forget what now we cherish—lest in our age of sophisters and calculators our patriotism of the potroon should yet pre-

Miniature Motorboat Controlled By Radio



We don't know whether Miss Elsie Hobart is saying "Eureka" or just stretching from the fatiguing job of painting the miniature boat which Victor Carp started, stopped and steered entirely by radio control. The craft, 40 inches long, made a speed of two and a half knots during the demonstration.

vail and he that loveth and maketh a lie should gain credence. The British Army has a magnificent record, but the young army of Anzac can withstand comparison with any British force of the past. It is difficult to overpraise the troops of Anzac. For it is the simple truth to say that in essential qualities no more efficient army was ever put in the field by any country in the world.—The Australasian.

A LESSON LEARNED?

There has been in certain sections of the native press a violent protest against what is described as a building-up of British influence in the affairs of Egypt by an increase in the payment of seven millions in the way of compensation for British officials who were dismissed as considered at the time of the scribes admits that this measure was brought about by a disgraceful scramble for office on the part of Egyptians who considered themselves fully qualified to run the machinery of government. That they were not fit for their jobs was distastefully demonstrated by the ensuing years of chaos. Things have been getting so bad that level-headed Egyptians themselves have loudly demanded that British efficiency, fairness and genius should be recalled to the direction of affairs. These are the days when sound-minded Egyptians have brought it home to political leaders that the swim to prosperity can only be with the trade current of Great Britain, and not against it. Hence the trade mission that is at present in England.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

Fertilizer Trials

With reference to trials of cyanamide and other nitrogenous fertilizers on arable crops, Dr. E. M. Crowther of the Rothamsted Experimental Station describes in the latest issue of the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture (No. 10, 1935) the results of 22 field trials at Rothamsted and other centres on the effects of calcium cyanamide and ammonium sulphate on spring barley, potatoes and sugar-beet. These fertilizers gave similar yield increases in 11 of the 15 experiments in which there were significant responses to added nitrogen, and cyanamide was less efficient than ammonium sulphate in the other four. In five experiments at Rothamsted on winter cereals there was no clear difference between autumn and spring dressings of nitrogenous fertilizers, except that when repeated small applications were made during winter and spring, the cyanamide was inferior.

Doug To Join Lady Sylvia

Hollywood, Calif.—Douglas Fairbanks Sr., planned to leave here by air for New York and an early reunion with Lady Sylvia Ashley. Accompanied by five motion picture associates—one of whom may be his ex-wife, Mary Pickford—Fairbanks was to attend to business in the east and board the liner Empress of Britain for England. Lady Ashley, now on route to Quebec from Vancouver, B.C., where she stayed recently while the actor came here, has also arranged to sail. While the names of Fairbanks' air companions were kept secret, Clarence Ericson, his manager, declared he was "positive" Miss Pickford was not one of the group.

FAIRBANKS PLANS FLIGHT TO NEW YORK; MARY MAY GO ALONG

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PROPERTY OWNERSHIP IS A NATURAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHT WHICH GOVERNMENT CAN NEITHER DESTROY NOR DENY.

Thought is the most vital and powerful thing in the entire universe.—Mary Pickford.

The Week In Ottawa

Ottawa—Any doubt that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett would lead the Conservative forces in the coming Dominion election was effectively dispelled on Friday last when following a party caucus held a few hours prior to prorogation of Parliament, the official announcement was made that the Prime Minister would lead his forces into battle. The Prime Minister personally told his followers in their final get-together before they scattered to their homes to prepare for the campaign that he was fit and ready for battle and indicated to them his plans which will culminate in the appeal to the people. Mr. Bennett will take a short holiday, following which he will return to the Capital, announce to the people the revised personnel of his cabinet as well as the date of the election.

In contrast to the stormy scenes which have marked some of the sessions of the seventeenth Parliament, the sixth and final session was officially prorogued by the Governor-General early last Friday afternoon without incident. Following this members of the Commons and Senate departed to engage in the coming election struggle, the most momentous in Canada since Confederation. Thus ended the life of another Parliament, which has sat for five years, making a record of legislative achievement which will rank in importance with the most outstanding in the history of Canada.

Chief item passed during the last stages of the session was the Canada Grain Board bill, designed to aid the Canadian farmer in the marketing of his wheat—the board to act as a selling agency for the Canadian wheat crop. The Senate prior to prorogation amended some of the government bills, notably that establishing the Trade and Industry Commission, the amendments being designed to put "teeth" into the new act. The Senate also "cracked" down on the new "crackpot" which inveigled people into investing their savings from \$1 up in the hope of getting \$10, an amendment which the Commons accepted. Specific mention of "chain" letters was not made though the amendment is designed to take care of all violations of the Criminal Code.

In the closing days of the session Parliament debated the Regina strike, arising out of lawlessness resulting between a clash of police and relief camp strikers. The Prime Minister was firm and deliberate in his stand, declaring that there would be no surrender on the part of the government to the subversive authority of the strikers, whom he accused of attempt to overthrow constituted authority. Liberal leader Mackenzie King, C.C.F. leader J. S. Woodsworth and other opposition members sought to embarrass the government over the affair but made no headway as the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Hugh Guthrie indicated beyond doubt that there would be no surrender.

Of great interest to farmers in Ontario was the announcement of Minister of Agriculture Robert Weir that the government would pay a bonus of 1½ cents a pound to farmers who ship milk to cheese factories, during the month of July. This action was taken to stabilize the dairy industry and equalize prices and to prevent farmers from switching production from cheese to butter and forcing down prices on world markets. Mr. Weir announced that it was not contemplated to tax producers of fluid milk or any farmers in the dairy industry to make up the bonus.

The bonus will be paid out of a \$1,600,000 fund which the House of Commons passed.

A national highway programme of considerable importance to Ontario has been agreed on between the provincial and federal governments whereby the sum of \$9,512,500 will be expended on the Trans-Canada highway. The Dominion government will pay 50 per cent. of the cost, or \$4,756,250. The sections of the highway, mileage, total cost and Dominion contribution follow: Schreiber to Nipigon River, 70-\$5,20,000-\$265,000; Nipigon River to Fort Arthur-65-\$76,000-\$38,250; Fort William to English River-114-\$265,000-\$132,500; English River to Dymont-75-\$299,000-\$149,500; Dymont to Vermilion Bay-60-\$1,350,000-\$675,000; Kenora to Keewatin-6,360,000-\$3,180,000; Keewatin to Dog Farm-11-\$200,000-\$100,000; Dog Farm to Manitoba Boundary-11-\$500,000-\$250,000; Pembroke to North Bay-125-\$185,000-\$92,500; Schreiber to White River-115-\$4,485,000-\$2,242,500; Pembroke to Hawkesbury, including Bonaventure Bridge-648,000-\$324,000.

Business conditions are much improved all over the province according to official indexes. Reports from Brantford indicate that sixteen manufacturing firms connected with the iron and steel trade are currently employing more than 2,000 persons, the highest since 1930. In Woodstock a new company will shortly begin the manufacture of motor car accessories, while at Port Colborne the Canadian Furnace Company resumed operations after a shut-down of some months.

Stamps Stand Up As An Investment

(New York Herald Tribune) With the sale in London last week of the stamps of Latin America, Hawaii and the Philippines one of the world's largest stamp collections and the largest single investment in the Arthur Hind estate was finally dispersed.

Beginning in November, 1932, with his United States and Confederate stamps, auction sales have been held, first in New York and then in London, at intervals of a few months where group by group collectors have paid \$75,000 for the stamps from what has been popularly called a "million-dollar collection."

Hand loved his stamps and liked to hear them called the world's greatest collection. And it came near being so, if considered from the standpoint of diversification. He kept an inventory of its cost over the years it was in the making and annually added 6 per cent. as an investment. In pre-depression days his worth was variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in textiles, railroads, real estate and stamps—the latter representing about \$1,130,000 of the total. When the estate was inventoried last year, it had shrunk to \$1,316,453, of which \$680,000 had been received from the sale of stamps — \$245,000 by direct sale of the United States and Confederate stamps to the public and \$435,000 from an English syndicate in a lump sum for the balance of the collection. The syndicate sales which were held in London totaled \$630,000, making the price paid for the collection by the public \$875,000, or something better than 77 per cent. of their cost, as against an 80 per cent. average shrinkage for the entire estate.

We wonder just where an investor would find a sadder property into which to put his savings.

"Thought is the most vital and powerful thing in the entire universe."—Mary Pickford.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS

"A good deal of thought has been given in past years to the kind of education in agriculture which can best be introduced into school curriculum" Dr. R. C. Wallace, President, University of Alberta, told the 15th convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists assembled at Edmonton. It must be frankly admitted at the outset, he said, that relatively little success had attended the efforts of those who are concerned with school education in the teaching of agriculture. The formal agriculture of Grade IX and X of the high school had on the whole not achieved what was expected of it; and the school garden, so enthusiastically proclaimed thirty years ago, cannot be seen in Western Canada today.

It would take them too far afield to discuss all the underlying difficulties, lack of trained teachers, discontinuity of school life during the growing season, and the rest. This, however, had been learned that in public and high school it was the science and not the art of a vocation that could be taught successfully. For that reason, said Dr. Wallace, he was of opinion that successful work in agriculture in the public and high school will come incidentally to the study of natural science.

If the applications of the principles of science were continuously made in plant and animal processes, in weather lore, and in soil processes, interest in agriculture and in agricultural procedure would grow naturally out of the underlying scientific principles which have universal application; and the teacher would not be placed in the compromising position of posing, unwillingly, as an expert in a field where he or she was not accepted. That would be, he felt, the emphasis for the future. On the other hand, there had been real success in boys' and girls' club work, and in school fairs in which agricultural projects had played their part, mainly because the activities were extra-curricular and conducted in the realistic atmosphere of the farm with the help of trained district agriculturists. In so far as these projects were honestly carried out by the young people themselves, they were the soundest accomplishment which had yet been achieved in the vocational activity in agriculture of school-age boys and girls. The system did not as yet, unfortunately, reach all schools and all school children in the rural districts.

BEETLE TRAPS

This Year's Trapping Operations At The Boundary

Active public interest along the International Boundary is once more being stimulated in the work of the Entomological Boundary is once more being stimulated in the work of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion, Department of Agriculture for the prevention of the entry of the Japanese beetle into Canada. This destructive pest has caused much damage to field and fruit crops in the United States and the interception of its spread into the Dominion has been the cause of much activity on the part of both the Canadian and United States authorities. Similar activities to last year's are now in operation.

Last year, in order to ascertain whether the beetle had entered Canada or not, traps were set at various points along the International Boundary. In view of the fact that in distributing and visiting the traps it is necessary for the inspectors to enter private and other property, the co-operation of the public was requested. The response was highly gratifying, a fact much appreciated by the Department. Up to the present there is no appearance of the beetle having invaded Canada. No beetles were caught in any of the traps.

This year, traps are again being set at various points in the Niagara District, the Toronto District, the Montreal District, the Saint John District and the Yarmouth District. As formerly, the greatest care is being taken to place the traps with as little inconvenience as possible to the occupants of private or other property. On the other hand the co-operation and assistance of the public are requested in reporting to the local inspectors, whose names are given below, any suspicious insect resembling the Japanese beetle, and at the same time not to disturb the traps by dropping insects and other material into the jars.

The traps contain a sure lure for the beetles. Some years ago entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture discovered that the Japanese beetle is strongly attracted by the odour of geraniol and eugenol, two essential oils used in perfumery, and these originated in Japan, hence the name, and since its introduction into the United States has created havoc with tree foliage, rowers, border plants, truck crops, and different kinds of fruit, such as raspberries, grapes, apples, cherries, plums, peaches and quinces. In the larval stage of the beetle, the grub feeds on the roots of grasses and other plants. The beetle in appearance is beautiful and highly coloured and is about one-half inch in length. It is a brilliant metallic green except for the greater part of the wing covers which are copper brown. Five white spots on either side, and two near the top of the abdomen furnish distinct characteristics for identification.

The local inspectors are:— Halifax, N.S.—A. K. Gibson, Plant Inspection Office, Room 605, Dennis Building, Greenville Street. Yarmouth, N.S.—R. M. Rowler, Co Collector of Customs, Yarmouth. St. John, N.B.—Arthur Finnimore, Plant Inspection Office, Caxtons Bldg. Montreal, Que.—W. Ryan, Plant Inspection Office, 379 Common Street. Toronto, Ont.—W. A. Fowler, Customs Bldg., Front and Yonge St. Niagara Falls—R. W. Sheppard, Plant Inspection Office, Federal Bldg., St. Clair and Queen Sts.

Any beetles resembling the description given above observed by local residents should be collected, and either mailed or given to the local inspector, together with definite information as to where the capture was made. Detailed information regarding the Japanese beetle, or any phase of the work, may be obtained by communicating with the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SPORT HOT SHOTS

BY KEN EDWARDS



Honorable mention goes to Miss Eleanor Young of Vancouver, B.C., Canada's junior tennis champion. Miss Young was sent to England by the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association along with Miss Caroline Deacon, the senior champion of Canada.

Miss Canada

After securing a bye in the first round of the all-England championship matches, Miss Young was defeated by Mme. de Meulen-Eester of Belgium 6-1, 6-4. Since this was Miss Young's first appearance on the famous Wimbledon courts and due to a nervous strain on this account she could not play her best. However, our youthful Canadian champion lost much of her nervousness after her first set improving greatly in the second. Nevertheless she was no match for the better known as Miss Stigart. Caroline Deacon, Miss Young's teammate was defeated by Miss Riddell of England by the same score as Miss Young, Miss Deacon is the Canadian senior champion.

Both girls were defeated, however, the experience should be a great help.

Reading In Street Car Causes Eyestrain

A Doctor writes:—"K—said to me in the train the other day, 'I always used to read on the way to business. Nowadays I find that I do not care to do so.'"

Nature has a way of working these things out for herself. Reading on a train, street car or bus is a strain on the eyes. The lighting is seldom satisfactory and shadows are thrown across our book or paper. Owing to the vibration of the vehicle the reading material frequently changes its distance from the eyes, and we must focus and refocus our eyes to meet the change. The external muscles of the eye are thus strained in addition to the sight strain. Youth is the period of adaptability and the practice of reading while travelling then does little harm. Older travellers are wise to rest their eyes on a journey especially if they have a day of eyestrain before them.

Sleepless?

An average adult needs seven hours' sleep, and this should be difficult to achieve.

Late morning sleeping, of course, on special occasions, is a special constitution, is not advisable. It sometimes produces a feeling, which may persist and even a kind of blotchiness of the skin of the face—due from the clear color of the sleep before midnight is produced.

Of course, "Early to rise" cannot be the rule of everybody. But what of those who sleep or who sleep fitfully or wearier than before? If it persists, consult a doctor. We can do much ourselves. Seek the cause and try to get that. A too heavy or too light Or hunger? Rearrange your menu. Over-fatigue? This is a wish sleep more certainly the things.

When very tired it is a good idea before actually getting into bed sit restfully for about five minutes, sip a hot drink. This will ease the edge off the weariness, courage sleep. A warm bath is also beneficial. Deep breathing exercises are helpful.

Regularity in returning to a pleasant book to read which help sleep. An extra pillow at the head or under the knees work wonders, and a few drops of lavender water on the top sheet bring a feeling of freshness and comfort.

Also make up your mind that you are going to sleep, and don't about not sleeping if you wake.

Grey Hair

I saw a handsome woman the other day, writes a correspondent, a balanced figure, beautifully dressed, and ankles, simple but ingeniously dressed. A radiant face, and grey hair.

That grey hair was the result of her whole attractive appearance. The natural greying of the hair softens the line of cheek and which otherwise might have unkind changes. Greying hair is not the faded hair.

When the natural color of the hair dulls, a good specialist should be consulted. The general health, and especially the condition of the nerves, also be looked into. Why not welcome your grey when they come?

Some families have a tendency to early greyness which often distresses those who belong to them. They should visit a first-class dresser. But ordinary grey gently turning white can bring new charm and a new interest to the features.

Life and Death of The Cucumber "King"

(By Dr. Anderson, ex-Premier, Saskatchewan, in the Regina Star) Mike Kosa was a Hungarian, his native land he was closely related to nobility and, prior to his migration to Canada, was in charge of a large estate in Hungary, a trained veterinary surgeon, his duty was to look after the thoroughbred stock of a Hungarian nobleman.

A family quarrel resulted in his determination to leave his native country for Canada, of which he had heard much from many of his countrymen who had migrated some years before and who sent him home glowing reports of this great new land of promise.

A few years ago he landed in Canada and later found his way out to the prairie province of Saskatchewan. Having homesteaded and built dwelling quarters he devoted his life to growing cucumbers. He was successful. His neighbors for miles around came to see his cucumber crop. He soon became known far and near as "The Cucumber King."

Roughly clad, unkempt in appearance, he led a life—drab, bleak, and different from the glamorous days he had spent in the castles and of the estates of Hungary.