

CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

CANADA

CROSSING CRASHES

In spite of repeated warnings there are still many motorists who defy trains. Racing to the crossing has not yet become an unknown sport. It should be remembered that engines are never killed through a collision with an automobile.

GOOD ADVICE

A driver was swatting a bee that flew through his window; his car struck a pedestrian, and York Township police decided to lay a charge of reckless driving. The bee can scarcely be prosecuted as an accessory before the fact, but the occurrence offers warning to other motorists. If and when a bee creates a nuisance, bring your auto to a halt before taking action to get rid of him.

TAKE A CHANCE

The cars that are annually wrecked in accidents and go to the junkman in the U. S. and Canada would make a solid line up from Toronto to Montreal if a compilation is correct that about 100,000 cars are yearly involved.

The junkman's sign at a railway crossing: "Go ahead and take a chance; I'll buy the junk," was justified.

No fact is clearer than that our roads are a menace to life. The pedestrian suffers most. The reckless fast drivers—of which youth furnishes an undue part—cannot be eliminated by the present regulations. The efforts to make the roads safe have resulted in a ghastly failure.

When the authorities stop patrolling with the slaughter, drivers will begin to realize that each one of them drives a potential death machine.

SPEND MOST ON CARS

It takes \$50,000,000 more to keep feminine Canada dressed up than it does the men folk of the Dominion. The latest figuring shows that retail sales of women's apparel and children's wear in a year were \$197,000,000, whereas the clothing of men and boys cost only \$142,000,000. The Canadian people spend more in a year on automobiles than they do on clothing for the bill ran up to \$347,000,000 or \$17,000,000 more than on apparel.

There is a curious difference in the practice of buying by men and women. The women get twice as much of her raiment from the departmental stores as she does from the women's ready-to-wear stores, but the men patronize the men's clothing and furnishing stores far more than they do the departmental stores. Why the man favors the trader who specializes in men's commodities and the woman does not is a question for the psychologist.

USE LICENSE PLATES

In Yugoslavia motorists' offenses are marked right on the license plate—not the driver's license where they cannot be seen, but on the number plate where everyone may note them. Each plate has a large blank portion on which traffic offences in which that car has figured are marked with an "X". When five X's appear on the plate, other motorists no doubt steer clear, knowing that there is a driver to be avoided.

COWN OWN NECKS

Woman from Toronto, parked her car in Hamilton, and some careless person tossed a lighted cigarette butt in the back seat, causing a fire. If such people had their cigarette butts rammed down the back of their own necks for a season they might learn something of benefit to themselves and the entire community.

FIVE-TONGUED TALKIE

A Budapest inventor has devised a machine which makes it possible to shoot a talkie scene in four or five languages simultaneously. While the actors are speaking one language in the studio, four different languages are automatically synchronized on the sound track on the edge of the film.

The finished film can be projected with dialogue in any one of the five languages, thus enabling a cinema proprietor to run the film in French at one performance, in German at another, in English at a third, and so on, simply by switching the sound track from language to language. But the device is primarily devised for use in cosmopolitan centres where the population speaks several languages.

The film will be projected in the language which is most popular, while car-phones will be provided for

other patrons who, by simply plunging in to the language they understand, will be enabled to enjoy the talkie to the full.

—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

COSTLY STRIKE

It cost the Saskatchewan and Dominion Governments some \$40,000 to pay for the stay of relief camp strikers in Saskatchewan. Most of the bills were incurred in Regina, where the riot resulted in one policeman being beaten to death.

The Federal Government's share was \$10,000 to pay for expenses during the time a delegation went to Ottawa to interview the Government. The rest of the bill was apportioned to Saskatchewan to pay for meals. The cost for transportation alone comes to \$20,930.

But that is just the monetary cost of the relief camp strike. The value of the life of the dead policeman cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Neither can there be placed a valuation on the wounds and injuries to thousands of hearts and bodies. Those are things that make impressions on the minds and which cannot be erased by money.

—Windsor Star.

WAR DECLARED

Vancouver Island's public Enemy No. 1 is the earwig. This pestiferous insect took up its residence here about 20 years ago and has left a swarm of descendants which have been playing havoc with every form of vegetation. They have levied tribute upon plants and vegetables with a little discrimination as a Chicago gangster leader showed in his predatory activities. But just as the depredations of the gangster reached a point which forced the law authorities to devise agencies for his destruction, so the earwig has caused the mobilization of defoliation measures which in time it is hoped will put an end to its destructive operations.

—Victoria Times.

CANADIAN PIONEERS

Canadians are reminded that the Hudson's Bay Company has just completed two hundred and sixty-five years of unbroken trading in this Dominion by the issue on the part of the company of its first official history since its incorporation in 1670. Probably no other commercial organization in the world has such a record to show business and romance and history intermingled. For the story of the Dominion. When in 1669, after having contributed more to the upbuilding of the Dominion than any other body, the company yielded some of its charter rights, it had maintained peace throughout the wilderness, established principles of justice and equity, and carried out colossal exploration work. The East India Company alone affords any record a parallel in history, and its record was marred by many features which fortunately have not blurred the Hudson's Bay escutcheon.

—Montreal Star.

"COST OF LIVING"

The "Cost of Living" is a vague term with a wide range of definitions. To most of us the cost of living equals the amount of our pay cheques, in spite of the firmest resolutions to budget and put something by for a rainy day.

—St. Catharines Standard

THE EMPIRE

THE T. B. SCOURGE

A speaker at the Royal Sanitary Health Institute Congress, at Bourne-mouth, recently pointed out that five times as many people die of tuberculosis as are killed on the roads. That is true, and it is a reproach to the nation. A concerted attack on tuberculosis would practically wipe it out. It is largely a disease of poverty, of malnutrition, of overcrowding, of unclean milk. Give everybody decent homes, adequate nourishment and open-air activities and the disease would soon become as rare as leprosy.

—London Daily Herald.

CANADA AND ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

Too much cannot be deduced from these provincial elections about the result of the Federal general election in September, for into that there entered wider issues and a greater complexity of parties. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, with its Socialist platform, has already taken the field and hopes to improve upon the fifteen members it secured in the last Parliament. The Reconstructionists, led by Mr. Bennett's former Minister of Trade, Mr. Stevens, are a new and incalculable factor, fighting a campaign for reform in the methods of conducting big business that seems likely to draw adherents both from discontented Conservatives and from Liberals.

But whatever the precise complexion of the next Canadian House of Commons, it will clearly offer little scope to those who believe that in high tariffs and economic nationalism lies the way to a new prosperity for the Dominion.

—Manchester Guardian.

THE HORSE IN IRELAND

In this country the horse still holds its ground. Between 1924 and 1934 the decrease was only 30,634, or less than seven per cent. Motor transport has not developed to the same extent in An Saorstát as across the Channel, and, owing to the dissimilarity in economic conditions between the two countries, a big diminution in the number of horses maintained here is improbable. The farmer must always rely on the horse. Holdings are small with very few exceptions, too small to bear the expense involved in the purchase and upkeep of tractors. On a co-operative basis farmers may obtain tractors, but it would be extremely difficult to arrange a satisfactory working system as a result of a multitude of co-owners. Ireland has established a world-wide reputation for its thoroughbred and hunters. The export trade in these animals is a valuable asset. To more than twenty countries outside the United Kingdom we annually export a considerable number of horses, and not so long ago the value of these exports exceeded £2,000,000 per annum. There should be room for expansion in this trade. The successes achieved in contests abroad by the National Army ought to serve as a splendid advertisement for horses bred in this country.

—Irish Independent, Dublin.

Hair Styles

There are so many different ways of dealing with the hair question just now that it is not easy to be definite about the most usual trend.

The parting may be down the centre front, and sometimes down the centre back as well, on the right, on the left, or at an angle across one side of the top of the head. When a parting is low on one side, the hair is often carried very smoothly across the top of the head, permitting no curls or waves till the sides and back, though there may be a fringe on one side of the forehead.

On the whole, the tendency is to dress the front of the head simply, to draw the hair towards the back, and to burst into curls or deep wave high up across the back.

Nearly every woman shows at least part of her ears. Everyone whose hair grows naturally in a widow's peak is encouraged by knowledgeable hair-dressers to emphasize it. And, whether the parting is in the centre, front or at the side, whether there are or are not masses of curls at the back or a fringe in front, the hair line is made clear and definite at one point or another.

The last detail is probably consequent on the back-from-the-face hat and all its sisters and cousins which show a good deal of the brow.

Car Accidents Up 11.2 Percent

176 Fatalities in Ontario During The First Six Months Of 1935

Toronto.—An 11.2 per cent. increase in the number of motor vehicle accidents during the first six months of 1935 compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, is reported in a bulletin issued by the motor vehicles branch of the Ontario Department of Highways. There were 4,083 accidents during that period in 1935 and 3,671 in 1934.

For June, accidents for 1935 mounted to 896, a 15.3 per cent. increase over June, 1934. During the same period there were 43 deaths, compared with 42 in the corresponding month of 1934.

There were 176 fatal accidents during the six months, with 156 in 1934, 138 in 1933, and 177 in 1932.

Slipping

Paris.—Paris dressmakers have turned their attention to the troublesome problem of waistslines.

The waistslines of winter garments slipped a notch lower. One designer dropped belts about an inch below normal on day attire. Others displayed frocks designed without front belts and with lowered side incrustations an inch above the hip bones. They gave the effect of indefinite waistslines.

Some clung stubbornly to the natural line but Vera Borea went in the other direction, pulling waistslines up one to two inches above normal by means of wide belts.

The appearance of trousered afternoon dresses set buyers talking and pushed the problem of skirt lengths into a back seat, although designers showed skirts as high as 15 inches from the floor. The trousered skirts had a slender skirt slit to the waist, disclosing the trousers beneath and some of them let several inches of trouser leg appear below the skirt hem.

"If fruit is good for us, and who can deny its health value, then we must be a healthier people in 1935 than we were in 1913, for we eat double the quantity of oranges, grape fruit, bananas and other fruit than we did then."

International Race Annual Event



The International Yachting Trophy, donated for annual competition by the Halifax Herald and The Halifax Mail. This trophy goes for 1935 to the winner of the Portland-to-Halifax race. The race is to be an annual event.

Light Traps Beetles

A New Device Used To Kill Off A Baneful Asiatic Insect

"Killing the brown Asiatic beetle is like trying to drown a fish," says a Westinghouse engineer, Samuel G. Hibben. The reason is that the beetle digs into the ground in daytime and comes out at night to devour foliage.

The beetle, no bigger than a coffee bean, probably came to this country in the roots of the Japanese iris or of some similar plant. Poisons have thus far proved ineffective in stopping its depredations. So the Westinghouse engineers and the entomologists of the Department of Agriculture decided to lure it with light into traps.

Research showed that the best kind of light was the purplish glow that comes from a special mercury vapor lamp. It is rich in ultraviolet rays, which seem to be especially alluring to the insects.

On the grounds of a country club near Springfield, N.J., as many as 36,000 beetles were thus trapped in a night. The bugs are attracted by the glow, fly around it, collide with baffle plates and fall, stunned, through a funnel into a jar. Such is the rain of beetles that the trapped cannot fly out against it. Besides, the mouth of the jar is small and the beetle is none too intelligent, judged by human standards.

What the late Professor Jacques Loeb called heliotropism is involved. Light does not actually attract moths and other insects, he showed. It acts on the motor nerves, paralyzes them peculiarly and thus makes flight impossible only in the line of the rays. Many insects are affected in this manner. The real problem is therefore to develop a glow which will cripple the harmful rather than the beneficial insects. Apparently that problem has been solved satisfactorily for the destruction of the Japanese beetle.

ABC of Health

The Medicinal Value Of Certain Foods

Certain foods possess the natural organic chemicals necessary for the prevention and treatment of disease, and may be included in the everyday diet. The following is a list of such foods with their medicinal value:

- Apples: for indigestion and constipation.
- Barley: for fevers and bladder trouble.
- Carrots: for nerves and purifying the blood.
- Dates: for under-nourishment.
- Eggs: for bone and muscle building.
- Figs: for constipation and catarrh.
- Grapefruit: for liver troubles and cleansing the stomach.
- Honey: for catarrh and cleansing stomach and bowels.
- Ice Cream: for relieving sore and inflamed throat.
- Jam: for its fruit value.
- Kale: for purifying the blood.
- Lemons: for headaches and reducing weight.
- Milk: for gaining weight and muscle building.
- Nuts: for body building and as a substitute for meat.
- Onions: for colds, nerves, and sleeplessness.
- Pineapple: for sore throat.
- Quassia bark: as a general tonic.
- Raisins: for constipation, kidneys, and purifying the blood.

Sauerkraut: for high blood pressure.

Tomatoes: for bile, rheumatism, and liver troubles.

Unpolished rice: for body building.

Vermicelli: for gaining weight.

Watercress: for skin troubles.

X Y and Z for health, spend a day once a month in bed.

Rice and Japan's Economic Life

In view of the prolonged negotiations between Canada and Japan, the following extract on the Japanese economic conditions of agriculture from the 1933-34 report of the International Institute of Agriculture may be of interest. It is needless to repeat here, says the report, that the whole of Japanese agriculture rests in quite a particular way on two products only: rice and silk. Although there has been evidence in Japan in recent years of a certain tendency to emerge from the "rice-growing economy" characteristic of its economic structure hitherto, it is unquestionable that rice remains, nevertheless, the most important product of the whole economic life of Japan.

It must be added, in order to see the problem more clearly, that when we speak of rice, we mean Japanese rice, that is to say, rice produced in quite a particular way on two products only: rice and silk. Although there has been evidence in Japan in recent years of a certain tendency to emerge from the "rice-growing economy" characteristic of its economic structure hitherto, it is unquestionable that rice remains, nevertheless, the most important product of the whole economic life of Japan.

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Time to Make School Clothes

Mother and Daughter Can Both Work at Them

New York.—Mothers and daughters who enjoy sewing together are putting some of their late summer leisure to good advantage just now in making the first supply of school-going clothes. In families where it is the regular custom to do such sewing at home, its advantages cannot be entirely estimated in the saving of mere dollars and cents, as there is so much practical information now being disseminated for the benefit of the home dressmaker, that the actual work involved is decreasing, while pleasurable interest in home sewing is noticeably on the increase. One of the many good results in this home work is that children are unconsciously trained in the selection of clothes appropriate for whatever the occasion may be, and are more keenly observant of the simple, well made garments in the children's departments of the shops specializing in this season in "Back-to-School" outfits.

The first important item on the late summer sewing list is likely to include separate blouses, skirts and such accessories as are easily adjustable and suitable for school wear. This does not mean that a blouse cannot have its matching skirt, giving the effect of a one-piece shirt-waist dress, but the thrifty home dressmaker realizes the economy of separate units that can be worn interchangeably, and is usually glad to undertake the extra work that this two-piece dress involves, both in the cutting and making, a compared with a one-piece frock, unseamed at waistline, and which is likely to shift itself to whatever placement of belt its wearer happens to choose. Made in two parts, the waist may be worn as a tuck-in or an overblouse, and, by having an extra pleatum that slips under the belt when the blouse is used as a tuck-in, a still further variation is possible. This detachable pleatum is often made with curved, cutaway fronts in jacket outline, somewhat longer in the back, and worn with a wide patent leather belt.

A mother with two daughters between the ages of nine and 14 admits at least three blouses to each skirt for autumn school wear, the skirts being of any of the favorite cotton fabrics suited to this purpose such as broadcloth, poplin and the like, as well as one or two of the novelty weaves such as honeycomb and hopsacking which come in color combinations sure to attract the young girl. One blouse matches the skirt and is suited to cool days, with contrasting collar, belt and buttons as the only trimming. Another, for warmer days, is a thinner cotton of light background with an all-over design matching the color of the skirt, which in this case, is a monotone. A third blouse, for wear with a vari-colored cotton skirt, matches the lightest shade in the skirt, with yoke, sleeves and loosely folded ascot neckscarf of the skirt fabric. This mother claims that her girls are of an age when they should take an active interest in their clothes, give necessary time to putting them on carefully, and have a pardonable pride in appearing neatly and becomingly dressed at all times.

Science Would Aid Housewives

Special Committee of British Women Experts Reports

London, Eng.—Panels of housewives to deal with questions arising in their work was suggested at the Scientific Management Congress in London.

The domestic section was discussing a report on scientific management in the home prepared by a special committee of British women comprising experts in various branches of housekeeping.

"Students should be taught that housekeeping is an art—but an art based on a number of underlying sciences—and that its problems must be approached in a scientific spirit," the report stated.

"Housework must come to be regarded as a most important industry. The aim must be the maximum welfare in the home with the maximum of necessary effort by the housewife."

There must be throughout the country a sufficient number of interested housewives who were interested in finding out the best equipment and methods for their work and who would be glad to cooperate both in providing information about existing methods, and in testing suggested improvements, the report contended.

It was hoped that in time panels of housewives working in different conditions might be found. These would be particularly useful for dealing with such questions as the planning of the weekly budget of expenditure and the week's work.

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