

CANADA

Sleeping Drivers

It may be accepted as a fact that many accidents have been caused because the driver dozed at the wheel. Transport drivers, exhausted by long hours of work, have been known to fall asleep on duty. Quite a number of people admit they have difficulty keeping awake when driving a motor car. Fresh air, the drone of the engine, and the sensation of motion are agents of producing that kind of opiate. Those who are so affected, however, should realize the risk of drowsiness on the highway, immediately park the vehicle and treat themselves to a few minutes' sleep. At the most, a quarter of an hour's relaxation of that kind is sufficient to restore normality. It is a practice that ought to be resorted to by all who find themselves subject to drowsiness occasioned by motoring. It is a device that is particularly applicable to the case of truck drivers who must make long trips at night.—Welland Tribune.

Another Record

Harrah for Ontario. We burn up more barns and threshing machines during the harvest season than any other province in Canada or states in the Union. This grand old banner province always heads the list.—Farmers' Advocate.

News Comment

Russia has been using 1,200 men in a parachute jump attack. If P. T. Barnum were alive he'd probably be on his way today to Moscow to book the outfit as a circus feature.

Australia is to spend \$44,000,000 for defence purposes during the coming year which is fairly conclusive evidence that the government of the Commonwealth has no Agnes MacPhail complex.

What do they mean about "the good old days"? Well, the answer may be an item in the 35-year-old column of the Bradford Examiner: "The relief officer reported an outlay of \$24,72 during August."—Peterborough Examiner.

Reform Experiment

An interesting penal reform experiment is being carried out at Wakenoid, Eng., an institution to which no hardened criminals are sent. For some time the authorities have been trying out schemes as to how best men may be restored to a way of decent living after having been in criminal difficulties. The two Borstal institutions have already established the fact that the right sort of understanding and comradeship will set a boy or a man on his feet when all else fails. Under the new scheme forty men drive to the woods Monday morning, work in the open air, sleep in huts, returning only for the week-ends. They are accompanied by an unarmed guard of two men. Russia and Switzerland have led the way in this type of experiment.—New Outlook, Toronto.

Cities Spread Out

The rural districts adjacent to cities are confronted with the problem of rapid increase in population which manifests itself particularly in a demand for more school accommodation. Several townships so situated are finding the financing of necessary schools somewhat embarrassing but there is not an easy way out of such a dilemma.

Apparently many residents of cities are moving out to rural districts. They find that taxes are lower, that land is cheaper and that generally living is less expensive. They can grow vegetables crops either for their own use or for market and the reinforcement of their earnings in this way is worth considering.

Of course the pioneers in such a movement are the principal beneficiaries. The first to make the move enjoy the advantages of the low taxes. As population increases, the problems which they had sought to evade reappear. The township begins to assume the characteristics of the city. There are more children to be educated, which means over-crowding in the schools and the demand for larger schools. The question of sanitation is intruded and there is demand for modern water and sewage services. Installation of these embodies higher taxes and soon such costs begin to approximate those of the city. It is the inevitable process that converts country areas into densely populated cities and there the cost of living rises so that it becomes burdensome. Evidently only the farmer is at all immune to the factor of steadily-increasing living costs.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Benefactors

Because two Harvard scientists have devoted the last five years to patient, unremitting research, the world now finds itself a step nearer escape from the scourge of influenza. The scientists, W. F. Wells and H. W. Brown, have discovered that influenza virus, transmitted by the air we breathe, can be killed by contact with ultra-violet

rays. Their achievement opens a vast new field in preventive medicine, whereby the air in hospitals, theatres, schools and auditoriums may be freed from dangerous germs. Here is definitely one more contribution to the welfare of civilization. But while it represents much in itself, it is only one of the many ways by which science is making this a better world in which to live.—Prince Albert Herald.

Films for Children

Offhand, it seems surprising that producers do not market a greater percentage of films really suitable for children and young people, who constitute so large a proportion of picture theatre patrons. But as very little discrimination is exercised, apparently, and children are allowed to attend virtually anything that comes along, it is not so surprising, after all. A news item from Toronto states that the censor board "may require" the use of the "Universal" distinction in theatre advertising. If it is not doing so now, it is ignoring a regulation which has been in existence for a number of years.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Identify the Pines

The leaves, or needles, of all pine trees grow in clusters and may be readily identified by their length and number. The Jack pine has two leaves to a cluster (occasionally three, about one a quarter inches long; the White pine five leaves, about four inches long; the Red pine two leaves, five or six inches long; the Pitch pine three leaves, about three and a half inches long; and the Scotch pine two to a cluster, about two inches long. The cones take two years to mature.—Canadian Forest and Outdoors.

THE EMPIRE

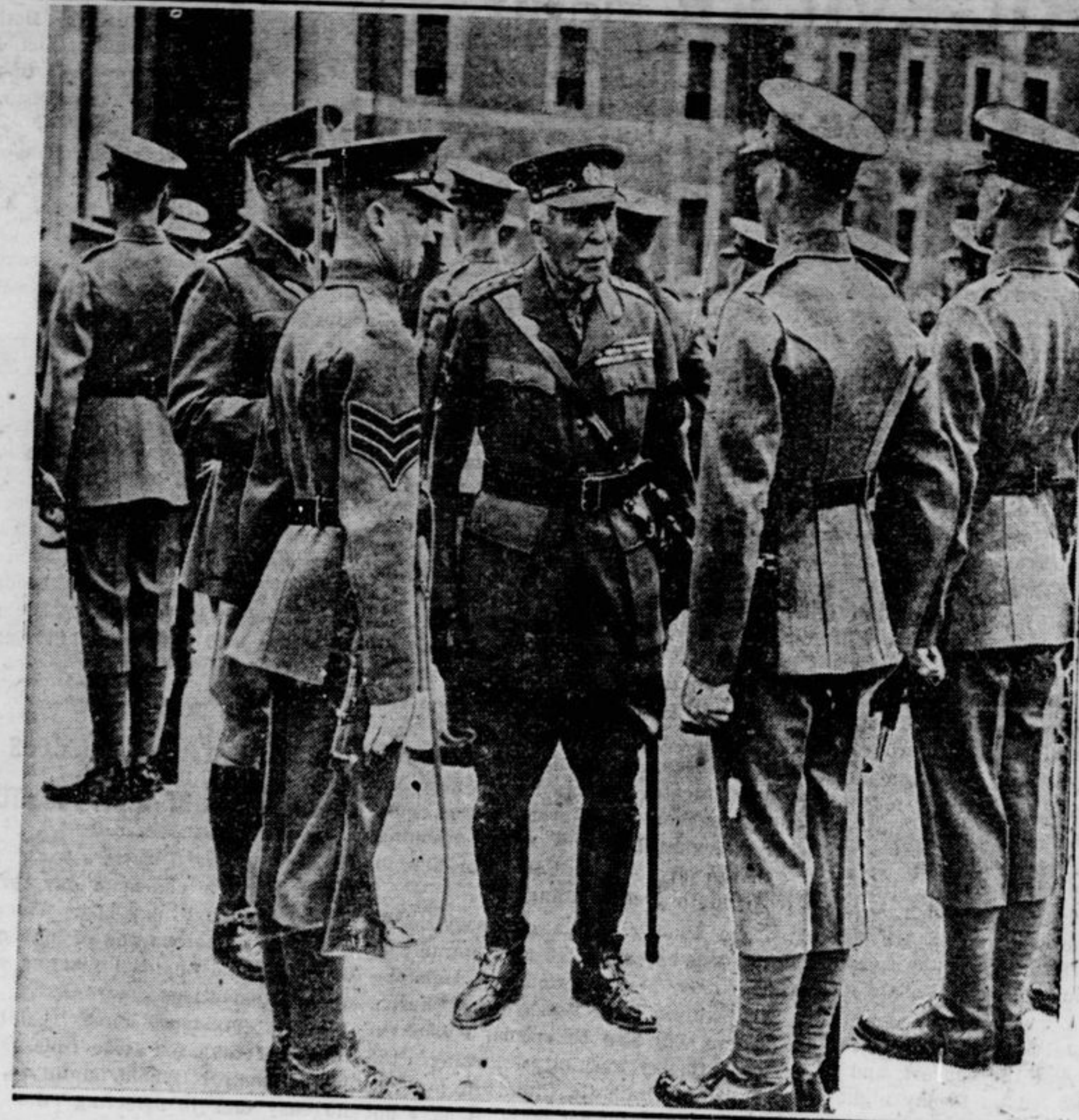
The "Why" of Better Times

In any analysis of the brighter conditions with which Australia finds herself blessed it is only fair to give to every relevant circumstance and influence its due weight. The natural buoyancy of the people has played no small part in recovery. The dogged courage of primary producers who held on in face of discouraging odds is worthy of the best traditions of the pioneer settlers. The acceptance by workers of a lower standard of wages, in spite of the ill-advised and ill-timed efforts of ignorant leaders, has helped materially. The sympathetic good will with which the more fortunate members of the community have shouldered unprecedented burdens of taxation to keep many thousands of unemployed from destitution has been a fine expression of the Australian spirit of comradeship and charity. The invaluable help given by Great Britain in providing under the Ottawa Agreement a greatly expanded market for Australian primary products has been a tremendous stimulus. But when all these non-political factors in recovery have been taken into account it remains to be said that Mr. Lyons' tale of prosperity could never have been told today if there had not been good government in the Commonwealth. That there has been such government is attributable in no small measure to the steadfastness of Mr. Lyons himself.—Melbourne Argus.

To Arms! To Arms!

We entered the race for security tardily, we are running it like a nation of laggards, and this despite the patent and too obvious fact, that we are more vulnerable to attack than our neighbours and have more to lose. If British civilization is not to perish, as the civilizations of older Empires perished, it must be protected. Nations envious of our achievement and

Inspecting Rifle Brigade At Winchester



Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment for 56 years, the Duke of Comaught is pictured making his annual inspection of the Rifle Brigade at Winchester, in Hampshire. Veterans of the regiment took part in the march past.

Germany Is Not Ready for War Says Lloyd George

Veteran Liberal Leader Declares That Chancellor Hitler Is Aiming for Defence and Not to Launch Attack.

LONDON.—Returning from Germany, where he conferred with Chancellor Hitler at Berchtesgaden, David Lloyd George recently declared that "Germany is not ready for war."

"Germany has no desire to attack any country in Europe," the veteran Liberal leader declared. "Hitler is aiming for defence and not for attack."

Russia and Reich. In an interview with a representative of the Liberal News Chronicle, Lloyd George said he was convinced that "for at least 10 years war between Russia and the Reich is impracticable, even if the Reich desired war, which she certainly does not, unless other and better equipped nations interfere and attack her."

The German army is formidable for defence because of the splendid physique of the men, because of the first-class equipment of machines and guns, and because of her powerful fortification, but is not an army for marching across the frontier with any hope for success."

"Hitler naturally wants Memel and Danzig," the veteran British statesman continued. "They are as German as Hull is English, and even more than Cardiff is Welsh. But he has no desire to absorb the millions of Slavs, whom he would regard as an offense to his doctrine of racial purity."

Desires British Friendship. Lloyd George declared Hitler still possesses, nations upholding content in systems of life, cannot arm heavily without menace to us, though no immediate quarrel may be in sight. So arm we must, and that without stint and without delay.—London Sunday Dispatch.

Bigger and Better

The Time Magazine observes:—In Washington the Department of Commerce released the latest astronomical measurements of the cinema industry:

Weekly attendance: 220,000,000 (world); 80,000,000 (U.S.).

Theatres, one for every 20,716 persons (world); one for every 6,724 (U.S.).

In the U.S. production costs \$125,000,000 a year, of which 64 per cent. is for salaries. Producers have \$100,000,000 invested in studios and equipment, employ 28,000. Theatre investment is \$1,800,000,000. Exhibitors pay \$255,000,000 a year in rental; employ 236,500. Yearly gross for 15,378 theatres in the U.S. is \$750,000,000. The industry pays \$100,000,000 a year in taxes, \$77,000,000 for advertising. In the U.S. between 70 per cent. and 85 per cent. of adult cinema addicts buy tickets between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Average daily attendance at U.S. cinemansions is 11,425,000.

Droughts of 1934 and 1936 'Help Yourselves' Sign Is Displayed By Growers

Price Is Still Good in England, Though, for Best Quality; Careful Packing Shows Profit.

LONDON, Eng.—Fruit is so plentiful in important areas of England that it is being given away or left to rot on the trees.

In one Hampshire district fruit is carried to the roadside, where notices appear: "Help yourselves, but please leave the baskets."

This state of affairs confirms what was predicted in July, following a visit by Andrew Fulton to the orchards before leaving for Canada.

Kent growers in particular are loud in their complaints, though allowance has to be made for propaganda to wrest more help from a too-complaisant government. If a dryload of unsorted fruit is sent to Covent Garden and there declared

unsaleable, or saleable at prices that will not pay the salesman's commission, it makes a fine hard luck story.

STILL PAY FOR QUALITY
Enquiries made recently, however, show that in spite of the unquestionable surplus, fine quality fruit, well packed and presented, still commands remunerative prices.

"The last time there was a glut," one authority told me, "there were several leading growers who obtained double the market price all through the season, simply because of the high reputation of their fruit and the regularity of the supply."

Gluts are, in fact, doing their "good deed" like the rest of life's happenings. They are waking up all but the most lethargic or least intelligent growers to the supremacy of quality and continuity of supply.

NATIONAL MARK IMPORTANT

The National Mark is gaining confidence and simplifying sales in markets where individual brands have not yet won sufficient recognition.

Distributors—thousands of them—are now registered as dealers of National Mark goods. And some of the larger apple growers have installed gas storage plants, while the smaller growers are combining to run co-operatively-owned outfits.

With the official figures at hand covering the nation's crop condition as of September 1, it is now possible to compare the ravages of the drought of this year with that which struck the country in 1934, writes the New York Herald-Tribune.

The conclusion would seem to be abundantly clear that although this year's terrific heat did widespread damage, it came too late to leave the devastation behind it of its predecessor of two years ago.

There was no saving the corn situation, which shows the shortest crop in the last fifty-five years, but the government figures at least reveal no further deterioration in August. On the contrary, the newest estimate is nearly 20,000,000 bushels above that of a month earlier and 40,000,000 bushels above recent private trade estimates. Corn production for the year, it is now estimated by the Department of Agriculture, will total 1,458,000,000 bushels, which compares with 1,478,000,000 two years ago. The wheat crop at 630,000,000 bushels is short, and this is particularly true in view of the fact that a good deal will have to go as feed substitute for corn in the coming months. Nevertheless, it is more than 100,000,000 bushels larger than the 526,000,000 drought crop of 1934.

What is true of wheat is equally true of oats, barley and tame hay, the principal other feed crops. Oats, which are excellent dairy and sheep rations, total 277,000,000 bushels compared with but 542,000,000 in 1934; barley, which, if slightly more expensive than corn at present, is one of the best feeds for the sheep, horses and hogs, shows a probable output of 145,000,000 bushels, as against 117,000,000 bushels two years ago. Finally, the production of tame hay is placed at 63,000,000 tons, as contrasted with 52,000,000 tons in 1934, assuring another source of feed supply for horses, cattle and sheep.

But it is not entirely because of this more favorable situation on the supply side that this year's drought is in no wise as serious as that of 1934. The same situation is true of the demand side of the picture. Where there were 74,300,000 head of cattle to be fed out of the extremely short feed crop of 1934, there were but 68,200,000 at the beginning of this year, and where there were 58,600,000 hogs two years ago there were but 42,500,000 this year.

There will undoubtedly be some liquidation of both cattle and hogs this year, and it will undoubtedly tax the ingenuity of the farmers to feed them and keep up their breeding animals. But there is no reason at all to look for a repetition of the unprecedented dumping of livestock that occurred in 1935.

Tells Engineers Striking Facts About Canada

John Murphy, of Ottawa, Gives Address to Convention at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.—Representing the Engineering Institute of Canada, John Murphy, F.A.I.E.E., M.E.I.C., of Ottawa addressed the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at a meeting here, where delegates to the convention were joined by members of the World Power Conference now touring the North American continent.

Speaking to the large gathering of engineers and power experts, Mr. Murphy said:

Extends Greetings
"I come to you, across the boundary line that binds us so closely together, from the capital of a country larger in extent than the United States of America."

"I am a fellow-engineer, bearing messages of thanks for your kind invitation to take part in your functions, and of greetings and good wishes from 4,200 members of your sister organization—the Engineering Institute of Canada."

"That institute celebrates its semi-centennial in June, next year, and a cordial invitation is extended to all of you to come to Canada to take part in it."

"I wonder how many of you know, exactly, where Canada is? I did not, although born there, until a short time ago. My fellow-Rotarian, Robert Stead, speaking at Washington, recently, answered that question in the following manner: 'In the first place the area of Canada is 3,684,723 square miles—just 61,534 square miles greater than the area of the United States of America, including Alaska. We have great northern regions, but so have you; Alaska represents one-sixth of your total area. The forty-ninth parallel is commonly referred to as the boundary line between us. Where is this forty-ninth parallel in relation to the nations of the world? In Europe we find that north of that imaginary line lie the British Isles; the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway and Sweden; Holland, Belgium, most of Germany and Poland, and most of Russia, Paris and Vienna are in almost the same latitude as Winnipeg, Edmonton, Alberta, is in the same latitude as Dublin and Berlin."

"Our great Peace River country, which produces the world's prize-winning wheat and oats, is in the same latitude as Edinburgh. So, we are really not so far north; it is just that you are so far south."

"Please remember that the forty-ninth parallel constitutes less than half the boundary between the United States and Canada. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the population of Canada live south of the forty-ninth parallel. Listen to this: 'There are 17 states of the Union wholly or partly north of Canada's southern boundary. Why, Canada reaches down to the latitude of Barcelona and Rome; Canada's southern tip is in about the same latitude as the northern boundary of California.'

What Differences Does It Make
where these lines of latitude and longitude happen to be? Your aims and objects and ours are exactly alike—peace on earth, good will to men' is what we are all saying for."

Street Cars Now Gain Business

Hamilton Leads—Total 1935 Returns in Ontario Surveed.

TORONTO.—Traffic of electric streets and suburban routes in Ontario continued to increase during the year 1935 although the improvement over 1934 was not as great as the increase of 1934 traffic over 1933.

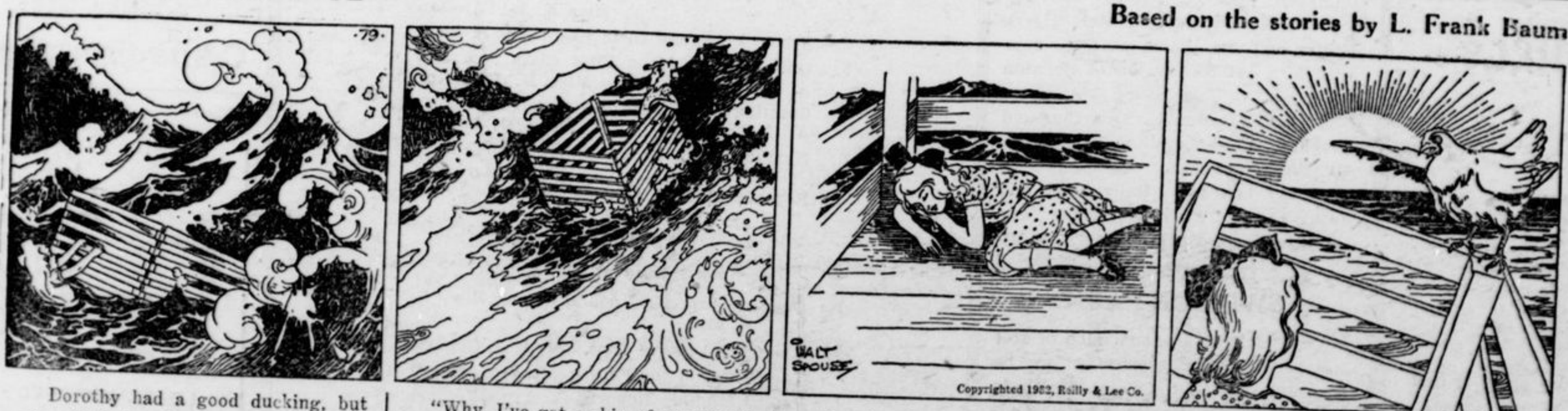
Total fare passengers carried during the year amounted to 600,728,312, as against 595,142,903 in 1934 and 585,094 in 1933. This however was less than the 1932 total and also less than for any previous year during the past decade.

The outstanding increase was made in Hamilton, where the number of passengers increased from 12,413,821 in 1934 and 11,600,637 in 1933 to 17,237,897 passengers in 1935. Improved business conditions in Hamilton, restricted from 6.53.

on competing taxis, and a reduction in the cash fare January 16th, in 1935, from seven cents to five cents were responsible for this improvement of 39 per cent. The average fare in Hamilton, including children's fares, which remained unchanged at three cents, and the bus fare at 10 cents or three tickets for 25 cents, was reduced in 1935, but the gross revenue and also the net operating revenue were increased.

Total revenues of all systems increased from \$40,048,126 in 1934 to \$40,442,320 and, with a reduction in operating expenses from \$28,036,754 to \$28,009,013 net operating revenues were increased by \$421,925, or from \$12,011,352 to \$12,433,307.

THE WONDERLAND OF OZ



Dorothy had a good ducking, but she didn't lose her presence of mind. When she came to the surface she saw that the chicken coop had fallen overboard too, and, as it was within easy reach, she took a tight hold on the slats. The wind had ripped the cover off the coop, and it seemed to Dorothy that the chickens had all been blown away. After coughing the water out of her throat she managed to climb over the wooden slats into the coop.

"Why, I've got a ship of my own!" she thought, more amused than frightened at her sudden change of condition; and then, as the coop rose to the crest of a big wave, she looked eagerly around for the ship from which she had been blown. It was far, far away by this time. No one aboard had yet missed her, and the ship was heading steadily on its way to Australia. So it disappeared entirely, and Dorothy began to wonder what was going to happen to her next.

Already she was growing hungry, and of course, she was soaked through and through. Fortunately the weather was warm, so there was little danger of her taking cold. The night was already creeping on, and the dull, grey clouds overhead gave way to inky blackness. The wind, however, as it tired of its pranks, stopped blowing so that the waves gradually quieted down and began to behave themselves, so Dorothy lay down and was asleep in half a minute.

A strange noise awoke Dorothy the next morning. When she first heard it she almost thought that she was back on the farm in Kansas. Then, as she opened her eyes, and saw everywhere the wide blue sea, she heard it again. "Kut-kut-kut-kut-kut-kut." "What's that?" cried Dorothy, started. "Why, I've just laid an egg that's all," replied a small, but sharp and distinct voice, and looking around Dorothy discovered a small yellow hen standing on a corner of the egg.

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