

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Eating More Meat

Canadians are becoming larger meat eaters, to the benefit of the livestock industry. The Ottawa Bureau of Statistics announces the consumption of meats in Canada in 1931 was estimated at 1,40 million pounds, an increase of 54 million pounds over the estimate for the previous year. Beef figures showed a decrease, and pork and mutton figures an increase. The per capita consumption of meats was estimated at 148.46 pounds for 1931, compared with 145.64 in the previous year.—Brandon Sun.

Canada's Second Big Crop

While all eyes are fixed on the wheat crop, it is pertinent to note that Canada is this year also producing a crop of oats that is estimated to run 422,000,000 bushels. Over the great part of Canada oats take the place that corn holds in the central states, as the standard feed crop. Only a small portion of the oat crop is exported as grain. A moderate percentage goes into the ration that figures in the kitchen at breakfast time. The bulk of the crop is fed to horses or turned into beef and pork and mutton and milk and eggs. A big oat crop is the signal that "mixed farming" is to hold its place, and a large place, in Canadian farm operations during the coming year. That is the only way in which the oats can be turned to account.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Dining Car Simplicity

We are hearing much these days about reductions in the two great railway systems in their efforts to cut down their ordinary running expenses. This office and that is being done away with, and this economy and that is being affected, to help the system to its feet. But there is one side of things which does not appear to have received attention. We refer to the elaborate menus served on the trains from which travellers are compelled to select their meals, and from which it is next to impossible to get a decent meal with the cost running far beyond what any but the extremely wealthy are able to afford. There may be some few who are able to order what they will regardless of cost, but their number is few and it is decreasing. We suggest that some consideration should be shown to the rank and file and that simplicity in the diner and in the hotel would not only be in line with public sentiment, but would also bring in a better return to the railways and hotels, benefiting all parties.—Halifax Chronicle.

Beyond the Pale

Drinking and driving cannot be allowed to go together, and the man who insists that he is going to combine the two operations puts himself outside the pale of sympathy and deserves nothing better than to lose the right to operate a motor car.—Peterborough Examiner.

Juvenile Delinquency

The only question is, in breaking away from the inhumanity of the past, are we swinging too far in the other direction? There is much juvenile delinquency, and if it is habitually treated with sentimental forbearance, one despairs of any improvement. It is not fair to the young offenders themselves to be let off too lightly; they should be made to realize that laws are made to be obeyed by young and old alike, and that no orderly community can tolerate acts of brigandage. A boy—still more a group of boys—have wrong notions about the gravity of crime. It is kindness to them to pull them up short before their propensities lead them into lasting trouble. The harsh methods of 1872 have gone, let us hope, never to return; but it is a moot point whether the methods of 1932 are perfect.—Hamilton Spectator.

Woolen Mills For Alberta

A recent announcement indicated that prospects are bright for the establishment of a woolen mill in Calgary. As Alberta annually produces about 3,500,000 pounds of wool, and as a fair-sized woolen mill operates at a capacity of some 500,000 pounds of wool in the grease, and a large mill from 1,000,000 upwards, it is obvious that the annual wool clip in this province is keeping several large mills outside the province busy. The woolen industry, as distinct from others, enjoys perhaps the longest economic life of all industries for the reason that it is not extractive in the sense that other industries exhaust the sources of their raw material. Many woolen mills have been in existence a century in the same location. Hence the establishment of an up-to-date woolen mill in Calgary infers the establishment of a basic industry whose life, under proper conditions, should continue for generations.—Calgary Herald.

THE EMPIRE

Australia's Recovery

Australia has still a hard road to travel and privations still to endure. She will not fully regain her former prosperity until, by co-operative international effort, the trade and prosperity of the whole world have been

restored. But it is already possible to say with confidence that the worst of her troubles are over and that the reward of her labours and of her sacrifices is now within sight.—London Times.

Scientific "Progress"

Gone is the old unquestioning, rapture of the scientist of the Victorian age, who assumed as a matter of course that every triumph of mind over matter, every new harnessing of the forces of nature to the will of mankind must be an unqualified boon, and that all movement must progress to a better and a happier state. The reflective scientist of to-day is not so sure. Ultimately, and in the long run perhaps, there must be benefit. But he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that while the mechanical sciences have added enormously to the pageantry and variety of modern life, they have produced by no means unmixt blessings. Industrialism's glaring sins of omission and commission; the terrible ruthlessness of revolving wheels; the smashing effect which a single new invention may have upon the lives and homes of thousands—these have to be remembered when we worship mechanical progress.—London Daily Telegraph.

Another Little Drink

The beverage of the Army to-day is tea. It is estimated that in the region of Salisbury Plain, where manoeuvres were in progress, between two and five and thirty cups of tea are sold to every one pint of beer. And, according to an officer, the tea-drinking soldier compares "damned well" with the old "beer-swiper." Old-fashioned soldiers will hear this, no doubt, with disgust, and suspect that the officer is biased in favour of the present-day soldier. But customs change in everything, and old soldiers (who never die) would find some reason to disapprove of the new soldier whatever he did.—London Evening News.

English Irony

There are few things more mystifying to the foreigner or more satisfying to the student of national psychology than the vein of popular irony which crops out again and again in history in the English common man. Shakespeare, of course, knew and loved it, witness (one example among many) Hamlet, Act iv., Sc. 6: "First Sailor: God bless you, sir. Horatio: Let him bless thee, too. First Sailor: He shall, sir, an't please him." That nonchalant mariner is the very ancestor of the troops who went into action singing "The Bells of Hell going a-ling-a-ling"; and today their younger brothers are facing the severest economic crisis of modern times with the chorus "Ain't it grand to be blooming well dead." England is all right.—Letter to The Spectator.

The Ottawa Agreements

If a revival of trade within the Empire is stimulated, as we may hope it will be, by the Ottawa agreements, then foreign countries stand to gain more from the rehabilitation of a great market than they may lose as a result of particular arrangements for Imperial purposes. It will be wise for critics both at home and abroad not to fasten on particular details of the agreements, but to judge them as a whole in the light of the object aimed at, which is to give an impetus to world recovery through tariff adjustments designed to promote the flow of trade between the largest group of nations in the world.—Glasgow Herald.

OTHER OPINIONS

Inevitable

A new war debts deal between the Allies and America has now become imminent as well as inevitable. There is reason to believe this country will accept its share of the necessary sacrifices when the time comes and with good grace—providing its sacrifices release constructive, not destructive forces.—New York World-Telegram.

Sermons in Stones

Roger Babson's gift of exhortation has impelled him to carve oratory inscriptions such as "Prosperity Follows Service," on various boulders in the vicinity of his summer home on the Annisquam shores. Another summer resident of the Gloucester region, Mrs. Leila Webster Adams, has expressed disapproval of this defacement of common rocks, which, in her judgment, look much better without the carved mottoes. It would be idle to pretend that all rocks are beautiful, but most persons who love the countryside would probably agree that "sermons in stones" are preferable when not of the literal kind.—Springfield Republican.

Huge Apple Shipment From Canada to Glasgow

Montreal.—The largest single consignment of apples to leave Montreal in many years was taken to Glasgow Sept. 30th by the steamer Vardulia which had in her hold 50,993 boxes and 2,869 barrels.

Cup Stays in Canada



Here we see Miss Margery Kirkham being presented with the cup at Kanawaki course in Montreal, having successfully defeated all comers, including Mrs. Eddis of Toronto.

Great Britain's Finances Ahead of Last Year

London.—Treasury returns made public recently show that national expenditures exceeded revenue by £104,000,000 for the first half of the financial year, but there is an increase of £5,000,000 in revenue, compared with the corresponding period in 1931, and a decrease of £9,000,000 in expenditures. Revenue totalled £268,000,000, and expenditure and sinking fund £372,000,000.

It is pointed out, however, that only about one-third of the entire year's revenue is collected in the first six months, and the soundness of the budgetary position next March will again largely depend on the promptness with which the income taxpayer pays his January instalment. Customs revenue, including receipts from tariffs, increased by £17,000,000, while the budget estimated an increase of £36,000,000 during the whole year.

The reduction in expenditure was largely due to a decrease in the sinking fund by £6,000,000. Civil expenditure actually increased £12,000,000.

32 Grain Elevators Erected in Alberta

Calgary.—Thirty-two grain elevators at railway points throughout the province have been constructed during the past summer at a cost close to \$400,000. It was shown in a survey made here. Varying in capacity from 30,000 to 60,000 bushels, the elevators were mostly of the 30,000 to 40,000 bushel type. Northern sections of the province gained through the construction of the big grain bins. Mundare, north of Edmonton, was given its ninth elevator; St. Paul and Paradise Valley each boast two new structures. Elevators were built at about 25 other points.

University Radio Course

New York.—Radio broadcast speaking will be the subject of a special course to be given by New York University this fall.

3 Out of 26,550,556 Train Passengers Die

Ottawa.—A new record was established when only three passengers out of 26,550,556 carried were killed in steam railway train accidents in 1931, says a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of passengers injured, although small, was not a record, being 369. Employees killed numbered 42, with 1,131 injured in train accidents.

Persons killed at highway crossings numbered 84, which was the fewest since 1925, and the number injured, 321, was less than for any other year since 1924.

In the non-train accidents, those happening at stations, in shops, on the tracks, handling rails, ties, etc., low records were also made. The number of persons killed was 14 against 19 in 1931, the previous low record, and the number injured was 4,942, which was the lowest since 1921. Undoubtedly these good records were due to safety devices in use, but, more important, to the vigilance of the railway employees and to few changes in the personnel.

B.C. Trade Delegation Going to Great Britain

Vancouver.—At a meeting of representatives of British Columbia's major industries recently, called by Hon. N. S. Loughheed as chairman of the Cabinet trade extension committee, it was decided not only to send a trade delegation to Britain immediately to watch the progress of the Imperial Conference treaties, but also to ask the British Columbia Government to send one of its members.

The industries represented were lumbering, fishing and agriculture. Chiefly, the market extension committee of the Cabinet and industrial leaders are concerned with the enforcement of the United Kingdom's promised ban on dumping goods from outside the Empire, of vital interest to the lumber and fish canning industries of the province.

A Wedding in the Midlands



The bride was the daughter of a farmer and the groom an automobile engineer so they compr... and rode in the farm cart. It was a wedding in the Midlands, England, and the party is shown after leaving the church.

British Steamer Founders in Strait

Crew of 30 of S.S. Bright Fan Saved by Patrol Boat

Hope's Advance, Que.—Canada's northern trade route, opened when old world voyagers ventured through Hudson Straits three centuries ago seeking the shortest way to China, Sunday night had suffered the first ship-loss since last season. The steel-hulled steamer, Bright Fan, which struck an iceberg in the chill pre-dawn dusk of Saturday, was at the bottom, but her crew of 30 were safe at Wakeham Bay.

On board the Canadian Government patrol boat, N. B. McLean, Captain Oliver of the ill-fated vessel and his men talked of the three hours they spent tossing about on the chill waters of the Straits in open boats before the McLean reached the scene. But none had suffered hardship, since the temperature was 40 above.

The Cardiff-owned steamer, bearing 253,000 bushels of prairie grain seven days out of Churchill, foundered in a quarter of an hour or so.

Crew Picked Up

The survivors, whose two boats were packed with sailors and the few necessities they were able to save, were picked up by the McLean, which had sped full-steam from 50 miles away as soon as the Bright Fan sent out its first S.O.S. calls immediately after the crash.

The McLean was moored in the shelter of Wakeham Bay, an inlet on the south side of Hudson Straits and only a few miles from where the Bright Fan foundered. No settlement remains at Wakeham Bay, on the barren north-west tip of Quebec's peninsula, but an abandoned Hudson's Bay Company post marks the memory of the old day of flourishing fur trade.

It is expected the steamer Pensilva, bound from Barry, Walco, for Churchill, to load a cargo of grain, will reach the Wakeham Bay area shortly. It is planned that the wireless operator on the McLean will call on the Pensilva to pick up the Bright Fan's crew. Captain Oliver intends to take his men back to Churchill on the Pensilva and then proceed by rail to Winnipeg, some 1,000 miles to the southeast. They should reach Churchill Friday or Saturday.

Inquiry Likely

Ottawa.—While no official announcement has been made, an official inquiry will likely be held into the foundering of the steamer Bright Fan after striking an iceberg in Hudson Straits. It is possible Captain Oliver of the ill-fated grain boat and members of his crew may give evidence. Captain Balcolum of the Government patrol-boat N. B. McLean, which picked up the crew, may also give evidence.

Drowning Near Durham Claims 13-year-old Girl

Durham.—Margaret Murdock, aged 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murdock of Bentinck Township, was drowned Sunday in the Saugeen River while bathing with several playmates, none of whom could swim. She had straddled a log in shallow water, and the current drew it into a deeper area, where she fell off the log and sank. The other children, who included her two young brothers, gave the alarm, and the body was recovered four hours later in eight feet of water.

British Flier Sets New Altitude Record

London.—The new world's airplane altitude record established last month at Bristol by Capt. Cyril Uwins, British flier, was confirmed recently by the Royal Aero Club. The official figures gave the altitude reached by Capt. Uwins as 43,976 feet.

Rev. Dr. McMullen Dies at Woodstock

Aged 101—Dean of United Church Clergy 46 Years in One Pulpit

Woodstock, Oct. 2.—Rev. Dr. W. T. McMullen, 101 years old, one of Canada's most widely known churchmen, died Saturday night after his health had failed steadily for nearly a year.

He had lived for a century which he liked to describe as "the most wonderful in the history of the world in respect to invention and general progress," and he was always happy to think he had chosen the ministry as his calling.

"Had I my live to live over again," he said on the eve of his last birthday, "I would choose the ministry of the Gospel as the noblest calling to which any young man can devote his life."

Born in Ireland Dr. McMullen, who was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, on January 9, 1831, of Scottish parents, came to Canada with his father and mother when he was about 12 years old. The family settled near Fergus, Ont.

During the early years of his life, before he began his training for the Presbyterian ministry, he experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, unrelieved by any of the conveniences which have since tended to mitigate its roughness.

He received his college education at University College and Knox College of the University of Toronto, and was ordained a minister in 1856. He at once accepted a call to Millbank, Ont., and stayed there four years, beginning a career which was to make him eventually one of this country's best known pulpit speakers.

In Woodstock 70 Years Dr. McMullen made only one move after his took his first call. He went to Woodstock as minister at Knox Presbyterian Church and remained in the pulpit for 46 years, retiring in 1906, but remaining in the town whose people had listened to his words for nearly half a century.

After his retirement he spoke often from various pulpits as a supply or guest preacher, and made his last appearance as a minister on Thanksgiving Day, 1930.

The white-bearded patriarch, as he became, never celebrated a birthday after his retirement without delivering a message to the people of Woodstock. Dr. McMullen did not spend his 50 years in the ministry without honor. In 1880 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, sitting that year in Halifax, unanimously elected him moderator.

Active For His Age The aged divine was remarkably active, until his final illness and failing strength overtook him last year.

He had been seriously ill once. In 1873, he used to say, he was threatened with a breakdown induced by insomnia. The people of Knox Church raised a purse of money and sent him to England for a rest. Seven went with him. They all died before he did. During his ministry in this town he saw three church buildings crumble away and be replaced. Only one of those which were here when he arrived survived him.

After having appeared a little weaker than usual on Friday, Dr. McMullen arose Saturday, and seemed considerably better. He spent the day reading newspapers, as was his custom. In the late afternoon he became ill, and failed to rally. He died shortly after seven o'clock in the evening.

Since Church Union Dr. McMullen has been a member of Central United Church and the occasion of his centenary was marked in noteworthy manner by Oxford Presbytery of the United Church with a luncheon in the Central Church, which many dignitaries of the church paid their tribute to the great work of Dr. McMullen on behalf of the Protestant Church in Canada.

Boy and Autumn

From fields that lie in a glitter of golden stubble,
The crows rise heavy-winged,
A red sun hangs in the south, and summer dwivales
To a morning the mower dreamed.
Along worn hills the blossoms of purple shadow
Drift over yellow grass:
Your shadow blows like a flower before your turning
Through meadows whose harvest was.
Hot fragrance of severed clover
Lean boy climbing
Mountainward, you are lost
Where steep brooks fade and a solitary cricket
Foretells a night of frost.
The bronzo wild lily breaks, the moss is crumbled,
Trampled, the ant's slight tower:
Stung by a descending leaf, you stumble
Into the tranced gold hour.
—Frances Frost.

French Botany Prize Awarded to Canadian

Montreal.—The 1932 Gandoger prize for advanced studies in phanerogamy, one of the highest awards of the Societe Botanique de France, has been awarded to Brother Marie-Victorin, famous Canadian botanist attached to the staff of the University of Montreal, it was announced last week.

Canadians To Seek Harmsworth Cup

Syndicate of Orillia Sportsmen Formed to Enter Boat in 1933

Orillia.—According to a recent announcement a syndicate of Orillia sportsmen has been formed to enter a boat in next year's Harmsworth Trophy races for the competitive speedboat championship of the world.

Mr. E. Webb, Orillia contractor, announces that Bert Hawker, Gravenhurst designer, has completed drawings for a Miss Canada I, which he will pilot himself in an attempt to win for the British Empire the trophy which Gar Wood, Detroit ace designer and driver, has held for many years.

Hawker, who drove a sensational but losing race in Miss Betty Cartwright's entry a few years ago, will superintend building of Miss Canada, Webb said. The boat will be built of Canadian material by Canadian workmen and will be powered with a Canadian engine.

Webb said the Orillia attempt to take the prized trophy with its own boat was a sequel to unsuccessful attempts by the syndicate to buy Kaye Don's boat, Miss England III, after her unsuccessful race a few weeks ago.

The Orillia syndicate, Webb said, will try to carry on the work of Lord Wakefield, who has sponsored British efforts for many years.

A challenge for the trophy must come through an established yacht club in the country where the bid originates and it must be filed before March 1 in the year of the race, with the Yachtsmen's Association of America.

The challenging or defending country may have three boats in the race if desired. The winner has to capture two heats to get the trophy.

There have been rumors of a possible challenge from Italy next year. If both Canada and Italy challenge it will be the first time Gar Wood, United States defender, has been in competition with more than one challenger at the same time in defence of the trophy.

The Harmsworth trophy has been in the United States since 1920, Wood having won it at Cowes, England, that year. Since then every attempt by a foreign challenger to lift it has met with failure, mainly because of misfortune that put the challenging boat out of the running.

Canada Leading Way in Empire Tobacco

Ottawa.—The Empire is now supplying the United Kingdom with one-third of its tobacco as compared with one-fifth two years ago and in this progress towards the capture of the British market Canada leads the way, according to a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the eight months ending in August the amount of Empire-grown unmanufactured tobacco imported into Britain was 28,658,357 pounds as compared with 20,894,596 pounds for the corresponding period in 1930. Of this figure Canada sent 8,322,150 pounds, Nyasaland 6,719,061, British India 6,318,300 and Southern Rhodesia 4,854,808. The value of Canada's imports this eight months was \$3,020,424.

In the meantime imports to Britain from the United States dropped from 73,220,986 pounds to 60,361,063.

Increased Telegraph Output Noted in Dominion

Montreal.—An increase of 17 per cent in messages carried during the last two weeks of August, compared with the first two weeks of the same month, is reported by the Canadian National Telegraphs.

Since telegraph communications are regarded as the "nerve centre of commerce" the report is taken as being a sign of further improvement in conditions generally. The increase amounts to several thousand individual messages of varying length. Montreal and district is not the only area affected. There is reason to believe, officials say, that the whole of Canada is to some degree affected by this new index to better times.

U. S. 19,805 Tons Behind Great Britain

Washington.—Figures made public recently by the United States Navy Department show that present naval construction programs will place the United States 19,805 tons behind Great Britain and 5,192 tons ahead of Japan at the end of 1936.

At the present time, the statistics set forth, this country is 202,621 tons below Great Britain's strength and 72,821 above Japan.

Canadian Poultry Industry Expands

Ottawa.—The number of poultry in Canada has increased more than any other class of live stock during the past decade, although the number of farms keeping poultry shows a decline, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of poultry in 1921 was 43,347,194 and in 1931 it was 65,722,223, a 51 per cent increase. All provinces increased, but the gain by British Columbia was 118 per cent.