

Royal Bachelor Girl Is Still Aloof From Love

Princess Juliana of Holland, Heartwhole and Fancy Free, Disappoints Matchmakers

Princess Juliana of Holland—girl whom no princeling wants, or girl who wants no princeling? That's the cross-word puzzle which has intrigued royal matchmakers of Europe for the past six years. About a month ago, after a visit to London with her royal kinfolk and friends, she left the gossipers more in the dark than ever. And the recent death of her father, Prince Consort Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg, has brought up the question anew.

Juliana is as much the bachelor girl of Europe as the Prince of Wales is the royal bachelor; neither has followed the rule of their respective houses and married early. The Princess' Queen-mother succeeded to the throne when she was 10 and married when she was 21. Juliana at 25 is still heart-whole and fancy-free.

PUZZLE TO HER PEOPLE
The Dutch don't like it. They would prefer to see her wedded, settled down and raising a family, so that the throne would fall into the hands of those in the direct line of the House of Orange.

Also the Dutch don't understand it. Not only is she the heiress to the throne of a tiny little country with immensely rich colonies, but she is rich in her own right, is attractive in appearance, is brilliantly educated, charming in private conversation and full of fun. Any prince, they say, ought to be glad to marry her. Only there is the doubt as to whether she wants to be married. In the past few years a whole procession of protestant German and Swedish eligibles has passed in review and not once did Juliana "bat an eye," indicating: "I'll have that one."

GUIDED BY FAMILY EXPERIENCE

It may be that what occurred in her own family life has made her hesitant choosing a Prince Consort. When her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, married the late Prince Henry, a German, the Dutch were none too pleased. Germany was too powerful and too dangerous a neighbor. Poor Prince Henry had to efface himself. He had the name of near-royalty

without the game. He was the hyphen in the family. The husband of Princess Juliana would have to play a similar role. Juliana will be Queen some day if she lives, but if she gets married her husband will be only Consort.

In the meantime, she is not pining away, not Princess Juliana. She went to a Dutch university, mingled with her fellow students, and had a lot of innocent fun. Incidentally, she perfected herself in languages, history and economics. After she graduated, she lived at home in her mother's palace. Then her grandmother, the late Queen Emma, put in a word for her and she was given a palace of her own in which to set up her own establishment. It is called a palace by courtesy. As a matter of fact, it is just a nice patrician residence in one of the most attractive old-world squares in The Hague.

TAKES HOLIDAYS ABROAD

Every year now for some time past she has been going over to England, just for a real holiday. There is less restriction in London than in The Hague. The latter is a neat little city, but it's a whispering gallery where every move is discussed. London is so big that a whisper doesn't carry far.

Here she can do what any London girl does—go to dances and parties and lead the kind of life a rich, well-born young woman normally likes to live. Of that there can be no doubt, because last year after her regular London visit, she wrote to one of her friends:

"For twelve days I have lived in a continual whirl. Life has been gloriously free and riotously gay."

Again, like the Prince of Wales, she is making the most of it. Both of them know that when they mount a throne their lives will not be particularly free or gay. They will be bound and fettered by the things that a ruler must and must not do. When you consider the fierce white light that beats upon a throne, perhaps you cannot blame the Princess Juliana for gathering her rosebuds while she may.

Congress of Women Adjourn After Ten Days' Fruitful Work

Paris—The congress of the international council of women adjourned recently after 10 days of fruitful work under the presidency of the Marchioness of Aberdeen.

Besides debating the problem of slavery, in which Lady Simon, wife of the British Foreign Secretary, participated, the council discussed and adopted several resolutions designed to bring about equality between the sexes in pay as well as in working hours.

Another resolution insisted that women be represented in future international labor conferences.

On the invitation of the National Council of French women 600 delegates representing 34 countries, attended the Congress. The executive committee of the council will meet in Brussels next year.

Drugs and Weather

Effects of Digitalis on Heart Found to Differ Widely

The most important of all drugs for treating diseases of the heart is digitalis. If it is prescribed scientifically it must be standardized; that is the physician must be sure of the effect produced by a known dose. Drug makers therefore assay digitalis and establish its potency by injecting it into cats. The weight of the cat, the strength of the dose, everything is considered in establishing efficacy in terms of cat units.

Everything? Not quite, according to Dr. David I. Macht, who conducts research in a Baltimore pharmacological laboratory and who writes about some strange discoveries of his in *The American Journal of Pharmacy*.

Like other pharmacologists, Dr. Macht has for years been assaying digitalis by the cat method. He noted that the effect varied considerably with the barometric pressure and less so but still measurably, with the humidity. He found that it takes less of a given tincture of digitalis to kill a cat when the barometer falls suddenly during a storm than when the weather is fine and the barometer stands high.

BAROMETER AND THE HEART
To make sure that he was right about this he had experiments made in the mountains, where the pressure is lower than at sea level. Professor Jarisch of the University of Innsbruck's pharmacological laboratory confirmed the results in the Alps. So did Drs. Lehmann and Hanrik with methods of their own.

Does the digitalis vary with the weather? Or is it the cats? Of course it is the cats. "We know that the ascent of mountains and flight in airplanes profoundly affect the physiological functions of men and animals and particularly circulation and respiration," says Dr. Macht. "It is these changes which render the animal more responsive to such a powerful heart drug or poison as digitalis." Evidently it is not enough to tell a heart patient to take so much digitalis at such and such intervals. The barometer is as important as the thermometer. If Dr. Macht has his way, doses of digitalis—and probably other drugs—should be adjusted to conform with the barometric pressure.

Fog

Dreaded Menace of Sailor and Aviator Dispelled by Chemical

Cambridge, Mass.—Fog, the deadliest menace of the aviator and the mariner, has been successfully overcome.

Chemical dissipation of fog over limited areas was tested for the first time last Friday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Round Hill Research Station at South Dartmouth. It became known today.

Three minutes after nozzles fitted into a 100-foot long pipe began pouring a secret liquid chemical into a rolling fog which had enveloped the airport on the Round Hill estate of Colonel E. H. R. Green, where the technology station is located, buildings many feet away stood clearly revealed against a background of turbulent walls of white vapor.

The experiments were carried on under the direction of Henry G. Houghton, Jr., a member of the Institute's research staff, who has spent years studying the characteristics of fog and in developing a plan to combat its dangers.

The chemical employed possesses the ability to collect or condense water vapor in the air, causing it to be precipitated to the ground as rain-drops fall.

FACIAL THAT REJUVENATES

Take the white of an egg and beat up lightly. Stir in three ounces of finest toilet oatmeal until a thick paste is formed. After careful cleansing, smear the pack all over the face with a brush or the finger tips, not forgetting the chin contours. Leave on until dry.

Remove with a moist pad of cotton wool, and pat in some cold cream. Leave the cream on for a few moments and remove any surplus with a skin tonic.

Italy's Air Force Stand Ready



Italy's mighty air strength is shown massed at Campo di Ferrara Air-drome in Rome where commanding officers received orders from Premier Mussolini to be in readiness to act if necessary in the Austrian crisis.

Has No Air Line

New Type of Diving Helmet Invented by Man at New Orleans

New Orleans.—There no air-line on the new diving helmet invented by N. M. Redmond, foreman of mechanics on the new Mississippi river bridge here.

The helmet is completely self-contained, requiring neither air-line nor pump. Even the conventional diving unit with weighted belt and shoes is dispensed with.

Two oxygen tanks are attached to the sides of the helmet. The diver, in an ordinary bathing suit, climbs half-way into the water and the helmet, which looks like an inverted coal skuttle, is placed over his head. A valve is opened, allowing a constant stream of oxygen.

An electric headlight has been installed, and Redmond, who has been under the water 45 feet with the helmet, says the diver can see 20 feet under water. Only one person is required to operate the gear.

Three-Course Meal For Twelve Cents In Australia

Melbourne.—Remarkable two cent meals, served at the bar of one Melbourne hotel with a glass of beer, are one of the outcomes of the economic crisis in Australia.

Twenty-five and 18-cent restaurants are common now in Australian cities, and the unemployment crisis has also produced eating houses where a three-course meal can be had for 12 or 14 cents. Even these, however, have been outdone by the popular Melbourne public house where, if you can raise the price of a beer, you may have a choice of the following dishes for two cents:

Sausages and chips, with roll; rissoles and mashed potatoes; fish and chips, meat pie and green peas; pasties; frankfurt sausages and roll or a variety of sandwiches.

For four cents this hostelry will supply you with:

Curry and rice; liver and bacon; ham and salad; steak and kidney pie, or many other dishes, all with a free bread roll.

Canadians Receive Honors from King

London.—Several Canadians are among those honored by the King with the venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, it is announced in the London Gazette.

His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough becomes a knight of justice of the order, while the following are named knights of grace of the order: Hon. James H. King, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., Col. Harry Duncan Lockhart Gordon, Col. Hon. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Mrs. Olivia MacLaren, wife of Hon. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. Yvonne Manion, wife of Hon. R. J. Manion, Mrs. Mildred Mariann Herridge, wife of Hon. W. D. Herridge and sister of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Mrs. Cairine Reay Wilson, Canada's first woman senator, and Mrs. Amy Angela Bruce, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, all become dames of grace of the order.

A new dame grand cross is Lady Victoria Patricia Ramsay, formerly known as "Princess Pat."

Dr. Robert Elmer Wodehouse, O.B.E., John Mills Imrie, Allen Travers Lewis, and Major-General James H. MacBrien are named commanders of the order.

Increases Noted

Lead Production in Canada Increasing—Other Notes.

The Canadian output of lead in May amounted to 25,939,731 pounds, compared with 25,850,858 in May 1933. An advance of 19.6 per cent. was recorded in lead production in Canada during the first 5 months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding period of 1933; the totals were 129,265,958 pounds and 108,097,211 pounds, respectively.

Lead quotations on the London market, in Canadian funds, averaged 2.516175 cents per pound in May, at which price the Canadian output was worth \$652,689. During April quotations averaged 2.6427 cents per pound and the value of the month's production was computed at \$694,863.

WORLD OUTPUT OF LEAD

The world output of refined lead advanced to 132,305 tons from the April total of 113,027 tons. In the United States a 21 per cent. increase was recorded in lead production; the May total was 34,741 and in April 28,723. Australia's production was reported at 17,655 as against 14,193 in April. Mexico produced 17,518 in May and in the preceding month 10,013. Stocks of refined lead in the United States increased 10,450 tons to 233,342 during May. British official warehouses contained 17,828 of duty-free lead and 14,503 in bond on May 31.

LARGE INCREASE IN EXPORT OF COAL OIL

The export of coal oil, a business which has been increasing in recent months, amounted to 183,705 gallons in June compared with 5,662 a year ago. The bulk of it goes to Newfoundland, the export price being a little over 9 cents per gallon.

VERY LARGE INCREASE IN EXPORT OF GASOLINE

Newfoundland and Colombia took the major portion of Canada's export of domestic gasoline in June, the former 812,229 gallons valued at \$96,586 and the latter 418,579 at \$47,216. The total export was 1,230,808 gallons valued at \$143,802 compared with 145,937 at \$20,016 a year ago, a very large increase. Comparatively small quantities went to Bermuda, St. Pierre and Alaska.

SHARP INCREASE IN EXPORT OF CANADIAN RUBBER

The export of pneumatic tire casings reached high proportions in June, 79,690 valued at \$550,139 going to 70 countries. The consignments of largest value went to the following: British South Africa \$136,355; Straits Settlements \$52,018; New Zealand \$49,798; Brazil \$48,941; British India \$28,037; Netherlands \$26,347; Belgium \$21,225; Colombia \$18,955; Sweden \$18,746; Jamaica \$13,928; Norway \$13,269; Iraq \$12,136; Dutch East Indies \$11,170; Venezuela \$8,914. The June export was more than twice that of a year ago.

Rubber boots and shoes exported were of the value of \$125,940 as compared with \$119,786 last year. The largest buyers were: United Kingdom \$38,453; New Zealand \$15,789; Newfoundland \$15,406; British South Africa \$4,481; Netherlands \$3,230.

The number of canvas shoes with rubber soles sent abroad was 338,066 pairs valued at \$161,143, more than three times the quantity a year ago. The largest number of pairs went as follows: United Kingdom 212,893; Argentina 62,587; New Zealand 24,530; British West Indies 15,380; British South Africa 6,043.

The total value of the rubber goods exported in June was \$1,028,550 which was about double the export last year. Requirements by the United Kingdom were valued at \$245,320.

WORLD OUTPUT OF SILVER HIGHER

The Canadian silver output in May reached a total of 1,508,323 ounces as compared with 1,032,744 in the preceding month and 1,176,487 in May 1933. From January to May, Canada produced 6,263,979 ounces of silver, a decline of 3.7 per cent. from the total for the corresponding period of 1933. In Canadian funds the average price on the New York market for May was 44.1464 cents per ounce; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$665,870. In April the average price was 45.08512 cents per ounce and the estimated value of the month's output was \$465,614.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF SILVER

World production of silver in May is estimated at 15,022,000 ounces as against 16,318,000 ounces in the preceding month. Silver stocks held by United States refineries declined 4,691,000 ounces during May to a total of 7,174,000 ounces. On June 2 Shanghai silver stocks totalled 447,340,000 ounces; on April 28 approximately 446,500,000 ounces were on hand. At the end of May the Indian currency reserve, in silver coin and bullion, was estimated at 331,066,000 ounces, a decline of 3,510,000 during the month.

PAINT AND VARNISH EXPORTS SHOW INCREASES IN JUNE

Canadian paint during June was exported to the value of \$49,901. This compares with an export of \$17,920 a year ago. The United Kingdom was by far the largest customer, taking products valued at \$19,290. Lesser amounts went to 23 other countries, the chief among which were: Hong Kong, British South Africa, Peru, China and Colombia.

Of the 1,789 gallons of varnish valued at \$2,358 exported in June, Newfoundland took 552 gallons valued at \$634, United Kingdom 326 gallons at \$631 and Trinidad and Tobago 322 gallons at \$212, with smaller amounts to 9 other countries. In June last year exports totalled 1,405 gallons at \$1,941.

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Ontario Gets Lowest Rate

3.58 PER CENT INTEREST ON \$15,000,000 PROVINCIAL BOND RENEWAL

Toronto—Treasury notes are being renewed by the Ontario Government to the extent of \$15,000,000 at a rate of 3.58 per cent, the lowest rate in the history of the province so far as Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn is aware, he announced recently.

This low rate, which he believes is the forerunner of low interest rates for the province when it floats the new loan, was obtained by the co-operation of the banks for the efforts they had made to bring about this low interest rate.

"We are renewing treasury notes at the lowest rate in the history of the Province of Ontario, so far as I am aware," said the premier, telling the press that he had good news for the taxpayers. He was noticeably pleased at being able to make such an announcement.

We are renewing them at the rate of 3.58 and the rate is down to the point where the tax-payers can carry the load. They are all short-term treasury notes held in Canada, and they total \$15,000,000.

"And I want to give full credit to the banks for the extent of the co-operation they gave to us. They enabled us to obtain this low rate for the people. It indicates the possible rate which we might obtain for future borrowing. The banks appreciate that we are making a sincere effort towards economy, and this was a factor in their giving us the co-operation they did get this rate."

The premier's announcement was brief but important. He reiterated his appreciation for the action to be given by the credit by their people for their co-operation.

Mr. Hepburn did not indicate what the rate was for the treasury notes renewed. They were at different rates, he said, but a substantial saving had been obtained on all that were renewed.

The Marketing Act

TO IMPROVE THE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN MARKETING

At the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists which was also attended by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, at MacDonald College, Quebec, Dr. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, gave the new marketing act which is in its formative stage and is officially known as the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. The preamble of the Act reads, "An Act to improve the methods and practices of marketing of natural products of Canada in export trade and to make further provision in connection therewith." The assumption clearly is that the methods followed in marketing are not satisfactory and that undesirable practices obtain. The Act is, therefore, intended said Dr. Barton, to provide legislation by means of which these methods and practices can be changed.

The legislation provides what may be called permissive powers which may, or may not, be exercised. Until they are exercised, the provisions of the Act do not become effective as law. These powers are centered in the Governor-in-Council, the Minister administering the Act, a Dominion Marketing Board, and local boards which may be created under the Act. All powers that may be granted by Order-in-Council under the Act for the administration of marketing schemes will be vested in the Dominion Board. These powers in turn may be delegated to a local board, and the local board will become the administrative body under the general supervision of the Dominion Board.

Thus, the local boards, under the supervision of the Dominion Board, will enable those who produce and market natural products to constitute control machinery of their own through which they may regulate the movement, direct the sale, without power of buying and selling or of fixing prices, and to determine practices that shall prevail in the marketing of such products. In other words, the local board can control the movement of the product. It may deal directly with only a part of the product, or with all of it. The local board may direct shipments in any quantity at any time, through any agency, to any market, or it may withhold them, and in this direction may have reference to different quality of grades or products. The local board may also regulate distribution and shipping practices, such as methods of sale, consignment, etc.

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LORD STRATHCONA TO SELL GLENCOE ESTATE.

Lord Strathcona has decided to dispose of his famous estate of Glencoe, in Argyleshire, Scotland, and details are being prepared for the auction in the near future. It consists of many thousands of acres, extending for 20 miles eastward from Loch Leven, and includes huge stag-hunting forests, game preserves, and salmon fishing. Glencoe was the scene of the notorious massacre in 1692.

BORN AND LIVED MOST OF LIFE IN CEMETERY

Brookville, Ont.—Victor DeCarle, who was born in a cemetery and has spent the greater part of his life in one, recently celebrated his 49th birthday. Son of Leopold DeCarle, his predecessor as superintendent of Brookville cemetery, he continues to live in a house on the cemetery grounds. His grandfather was superintendent of the cemetery before his father.

Voice of the Press

CANADA

MOTOR CAR NO. 1.

When you see a motor car bearing License Number 1, you will know it is Premier Hepburn's. He may be in it or he may not, but it is his car that has the low tag. Down in St. Thomas the car stirred up a lot of interest.

It did not take as long as that, however, for the new Ontario Premier to discover the magic of Number 1. His second full day in office was July 12, when the Orangemen staged their big parade in Toronto. Premier Hepburn had arranged to meet some colleagues and he stepped in his car to drive to the appointment. Forgetting all about the parade he suddenly discovered he was jammed right into the traffic. There he was stuck fast and could not get out. Few persons recognized him.

Finally a policeman saw the magic number, saluted sharply, and then started to make way for the Premier. Even then it was only with some difficulty that he was able to get out of the jam and on his way.

W. L. Clark, in *Border Cities Star*.

FIRST STEAMSHIPS.

The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains a picture of "The American steamer Savannah, the first ocean steamship." The fact about the Savannah is, however, that she carried steam only as an auxiliary, and on her famous voyage across the Atlantic in 1819 she steamed only a small part of the way, depending mainly upon her sails.

The Canadian-built Royal William was apparently the first steamer to cross the Atlantic between North America and Europe steaming all the way, the sails in this case being auxiliary to the steam equipment.

But Holland seems to have a good claim to "the first ocean steamship," for while the Royal William crossed the North Atlantic in 1823, the Dutch steamer Curacoa crossed from the Netherlands to South America and return in 1827-28-29, apparently under steam all the way.

Toronto Star.

THIS WORD "RUSH"

One hardly picks up a newspaper without coming across an accident reported in it where the victim is "rushed" to the hospital. It is respectfully suggested that the word is ill-chosen, overworked and wrong. The idea conveyed is that precipitate haste has been used out of all care for the best interests of the patient. A man badly injured or suffering from a ruptured appendix is hardly in a fit state to be rushed anywhere. The main idea surely is to take him to the hospital with such speed as his critical state will permit.

It is presumed, too, that after an accident, or the discovery of a condition that requires prompt surgical attention, there will be no factitious delays, even to the ambulance driver sitting down on the running board and eating his lunch.

So, if instead of all these reporters and even country correspondents rushing to use this word "rush," they take a tip and employ the more apt "convey" they will be conforming to a more appropriate reporting of the actual circumstances.

UNCERTAINTIES AHEAD.

In brief the business outlook at the present time as far as this country itself is concerned, is undoubtedly better than at any time in the past four years.

But if the gains thus made are to be held and even exceeded in the next five months, it is obvious that uncertainties as to the situation in Europe and the United States, if not definitely removed, must at least show evidence of a change for the better.

At the moment these external factors are causing much concern in informed business and financial circles and must be reckoned with in any appraisal of the Canadian business outlook.

IMPRESSIVE TOTAL.

Small investors in the United Kingdom have something like \$12,450,000 tucked away in Post Office Savings Bank, Trustee Savings banks and in national savings certificates. In England these small investors are never spoken of collectively as the "big interest."—*St. Catharines Standard*.

OLD MASTER FETISH.

Over the radio recently a violinist who owns a \$30,000 Guarnerius violin played a melody upon it, then repeated the melody with an ordinary violin or "fiddle" costing about \$100. Then he asked the radio listeners to write in and say which was the \$30,000 instrument and which the \$100. Eleven per cent. did not notice any difference. 54 per cent. guessed the \$100 violin was the \$30,000 one, and 35 per cent. gave the right answer.