

Big Recovery Across Canada

Economic Position of Majority of People Much Improved

Toronto.—Lifted from the depression by their own initiative and improved conditions abroad, the majority of Canadians "are no longer in an economic wilderness," S. H. Logan of Toronto, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, told the organization recently.

To the association's annual meeting, Mr. Logan in his presidential address brought a picture of general business so substantially improved, despite setbacks in certain areas, that "the economic position of three-quarters of our population has improved."

Recovery Widespread.

"Recovery has been much more widespread than at any time since the low point of the depression in 1933, and had not been this year a continuation in parts of our eastern provinces of what some scientists regard as the worst series of droughts in the last 200 years, the economic and social gains would have been still more impressive," he said.

Mr. Logan attributed the year's record mainly to private enterprise taking advantage of improved markets abroad, consequent upon increased industrial production in the major countries.

He pointed to the largest foreign trade since 1903, increased production in forest and mining industries.

These favorable features, however, along with an unprecedented total value of credit advanced by banks in the form of purchase of securities and various types of loans did not mask the unfavorable, he said. Outstanding among these was a national crop out-turn about 20 per cent. below the average.

Famous Dancer Now Sells Peanuts

London, Eng.—Lydia, famous dancer and artists' model of the 90's, whose white pony and barrel organ were a feature of London Bohemia 40 years ago, earns a living selling peanuts in streets where once she was mobbed for her beauty. Once she earned \$250 a week. Now she counts herself lucky if she makes \$3 weekly.

She appeared "out of the nowhere" in the early 90's with a snow-white pony and a tiny barrel-organ in the West End, a natural dancer who turned cartwheels in the street or on the pony's back. Tempting offers were made her by theatre managers, but she preferred the jolly Bohemian life. "London's Tribby" she was called by artists and she posed for those who could not afford models.

One of them, "a funny little man only just came from Ireland, with a tooth out in front and one shoulder lower than the other and never any real food in him," was later to become the great painter, Sir William Orpen. "I felt sorry for him," said Lydia, "and I posed for him for years whenever I could get away from my dancing. He lived in one room in a basement in Charlotte Street. He was a white man, one of the best gentlemen God ever made."

Just before the war a jealous admirer made a savage knife attack on her and ruined her beauty. After three months in hospital she knew she could never pose or dance again. But the spirit of the girl who was the toast of Bohemia is still alive in the old peanut-seller.

Eater of Birds

The New York Times writes:—The annual convention in New York of the National Association of Audubon Societies issued a plea on behalf of the predatory birds—the hawks, owls and eagles. Bird-lovers should not regard them as public enemies, but should tolerate them as essential factors in the delicate balance of nature, it was pointed out, for they do good works as well as evil works.

The case for the Owl has been strongly put by Professor Arthur A. Allen in his "American Bird Biographies." From the Screech Owl's Story:

"I know we do catch quite a few small birds when we have six hundred mouths to fill, especially if birds are numerous and easier to catch than mice, but really they form but a small part of our menu, and we do much good by destroying moths and beetles and mice. Birds constitute about one-fifth of our food, even during nesting time. After all, when we catch one of a pair of birds the survivor gets a new mate so fast that it scarcely makes any difference in his life, and he is still able to reproduce his kind that year. If none of the small birds was ever killed, there soon would be no place for them in this world. A single pair of robins in five years might increase to over 15,000."

The British motor industry provides a living for 5,000,000 persons, as there are nearly one and a third million people employed in it.

The Papers Say

EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

CANADA

But How?

Business prophets usually talk as though good and bad times come and go with the inevitability of the tide. This doctrine of economic predestination must not be allowed to oblige us into a state of submission to fate. The universe may be mechanical, but the affairs of mankind are subject to the will of man. Neither depressions nor booms are inevitable if we make up our minds to avert or control them. Booms and depressions are made by man, and anything that is man-made can be unmade or made differently by man.—Stratford, Beacon-Herald.

Horses Lose Tails

All Soviet farm horses will lose their tails as a result of an order issued by the Commissariat of Agriculture to State and Collective farms. The Commissariat has ordered all farmers to cut off tails and manes of horses "to supply our industry with valuable raw material."—Sault Daily Star.

Sitting on the Lid

Lethbridge has sat on the lid of its strong box for six long years of the depression. The result is that we have accumulated sufficient funds to pay more than 65 cents on the dollar of all our bonded indebtedness. Our financial standing is the best of any city of its size in Western Canada. To accomplish this we have paid high taxes and have gone without a lot of improvements. We have no swimming pool, no up-to-date sport field such as most other cities provide, and we live in a cloud of dust during half the year because we have let our streets go unsurfaced.—Lethbridge Herald.

The Cheapest Thing

The Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents notes in one of its bulletins that one of the strange properties of safety is that the more it is used the less it costs. In spite of this there are still some people who believe that safety involves a considerable expenditure of time and effort. They do not seem to understand that those who pay most for safety are precisely those who attempt to get along without it. It is false economy to attempt to lessen preventive measures in a factory because the accident factor which exists when production is high does not diminish when it is reduced, and if there are no holidays for accidents there should likewise be none for safety measures.—La Tribune, Sherbrooke.

Still Opportunity

"Go West, young man," was once the advice. "Go North" is now the advice of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of National Resources in the Federal Cabinet. He cites the case of a young man who began as a mucker with 45 cents an hour for back-breaking labor of shovelling shattered rock and wheelbarrowing it from the drifts, who is now a diamond driller at \$7 a day. There is still the opportunity for young men who are not afraid of hard manual labor.—Lethbridge Herald.

Morning Field Costly

The London Advertiser has been published for 73 years and there was a time when it was in the afternoon field that it made money and prospered. We believe it correct to say that the late T. H. Purdom, when owner of the paper, decided to enter the morning field after a conference with the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Wilfrid feeling the need for a Liberal morning paper in Western Ontario. And from a business point of view, that was a poor decision to make. But it was made in the days when newspapers were ready to back their political affiliations and pay for the choice. The London Advertiser and the Edmonton Bulletin were, we believe, the two English speaking newspapers which stayed with Sir Wilfrid during the war-time election.

Only a few months ago it was the Hamilton Herald which announced it could no longer continue because losses amounted to more than the payroll. And now the London Advertiser goes the same way, leaving but two cities in Ontario, Ottawa and Toronto, with more than one daily paper.—Peterborough Examiner.

Cheapest Article in the Home

Twenty years ago in every small city in Ontario there were at least two newspapers, and in some instances three. Under the pressure of financial stringency many of these have ceased publication or have become merged with their contemporaries, until at the present time only one paper is being published. People sometimes complain of the cost of newspapers, but there is no doubt whatever that it is the cheapest article that comes into the home. Every issue represents the product of the investment of vast sums of money in news-gathering agencies, correspond-

ents, cable, telegraph and telephone communications, combined with costly publication expenses. And yet this is presented to readers daily for the meagre sum of a few cents. The disappearance of the London Advertiser will be regretted among newspaper men.

The fact that the Advertiser has been struggling against adverse economic circumstances, during which revenues have continued to dwindle and deficits to mount higher and higher, is an illuminating comment on the high cost of publishing newspapers. This is a condition that is regretted among newspaper publishers themselves, because it sometimes leads thoughtless people to remark that newspapers are gaining a monopoly in their various fields, whereas the simple truth is that these journals have not been able to survive because of the economic contingencies that have arisen.—Brantford Expositor.

Dangerous Habit

Unless this practice of riding two aboard a bicycle is stopped there will be an accident one of these fine days in which some youthful pedaler will be killed or injured. The law in this respect is broken every day and the thing is getting on the nerves of motorists. It is a nerve-wrecking experience to have one of these double-loaded cycles dodging through traffic, suddenly appear directly in front of the car you are driving. It may not be generally known, but the practise is against the law. Parents should make a note of this and warn their children against it.—Guelph-Mercury.

"Most Quoted Newspaper"

The Ottawa Journal continues to be the most quoted newspaper in the Dominion, according to figures for three months ending September 30 this year, the quotations, according to the Dominion Press Clipping Bureau being 2,070 in number.

The Northern News, which, along with some other semi-weeklies, is catalogued with the dailies, has a quota of 130 quotations, Sudbury, with its Star being top for the north with 169.

While The Journal has the advantage of being located in the Dominion Capital, one cannot but agree with other knights of the scissored that its editorials, whether one accept them as gospel or not, are well written and easily read.—Kirkland Lake Northern News.

THE EMPIRE

Sins of the Microphone

The microphone has been blamed for much. But nobody has brought so heavy an indictment against it as that which Sir Thomas Inskip has just presented. He finds it an important factor in the creation of the world's political restlessness. He doubts whether dictatorships would have been possible, but for the microphone, which enables one man to speak to millions of people at one time.

People, he said, were being continually excited and never got time to think quietly. All this is rather hard on the poor microphone. Scientific inventions are neutral as to politics and morals. They may be made to serve any movement good or bad. They have been used to great effect by dictators; but they are available

for beneficent causes, and a world which puts them to foolish and mischievous uses must suffer the consequences.—Manchester Guardian.

Tables Turned

Writes the Chatham News:—A topsy-turvy marriage has come to light through an application for divorce made recently in Los Angeles. The husband is suing the wife for the divorce and at the same time demanding alimony; and since the man has been doing the work in the home, while the wife has been the wage earner, throughout their married life, the demand for alimony seems to be as reasonable as it is in other divorce cases where the circumstances are reversed.

For nearly seven years this man has only been employed periodically. For the last year and a half failing health has kept him at home. His wife, meanwhile, had a good job teaching school; so he became cook, bottle-washer, and housekeeper, while she acted as breadwinner.

One of the clauses in his divorce suit complains that she criticized his house-keeping, refused to take him to places of amusement, and got angry because he failed to darn and mend her clothing.

All this, in our careless conception of humor, adds up to a good joke. A vaudeville comedian could have a good deal of fun with it.

But underneath the surface it is anything but funny; and it reflects the kind of tragedy that must have been all too common in the depression years.

There is an old-fashioned idea that woman's place is in the home. We have strayed far from that ideal in these modern times; and now the woman's right to be the wage earner is generally recognized—and it has been a fortunate thing for many families during the past few years when the husband has been deprived of work, while the wife has been able to become a provider through her ability to fill positions open to her.

But the system is all wrong—at least as far as the husbands are concerned. Women may displace men in business circles; but men will never displace women as managers of the home. Nor should they be required to try it. This is merely another instance to show how economic collapse destroys human happiness.

Disease Among Pigs in Winter

Lack of Mineral Matter in Their Feed

No domestic animal so quickly shows the results of mineral deficiency as does the pig. The development of the market pig is exceedingly rapid, comparatively, attaining a finished weight of around 200 pounds in six or seven months. Naturally there is a heavy call on the bone-building constituents, calcium and phosphate in particular. The fact that the market pig is frequently closely housed or pen-fed during summer and winter, and that during the latter season, in any event, access to the earth is denied him, means that every care should be given to the matter of mineral supplement to the ration. It is advisable, every fall, to put up a supply of sods for winter-fed sows and market pigs. Even a pile of earth kept unfrozen is excellent for young pigs. Charcoal such as is often found in wood ashes is excellent.

There are many mineral mixtures on the market, but the feeder can make his own mixture to very good advantage. The minerals in which swine rations are likely to be deficient are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine and iodine. All of these elements, except iodine, are

supplied by bone meal, limestone and common salt. A mineral mixture that has given good results with hogs is composed of 46 pounds feeding bone meal, 25 pounds pulverized limestone, and 30 pounds common salt. This may be fed through a self-feeder, or it may be mixed with the feed, using one pound of the mineral mixture with 100 pounds of feed. Supply green feed, such as mangels and turnips, or well cured clover or alfalfa hay.

Friday, Thirteenth To Start Vacation

It has never been proven that anything unfortunate really happened to anybody simply because Friday was dated up with the 13th, but superstition by any other name, be it legend, tradition, or usage, needs no factual precedent to make folks wary.

Friday, the 13th, made his jittery appearance in November for the second time this year, with no more significance to the old world's fortunes than he achieved 1900 years ago when some humorist of the period discovered the Gregorian calendar would present this combination 10 times every five years till the end of time—or the calendar.

Origin of the idea 13 as an unlucky number is variously credited. Astrologers of ancient Babylon so declared it. Mythologists of Old Scandinavia gave the number the curse of sages because Baldere, their sun-god, had to die when 13 were found in the circle of Valhalla.

Some who would have it the idea originated with the Christian era point out there were 13 at the Last Supper, including Judas Iscariot, who next day, traditionally, a Friday, betrayed Jesus Christ for crucifixion.

Now Friday the 13th takes a long solstice. He will not appear again till August of 1937 and only the once that year.

In 1938 his only date with the weary world is in May, but in 1939 he resumes twice-yearly appearances, January and October, with return visits in September and December, 1940.

Merits of Cheese

Food, Rich in Protein and Fat

Much has been, and still could be said extolling the merits of cheese. The Milk Utilization Service, dairy branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture summarizes the most important facts about cheese for the interest and benefit of everyone in Canada.

Cheese is a Canadian dairy product. Cheese supplies the highest quality of body building material (protein) for the growth and repair of the tissues.

Cheese, like milk, ranks first among foods as a source of tooth and bone-building material (calcium). Cheese contains fat in a highly concentrated form for heat and energy.

Cheese is an abundant source of health promoting vitamin A. Cheese dishes are an excellent means of providing the protein in the meal.

Cheese is an economical food—high in food value—low in cost. Cheese can be used to advantage as a substitute for more expensive protein foods.

Cheese adds flavor when used with bland foods such as rice, spaghetti and potatoes. Cheese, a highly concentrated food should be served with bulky foods such as cereals, fruits and green leafy vegetables.

Cheese is a highly nutritive food, not a condiment. Eat more of it.

Price Too High

Girls Refuse to Pay \$3,500 For a Better Half

KENTVILLE, N.S.—If Max Atwell's search for a "mail order" bride is going to bring results, he may have to lower his price.

Two weeks ago, he advertised himself for sale to any woman who would take \$3,000 to the altar with him. He wanted the money to pay off the mortgage on his farm. Since then he had had many "takers," but most of them have found the price too high.

There have been letters from the three Maritime Provinces and from Quebec.

"Some of these were very nice, others were insulting," the 25-year-old King's County farmer said. "Some have given advice, others were love letters and still more apparently were written in a joking mood."

Most of the letters were from girls ranging from 17 to 25, and only one came from a woman of more than 30. A few applicants said they had "some money," but not the stipulated \$3,500 and asked if he would be willing to reduce the amount. One went so far as to make a definite cash offer of several hundred dollars.

A young girl assured Max "we can make a go of it," while another said she had \$3,500 and was willing to invest it in "a good man and a good home." But she wanted further particulars.

All the writers wanted to see the farmer and talk the proposition over.

Napoleonic

The Toronto Saturday Night comments:—The oratorical style of Signor Mussolini is strikingly similar to that of the first Napoleon, a circumstance which may be due to conscious study or the fact that great minds of a similar order of greatness not only think alike but express themselves in the same manner. It is probably not altogether a coincidence that the best examples of Napoleon's oratorical style were also directed against Great Britain, whose attitude towards European affairs has always and naturally, been annoying to continental dictators. He went on making speeches even in St. Helena.

A characteristic of both styles is an air of extreme frankness and cynical realism mingled with denunciations of all expressions of idealism as belonging to the realm of cant and hypocrisy. But there seems to be such a thing as a hypocrisy of anti-hypocrisy.

Signor Mussolini, rebuking the League of Nations for its failure to examine with a cool eye the lessons of history is an interesting spectacle; but the history to which he refers cannot be very recent history. Anybody examining that with a cool eye can hardly fail to note that Italy was for many years a member of the League of Nations, both before and after the advent of Signor Mussolini to power, that Italy as much as any other member in those days "confided its destiny to uncertain hands of other peoples" by accepting, and voluntarily accepting, the Covenant; that Italy induced Ethiopia, somewhat against the will of some other members, to confide its own destiny to the uncertain hands of other peoples, including especially Italy, the sponsor of Ethiopian membership; that having thus induced Ethiopia to accept this position and to rely on the collective security, which Italy now proclaims to be (and has indeed caused to be a delusion, she turned around and violated every item of her engagements as one League member towards another League member; and finally that having violated all her own engagements towards Ethiopia, she has made it her chief grievance that the other nations in the League endeavoured for some time to live up to theirs, until it became evident that no good end could be attained by so doing. It requires a very cool eye, indeed, to see anything but a very large measure of hypocrisy in this amazing succession of actions and attitudes.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat; But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth, When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!

To read the entire stanza, noting the punctuation, makes the meaning perfectly clear.

Another instance of a widely popular misquotation is the saying: "Money is the root of all evil," which some people quote with the authority of the New Testament supposedly behind it. The passage actually reads: "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Don't Depend On Cats

Here is another age-long reputation gone to smash: Cats can't be depended on to get rid of rats.

In many other places besides in Detroit, rat extermination has become a public health problem. Scientific authorities have been making studies of rat control. Cornell University has issued a bulletin about it and in this is found the warning not to put faith in cats.

I says: "All too frequently cats actually hinder effective rat control. Owners of cats make little effort to destroy rats, wrongly assuming that their tabbies can do the job."

The average cat doesn't want to meet a rat and he is apt to consider well before attacking one. And the big toment is the worst coward, perhaps, because he has had more experience.

But rats are more than a nuisance. They are a real health menace. They should not be invited to stay in the neighbourhood by careless disposal of garbage. The most effective ways of exterminating them employ poison gas. The gases emitted from the exhaust of automobiles can be used effectively.—Detroit News.

Sales in Canada Are \$277,035,000

Washington Reports U.S. Balance of Trade is Favorable

WASHINGTON—United States trade with Canada increased sharply during the first nine months of 1936 compared with the corresponding period of 1935, official figures issued by the commerce department showed recently.

For the period ended September 30, exports to Canada totalled \$277,035,000 compared with \$243,546,000. Imports from Canada were \$259,934,000 against \$203,396,000.

The imports were far greater than the United States took from any other country, the United Kingdom being second with \$139,168,000. Of United States exports the United Kingdom took the greatest amount \$295,978,000, with Canada second.

The department also issued September figures showing that the United States took from Canada \$31,998,000 worth of goods during the month, compared with \$25,972,000 in September 1935. Exports to Canada were \$31,498,000 against \$27,362,000.

Reporting on trade in general the department showed an increase in trade with Europe as a whole during September but a further drop in transactions with war-ridden Spain.

September exports to Europe were listed at \$98,937,000 compared with \$97,471,000 for the same month a year ago while imports from Europe totalled \$66,291,000 and \$50,015,000 for the respective months.

Total trade increased with numerous countries, including Germany, France, Japan and Brazil.

Misquoted

How often when problems or differences arise between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident, someone, seeking to clinch an argument, will remark with an air of uttering the last word: "We must remember," as Kipling said: "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," comments the Halifax Herald.

It is interesting therefore to note that Kipling never made any such statement at all. It is another case of misquotation. Just as the Psalmist is often quoted as saying: "All men are liars," when what he actually said was: "I said in my haste, all men are liars." A vastly different observation!

Kipling, as one writer points out, was too great an artist ever to suggest anything so stupid as an eternal schism between East and West. The passage so generally misquoted comes, of course, from his Ballad of East and West, and the mistake arises from the fact that most readers fail to carry the quotation to the first period or end of the complete sentence. Read in its completeness, the reader will see that Kipling emphatically asserted that for "strong men" of vision and goodwill East and West did meet.

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Honoring the Heroic Dead



General John J. Pershing placing Presidential wreath at the foot of the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Arlington National Cemetery during solemn Armistice Day ceremonies as President Roosevelt (extreme left) stands uncovered in tribute to World War dead.