

WOULD BRING ALL LOTTERIES AND SWEEPSTAKES UNDER THE CONTROL OF FEDERAL GOVT.

Montreal, November 26—Legislation goes to charity, have been under fire to bring all sweepstakes and lotteries under control of the federal authorities, is advocated by the Commonsense League of Canada, an organization recently formed here by a group of young voters.

The present sweepstakes situation, according to the Commonsense League officials, is intolerable. Millions of dollars are being taken out of Canada every year by various sweepstakes organizations, some of them reputable, others of extremely doubtful origin and purpose. Except for income tax on such prizes as are returned to the Dominion, the government collects no revenue from this comparatively harmless form of gambling.

Statisticians have computed that, on the basis of the twelve prizes won by Canadians in the last Irish Free State sweep, at least \$6,000,000 worth of tickets must have been sold in this country. The greater portion of this huge sum is lost to Canada gone to support Irish charities and to pay off winners in foreign lands. Much of it went to the United States.

This is one abuse which, according to the Commonsense League's program, federal legislation licensing sweepstakes and placing them under strict government supervision would remedy; but there are others.

Outside the Law

Under present conditions, with sweepstakes outside the law, many thousands of Canadians are cheated every year by racketeers, most of them hailing from the United States, who organize fake sweepstakes, sell the tickets and pocket the proceeds. The sweeps contribute nothing whatever to charity; in some recent cases, the promoters have not even made a drawing. Of course, such a sweepstakes cannot return for a second campaign selling under the same name, but with a change of name and the same high pressure contribution scheme the theft can be and has been, repeated by the same group of crooks. With every cent collected going into the pockets of the promoters and the underground salesmen whom they employ, the profits are well worth the risk.

Another frequently encountered scheme for robbing the public is the forgery of tickets in reputable sweeps, such as the Irish Free State and the Canadian Army and Navy Veterans, which share their profits with charitable institutions, hold regular drawings and pay off a proportion of their takings in ticket holders.

In some provinces church raffles and drawings where no profit accrues to the promoters but everything taken in

recently by magistrates who interpret the present law strictly as it is written. While fair and even justice demands this action, there is no doubt that some hardships and much hard feelings results.

A Central Board

The Commonsense League's proposal is for a Control Board consisting of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Postmaster General and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Board would have full authority over all sweepstakes operating in Canada, with the right to grant or refuse a license. Full publicity would be given to the licensed organizations, with the inevitable result that crooked sweeps would be quickly recognized as unlicensed and public support withdrawn from them. As license fee it is suggested that twenty per cent of the gross revenue of the ticket sale would revert to the government. In the case of Irish Free State sweep alone this would have amounted to approximately \$1,200,000 in the last drawing. The Commonsense League contends that in times such as these no government can afford to overlook so logical a source of revenue, especially since the tax would fall upon the people who can pay it without hardship. The principle is exactly the same as that adopted by the government in regard to the sales of liquor.

While it is true that certain powerful and respected sections of public opinion oppose any suggestion that the government should countenance gambling, in any form, the commonsense League's view is that since it is obvious that the tickets are being sold, it is far better to bring the whole business out into the open and regulate it. Severe penalties would be imposed upon law violators, once the machinery of the Control Board is in operation.

A further argument is that the government in licensing the pari-mutuel betting on Canadian race tracks has already accepted the principle proposed with regard to sweepstakes, since the pari-mutuels are themselves a form of sweepstakes.

Commonsense League officials point out that the proposed legislation does not suggest that the government operate sweepstakes, as is the case with the Irish Free State sweep and several others originating in foreign countries, but merely that the law should recognize a condition which in fact exists under cover, bring it out into the open, and regulate it as a revenue producing business.

SAID TO BE AT LEAST FOUR THOUSAND RUBAIYATS TO WARM THE HEARTS OF MANY BOYS

(New York Sun)

Young men in love warm the hearts and weight with gold the pocketbooks of the booksellers, and the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam it is that warms the hearts of the young men and weights their thoughts with poetry.

Omar is the perennial gift book, be it for birthday or Christmas or wedding anniversary. Limp leather, oze calf, paper or boards, in any style of binding and with tasteful printing or without, Omar occupies a prominent place in the bookshops and shares with the Bible the distinction of being a year-round best-seller.

Theoretically, at least, the young man who asks for a copy of the Rubaiyat can choose from at least 1,500 editions. For a complete bibliography of Edward Fitzgerald's famous translation would contain no fewer titles. Practically, the buyer today is considerably more restricted—he might not find more than a dozen or so editions currently in print and available—unless he had thousands of dollars at his disposal and wanted to comb the rare bookshops for the unusual editions.

One of the four or five largest collections of the Rubaiyat in the United States came down to New York the other day. The Argosy bookshop in the old Bible House acquired Waldo Leon Rich's collection in Saratoga—575 editions in almost every imaginable format, binding and language.

Fitzgerald published the Rubaiyat in

1859 and copies floated around London for ten years before—so the story goes—Swinburne picked up a copy in the penny-bin of Quaritch's old bookshop and declared his enthusiasm. At any rate, it was not until 1868 that a second edition was printed and since then the presses apparently have been running day and night turning out new editions.

Once Omar was "discovered," the day quickly passed when a copy could be bought for a penny. There was a time when Mr. Rich was beginning his collection when a first edition could be bought for a few hundred dollars. He didn't have the full faith of his hobby; he refused to pay that much money for a first edition. Later, when he would have had to pay thousands, he was so vexed because he didn't snap one up at a few hundreds that he never did buy a first. So his collection lacks that jewel.

But he has a second third fourth and fifth edition, a copy of the first edition published in the United States, the first published in Australia, the first pirated English edition, and a great many more "firsts" of one kind or another.

One curious edition is said to be and perhaps is the smallest book in the world. In 1900 Charles Hardy Meigs of Cleveland published fifty-seven copies of the Rubaiyat, of forty-eight pages, of an all-over size of five-sixteenths of an inch square and less than one-eighth of an inch thick. With

a powerful magnifying glass the tiny type can be read.

The book has an ingenious case all its own—under the setting in a ring. That miniature book, incidentally, sells for about \$800, and that sum of money, in bills of the largest denomination, weighs more than the book. It's worth a great deal more than its weight in gold.

The Rich collection is full of Rubaiyat curiosities—one edition bound in human skin (looking for all the world like pigskin), with a skull and crossbones on the backstrip; translations by many poets besides Fitzgerald; music scores based on Omar; books translated into the meter of the Rubaiyat; parodies of Omar (one, during the world war, was called "The Rubaiyat of William the War Lord").

MODERN DENTIST HAS MANY TOOLS

Chicago, Nov. 24—When a dentist uses two or three instruments on your teeth, don't shudder. You haven't seen anything yet, for there are really 6,000 items in the full kit of the profession. This was disclosed on the eve of a meeting of the dealer's section of the American Dental Trades Association.

Moonlight doesn't make the evenings any colder, but it seems so.

SOME POINTERS ON CLEANING TIMOTHY SEED

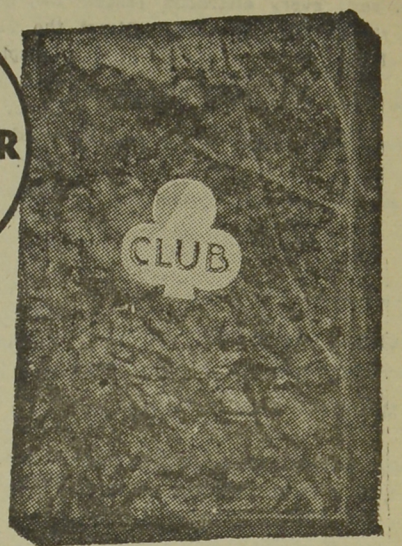
The 1932 crop of timothy seed in the Maritime Provinces is estimated at 500,000 lbs. which is about half the quantity required for seeding next spring. Prices should be fairly satisfactory if farmers can clean their seed to Grade No. 1 or No. 2. The Canadian market is protected against United States seed by a Tariff of 2 cents per pound, an excise tax of 3 per cent, and an unfavorable Rate of Exchange. However, the imports last year totalled 8,584,321 lbs., but will be less this year because of a larger Canadian crop.

The Seeds Act requires that timothy seed must be sold on grade or for cleaning to grade before being offered for purpose of seeding. Farmers should therefore clean their seed and send representative 2 ounce samples to the Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, N. B., for Certificate of Grade, which may be used as a basis of sale. Advice will be given on the best screens to use for improving the quality and growers will be referred to a Maritime distributor of screening material, which may be ordered according

**MEN SAY
IT'S A BETTER
CHEW!**

**10¢
A PLUG**

**CLUB CHEWING
TOBACCO**



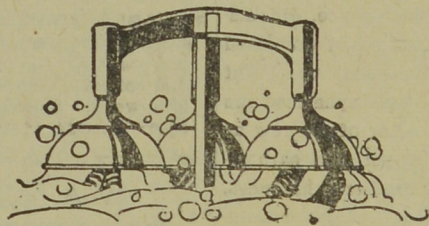
to size of screen frames.

Farmers are advised to get their seed ready for market promptly, and to list quantity for sale, grade and price with the Dominion Seed Branch. This information will be given to Seed Merchants, Co-operative Associations and Agricultural Societies.

Primo Carnera, who is 6-feet-7, and fights at 275, weighed 18 pounds when born. Any story that he swung twice at the nurses chin when only two days old will have to be accepted as ballyhoo.

Romantic names given children may plague them in later life.

A New Perfected VACUUM CUP WASHER



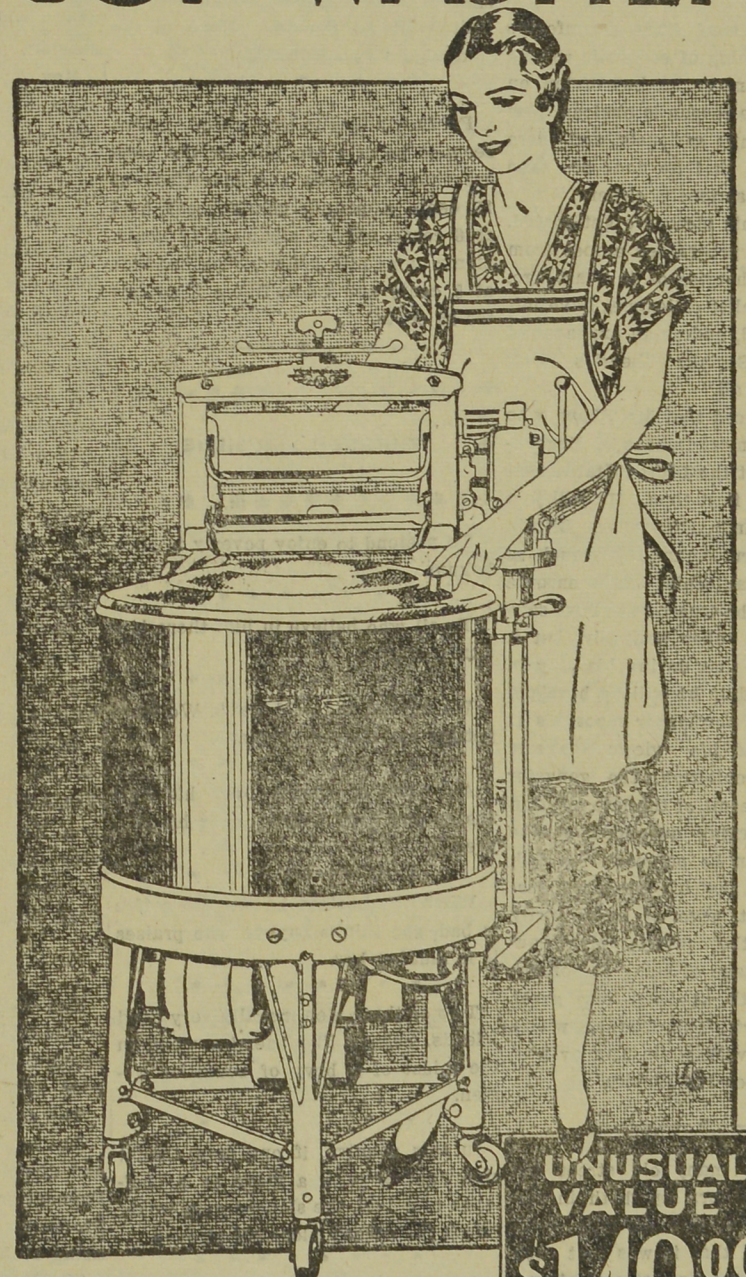
TO the women of Canada, Westinghouse presents a new, advanced Vacuum Cup Washer . . . a washer that looks different, is different, and employs the Vacuum Cup Principle which has for years stood supreme in the regard of careful housewives.

Gently as human hands, yet irresistibly, the three powerful vacuum-cups force air and cleansing suds through every mesh and fibre of the fabric . . . without friction, without the slightest injury to the most delicate weaves.

Even deeply imbedded dirt cannot withstand the searching, thorough "Vacuum Cup" action.

Beautifully finished in smart, modern color combinations . . . Crystal Black, Coral and Silver . . . or Nile Green, Light Green and Silver . . . the new Westinghouse-Easy Vacuum Cup Washer presents a combination of important refinements based on no other machine, including hand height control lever, all enclosed oil-bath main gears, instant accessibility, single point oiling system and the wonderful lowdowns clutch (an exclusive feature on the new Westinghouse-Easy Vacuum Cup Washer) which removes forever the old risk of accidental damage through overload to motor or winging.

And here is more good news! Now, for the first time you can have this perfected Vacuum Cup Washer for no more than the price of an ordinary washer . . . the lowest price ever offered in Canada on a vacuum cup electric washer.



See this wonderful new Vacuum-Cup Washer . . . and learn how easily it can be purchased on the Westinghouse Budget Plan!

**UNUSUAL
VALUE
\$149.00**

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**ELECTRIC SERVANTS
FOR THE HOME**

