Tourist Camps And Public Health

U.S. Health Service Issue Bulletins Which is of Interest to All Ontario Towns

In planning long or short trips by automobile the ardent touring fan often seeks the out-of-the way roads in order to discover for himself the more beautiful spots of nature,, and, more practically, to avoid the beaten highways, which nowadays usually carry a very heavy traffic. This is particularly true if the pesson is planning to camp out. In preparation for an automobile trip, the U.S. Public Health states that careful forethought is usually given to the necessary spare parts for the machine, the kind of clothing to take along, or the camping equipment needed, but often too little thought is given to one's health and the safeguarding of it on the trip.

This latter point cannot be too strongly emphasized because, on such a trip, living conditions are often changed so much by evposure to inclement weather, lack of sleep, irregular hours, and other factors, that the bodily machine may, perhaps, become more susceptible to attack from disease than it would under the normal home conditions.

The safeguarding of the health of automobile tourists, both on the roads and in the camps, has become an important public health problem. As early as 1925 it was estimated that in thirty-five States there were more than 3,000 camps attended by over 2,000,000 campers. In 1928, it was estimated that, in California alone, there were 1,400 automobile camps. In other States, particularly those with well advertised scenic areas, there were probably several thousand others. Investment in camps of all kinds in the State of Maine has been estimated to exceed $5,000,000. Much has been done within recent years to improve tourist camps, but there is yet much more to do. For example, in one State in 1926 ,there were 233 camps inspected and only 104 of these could be approved.

The problem is not a simple one but involves three important factors; First, an intelligent understanding of the situation by the people; second, the co-operation of State and local authorities, and the support of official and voluntary organizations; and, third, and most important, the fixing of the responsibility for the maintenance of sanitary conditios.

In many States the resposibility for the sanitation of tourist camps has been delegated to State health officers by law, and in others, those agencies have undertaken it without express authority. In a few States where the State agency is doing the work, part or all of the authority has been transferred to district or local agencies or groups. Unfortunately, there are a few sections in which the responsibility for the work has not been positively assumed by any particular department or group. However, these sections are in the minority, because within the last few years much careful thought and diligent effort has been given by health authorities as a whole to making living conditions for campers as nearly suitable for them as possible.

Such State agencies as have started tourist camp sanitation work have usully set up regultions governing the proper construction and maintenance of this kind of camp. The three principal items in any set of regulations might be given as follows: (1) Proper camp location; J2) Safe and adequate water supply; and (3) Safe and efficient waste disposal.

What is the effect of loction on a tourist camp-ground? This question might be sub-divided as follows: (1) Is the site of ample size? (2) Is it provided with a reasonable amount of shade and natural shelter? (3) Will the soil readily absorb and remove water? (4) Is the site accessible to the tourist? (5) Are utilities available from the city, and, if not, are conditions such as to permit the installation of the necessary facilities? (6) Is the site susceptible of surdivision into units? If these questions can all be answered in the affirmative in the selection of a particular site, that site should be an acceptable one.

Ways and Means

Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman (Cons.): If the Government manages to manoeuvre its way with safety among the rocks of controversial measures it can hardly escape the quicksands of finance, which, form all appearances, it is disposed to ignore. Schemes for the reduction of unemployment and the encouragement of industry will have general support if founded on a sound financial basis, but it augurs rather badly for the success of such schemes that the Prime Minister has already committed himself to the declaration that safeguarding must be regarded as a dead letter. What other method can be devised for the encouragement of the depressed industries, to which less objection can be taken, remains to be seen. The revenue of the country depends on flourishing industry, and although the Government proposes to inquire into the means of restoring the mining, iron and steel, and cotton industries, this prejudice against a tried and effective method is not hopeful.

Science Reveals Age Old Facts

Rare Relics of Ice Age in Austria Come to Light Through Man's Hobby

Vienna—Evidences of prehistoris life of man and animal in the Ice Abe are more or less abundant, in western Europe, especially in France, but in central and southern Europe they are extremely rare. The important results of excavations which have been carried on in the Teufelslucke Caves, near Eggenburg, in lower Austria, therefore, are all the more valuable.

Mainly through a local resident, Josef Krahuletz, who was an archaeologist by hobby rather than by training, for more than half a century excavations were carried on which led to the discovery of the relics of Ice Age known to present-day natural science—great elks, mammoths, wild horses, cave bears, cave hyenas, rhinoceroses with woolly hair, reindeer, etc.

Further, small flint tools and knives were unearthed, not bigger than safety-razor blades but of such stone as has indicated to geologists that either the primitive man who used them came himself from some far distant place where such flints are to be found or had connections with that district. Small heaps of charcoal excavated were recently examined microscopically by an expert, who has declared them to be the remains of coal which had been formed from the conifers, now found in only the highest alpine regions. Thus clear proof was supplied of the extremity of the climate 16,000 to 18,000 years ago.

Excavations are being carried on by Prof. Josef Byer, a leading Austrian authority on prehistoric man, who hopes to discover the remains of human beings from the Solutre period—contemporaries of those whose bones were excavated at Solutre in France—in addition to other evidence of first importance to a scientific knowledge of the ice period. The excavations hitherto made in this cave, which seems undoubtedly to have served as a hunting station for prehistoric man, are all carefully preserved in the Krahuletz Museum at Eggenburg.

Nordic Exhibition Is Held at Kiel

Hamburg—A most unusual exhibition and athletic meet of the Nordic countries has just taken place at Kiel, Ger., well expressing the present friendliness and community of interests of these northern countries. Artists, museums and collectors vied with one another in sending their choicest treasures, and leading men of letters and of sport arrived to represent their countries.

There were textiles, wood carvings and wrought iron work from Sweden and Lapland, fascinating old cupboards, chairs and carpets from Norway, fifteenth century and modern ceramics, textile and carvings from Finland, costumes, house utensils and pottery from Denmark. The Iceland exhibit was small, but showed interesting wood carvings and intricate silver filigree work.

Northern architeotural tendencies of yesterday and today were illustrated in photographs, plans and models and modern painting, sculpture and arts and crafts in well-rounded displays.

Lectures were given by leading experts in art and general science, the premiers of "Paul and Virginia," by Sophus Michaelis, was staged at the opera and such operas and plays as "St. Matthew's Passion," Hebbel's "Herod and Marianne" and Strindberg's "To Damascus" were given before enthusiastic audiences.

Speed and Safety

London Daily News and Westminster (Lib.): It is not the motorist only who is concerened in this matter; the pedestrian has his responsibilities, which he has no right to ignore, for the promotion of the general safety; school teachers and mothers have theirs; the police and road authorities theirs also. Despite the continued rise in the percentage of accidents, there is no reason to doubt that the problems of the new speed age can be solved by common effort and a general recognition of the necessity of understanding the new conditions and acting appropriately. Even the animals are learning the lesson. The "road sense" of dogs has undoubtedly improved; even birds and the wilder creatures of the country-side are less commonly killed than they used to be, despite the vast increase in traffic. It is not credible that man alone should be unable, or unwilling, to learn by the use of his reason what instinct has so rapidly taught these.

Outward Bound

As one on distant travel bent
Looks seaward from the shore
Of this familiar Continent,
Soon to be known no more.

So o'er the boundless deep I gaze,
Fearless, and yet alone,
Powerless to pierce the shining haze
That veils the vast unknown.
—George Douglas in the Glasgow Herald.

ARE SWUNG OPEN FOR FIRST TIME IN 50 YEARS

Swiss Guards swinging wide the huge bronzed doors of the Vatican the first time in over half a century they have been opened.

Cloudless Weather

London—The 13th cloudless day throughout all England sees the drought threat intensified, and the newspapers are publishing photographs of empty reservoirs in Northern England where the threat is worst.

Manchester has only 28 days' supply of water left, while Batley, centre of the woollen trade, has only 17. In many northern towns the water is being cut off for 12 hours at night, which has reulted already in a thousand men being thrown out of work.

Another effect of the drought is the enhancement of food prices which, with reports of the Canadian crop shortage and an increase in wheat prices, makes alarming reading for householders.

Canned Foods

London Times (Ind.): The British people insist on having a large supply of tinned foods. It is extremely foolish, therefore, to continue to buy manufacturers are capable of producing them themselves and have an overwhelming abundance of the necessary raw material ready to their hands. The sane economic policy is in fact so obvious that there must be some reason, good or bad, why it has not long ago been extensively adopted. The only real reason—and it is not a good one—is that in the minds of many people there is an old-established prejudice, to some extent fostered in the past by the medical profession, against the consumption of tinned foods, on the ground that they may be productive of some form of ptomaine of microbic poisoning..... As a matter of fact, there is really no risk at all. More recent medical opinion has emphatically and authoritatively declared, after exhaustive research, that, whatever may once have been the case, modern methods of canning are so perfect that tinned foods produced by reputable firms are now absolutely above suspicion, and, moreover, that they contain at least as large a proportion of the necessary vitamins as the same food when fresh and unpreserved. The case for tinned foods as wholesome and nutritive articles of diet is, in fact, definitely established.

George: "Why don't you advertise?" Town Storekeeper: "No, siree, I did once and it pretty near ruined me." George: "How's that?" Town Storekeeper: "Why, people came in and bought dern near all the stock I had."

Coins of Herod Come to Light

Three Tombs Found in Palestine Shed Light on Biblical History

Jerusalem—Discovery of three tombs belonging to three distinct periods of Palestine's history has been announced by Dr. William F. Bade, director of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., excavating at Tell en-Naebeh, which Dr. Bade believes is the safe of the ancient Mizpah.

The discovery was made just as the excavators were preparing to end their work of the season The first tomb contained an assortment of pottery, beads and jewelry from the second phase of the Iron Age in Palestine, and may be dated from about 600 B. C.

There was evidence that earlier occupants had been removed during the Hellenistic period, because praccically all the furniture was left intact.

Of special interest to Biblical students is the second tomb, because of a coin found in it dated in the reign of Archelaus, cruel son of Herod the Great who ruled from 4 B. C. to 6 A.D. During his reign, according to Matthew, the parents of Jesus, upon their return from Egypt to Nazareth, avoided Judea in order to escape persecution. Other objects in the tomb were equally interesting, belonging in point of time to the boyhood of Jesus.

An unusual assortment of pottery from the early Iron Age (1200 to 800 B. C.) was found in the third tomb. There were more than 50 intact saucer lamps and an equal number of broken ones. Scores of small black jars with loop handles, presumably for oil, and about 30 beautifully burnished bowls, including a unique jug in the form of a beehive were discovered.

Dr. Bade believes this is the largest tomb group ever unearthed in Tell en-Naebeh, and hopes a more definite date of its construction may be discovered after careful study of two fine Egyptian scarabs found there.—Christian Science Monitor.

First Proud Mother—"My Leslie has done awfully well again at running and jumping. He's just won his seventh cup." Second Proud Mother—How strange you should mention sport, Mrs. Dubbin. I've just heard from an unofficial source that my boy Launcelot, who is a bit of an athlete, has won a cup and saucer, too, at 'Houpla,' whatever that may be."

Briand Pan-Europa Plan Held Result Of Years of Work

Vienna—Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-European movement, and advocate of a United States of Europe, discussing in the press M. Briand's proposal to summon the first Pan-European government conference this year, says that many reports to the contrary notwithstanding, M. Briand's decision is not improvished, but is the outcome of his deliberate policy, upon which he has been working consistently through the meetings at Cannes and Locarno and through the Kellogg pact.

Only non-settlement of outstanding problems from the war caused M. Briand to postpone the summoning of the conference after the Pan-American conference last fall. M. Briand discussed the Pan-Europe proposal with the statesmen of the last League of Nations Council meeting in Madrid and found no opposition.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi considers the present time favorable for M. Briand's action. Now, he says, a decision must be made between the old policy of balance of power, which led to the war, and a new policy of economic and political co-operation within the framework of the European cultural unity "The fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the last war will soon come," says the Count, "when the question of war guilt will again arise; but a more important question is the responsibility in any future war. All opponents of the United States of Europe must share that guilt. In democratic states people have henceforth no right to blame the government alone for the decisions taken."

Naval Parity

London Observer (Ind.): Two things must follow from the definition of equality. The first will be a swift and drastic reduction of armaments, inevitable when cautious admiralties need no longer provide for J. R. Watkins,
a large margin of safety to cover uncertainties. The second, equally inevitable, but even more significant, will be a disarmament of men's minds. With equality, established in measurable terms, there must needs vansh al suggestions of rivalry, all elements of covert competition, between Britain and America on the oceans. This is the very substance of the peace which we have all dreamed of since 1914.

She (leaving show): That play was absolutely all talk.

He: Well, it's entitled "The Woman," you know.

Imperial Preference

Victoria Times (Lib.): When Mr. Bennett preaches Empire trade as if it was something new that only he had thought about—instead of a fixed Liberal policy which was based on the British Preference as far back as 1897—it should be remembered that the party of which he is the leader fought the Imperial Preference, the Canadian-Australian treaty and Canadian-British West Indies Treaty —ll designed to foster trade between these parts of the Empire.

"When'll ye be getting marrit, Donald?" "Och, I dinna ken. Sarah has some printed stationery she must use up first, and she disna write much on account of the postage."

Canneries For All Fruit Areas, Aim of Norwegian Women

Large Number of Small Plants Proposed by Farm Association

Oslow, Norway.—Small canneries, to be built in all districts where fruit is grown, are planned by the Peasant Women's Association of Norway. The cost of each cannery would be no more than 5000 or 6000 crowns and it is proposed to adapt them to all sorts of fruits and berries. These proposals follow the success of the great cannery which has already been built at Toten and which, however, only handles surplus apples.

The aim of the farm women of Norway is to stand side by side with the farmers' associations in their effort to raise the peasantry economictlly and culturally.

One of the great purposes of the association under the leadership of Mrs. Olga Bjoner, is to secure a better school system and to get better representation of women on the school boards. It also seeks to make education more suited to present-day requirements and to st strengthen the religious teaching in schools.

Their aim is also to elevate family life, to enlighten the people as to the evils of alcohol and to work for a better understanding between neighboring districts and between classes. As far as possible, libraries will be organized.

The association has taken up the development of all kinds of home industry, and in order to support these industries it tries to make people use home products. Spinning, dyeing, weaving are encouraged. It also aims at exporting different products of the home industry.

In order to promote the sale of different home products the association has formed sales offices in different districts.

Florence, Italy, Rocked By 'Quake

Florence, Italy. — Florence was shaken by an earthquake. The shock lasted about eight seconds and did considerable damage to wall and roofs in neighboring villages.

Roofs fell and crevices appeared in walls in Borgo, San Lorenzo, Vicchio, Barberino, and Firenzuola, but no personal injuries have been reported.

The quake which was of undulatory character caused many to desert their houses and spend the night outdoors. Its epicentre was believed to be about 25 miles distant.

The Piazza Michelancelino and Le Cascine were full of fearful people, while the population of the hamlet Mugelo went out into the fields to sleep.

At Bologna the shock was lighter than at Florence. At Defenza the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

BELGRADE SHAKEN.

Belgrade.—A severe earthquake was felt here. The epicentre was estimated to be about 60 miles away in the Rudnik district.

POPULACE IN PANIC.

Buenos Aires.—The populace of four towns are recovering from panic caused by two earthquakes which rocked their homes. The towns were those of San Rafael, "Tweny-Fifth of May" (a town named for Argentina's independence day), Monte Coman and Colonia Alvear. There was little damage and no casualties.

American Nationality

New Statesman (London): From the standpoint of Europe, the greatest of republics is a stupendous uniform mass. Its people are believed to have been welded into a mighty sameness; to have become a single standardized community, feeling, saying and doing the same things under the pressure of a common continental system. To the American himself, especially if he belongs to the older Anglo-Saxon stock, this European notion of the United States is an absurdity. So far from the American people being unified, they are to him a congeries of alien and dangerous communities. They continue to speak the languages of Europe. They are not within sight of the goal of assimilation.

Labor and the League

H. Wilson Harris in the Nation and Athenaeum (London): There would seem to be grounds for the belief that the League will find a new stimulus given to its various organs of international activity as the result of the decision the electors of Great Britain have taken. Conservative Ministers have often been eloquent on the danger of going too fast at Geneva. We are unquestionably in now for whatever danger some slight acceleration of pace may involve, and the country will face the peril with equanimity. As for Mr. Henderson, he has been conspicuous hitherto for soundness of judgment and solid common sense, and it is a little hard to visualize him in the part of impetuous revolutionary at Geneva or anywhere else.

Is a man who wears last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income, Progressive, Conservative or Liberal?

Figure It Out For Yourself!

THINGS START MOVING BUT WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

Cameraman records a fast moment in a recent New York ball game between Brooklyn and St. Louis.