Cancer Is A Preventable Disease In People Correctly Informed

The hopeful side of cancer was never known fifty years ago, because then the people and the medical profession were ignorant; the people, uninformed of the importance of being examined the moment they were warned, and the medical profession, still ignorant of the proper treatment, even in cases of operable and curable cancer.

The first uniformly successful cures of cancer were due to the rapid development of modern surgery, and practically all in the cure of cancer today were conceived and executed successfully before 1900 and should be associated with the names of Billroth of Vienna, Halsted of Johns Hopkins, and Kraske and Wertheim of Germany. Then came the discovery of the X-rays and radium, which have been successfully employed chiefly in the past fifteen years.

By 1900 many members of the medcial profession throughout the world knew, from their records, that the majority of cases of cancer cured by surgery were in the very early stage. To increase the number of individuals who seek the aid of the medical profession in the very early stages depended upon getting a message to them containing the correct information about the earliest signs and symptoms of local conditions which could be easily seen or felt, which might be the local condition preceding cancer or the early stage of cancer itself. By 1913 we had found out that the only way to get the essential facts for the protection from cancer to the people was through the press.

Our studies from 1913 to 1930 demonstrate that individuals correctly informed in regard to cancer run a risk of cancer in seventeen per cent. instead of eighty per cent. which is the risk of the ignorant and uninformed. The chances of a cure of cancer in the enlightened group is more than sixty, in the ignorant group it is less than ten per cent.

Briefly, what is it that every one should know for protection against cancer? First, cancer never begins as cancer, but always as a local change or spot which is not cancer. When the individual seeks an examination at this time, he is always protected from cancer. In the external cancer the warning is definite, and when the spot is in the skin or in the lining of the mouth, the person will know it before it is cancer. When it is a small lump beneath the skin, the lump may be so deeply buried that it is not felt until its cells have become cancer cells. Therefore, if any one notices a spot on the skin or the lining of the mouth and seeks examination and treatment at once, no one should die of cancer of the skin or mouth. When any one feels a lump anywhere, the first thing to do is to have it examined by a competent doctor who will decide between no treatment, irradiation, or removal.

When the cancer is internal, the warnings are different. It may be an unusual discharge from one of the inlets or outlets of the body, irrespective of the character of the discharge. The warning may be pain or an unnatural feeling of any kind, or a change in the normal functions of the body.

The difficulty is not that the individual does not know of the very first symptoms, but that he does not know that these first and insignificant symptoms may be the first warning of a dangerous condition, and for that reason an examination should be sought at once.

The two most important statements which should reach every individual in this country today are.

Select a family physician for yourself and your family before illness comes, not after. See the family physician once a year, no matter how well you feel. Second, every woman who has borne children should go to the physician who took care of her at that time, for a pelvic examination, or, if this physician is not available, select an equally good, or a better one, for this periodic examination which is the greatest protection against cancer of the cervix.

6 Nations Enter Planes For "Round-Europe" Race

Berlin.—Six nations will be represented at the Round-Europe Flight of 1932, according to the Aero Club of Germany. The event is tentatively scheduled for August. France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia entered the competition for a distance of 7,500 kilometers, to be covered in three laps of 2,500 kilometers each.

Prizes totaling 300,000 French francs, to be contributed by the participating countries will be offered. First prize is 100,000 francs.

The tentative itinerary is Berlin to Rome, via Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia; Rome to Paris, via southern France, Switzerland, Germany; Paris to Berlin, via Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden. The final lap, over which maximum speed is to be judged, will be flown over a triangular course of 250 kilometers between the Staaken and Tempelhof airports here.

The announcement of the Aero Club of Germany, as organizer of the flight, voices regret at the failure of England and Spain to participate this year.

One Filling Station a Mile Statistics Show in States

There is an average of one gasoline station to nearly every mile of State highway throughout the country, according to the New York Automobile Club. Mr. Hentges bases his statement on an estimated total of some 210,826 outlets for fuels and lubricants and a total of approximately 225,000 miles of State highways.

The total number of outlets selling automobile fuels and lubricants include 123,979 filling stations, 53,081 garages, 743 parking stations, 1,146 combination garages and parking stations and an estimated total of 31,877 dealers in automotive products selling fuels and lubricants. Of ths total of 210,826, 178,949 are listed as strictly outlets for gasoline and oil and their total net sales for 1929 are placed at $2,506,015,489.

"Coffee-Milk" in Cartons Proves Popular in England

London.—A dairy farmer in Reading is delivering his customers' breakfast coffee on their doorsteps in cartons and the innovation is proving popular for the product's own sake as well as a time-saver.

All the customers have to do is to shake the carton to mix the cream, then warm the contents, adding more milk if they desire a weaker beverage.

The farmer calls his liquid "coffee-milk," which he prepares from a dried extract—not essence—of the coffee bean, from which all woody waste and grounds have been eliminated.

Palace Elms Strangely Afflicted

Versailles, France — The stately elms which line the avenues of approach to the Palace of Louis XVI are dying from a mysterious disease which appeared in France after the war, coming, it is believed, from Belgiuta.

Punishment of Young Offenders

Leeds Yorkshire Post (Cons.): Statistics show that a high proportion of ouh prison poulation consists of habitual offenders—of men who have spent most of their lives in and out of jail, often as a sequel to a first sentence inflicted on them in quite early youth. Hence, it seems clear that a prime object of penal reform should be to keep a young man or woman out of prison for as long as is reasonably possible, and judges and magistrates do usually act nowadays on this principle by taking every opportunity of binding over first offenders or placing them on probation. A term in jail, again, nearly always handicaps a man in after life, however sincere may be his intention to take up honest employment and it follows that the most effective way of combating crime is at the very start—that is, by sparing no effort to prevent young offenders from drifting into the criminal rut.

Birth Rate in Britain Drops To Half of 1870 Figure

London.—The birth rate in England and Wales stands today at 15.8 per 1,000, the lowest on record and less than half what it was in 1870.

The ever-spreading knowledge of birth control methods is regarded as the primary cause and statisticians say that from now on the population will remain stationary or steadily decline.

England has one of the lowest birth rates in Europe now. In Italy the rate is 26 per 1,000, in France it is 18, and in Germany, 17.5. The population doubtless would have suffered losses, statisticians say, but for the decline in the infant mortality rate.

Abandoned Coal Mine To Be Worked By Employees

La Follette, Tenn.—Miners at the Rex-Jellico Coal Comany mine, one of the largest and oldest in Tennessee, have received a chance to operate it themselves.

Declaring he was through with it, Mr. Paul Francis, president of the company, said: "If any of the men want to run, I'll turn it over to them."

Mr. George Bennett, mine foreman, took up the offer. "I'll run it for a few days to give some of the men work," he said. "If it does not pay, it will be closed."

Modern Motors Travel Over Roman Roads in Britain

London—The increase in road mileage in Britain since the dawn of the motor era has been less than 3 per cent. This remarkable fact is revealed by some recently published statistics which show that in 1900 there were about 175,000 miles of roadway, while the number has increased by only about 5000 miles since then. Automobiles have grown in the period from a negligible quantity to over 1,500,000.

The quality of the highways has improved and thousands of miles have been broadened. But many remain as the Roman roadmakers built them.

Argentina's Hope

Well, girls, this good-looking young man, Alberto Zorrilla, comes from Argentina, is 26, won the 400-metre race at the 1928 Olympics and hopes to do better this year.

$20,000,000 Project Planned To Irrigate Eyptian Deserts

Khartum, English-Egyptian Sudan.—The barren deserts of Egypt will be transformed into fertile crop-bearing plains when two great engineering projects now being drawn up by Egyptian and British experts are carried out.

For seventeen years political intrigues in Cairo have prevented collaboration between the British and Egyptians in bringing the scheme near to realization. Now however, there is definite hope not only for the long-delayed dam on the upper Nile, but also for a 350-mile canal which will drain the vast swamps of the northern Sudan and divert the water to desert lands.

At present the waters coming down from Lake Albert flow into the swamp, where they are absorbed or evaporated. An aerial survey, however, has shown that many old river beds and waterways can be connected to pass through the swamp and allow the water to drain northward, irrigating thousands of square miles of waste land.

As early as 1914 a great dam was planned to collect the waters of the White Nile at Gebel Aulia, twenty-four mile sabove Khartum. After the World War, however, constant antagonism between the Wafdist governments and the British halted the work. Now, however, a £4,000,000 project is expected to receive the Egyptian government's approval.

Cotton Yield Increased By Delinting Seed With Acid

Houston, Texas.—The process of delinting cotton seed by the use of sulphuric acid is being employed on some Texas plantations. Experiments conducted on the Sartartia tract near Houston, convinced the manager, D. C. Buchanan, that the method was practicable.

Buchanan said he found that the acid killed diseases and spores while removing the lint and eliminated seed of low vitality.

110 Variegated Food Plants Used Throughout U.S.

Washington.—For every two acres of crops it takes to produce food for an American, it takes only one acre for a German, one-half for a Chinese and only one-fourth an acre to feed a Japanese, according to Dr. O. E. Baker, economist of the Department of Agriculture.

These differences in the acreage of crops needed to feed one person are due principally to differences in diet, Dr. Baker points out. While most Orientals during all their days consume scarcely anything but rice and a handful of other products of the soil, there are approximately 110 kinds of vegetables now listed in the tables of American food materials prepared by the Dept. of Agriculture.

The producing power of the soil in the various countries is also an important factor in the land area required. The reason twice as much land is necessary to produce food for a Chinese as for a Japanese is because crop yields are much higher in Japan.

Sophomore—"Milton wrote about the fall of man didn't he?"

Professor—"That was the theme of Paradise Lost."

Sophomore—"Well, I wanted to know if it is anythink like Darwin's Descent of Man."

Ancestry Traced

Percival Christopher Wren, author of Beau Geste and other novels, is a collateral descendant of Sir Christopher Wren, famous English architect, who died in 1673. The novelist is descended from Matthew Wren, the architect's brother.

Canadian Notes

Over half a million radio licenses are now registered.

During 1931 over three hundred millions were spent on construction work.

A recent survey reveals that Canadians have a motor car for every 8 people and a telephone for every 7.

The Prairie Provinces show an increase of 20 per cent. in population between 1921 and 1931.

Canada led the world in 1931 in the use of the aeroplane for police, exploration, fire ranging, postal and other national services. 25 aeroplane clubs have 5,000 members.

Canada continues to be the Empire's timber storehouse, with over 40 per cent. of the total forest area. Nearly 3 million tons of newsprint are made annually. Its gross value exceeds 200 millions, and invested capital over 700 millions.

Foreign investments in Canada stood, at the start of 1931, at $6,375,533,000, an increase in a year of 229 millions. 61 per cent. of the total investments were United States, 35 British, 4 others.

Nearly 50 per cent. of Canada's agricultural wealth comes from the prairie provinces.

The Prairie Provinces are producing manufactured goods to a value of $300,000,000 a year.

Three thousand reindeer, driven from Alaska, will reach their new quarters in Northwestern Canada in 1932.

The Prairie Provinces contain 25 per cent of the Dominion national wealth, or nearly 8 billions.

Fifty millions were spent in 1931 on workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances, old age pensions, soldiers' aid, etc.

Western Canadian farmers have 200,000 autos, 22,000 motor trucks, 200,000 stationary engines, 65,000 threshers and 9,000 combines.

Canada ranks first in the production of nickel, asbestos, cobalt and newsprint; second in gold, total trade per capita, auto production; third in silver, wood pulp, aluminum.

Mining Industry Finds New Use for Soap Suds

New York.—Soap suds have a new use in mining, found by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Various ores stick to suds so tightly that they float to the surface of water in a soap froth. The process is called flotation and successful employment of soap was reported last week to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Flotation was discovered originally by a woman washing a miner's metal-dusted overalls with soap. Only 100 to 150 parts of soap are needed to 1,000,000 of water.

New Industries Sought in Britain

Liverpool.—To help to ring new industries to Britain, an organization under the name of Civic Publicity Services has been formed at Liverpool.

The new organization will seek inquiries from abroad and allocate them to the industrial areas comprised in the scheme, which will give services most suitable to the need of the inquirers. The head office will be in Liverpool and arrangements have already been made for the opening of an office in London and for the appointment of representatives in New York and Berlin.

Ship Carries Canadian Butter To Be Sold in London

Ottawa.—The butter market in London has strengthened considerably, according to a statement issued Saturday by the Dept. of Agriculture. The feeling in Montreal is firmer.

The advance at London is sufficient to permit of export from Canada, and it was stated in Montreal that two cars of butter are already sold for export via Halifax.

Waterloo Bridge Doomed To Go

New One to be Erected on Site Near by at Cost of £1,295,000

London—Old Waterloo Bridge, still one of the finest structures of its kind in Europe, is doomed to demolition.

The London County council last week voted to demolish the bridge and erect a new one nearby. The decision marked the end of seven years of controversy, complicated by the fact that expert opinion was divided on the feasibility of its preservation.

For more than a century, Waterloo Bridge has gracefully spanded the Thames. But it is apparent even to casual observers that it is very slowly sinking. It is the oldest bridge now standing within London, and is the work of John Rennie. A massive stone structure of nine arches, carrying a level roadway, Waterloo Bridge was opened in 1867, and its capital cost was £522,000, more than that of any other important London bridge.

Sir Gilbert Scott, architect of the great Anglican cathedral at Liverpool, has been asked to design a new bridge to carry six lines of vehicular traffic, and to cost £1,295,000. The ministry of transport will assist the country council to the extent of contributing 60 per cent. of the cost.

Swiss Migrations Traced By Historian

Berne, Switzerland.—Historic trails of Swiss emigrants the world over have been minutely followed by Dr. Charles Benzinger of Berne.

He points out that Swiss place names are found in the four quarters of the globe. There are several in the United States, one in New Zealand, and others in the Argentine and Paraguay. For the United States, Geneva recurs most frequently. There is even a New Geneva, as there is a Newbern in North Carolina, a New Glaris and a Vevey along the banks of the Ohio.

Foremost among the Swiss personalities who identified themselves with American history stands Albert Gallatin, member of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Treasury, and United States Ambassador at Paris from 1814 to 1823. General Karrer of Soleure fought in the French armies in Louisiana. Haldimand of Yerdon was military governor of Montreal, eventually becoming Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor-General of Canada.

General Suter of Basel was the most adventurous and romantic of the American Swiss. In the California days of '49 he made history which is still perpetuated by many souvenirs at the Golden Gate.

Exports and Imports Decline South African Report Shows

Cape Town, S. Africa.—The official customs returns of the Union for October show declines in both exports and imports. Britain left the gold standard at the end of September, and the figures have, therefore, a special interest for South Africa.

Exports declined £2,029,346 from £7,588,429 in October, 1930, to £5,559,083 in October this year. Imports fell from £5,818,616 to £4,667,095.

Wool registered one of the biggest drops, the exports falling from £703,689 in October, 1930, to £261,611 in October, 1931.

Chicago Air Lines Report Shows Increased Business

Chicago—Three times as many passengers were carried by the United Air Lines in 1931 as in 1930, officials announced recently.

The number carried was 43,000, as compared with 13,000 the year before. The volume of air mail was 4,840,000 pounds, representing an increase of 50,000 or 1 per cent.

Permit for Transocean Air Line

Lima, Peru.—Permission has been granted the Compagnie Generale Aeropostale, a French airline, to transport printed matter and commercial samples between this country and Europe. The Aeropostale operates an air mail and express service between Paris and the east coast of South America. Rates for printed matter and samples have been set at $10 a gross kilogram between Peru and Europe.

THE GIFT OF GOD

True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the Heaven;
It is not fantasy's host fire,
Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly,
It liveth not in fierce desire;
With dead desire it doth not die.
—Sir Walter Scott.

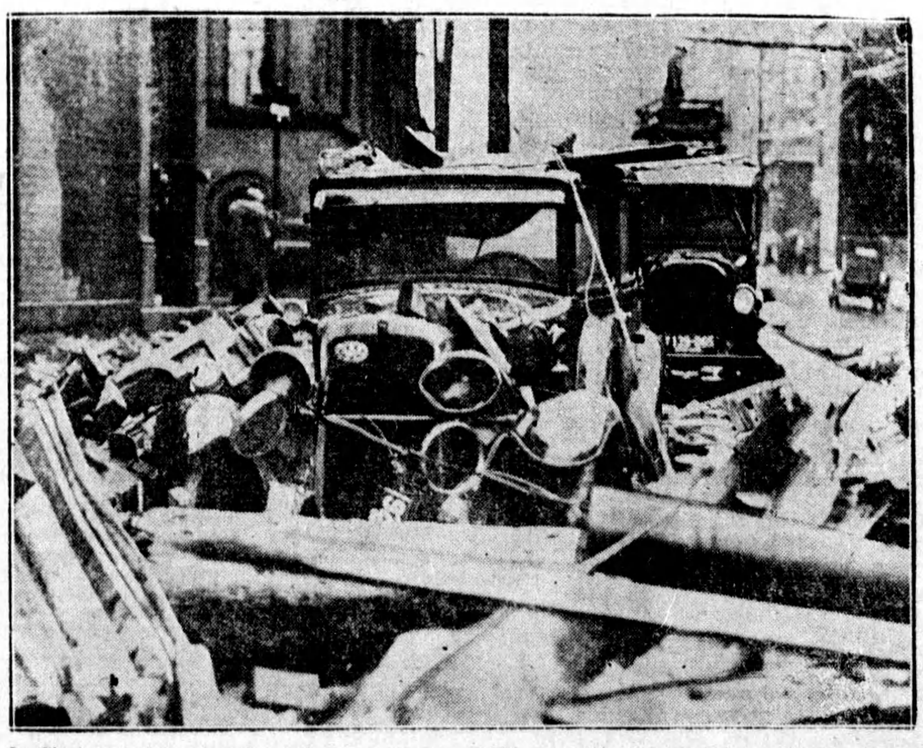
SENSIBILITY

Sensibility is like the stars, that can lead only when the sky is clear. Reason is the magnetic needle, which guides the ship when the stars are wrapt in darkness.—Bp. Heber.

TWO SELVES

In every man there are two selves; seek for the higher in your neighbor and help him to overcome the lower. —Ian MacLaren.

A "Baby" Cyclone Hits Cincinnati



In Cincinnati they call this a baby cyclone. A graphic illustration of what happened the other day to cars parked on one of the city's business streets.