VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA
THE EMPIRE
THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

60 Years of Doctoring

Few members of the medical profession, or for that matter any other profession in Canada or even on the entire North American continent, can lay claim to the truly remarkable record just celebrated by Dr. L. N. Bourque, of Moncton, of 60 years' continuous and active practice in medicine and surgery. It has been a career of few equals, and throughout the six decades he has rendered signal service to the community.—From the Moncton Times.

How to Identify the Pines

The leaves, or needles, of all pine trees grow in clusters and may be readily identified by their length and number. The Jack pine has two leaves to a cluster (occasionally three, about one and a quarter inches long; the White pine five leaves, about four inches long; the Red pine two leaves, five or six inches long; the Pitch pine three leaves, about three and a half inches long; and the Scotch pine two to a cluster, about two inches long. The cones take two years to mature. —Canadian Forest and Outdoors.

Clearing It Up

The Examiner is glad that a satisfactory explanation has been made in connection with the complaint of a Fredonia, N.Y., man, that he had been sold an island in a lake in Peterborough county by an official of the Ontario Government and that he found when he arrived on the scene that there was no satisfactory access to the property on which he intended to build a summer residence. It turns out that the island was not bought from the Government, but from a private individual who had picked it up at a tax sale and had placed it on the market with a list of other properties advertised in the United States.—Peterbough Examiner.

"The Long Wharf"

Hundreds of miles nearer to Europe than any other port on the American Continent, Sydney offers the only logical location in the Dominion for the landing base and terminal airport of any North Atlantic airways service that is established on sound commercial principles. Cape Breton Island is the head of "the long wharf of America."—Sydney Post-Record.

An Editor's Dinner

Editor of the Brandon Sun boasts how well he did with his vegetable garden this year. He had it for dinner one Sunday. — St. Catharines Standard.

Another sign of returning prosperity is the number of new and used cars which have been purchased this year. The peak of the sales is May, and, according to a graph prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the peak has been raised each year since 1933. For 1936 the total number of new and used motor vehicles financed during May was 41.5 per cent. more than in the same month last year.—Hamilton Spectator.

Canada in Paris

There is early announcement that Canada will place an exhibit in the great Paris Exposition to be held from May to November next year.

The design and extent of the Canadian display will be decided by the Exhibition Committee of the Dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Canadian exhibit, it is said, will seek to indicate the development of cultural and technical phases of life in the young Dominion."

And the Canadian exhibit, a representative of this newspaper was informed on a recent visit to Paris, will have a place of honor directly under the Eiffel Tower on the banks of the Seine.—Halifax Herald.

Saved by the Paint

A farm building put up in the ordinary way, with siding and unpainted will last about 20 years, but the same building, painted about every five years, will last about 50 years. In the case of the unpainted building, if the siding is replaced at the end of 20 years, the cost would be about the same as it would have been to paint it about every five years.

This is not the whole story, however, as the unpainted building at the end of 20 years will have only about 15 per cent. of of its original value.

This makes no allowance for the great advantage of good appearance. —P.E.I. Agriculturist.

The War Behind the Wars

Beneath the loud rumble of war rumours and the cries of fear of armed conflict the clash of arms that is already going on is almost inaudible. It is the clash of tariff weapon against tariff weapon, of the everlasting struggle for economic and commercial supremacy. It is, in fact, a phase of war which never stops; armed intervention is only a later stage and when that has run its course there is a pause in which the victors divide the economic spoils and while the trade war is gaining new momentum. There is less blood spilt in the economic phase, of course, than in the armed, but in some respects it is not less cruel and not less bitter.

Blowing Our Own Trumpet

For a long time Canadians were too prone to take the tourist trade for granted, somewhat in the manner of manna that dropped from the heavens. Slowly but surely the general public is being educated to the fact that the tourist industry holds first place in Canada. Instead of passively allowing business to come to ur doors we are now beginning to take an aggressive attitude, advertising our wares and doing every thing possible to make the vistiors' sojourn in this country a happy one. For years the Dominion and the United States have been flooded with literature extolling the virtues of a European trip. Now the pendulum has swung the other way and Europeans are being bombarded with publicity suggesting a North American holiday. The first of a series of motor caravans from England is now in the United States and will soon pass through Kingston en route to Ottawa.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Better Investment

—A few dollars spent annually on keeping well is a far better investment than big doctor's and hospital bill.—Farmer's Advocate.

In Days When It Rained

—Life insurance companies report there is little danger of being killed by lightning. Apparently so. Older residents report that lightning is something they used to get quite often when they had rain storms.—Oshawa Times.

EMPIRE

"What is being read?" The answer to that question, obtained by the Observer from 16 publishers, shows a remarkable change in public taste.

Of the hundred most widely read books of the moment,, only one-third are novels. Fiction is down; facts are up.

Facts are the rage — nicely dressed, pleasantly narrated, entertaining facts. Readers demand them; publishers are tumbling over each other to supply them.

The facts for which the book-buying public are at present eager are alarmingly varied, nor are they all necessarily "hard facts." They may be facts historical, biographical, scientific, archaeological, critical, or simply travellers' facts. But they may also be facts philosophical, religious (the fact of a writer's faith) or facts political and economic (the facts of opinion and theory), or sensitive, perceptive facts, the acts of the poet.

The decline in novel-buying, reported by booksellers as well as by publishers, has narrowed the fiction field. Two types of novel sell. First, the highly sophisticated novel by the author of established reputation; second, the novel of action, the thriller, the detective story.—London Observer.

Smiles

To smile is human. In their various ways, our animal friends do manage somehow to express emotion, but only man can smile, observes The Chicago News.

The smile of impish wit, the arch smile of the coquette, the timid smile of the bride, the glad smile of meeting after absence, the friendly smile of greeting to the stranger — all these are humanly familiar. Youth has its sparkling smiles of health and gaiety, its smile of pity for the infirmities of age, while age smiles no less pityingly upon the innocence of youth. The father takes smiling pride in the prowess of his children. The baby's smile is one of sheer delight, surprised and interested. And the madonna smile, the tender smile of the mother, is sacred the world over.

But there are other smiles less pleasing. Malice twinkles with a cruel glitter. Evil leers. There is a smile that is supercilious, and one that is shamefaced. Trickery smiles with sly evasiveness. Even arrant self-conceit lifts its chin and cocks its head and crinkles its eyes and shows its teeth, but the smile is cold.

Freight Train Leaves the Rail

Three of the twenty-two cars of an east-bo und New York, New Haven and Hartford freight train which left the rails near Towners, N.Y., pictured ja mmed together along right of way. No one was injured.

Trade Agreement Has Aided States

Wallace Says Benefit Felt Where Fears Existed

Boonville, N. Y., Secretary Wallace said recently "The Government believes that the Federal courts will ultimately show an increasing willingness to face" United States problems.

Speaking at the Oneida country fair, the Agriculture chief said that farmers had been left facing chaotic market conditions due to adverse court decisions. However, he said, Government activities have aided the dairy industry by raising prices, and have assured an improved feed market in spite of the severe drought.

The Canadian trade agreement, Wallace said, had proven of advantage to the New York State dairy farmers in spite of fears it would let in a flood of competing products.

"You may remember," he said, "the great amount of fear that was promoted when we made the trade agreement with Canada. For example, it was argued by the fear dispensers that New York would suffer tremendously because the agreement provided for a reduction in the duties on cheddar cheese and on an annual quota of 1,500,000 gallons of cream.

"But the records shows these fears to have been completely unfounded. No hardship whatever has been worked on the milk producers in New York or any other state, but on the contrary their situation has been steadily improving since

Increase Noted In 1936 Loadings

April Loadings Higher By Almost 450,000 Tons—Statistics Bureau

OTTAWA. — A considerable increase was shown in revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections for forwarding by Canadian railways during April at 5,650,198 tons, against 5,207,455 tons in April, 1935, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported recently.

Forest Products Down

Forest products decreased from 638,470 tons to 623,837 tons but other other commodity groups showed increases. Agricultural products increased 136,441 tons or 12.3 per cent., animal products 23,055 tons or 12.6 per cent., mine products 107,804 tons, or seven per cent., and manufacturers and missellaneous 190,076 tons, or 11 per cent., producing a net increase in total freight of 442,743 tons, 8.5 per cent.

Wheat shipments were heavier by 115,645 tons, corn, barley and rye also increased but oats decreased 15,629 tons and hay and straw 32,099 tons, due largely to heavy shipments of relief fodder last year.

Hard Coal Lighter

Anthracite coal was lighter by 60,827 tons, or 32 per cent. but bituminous increased 55,067 tons and sand and gravel 31,271 tons.

Logs, posts, poles and piling decreased 30,847 tons or 32 per cent. and pulpwood was lighter by 3,966 tons. Lumber shipments were heavier by 14,015 tons, iron and steel by 25,281 tons, automobiles by 18,905 tons and fertilizers by 34,580 tons.

Pithy Anecdotes Of the Famous

The impudence of literary buccaneers ere the International Copyright law arrived is amusingly illustrated by a story about Wordsworth told by H. M. Paull (in his fascinating book "Literary Ethics"). Wordsworth once received a letter from M. Baudry a French publisher, asking for a sketch of his life to be prefixed to an edition of his works — pirated, of course — which Baudry was about to publish. The poet was naturally indignant at this barefaced notice of thievery. But he was also amused at the form Baudry's proposal took.

"You need not trouble too much about detailed accuracy," wrote the French publisher. "Piquancy is our main object."

Fortunes were made out of the dramas adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne,'" says Mr. Paull. Of this popular novel there were no less than seventeen versions from 1874 to 1908, several running at the same time. Mrs. Wood, of course, never received a penny. And to add to the irony of the situation, one adapter actually sued another for infringement of his copyright in the alterations he had made.

Even sermons by famous preachers were not immune from the pirate who took them down in shorthand, put them into type, and sold them to other clergymen. Spurgeon, the celebrated preacher tells of a certain parson who delivered a discourse in which occurred this passage:

"On account of your sins, and your neglect of the House of God, your wantonness and your gluttony, the anger of the most High is provoked, and therefore is this great plague come upon you, and death is raging in every street."

When the sermon was finished the officials of the township came to know where this plague was and what deaths had happened.

"Oh!" said the parson, "I do not know where it is, but it was in my sermon, and so I was obliged to read it to you."

Once when William Jennings Bryan was making an important speech, his attention was drawn to a man in the audience who apparently was held spellbound by the flow of oratory. Finally, Bryan found himself addressing this one man oblivious to the rest of the audience — relates Mrs. Daniel Chester French (in "Memories of a Sculptor"s Wife").

Later in the evening the man, watching his chance, seized Bryan's hand.

"I've watched you every minute," he said breathlessly. "I've never taken my eyes off your face."

Mr. Bryan felt a thrill go through him. Here was something really worth while.

"Yes," continued the man, "I'm a dentist and I've never before in my whole professional life seen a speaker who, when he laughed, showed both rows of teeth all the way round."

"Let us pray that we shall never have to live in a totally predictable world."

— Will Durant

"The Golden Rule is founded upon the same Law of Action and Reaction as underlies the study of physics, chemistry, mechanics and other sciences." — Roger W. Babson.

First Gardenres In North America

Indians Taught Settlers Their Native Agriculture

In any consideration of early gardens on the North American continent, the contribution, small though it be, of the North American Indians to horticulture should not be forgotten. As one writer has said, it was the Indian who taught the white colonists their native agriculture, "to cull out the finest seeds, to observe the fittest season, to keep distance for holes and fit measures for hills, to worme it, and weed it; to prune it and dress it as occasion shall require." To the Indians, therefore, some honour is due, for not only were they the first gardeners in North America, but they did their work without modern tools both in the clearing of land and in the making of the garden.

In that branch of the Algonquin family commonly known as Virginia Indians, every family, at the time when the while people founded Jamestown, had its garden, generally 100 x 200 feet, carefully cultivated. Their market was in their own homes, and hence needed no Marketing Act in the disposal of produce. In clearing new land, the trees were girdled near the ground by bruising the bark. When sufficiently dried, the trees were felled by the aid of fire and stone axes, and the stumps burned. In preparing a field, the ground was worked over with wooden instruments, made somewhat like mattocks or hoes with long handles. The weeds and corn-stubble were dug up and allowed to dry, then made into heaps and burned.

The women's planting implement, which they used sitting, was about a foot long and five inches broad. Beginning at the corner of the field, the women made a series of holes, about three feet apart, into which they placed four grains of corn and beans, and covered them with earth. Occasionally, a vegetable of one variety occupied a bed by itself, but usually various species were grown together in the one field. The gardens were carefully weeded by the women and children. When the corn was about half grown, it was hilled. Little houses or shelters raised upon platforms in the fields, were occupied by watchers, whose duty it was to keep the birds from injuring the crop.

The crops raised were corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, tobacco and sunflower. Of the four varieties of corn, one of the early kinds was only three or four feet high and bore an ear not more than 6 inches long, but an attempt was made to grow two crops of this corn in the one season. The two varieties of late corn would be known today as Flint corn in the one case, having the plump grains, while the other was the Dent corn, well known to all farmer folk as the corn with the dent or depression in the outer end of the kernel. Much of the corn ears were of various colours, as the so called Squaw corn is today, white, yellow, red, while others were blue of various shades, but usually mixed in the most fantastic colour pattern.

The beans of the Indians were usually of several colours and sizes. The "Pease" mentioned by the early writers were in all probability small beans. The pumpkin was grown through the country as far North as the St. Lawrence. The melon too was grown by the Indians and mentioned by the early French writers. These melons were probably the progenitors of the Montreal muskmelon. The Sunflower was cultivated for its seeds, which were used to make both bread and broth, while the tobacco called by the natives "Apooke", is described as being poor and weak as compared to the tobaccos known to the white men. The plant was dried over a fire, or sometimes in the sun, and crumbled to a powder, stalk, leaves and all.

In harvesting, the corn was picked and placed in hand baskets and emptied into larger baskets. The ears were thoroughly dried upon mats, care being taken to protect them from the dew by covering them at night. When sufficiently dried, the corn was placed in the house in piles and shelled by twisting between the hands. The shelled corn was then placed in the houses, sometimes occupying all the space available.

At certain seasons the Indians lived on fish, squirrels and turkeys, where turkeys abounded, and on the flesh of many animals if it could be obtained, but in season they depended largely upon their gardens and such wild plants as acorns and berries. Later in the year both flesh and vegetable products were dried and thus preserved for the winter when danger of famine was often in the offing. However, at certain seasons food was abundant, for it is on record that Captain Argoll obtained by barter from the Chief Potawomack nearly 400 bushels of corn and beans. Captain Smith procured from Powhatan two or three hundred bushels of corn for a pound or two of blue glass beads.

Must Print Grade On Butter Boxes

The Department of Agriculture announced recently all packages of creamery butter sold to consumers in Ontario must be marked with grade numbers starting next September 1, bringing to five the number of provinces in which the practice is in force.

Grade-marking of creamery butter, effective for more than a year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, is provided for in regulations 27 and 28 of the Dairy Industry Act of Canada. Ontario implemented it at the last legislative session, and the law was proclaimed in the last issue of the Canada Gazette, fixing the effective date as August 15.

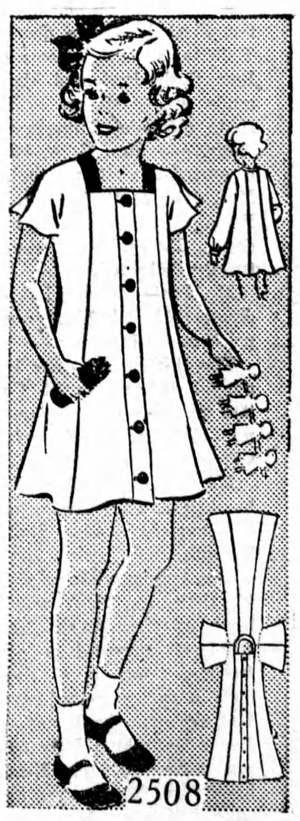
The Department of Agriculture, however, decided to postpone effectiveness of the law a fortnight to give merchants a chance to clear stocks of unmarked butter and to become familiar with workings of the law.

The grade marks must be printed on the package in letters at least one-quarter-inch high. The grades are first, second, third and no grade.

It is expected the four provinces in which creamery package butter is not sold by grade will pass later the necessary legislation to make the regulations effective.

About 25 per cent. of the creamery butter made in Canada last year, a total of 238,854,600 pounds, was produced in Ontario.

A Neat Model



There isn't anything smarter or more practical for growing girls than a dress cut along princess lines.

Here's a darling model with the new square neck. Buttons down the front enable daughter to put it on and fasten it quite unaided. It helps her to be quite independent individual every mother wishes her daughter to be.

You'll be amazed at how quickly you can run it up on the sewing machine, to say nothing of the saving in cost.

Style No. 2508 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street,