VOICE of the PRESS

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CANADA

ART OF PLOWING

Plowing is one of the most pleasant, as well as the most important, parts of farming. Provided one has a good team, and the land is free from stone, it is not an arduous task, differing in this respect from some other types of farm work. It is important because good plowing is the basis of good farming. Usually a good plowman is a good farmer, while a bad one is a poor farmer who soon finds his land overrun with weeds. It requires some skill to be adept at the practice. The best plowmen have a natural aptitude for it, and one lacking this can never become perfect. The good farmer knows the proper depth at which to plow his soil, as well as to how to keep a straight furrow.

No matter how good a plowman is, however, he is not going to be much of a success unless he has a well-trained, experienced team. After all, it is the team that does the most of the work, and it is not difficult to keep a straight furrow if possessed of horses that know how to walk straight and pay attention to directions. The horses must also have the proper gait. Anyone who has been kicked on the ribs by a plough handle when the implement is being pulled by a headstrong team knows just what this means.—Windsor Star.

STORY TELLER EARNS PRIZE

Hand the prize to that Algoma pike that first sank its teeth into one oar, dived under the boat, struck the other oar, and used it as a gangplank for boarding the fishermen's craft.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

We would hand the prize to the fellow who first told the story. —Chatham News.

ANTI-TANK GUNS

No sooner have experts invented a new and more deadly war weapon than another set of experts develop a weapon to combat it. The tank is no longer a safety-first fort on a battlefield. Woolwich arsenal gun experts have perfected an anti-tank gun. They claim infantry armed with the anti-tank rifle will be able to stand up to tanks and beat them. A two-pound shell, fitted with a special armored-piercing nozzle, is fired by the anti-tank gun. This shell can penetrate the armorplates of any tank and explode inside. One direct hit from an anti-tank gun means death to the whole tank crew and the destruction of the entire mechanism.

The gun travels on a small rubber tired truck and is so light that it can be taken up into the front truck, mounted on a tripod, and brought into action in less than 30 seconds. It fires with terrific rapidity and can blow up a tank a mile away. The anti-tank rifle is made for use against whippet tanks, and fires special armor-piercing bullets which can bring a tank to a standstill at a range of 500 yards.—Brandon Sun.

CANADIAN BLANKETS

The reputation of the Canadian Government in matters of paternalis seems to have spread across the line. Our Morrisburg, Ont., correspondent reports that while strolling down the street he was hailed by a United States tourist who said: "Pardon me. Can you tell me where the Government woollen store is?"

The contributor says he didn't want to appear dumb in case the Government had recently gone into the wool business, so he asked a few cautious questions. It turned out that the tourist was looking for Hudson Bay blankets.—MacLean's Magazine.

COW RUNS AMOK

The recent tragedy near Sarnia where a farm woman was attacked and killed by a cow which had run into her yard from the road, causes surprise and apprehension as well as sympathy and sorrow. Is a cow, therefore, unsafe?

It is not unusual to hear of people being killed by bulls. Two neighbors of the woman who was killed in Moore Township have met a similar fate in recent years from bulls. But cows are usually regarded, at least by city folks, as placid animals which graze quietly and, in their moments of leisure, chew their cud at peace with the world. Some city girls, out in the country on picnics, are loath to climb over a fence into a field where there are cows. Is their fear justified or are their companions right in making fun of them?

Farmers tell us that, on the whole, cows of course are much quieter than bulls. If cows are together in a group or a herd without bulls, they are almost entirely harmless. If a cow is taken away from other cows, however, or if something exceptional occurs to make her nervous, there may be instant danger. A cow that for any reason does run amok is more agile than a bull and, with its added nervousness, is at least as perilous.

The moral for city people, because farmers are doubtless aware of the situation themselves, is that while they should not become panicky about cows, they would do well to remember that any animal of that size and strength is a potential menace and that watchfulness at all times is the part of wisdom.—Toronto Star.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED

"The magistrate suspended sentence." Quite often we read something to that effect in accounts of trials; and a good many, reading, dismiss the matter from their minds with the remark: "Well, that's disposed of!" or "That chap got off easy!" They think, evidently, just "suspended sentence" sees the last of the case. Often, too, it seems that those who have been released on a suspended sentence have the same idea.

That is entirely a mistake. A suspended sentence is just what the name implies—a sentence that is suspended, that hangs over the offender. So long as he behaves himself, nothing further is done about it; but if he offends again during the term for which sentence has been suspended the first offence can be cited against him in case of conviction and the penalty be imposed in addition to that for the second offence.

Suspended sentence does not mean that the judge or magistrate has placed the offender in the position of one who has not broken the law. If he does not take his lesson to heart and breaks the law a second time the magistrate may remind him that he has broken faith. "Authority," the magistrate may say, "has given you a chance to go straight. Only one thing can be done with a person who will not behave; it is high time for you to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard. Society will stand for only so much."

Suspended sentence, then, is not a clearance; nor is it a sign of weakness on the part of the authorities. It is a manifestation of the desire of the law to give one who has slipped a chance to get back on the straight road—a favor which too often is not appreciated.—Timmins Daily Press.

AN ITEM FOR WIVES

A Goderich man tripped over the lawn hose when he went to turn the water off and fractured his arm in three places. We imagine many married men will make sure their wives read that particular item.—Peterborough Examiner.

THE EMPIRE

TO CHANGE OUR CLIMATE

Scientists have put forward a new theory. They say that if the ice-caps which cover each Pole, North and South, could once be removed, they would never reform. Once they went the whole climate of the earth would be altered. The hard climate of Britain would change to the soft warmth of the semi-tropics. Scientists say that with modern explosives the feat is not impossible and certainly it would be better for mankind to use explosives in this way than to blow each other to death with them.—Sunday Express.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Good environment is a creator and guardian of health, the indispensable foundation of eager living. Those who ruin natural beauty and those who fail to provide satisfactory houses are alike enemies of the peace of mind out of which alone proceed good craftsmanship on the one hand and good housewifery on the other. Health of body and health of mind, nutrition, physical fitness, the happiness of children depend, in the last issue, upon thinking and feeling and therefore upon the influences and suggestions by which men and women are surrounded. There should be no clash between the demand for beauty and the demand, made again and again in the debate, for effective sanitation, for cleanliness, and for preventive medicine. Hygiene is the craftsmanship of beauty and will usually found wanting where beauty does not exist. Mean streets, mean villages, and mean, or blacklisted, schools, the existence of which Mr. Lindsay regretted earlier in the week are as defective in spirit as in equipment.—London Times.

The girder or truss type of bridge pushes down on its foundation piers.

Saskatchewan Reports Loss Of 25-Mile Lake

Dramatic evidence of the transition of a section of Western Canada to an area of severe drought is contained in news despatches that Lake Johnston, famed for years as a nesting place for millions of waterfowl, and the largest body of water south of the main line of the C.P.R. in Saskatchewan, is now a mere puddle of water and will probably be entirely dry by the end of July or early in August.

Once a lake 25 miles long and 11 miles wide, covering about 275 sections in area, Lake Johnston is already so low that cars can be driven right through the lake from north to south.

With the disappearance of the big lake and its conversion into an alkali plain, farmers of the area south of Moose Jaw are facing an added handicap in the white alkali powder that is now being scattered through the countryside with every windstorm.

Every lake in Alberta is shrinking annually, and some in the southern and eastern portions of the province are in danger of disappearing like Lake Johnston, but none have yet shrunk to the same alarming extent.

The fate of the largest lake in the Southern Saskatchewan area emphasizes the need for rehabilitation and conservation of available water supplies in the drought area. Conservation of the annual runoff of water from the Southern Prairies is becoming absolutely essential if the district is to preserve ability to support any population, and work of providing dams and reservoirs to hold the natural water should proceed as rapidly as possible.

Sporting Comment
By KEN EDWARDS

How do you fishermen react to this piece of information? — In 1936 the State of Wisconsin's two hatcheries produced 7,000,000 Muskies for re-stocking purposes. They're probably big fellows by now, waiting for you gents out there!

One of our American tourists caught a prize trout up north last week, so this should prove we in Canada have a few big ones left.

* * *

No one ever talks or hears about the oyster. Well, here is just a fact: hey say that an oyster takes from four to six years to ripen for the market!

* * *

"Jimmy Wilson, take the stand:" —The New York Giants are willing to pay $50,000 for his services. The Chicago Cubs want him too, whether or not 50 grand is a little high, we are not sure just now.

I guess they'll still have to stretch it a little to come up to Babe Ruth's top salary of $80,000 a year.

* * *

They say last season at Saratoga and Lexington the sales for 800 yearling were $1,500,000.00.

Referring back to oysters again, it is said a female oyster spawns 50,000,000 eggs in a year.

* * *

Guess we better hoof it along, gang. Thanks a lot for your letters.

Our column is dedicated this week to Jack Legge, Toronto's "statistical whirlwind."

Adios.

—Ken.

Autos to Increase 50 Per Cent. In 23 Years

DETROIT, Mich.—Charles F. Kettering, research engineer told the American Society of Civil Engineers a new highway system must be provided in the United States to accommodate 37,000,00 motor vehicles by 1960.

The number of automobiles on the highways will increase 50 per cent. within the next 23 years, he said, while "an increase in motor vehicle registration on our present highway system would almost prohibit much of our usual driving.

"Such a plan would require a primary system of high speed highways crossing the country in all directions. It is estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 miles of such super-highways would be sufficient. Leading from them would be a secondary system of good highways serving small cities and towns. The third system would consist of service highways serving the rural areas."

Fiery Kiss:—When a young Viennese kissed a girl she threw him against a fire alarm with such force that the alarm was set off. Six fire-engines were on the scene in a few minutes.

'Spartan' Mother Asks Reformatory For Her Son

HAMILTON.—Mrs. Jessie Louttit pleaded with Magistrate H. A. Burbidge to send her 16-year-old son, convicted of 18 burglary charges, to a reformatory.

"He's done enough damage, let him suffer," the woman asked the Magistrate, who sentenced Ross Louttit to Ontario Reformatory for nine to 15 months. Louttit's companion, Joe Poyton, also 16, received five months definite and four months indefinite on six charges of burglary.

"He's been warned a dozen times and suspended sentence or the strap would do him no good. He would be better off dead than free," said Mrs. Louttit as her son, his eyes to the court room floor, listened.

"You are somewhat of a Spartan mother," the Magistrate replied. "Strangely enough our psychiatrists agree with you. They have advised institutionalization if all other methods fail."

Within the city area, the Lord Mayor of London ranks second only to the King, and takes precedence of other members of the Royal Family.

Plants have a nervous system which is affected by strong emotions, just as in the case of the higher animals, according to a famous Indian scientist.

News In Brief

CROPS LOOK PROMISING

OTTAWA—All eastern Canada and British Columbia continued to show prospects, said a crop report issued this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The drought-stricken Prairies, however, faced failure over a wide area, with low yields expected from those fields which still promised a crop.

In Ontario, the weather has been favorable for the development of all crops. Cutting of fall wheat is nearly finished, and yields should be above average. Some early spring grains have been cut, and in southern districts harvesting will be general this week, with fairly good yields in prospect. Fruit and truck crops are promising. In northern districts haying is delayed by wet weather, but general prospects are good.

U.S. SENATE PASSES NAVY CONSTRUCTION BILL

WASHINGTON,—The United States Senate sent to the White House this week a bill authorizing construction of six naval auxiliary vessels at a maximum cost of $50,000,000.

The Senate agreed to House amendments to the bill, which provides for a new seaplane tender, destroyer tender, mine sweeper, submarine tender, fleet tug and oil supply ship.

CATTLE BOOM NEARS

TORONTO—Canada's cattle business, domestic and foreign, is ready to boom under the impetus of a Government-assisted plan for shipping thin live stock from the dry prairies to Ontario's rich feeding land—then to market.

Live stock men said this week the movement of Western cattle to Ontario has started several weeks earlier than last year, the first in which the Dominion Government paid half-cost of shipment and half-fare of Eastern buyers who select their own cattle for finishing.

Because the market is better, due largely to cattle shortage in the United States, Eastern cattle men are hurrying to take advantage of the Government scheme. Personally or through agents, they are buying Western cattle in July—last year heavies purchases were in August—to get an early start.

The Dominion live stock branch here reported July shipments "unusually large," and added that the heaviest movement was expected in the period from August to November. Three-year-old steers and heifers, oh younger, and cows and calves qualify under the Government plan.

Higher prices and prospects of a ready sale to the United States are incentives to Ontario dealers, who find choice grade steers marked at $9 to $9.25, compared with around $5.75 a year ago.

Cattle moving to Ontario will not be marketable until fall, but live stock men are satisfied there will be no slackening in demand.

4,500,00 MAN-DAY'S WORK LOST IN MONTH'S STRIKES

WASHINGTON—The Labor Department estimated this week 4,500,00 man-days of work were lost in the United States last month because of strikes. A preliminary survey showed 575 strikes started during June, that 300 were in progress June 1 and that 530 ended during the month.

NEWS PARADE

Commentary on the HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEKS NEWS ---

By Peter Randal

Those who will be remembered longest are often the least known. Canada's history studded with names far better known than that of Sir Charles Saunders but it is doubtful if any other man has had a greater influence upon its development. Macdonald created Confederation but it was Saunders' discovery, marquis wheat and its later improvement in garnet wheat that provided the means of existence for a very young nation. Railroads had been built from east to west across limitless expanses of almost laste land. The country was under a heavy burden of debt. The Saunders discovery turned the vast prairie wastes of the west into a treasure house which was to lift Canada from the position of a relatively unimportant appendage of Great Britain into one of the five great trading nations of the world. As wheat poured out, gold poured in and found its way from the farmer's pocket into every form of Canadian economic development.

The West of Today

As the creator of the treasure house passes beyond, it is interesting to examine the future of these same broad lands. The one crop West is passing through a dark period in its history. Thousands of acres are being scoured clean of top soil. Rain has failed and the 1937 wheat crop is a failure in a line of failures. The Western wheat carry over has shrunk from a high of 211 million bushels to under the hundred million mark. Thousands are in dire want.

It Will Come Back

In line with the experiences of the dust bowl states to the south, there are many who belive that this great area stretching across southern Albera and Saskatchewan should be abandoned. Aided by the Federal Government, many families have already been transplanted from the most affected areas but the possibilities of moving an entire population are too enormous to be seriously contemplated even if those involved were agreed that the move was in their own best interests. That is the strange quality of the Western character. In spite of continued crop failures and hard luck, these people still believe that the West will come back.

Irrigation

A few years ago, a well known eastern financier and engineer came to their support. According to R. O. Sweezey of Montreal, the West needs irrigation on a huge scale. True, the expense would be enormous but so will be the expense involved in any other solution. The great difference is that irrigation will be an investment capable of bringing in a great return. Whether irrigation is the key to the riddle or some other solution is required does not matted. The wealth of Canada, not only for the West and the farmer but for the East and industry depends on saving the Western wheat field.

NEW SALVATION ARMY HEAD OF CANADA ARRIVES

QUEBEC—Commissioner G. L. Carpenter, newly appointed head of the Salvation Army in Canada, arrived Wednesday on the liner Montcalm to take over his new duties. He succeeds Commissioner MacMillan, who has become Chief of Staff at Army Headquarters in London. Commissioner Carpenter, accompanied by Mrs. Carpenter and their daughter, is making his first visit to Canada. He was born in Australia and has spent several years in the Argentine.

ONTARIO DOUBLE GRANTS FOR YOUTH REHABILITATION

TORONTO—Fred Marsh, Ontario Deputy Minister of Labor, Wednesday told Ken Woodsworth, secretary of the Canadian Youth Congress, grants for youth rehabilitation projects would be doubled. At the moment the Government provided $240,000 as its share of the Federal Government $1,000,000 grant. Projects are being considered for employment of about 3,000 youths, Mr. Marsh said.

AMELIA EARHART'S PRESENT

MEDFORD, Miss.—Little Amy Morrissey, niece of Amelia Earhart, lost in the Pacific while flying around the world, received a birthday present which was mailed by Amelia when she was in Bombay—six Oriental bracelets made of gold and spun glass. Amy's mother was the former Muriel Earhart, Miss Earhart's only sister. Amy will be six on Friday.

BRITISH TERRITORIAL ARMY STRONGEST IN 17 YEARS

LONDON.—Strength of the Territorial Army is now greater than at any period since it was reconstituted seventeen years ago. The War Office announced officer and other ranks on July 1 totalled 155,090, compared with 138,926 on the same date last year. Since the beginning of the year 30,240 have joined the colors.

CHINESE TEACHERS ARE TOLD TO KEEP ON SHAVING

CHENGTU, Szechuen Province, China. — Primary school teachers in the Chinese town of Chikiang have been ordered by the government to shave frequently and have been forbidden to wear long hair. Not only will this improve their appearance, according to the order, but their spirits.

GERMANY IS UTILIZING WASTE HUMAN HAIR

BERLIN.—The use of human hair for the making of carpets, tarpaper covering for roofs, and felt, is Germany's latest plan for saving raw materials. Hair-dressers throughout the country will be asked at the coming Barbers' Convention at Breslau to start collecting human hair of every kind and length.

ALL EMPLOYABLE MEN IN STRATFORD HAVE JOBS

STRATFORD. — Practically all Stratford's employable men who were on the relief list at the beginning of the year are now at work, and if an urgent order were to come into the Relief Department for five able-bodied men the order probably could not be filled, Alderman James Stewart, Chairman of the Relief Committee, stated.

The recent order of Premier Hepburn allowing relief recipients to go on farm work without deduction from their wages for the maintenance of their families has cleaned up the local situation, he said.

Warned About Backslappers

Women's Club Advised Of Qualifications of Leaders

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.— Women's clubs were warned recently against choosing leaders just because they know how to slap backs, mix well, and wear Parisian clothes.

"We should select the women who can best advance our interests," Miss Lena M. Phillips, lawyer and associate editor of The Pictorial Review, told the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

"It is all right to choose a backslapper and good mixer if she has other worthwhile qualities, but the fact she wears Parisian models does not necessarily make her a desirable leader.

"Good will and affability are no substitutes for directness, efficiency, intelligence and vision."

The speaker advised the women not to gloat over the prospect of repealing the federal law prohibiting employment of both husband and wife in the government service.

Miss Phillips observed "this discriminatory legislation" remained on the statute books four years and has "only just now been rescinded by the lower House."

"What will happen in the Senate", she added, "is stil problematical. Yet the men in Congress who had the power to rescind that bill were sent there largely by the votes of women, who constitute nearly half the electorate.

"Women had the power to force change of that law any time they wanted to. They simply didn't exercise it. . . We cannot stop at talking about co-operation. We must practice it, not only in the national body but in the various states."

Miss Frances Maule of New York, author of books on good business behavior for women, warned clubwomen against allowing commercial concerns to get hold of membership lists.

"When we sell our lists," she said, "we are violating a principle of business ethics—to say nothing of a definite policy of the federation."

$86 INVESTMENT SWELLS TO $8,000 IN 2 YEARS

PETERBOROUGH.—Two years ago the Peterborough Rotary Club purchased eighty-six bushels of white winter wheat at $86 and distributed it among forty-three boys in Peterborough County who were then members of the Seed Club. This year the club, which has shrunk to thirty-five members, will harvest 8,000 bushels of high uniform quality white winter wheat, tentatively valued at $8,000.

Each of the original forty-three members received two bushels of the seed, and last fall their planting ranged from five to twelve acres apiece. This fall the original $86 investment will have swollen to $8,000 in the short space of two years. The plan was introduced by Arthur Runions, local Department of Agriculture representative, who is now President of the Rotary Club. He told the club at the regular luncheon this week of the success of the venture.

Several of the boys will display samples of their wheat at the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition, with a further prospect of obtaining prize money.