

# Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

## CANADA

### HIGH COST OF JUNK.

A suggestive footnote to the automobile age was furnished the other day when a man bought a used car for \$5 in a New England town, drove it out on the highway and a few hours later got into a traffic accident—worth of damage.

This incident emphasizes the need of strict regulation to cover the use of aged and decrepit machines. One can imagine the kind of car that is bought for \$5, nor is much thought needed to convince one that such a car must be inherently unsafe to its driver and to others.

Why should not all such wrecks be ruled off the road? Surely the highways are dangerous enough even when cars are well-equipped and in perfect condition? To permit \$5 cars from the junk-yard to operate in public traffic seems to be sheer folly.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

### MOTIVE POWER.

Kansas City man has invented a lawn mower with 24 blades. Now, all he needs is a good, husky wife to push it around.—Border Cities Star.

### FRESH AIR.

Spring's other annoyances and discomforts could be put up with gracefully were it not for those common ailments of grip and colds which are most prevalent in spring. People who get plenty of fresh air, who ventilate their homes thoroughly, who avoid drafts and wet feet, and who are careful to take a good amount of exercise are the ones least afflicted. Fresh air is a wonderful medicine.—Welland Tribune.

### CAUSE FOR THANKS.

Only five men have ever driven an automobile faster than 200 miles an hour—for which the world is duly thankful.—Winnipeg Tribune.

### EMPIRE TRADE.

Nearly three times as much ham and bacon was exported to the United Kingdom in March as a year ago in the same month. Empire trade is certainly growing in leaps and bounds.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

### WHEN A MAN GOES FISHING.

Above all he is looking for solitude. He wants quietness for his nerves, he wants a bit of climbing for his heart and legs, he wants fresh air for his lungs, he requires no papers or magazines to try his eyes. He wants to go somewhere where he can daub himself with fly dope and no one will have any remark to make about the smell of it or to make fun of his appearance. He wants to go somewhere where he can throw himself on his cot without having to take off his boots; where nobody has anything to say about whether his shoes have been wiped or not.—Trenton Courier-Advocate.

### WAR PROPHECY.

H. C. Wells, the prolific English author and self-appointed prophet, says that a general war in 1940 is a certainty. In reality, Wells knows as much about it as a ten months' old infant.—Brantford Expositor.

### NICKEL EXPORTS.

If Canada's sales of nickel are an index of a coming war, it will come from unexpected places. For the export of nickel in March was of the value of \$3,663,649, compared with \$1,125,876 a year ago. The chief purchaser was the United States with \$1,763,748, followed by the United Kingdom with \$1,262,202, the Netherlands \$298,277 and Germany \$102,496.—Brandon Sun.

### FIGURES THAT TALK.

For the first four months of 1931, production of Canadian-made cars, trucks and busses totalled 43,018, as compared with 21,543, 24,336 and 46,612 in the corresponding periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931 respectively. Exports in the first four months of 1934 have already reached \$5,585,000, contrasted with \$1,654,000 in 1933. These, and other illuminating figures show what the automobile industry is doing, how it is leading the way.—Border Cities Star.

### CANADA'S PREFERENCE.

The favorite beverage of Canadians, natural, considering the British ancestry of many of them, is tea. A report just issued shows that the imports into the Dominion during 1932 totalled 40,417,747 pounds, of which the larger part came from British India. In that year Canada imported only about 31,000,000 pounds of coffee.—New York Times.

### U. S. TO BLAME.

Britain's attitude on the war debts has, of course, never had any real connection with her ability to meet the bill in the usual commercial way. If the United States would accept British goods instead of demanding British gold, the debt could be paid and no doubt would be paid. But the United States will not accept goods.—Vancouver Province.

### PERTINENT QUESTION.

It was reported the other day that cats have hearing many times more acute than man, and that a cat can hear a mouse walking a city block away. If that is true, why do cats talk so loud to one another at night when people want to sleep?—Belle-

### MARKET GROWS.

Another item of interest to the newsprint industry in Canada is the statement that newspaper circulation in the United States averages ten per cent. greater than it was a year ago.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

### WHAT A LUCKY MAN!

A Frenchman had a lottery ticket and died. They buried the ticket with him. This appears to be a successful method of treating a lottery ticket. Anyway, it won a million francs. Five others had shares in the ticket, and they persuaded the widow to exhumate the lucky man and found the ticket in the pocket of his dress suit. What may strike the philosophic mind about this is the various kinds of luck that a man may have.—Hamilton Herald.

### HANDWRITING.

Many educated persons seem to take curious pride in the difficulty of their handwriting. They ascribe to personality the twists and twirls which are a fatal barrier to the stranger who seeks to read.—Charlottetown Guardian.

### ANOTHER CLAIMANT.

The man who writes to a daily paper, saying that Orillia is Ontario's most beautiful town, is asked to come up and see us some time.—Fergus News-Record.

## THE EMPIRE

### MORE MONEY.

There is a great deal more money about. Since the beginning of this year £1,553,172,000 more than in a corresponding period of last year has passed through the London Bankers' Clearing House. Do not mistake that figure for a total; it is an increase. Money is the life blood of industry. The more freely it circulates, the better for everybody.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

### SPARE TIME.

Given the conversion of unemployment into leisure, how is leisure to be used? Surely the essence of it is that the spare time which science and technical improvements provide should be used for the things a man wishes, himself, to do. And the tragedy of it is that man has not yet learned what he really would like to do with his spare time.—London, Eng., Herald.

### AID WAS FORTHCOMING.

A 17-year-old girl was taken to a large city hospital the other day, suffering from a rare blood disease. Only a number of blood transfusions could save her life; she did not have the money to pay for them, and the hospital was operating on too limited a budget to buy them for her. So an appeal was made to the public, announcing that the girl must die unless volunteers came forward to give her their blood. Within a few days more than 400 people went to the hospital and offered to submit to transfusions.—Chronicle-Telegraph.

### A CHEFS' RIOT.

Discontented chefs in an American hotel recently smashed all the furniture they could lay hands on. They must have enjoyed making a hash of the joint.—London Sunday Pictorial.

### LOOK AT THE TRAIN!

If railways ever disappear, in favor of airways, from the surface of earth, we shall still have to indulge ourselves with exhibitions like the one being held in London.

For young people, at least, model cars and airplanes have never replaced the train—perhaps because youth loves their larger complications: their tracks, curves, junctions, sidings, signals and tunnels. A glorious affair to construct and manipulate!

And the model, like the real thing, is beginning to look picturesque and to remind us of Old England. A Russian of today, instead of denouncing the devastation of beauty by railway enterprise, would work up romantically eloquent paragraphs about the glory of engines that stick to their appointed rails (barring accidents), instead of careering to the public peril all over the roads, and, soon, all over the space above them.—The London Daily Mail.

### SORROWS OF A HONG KONG LANDLORD

It would seem that landlords are being made to pay heavily for wastage of water by their tenants and as the charges amount to something like \$40 to \$50 for excessive consumption each quarter the sympathy of any unbiased person is with the landlord and there is no doubt that something should be done to make things easier for him. But the discontinuance of the meter system is by no

## WE'D SAY "THE WINNING LEAP"



If you think this trick is difficult, the young lady does it before warming up to something demanding real technique. Anyhow, that's what she says and her instructor, lying on the ground, verifies her statement.

means the best answer to the problem. During the serious water shortage of 1930, the cry emanated from dwellers of Chinese tenement houses that those with meters, while paying heavily for their water, were not suffering as much as those who had to obtain their water from a street fountain. It will be recalled that at every street fountain, people were lined up in long queues waiting for their turn to draw a supply of the precious fluid. There was no restriction by the authorities then as to the amount one was allowed to draw, so long as no individual drew more than two buckets at a time. However, in those days, a household was lucky if it could obtain an average of four buckets a day!—Hong Kong Weekly Press.

## In Seclusion

### John D. Rockefeller Says He Will Not Grant Any More Interviews.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—John D. Rockefeller, Sr., approaching 95, wants—and has just about attained—complete seclusion from the world at large.

### Health Mended

His health mended after nearly four months at his winter estate at Ormond Beach, Mr. Rockefeller sped northward, ostensibly to his Lakewood, N.J., home, behind the drawn blinds of a special compartment car, occupied only by members of his household.

The kindly old man who built one of the world's largest financial domains from a setting of turkey eggs—made his first dollar from a hatching of turkeys—has ceased being interviewed by newspapermen and wants to spend his declining years in peace and quietude, surrounded only by his family and intimate friends.

Shortly before he left the Case-ments, his Florida estate, Mr. Rockefeller walked downstairs, hitched up a chair near the office of his private secretary, Ward Madison, and said:

### Dictates Statement

"We will be leaving shortly. There will be no interviews, but I am happy

to make this statement," and he dictated the following:

"I have had a very pleasant winter, and I am much improved. I am very grateful for the kind treatment of everybody and I hope to return early in the autumn."

He autographed photographs for several newspapermen in appreciation for their courtesies during his stay.

Madison elaborated on Mr. Rockefeller's statement that there would be no interviews. Several attempts were made by a newspaperman during the train trip between Ormond Beach and Jacksonville to see him. Twice his secretary went into the closed drawing room with requests for an interview, but as Madison said later, "a rule is a rule," in the Rockefeller household and they are obeyed.

### He's Not "High Hat"

Madison hastened to explain that Mr. Rockefeller's self-imposed seclusion was in no way to be taken that "Mr. R."—as he is known to his staff—had lost his interest in what was going on about him, nor does he want people to think he has gone "high hat." Nothing is further from the fact.

But the man whose benefactions run well into nine figures, will be 95 years old July 8 and therein lies his desire for future tranquility.

During the past few years he has been approaching this tranquility. Gradually he diminished his golf from eight holes, to six, then to four, then two and last year he practically quit the game which for many years was his chief hobby. This winter he did not play at all and didn't even go to church nor entertain groups of friends at his home. He left the grounds only for short automobile rides, carefully guarded against the public gaze.

### Sees Few Friends

To all outward appearances his health is as good as could be expected for one of his advanced years. He walked about his gardens, went up and down stairs unaided and otherwise enjoyed the seclusion he demanded. He saw very few friends, only his closest neighbors and his pastor, the Rev. George F. Owen.

During his sojourn in Florida he had a dead-end street at the rear of his estate closed to traffic and a large gate placed at the open end. The only family residing on the thoroughfare

was given keys to the gate. He wanted more privacy for his daily strolls about the gardens.

## Better Milk Prices Obtained

Over \$2,500 a day—nearly a million dollars a year—has been added to the returns to dairy farmers supplying the Toronto district with whole milk, as a result of a twenty-five per cent. increase in winter milk prices compared with a year ago. Four thousand farmers who ship milk to Toronto dairies are now getting \$1.81 per hundred for their milk; a year ago the price was \$1.45.

This striking improvement in price has followed the reorganization of the Toronto Whole Milk Producers, and the Ontario Whole Milk Producers Association into strong organizations that can act effectively in the interest of the producer. An experienced organizer, with special knowledge of the milk producer's problems, was loaned by the Department, and for nearly a year devoted his full energies to building up membership and placing the finances of the Whole Milk Producers' Association on a sound basis. As a result 90 per cent. of the dairy farmers shipping milk to Toronto are now members of the organization. One of the most effective reforms that the Association has carried out is the introduction, by agreement with the milk distributors, of the quota system in the marketing of whole milk. Producers are now advised each month by the dairies of the quota that they will be expected to deliver, and the unpopular system of "hold-backs" is a thing of the past.

Likewise in other Ontario consuming centres, milk producers are now receiving improved prices. Without any burdensome increase in price to consumers, the financial position of the Ontario dairy farmer has been materially bettered, offering impressive evidence of the soundness of the policy of aiding producers to solve their problems through their own organizations.

## Better Methods in Cheese Making

An increased return of \$100,000 to the cheese factory patrons of Ontario will result, it is estimated, from the general use of a new type of wide curd knife developed by the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Already over 60 factories have adopted these new knives. Investigation has shown that these knives increase the yield of cheese from one to two pounds for every thousand pounds of milk, also improving the texture of the cheese.

Once thoroughly tested, such developments as the wide curd knife are made public and put into actual practice.

## Marriage

"Marriage is a taming thing!" said George Elliott, the famous novelist.

"Hasty marriage seldom proveth well!" declared the immortal bard.

"Women who have been happy in a first marriage are the most apt to venture upon a second," said Addison.

"A light wife doth make a heavy husband." Such words of wisdom did Shakespeare put into the mouth of Portia.

"He that would have fine guests let him have a fine wife." Ben Jonson, who said this, certainly knew the value of a good wife, who is also a good hostess.

"Can he that has a wife ever feel adversity?" Surely all married women must feel grateful to Pope for these words.

"Laughter is indispensable for the health of the body and soul."—Alfred Huxley.

## Quality in Our Cheese Factories

Because Ontario cheese commands a premium for quality on the British market of 2c per pound, cheese factory patrons in this Province are in pocket by \$1,700,000 on the 85 million pounds of cheese produced. Ninety per cent. of this cheese is exported to Great Britain, and the returns to producers here are entirely determined by overseas prices.

Reputation for quality, the greatest asset of the Ontario cheese industry, has been built up by a thorough system of inspection and instruction carried out by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Creameries and cheese factories throughout the Province are divided into groups, thirty in Eastern Ontario, four in Western Ontario and one in the North. Each of these groups is under the personal supervision of a Dairy Branch Inspector, who, by visiting the factories and their patrons, strives to improve the quality of the product. A keen, friendly rivalry has been developed between these groups, and both cheese-makers and patrons co-operate to maintain Ontario's reputation. The Dairy Branch is in daily receipt of reports on the grading of Ontario cheese. Cheese not No. 1 quality is reported immediately to the Inspector, and an effort is made at once to locate the cause of the trouble. The effectiveness of this work is shown by the fact that Ontario cheese is now grading over 96 per cent. first grade where some years ago it was under 80. Its popularity on the British market has been retained in face of energetic action by New Zealand to improve the quality of cheese from that country.

It has been the policy of Colonel Kennedy not only to aid producers and factory owners in improving the quality, but at the same time to encourage producers to organize so that their marketing methods can be modernized to suit present-day conditions. The whole problem is being thoroughly investigated as a preliminary to developing plans which will extend export markets and bring a new prosperity to the 25,000 Ontario farms that are supplying milk for cheese production.

## Worth Combines Beige and Nasturtium Color

We'll be using panne velvet for summer. Worth uses this fabric if a quality so fine and glossy that you can scarcely tell it from satin. In red, he makes a delightful evening gown trimmed with one of the new fine-sashes of a lighter tone of red velvet ribbons. The sash comes down to the waist and then sticks out in loops that are very geometric in their angles.

The combination of beige and capucine (nasturtium) is one of Worth's best for street wear. He uses light weight wool in the beige for a smartly tailored suit of skirt and hip-length jacket with straight sleeves and no collar or cuffs. The front of the jacket folds back and a belt holds it in place but there are no fastenings at all otherwise. The front of the belt consists of a wide band of bronze with two buckles at each end, about five inches apart. The rest of the belt is of wool. The wide scarf, which is an important part of the ensemble, is worn ascot fashion and its bright red-orange (of the more brilliant nasturtiums) lends just the right touch of color for conservative smartness. Hat, gloves, purse and shoes are of beige, matching the suit.

## Try Incubator For Woodcock Eggs

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—For the first time in New Brunswick an attempt is being made to hatch woodcock eggs in an incubator. The nests of woodcocks, camouflage masters, are rarely found, and officials of a hatchery here are watching the experiment with unusual interest.

Four eggs were deserted by a mother bird after she had been struck by branches of a tree felled by woods men at Mispeet. They waited three days for the bird to re-appear but she had definitely deserted. The eggs were brought to Saint John in a round nest of moss.

## Use Typewriters For Social Notes

PARIS—The typewriter is being admitted to society, and mechanical fingers now are permitted to write formal notes for social usage. Savant society typewriters have been ordered here in mahogany and walnut with key-rims and metal accessories in gold and silver. They are mono-grammed on the spacer and are equipped with ashtrays attached at the side, cigarettes and a lighter.

## Sun Bath Nudists Solve Their Problem

WINFIELD, Kan.—Nudists have solved the problem of how to protect their cult in Kansas, where some reactions offer few trees for protection from the public eye.

They are taking sun baths on platforms at the top of idle oil derricks. Such spots, they say, are even more secluded than sylvan glades.