

# Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

## CANADA

### COMPETITION.

Of 53,000 radio sets sold in Canada during the first half of 1934, more than 8,000 were for automobiles. It may have been discovered that they interfere with reception from back-seat drivers.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

### SMUGGLING PIGS.

Smuggling of little pigs from the States into the Canadian West is said to be on a grand scale. The prices are much better in Canada and there is also the premium on the Canadian dollar. It is a remarkable thing that the Canadian hog-raiser is getting a better break than the American farmer who has had government subsidy to reduce the number of swine stock by millions.—St. Catharines Standard.

### AN OPPORTUNITY.

No, so many years ago Ontario was rich in nut trees, beechnut, sweet hickory, sweet chestnut and hazelnut, but these have been generally depleted until there is but a sprinkling of them left. Canada is a large importer of nuts in spite of the fact that the native nuts are of fine flavor and excellent in food value. There are large tracts of land unsuited for agriculture which would show a fine return if planted to nut trees.—London Free Press.

### NEW YORK AND LONDON.

"If a man wants to know only what is new, certainly he should go to New York, but if he wants to know what is sound and profitable, he should go to London," writes Herbert N. Casson, in an article on "British Efficiency". Mr. Casson, who is a Canadian by birth and lived in this country until he was 24, spent 20 years in the United States and the last 10 years in Great Britain, so he is in a better position than most to draw comparisons.—Sault Star.

### MOST FAMOUS NEGRO.

The most famous negro on this continent, Richard B. Harrison, was 79 years of age last week, when he began his third American tour in the leading role of "Green Pastures". It was his regret that he could not open in this city, where he was born, of fugitive slave parents, in a house on Wellington Street, near Clark's bridge, since destroyed by fire. But this time London will be included in the itinerary of "Green Pastures" and Mr. Harrison's "old home town" will do him suitable honor.—London Advertiser.

### IN LINE OF DUTY.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis in Nelson, B.C., reminds us that 137 doctors, nurses and laboratory workers in Los Angeles were stricken during their fight against the disease recently. The layman seldom thinks of the risks to which these people subject themselves in their efforts to save the lives of others.

In some epidemics the doctors and nurse can be protected by serums or vaccines. In others, however, there is no certain protection. Doctor and nurse must take their chances with everybody else—and, of course, by going into sick rooms daily, and underrunning their resistance through overwork, they simply increase the danger to themselves.

This is a thing worth remembering. It is too easy to overlook the quiet unassuming heroism that members of the medical and nursing professions are constantly displaying day after day, in the performance of their duties.—Victoria Times.

### LEFT-HANDERS.

No longer is a left-handed boy or girl compelled to use the right hand in most Canadian schools, and it has been found that the left-handers are not behind their contemporaries who use the more normal hand. In the Caledonia Public School, it has been found that the eighteen left-handed pupils all are among the leaders in their classes. Fortunately, nowadays no effort is made to force children to use the hand found least natural and the results are all to the good.—Niagara Falls Review.

### PERFECT FOGHORN.

It is said that the siren of the new giant Cunarder will be the loudest voice on the seas. In time of need, as in an Atlantic fog, it will carry ten miles over the waters. This mighty voice will boom forth from three "throats," and instead of being upright as other liner's sirens are, its mouths will stand out, like eight-foot funnels. A light pressure on a switch will start the siren song. "Its note may be reproduced in miniature on the piano by striking the note A right down among the unobtainable notes—two octaves below middle A." But whilst it will carry so far, its mellow depth is such that it will not disturb passengers. Of all the notes on the piano this was found to be the ideal for nerve-comfort.—New Outlook.

### PEDIGREE CARDS.

Every German will in future be

compelled to carry his pedigree card. Any admixture of foreign or Jewish blood, even if three generations back, will be a black mark. The British people may be thankful their ancestors had no such foolish tests. They are a racial mixture, and that is one source of their strength.—London Advertiser.

### FIRE PREVENTION.

It is not generally known, but St. Catharines has a very unique and efficient system of fire prevention. As soon as a here-today-gone-tomorrow merchandiser stocks up his premises, he is called upon by the hard-boiled Chief of the Fire Department and informed right off the bat that the premises must be kept clean and tidy from fire hazards and that no fires at all are permitted in St. Catharines under any circumstances. The premises, too, are regularly inspected. The best part of the system is that it works.—St. Catharines Standard.

### SERVES GOOD PURPOSES.

To teach children the dangers that attend motoring, a New Jersey inventor has perfected a toy which reproduces traffic accidents. This saves the kids the trouble of looking out the window.—Border Cities Star.

### A SQUARE MEAL.

A British United Press correspondent describes a gigantic eating competition which took place at Rouen, France, not long ago. It was open only to men weighing more than 200 pounds. This was the menu served to the competitors, and it had to be consumed within a specified time: a kilo of brill with Hollandaise sauce, a plump chicken, a whole leg of mutton with suitable vegetables, a hefty Livarot cheese and a huge apple pie. The collation was washed down by two bottles of white wine, two bottles of Burgundy and four bottles of cider. The winner had no trouble in meeting the requirements, and is apparently none the worse for the exploit.—Calgary Herald.

### CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in September totalled in value \$24,539,000, compared with \$2,418,000 or 10 per cent. The wheat export rose from \$8,772,000 to \$9,713,000 planks and boards from \$367,000 to \$1,556,000 aluminum from \$187,000 to \$1,670,000 nickel from \$422,000 to \$774,000 stone and its products from \$6,000 to \$114,000. Other increases were in fruits barley fish, furs raw hides, paper, pulp wood wood pulp, machinery, acids, soda. — Brandon Sun.

### REVOLVER MENACE.

King Alexander of Yugoslavia, dead by the fire of a small hand gun, is the successor of tens of thousands of people high and low, who have died by such weapons in the hands of murderers. No good reason exists why such weapons should be available to thugs or madmen. Such weapons are of no good use to anybody in the world, except perhaps to policemen. No good reason exists why their manufacture or sale or possession should be permitted by the government of any civilized country.—Ottawa Journal.

## THE EMPIRE

### IN BLOOD AND TEARS.

Only when there is some terrible disaster like the tragedy at Greiford Colliery do we remember for a moment the price that is paid every day in blood and sweat and tears; on land, under the land, on the sea and in the air, to bring us home our daily comforts. Try to remember it always and be grateful.—London Sunday Express.

### THE REALITIES OF WAR.

War in the abstract is a thing that terrifies nobody. Such sentences as "They're still fighting in South America," or "The Far East is at it again," fail to arouse even the casual interest of the aver-ge European, but that is not a thing to pride ourselves upon. There is in reality nothing abstract about war. It affects the welfare of millions of the world's citizens for many years after the firing of the last bullet. It is only when death stalks in our own homes that we humans take fright.

### THE GREAT HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

Lord Lothian has predicted that within a generation, hardly any of the large historic houses of Great Britain will be lived in by the original families. That is probably true; but need it be taken too tragically? Is it not possible to find some public use for these great mansions? In many cases this has actually been done already. For good or evil, the old country life is passing rapidly away; but the old mansions can still perform a national service—perhaps greater than ever before—as centres of the day. They may become museums or sanatoria or simply show places. They certainly need not become useless.—London News Chronicle.

## Champion Visits Birth Place



Alderman Byrne, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is shown pointing out in interesting history in the Mansion House at Dublin to the champion welterweight, Pop Foster, his grizzled manager, at the right, looks admitted the claims of both cities in his Irish tour.

## WHERE DEER ARE TOO PLENTIFUL

That deer have become a serious pest in many parts of New Zealand can no longer be disputed. The damage they are doing entirely outweighs their sporting value and the Department of Internal Affairs should accelerate rather than check its campaign of destruction. Its operations have been severely criticised by English visitors, some in terms that disclose complete ignorance of the real issues. They dismiss in a word the case for destruction, or assume that it has been magnified out of all reason. It certainly is the desire of the Dominion to provide for visitors the widest possible range of sport but as far as deer are concerned far too much is at stake to allow the considerations of sport to sway policy.—The Auckland News.

## LEARNING ABOUT THE EMPIRE

The announcement that in future one of the requirements for candidates at the higher examinations for Whitehall is to be an acquaintance with the overseas Empire, is one of the most heartening that has been made for some time. If one could forget that this is the year of 1934 it might not be difficult for Colonists to wax enthusiastic over the new requirement which ought to have been enforced long ago. Even though the acquaintance is purely a paper one, it is all to the good that such knowledge should be insisted on. The information possessed by the average Englishman on the affairs of, say the West Indies, is regrettably little, but if this innovation by the Civil Service Commissioners has the anticipated effect on the educational system of English universities and schools, many neglected outposts of the Empire may become much better known.—Trinidad Guardian.

## Maple Products Increase

Canada's maple sugar and syrup industry is forging ahead once more with an increase of \$987,309 being estimated for the 1934 production as compared with that of 1933. An increase of 580,185 gallons of maple syrup and an increase in value of \$909,171 is estimated for the 1934 output, as against the 1933 production, the figures being 1,842,500 gallons valued at \$2,468,800 for 1934 as compared with 1,262,315 gallons valued at \$1,559,628 in 1933. With regard to maple sugar the estimated production is 4,954,000 pounds valued at \$577,850 for 1934, as compared with 5,785,130 pounds valued at \$499,713 in 1933. In 1933 the average price per pound of maple sugar was 9 cents against 12 cents in 1934. The combined value of the industry is thus \$3,046,650 and compared with \$2,059,341 in 1933 shows an increase of \$987,309 or 47.9 per cent. The values for the 1934 crop are preliminary and subject to revision as the full production has not yet been sold.

## Told By The Ring

There is an amusing old theory that a ring worn on the first, or index finger was a sign that the wearer was willing to marry, but not "bespoken," when the engagement took place, a ring was worn on the second finger. On the third finger, of course, it said that the wearer was married; while those independent people who desired to publish to the world that they were neither desirous of, nor interested in, marriage, put a ring on the little finger. But apart from engagement and wedding rings, to which the third finger of the left hand is now dedicated, most people put rings on any finger they fancy.—Answers Magazine.

## PUNISHMENT ALONE WON'T BREAK CHILD'S BAD HABIT

### Parents Will Have to Exercise Patience, Perseverance and a Discreet Supervision

The constant repetition of an act makes it a habit in time. Parents must not think they can break a habit in a child merely by punishment or scolding. As the habit took some time to form so will it take patience and perseverance to overcome. There must be co-operation on the part of the child.

If the little one is told gently and firmly that such a habit is not nice; if the parent exercises a discreet supervision so that every indulgence in the habit can be checked, then, in time, the habit formation will be broken down and the child will forget its existence.

We should not shock or frighten children when trying to wean them from a habit of which we disapprove. A young child has no perception of wrongdoing and he will be unable to understand our vehemence and anger. We cannot, however, agree with many modern writers on the behavior of children when they state that a child should never on any account be punished for continuing in the ways from which we have tried to turn him.

Certainly, it is cruel and senseless to punish a baby or a tiny toddler. At that age we must distract the little one's attention either by giving him a toy to play with, by changing his position in his cot, and, most important of all, by searching for and removing any underlying source of irritation which may have induced the habit. But, as the child gets older, certainly when he is over three years of age, though the habit is not taught obedience, yet the child must be taught obedience.

PUNISH WISELY. A slap on the hands will make more impression on a lively child than any amount of talk. The slap must come at the right moment, it must not be saved up and delivered at bedtime when the child has forgotten what it is all about.

With an older child a reward will often make a very deep impression and will help him to remember that he must not please himself in all his fads and fancies.

FIRMNESS REQUIRED. Parents must be firm in their treatment of children. A child who is allowed to indulge every whim is not the happiest child. Parents write often saying they have reasoned or tried to reason with their children, but that had temper and obstinacy have triumphed and the child has refused to obey. Please remember we are talking now of children up to 12 or 14 years of age.

Well, to these parents, we point out as delicately as we can that they are handling their children wrongly. Certainly all normally intelligent children are susceptible to the voice of reason, especially when it does not pronounce a too loudly against their own desires. But the voice of authority is the one to which they will listen at all times if they have been properly brought up.

Many parents are worried about little ways and habits which their babies manifest. Thumb-sucking is one which is difficult to cure. Provided the baby does not persist unduly in the habit, it is really not worth worrying about.

It is usually when the infant is dropping off to sleep, that thumb-sucking is resorted to as a sedative. Taking the thumb gently from the mouth when the baby is drowsy will not disturb him. If baby indulges in thumb-sucking when he is wide awake, then it should be an easy

matter to distract his attention to other things.

HARMFUL TO BREATHING. The habit in itself is harmless, but there is the same objection to it as there is in allowing baby to suck a dummy or "soother" practically all day long. It induces a wrong method of breathing; the habit has also been said to cause the formation of a high, narrow palate.

Head rolling and head hanging are also distressing to watch. They may occur in normal children who have time. When present to a marked degree there may be some degree of mental deficiency in the child, or, again, it may be induced by a physical cause, such as teeth-cutting or ear ache. As the child gets older this habit is usually forgotten.

Toddlers may develop the habit of rolling over on the abdomen and going to sleep with the face almost buried in the pillow. The pyjamas should not be tight and the bed, a long pillow propped against the child's side and legs in bed will prevent his rolling over on his face as he drops off to sleep.

In all cases where children do not sleep soundly or indulge in habits which are distressing to parents the child should be examined by a doctor. Where no physical ailment can be discovered, gratifying results have been obtained by means of suggestion on these children. This means can only be applied, of course, to children who are old enough to understand what is being said to them. One boy of eight was assured that when he had a favored toy in bed with him, all would be well.

Such was his faith that there was no bad accident in bed that night and in time the boy was completely cured. MINOR HABITS. Nail biting, finger cracking and other minor habits can usually be cured by a firm parent. Children pick up these habits from others, and we believe firmly in discipline in such cases. They do not occur like other habits when the child is asleep and therefore not to be blamed; they are indulged in when the child is wide awake and probably bored. Plenty of occupation will soon give a child something more useful to do.

Parents should remember that childhood is a period of novelty and experiment—sometimes conscious and sometimes unconscious. Each child is a problem in itself, but with encouragement and a little necessary discipline childhood grows into splendid manhood.

## Bridge Players Realize Dream

North Bay, Ont.—Four women today reported realization of the bridge player's dream, four hands with 13-card suits. At the home of Mrs. A. Brown last Friday night, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. T. Lafrance, Miss M. Kelman and Mrs. E. Cavanaugh were playing contract. Mrs. Cavanaugh shuffled, Miss Kelman cut.

Mrs. Brown held 13 spades; Mrs. Lafrance, 13 hearts; Miss Kelman, 13 diamonds, and Mrs. Cavanaugh, 13 clubs. The women looked at their hands in astonishment so acute that they revealed their contents cancelling the bidding.

## Doctor Comments On Conditions In Europe

Dr. Geo. Wilson, in a letter to his aunt who resides near Perth Ont., and given to the Perth Express for publication, tells of his trip through Russia and other European countries, and some of the opinions he expresses in this unprejudiced and no doubt candid expression, are somewhat revealing.

Dr. Wilson is Professor of His tory in Dalhousie University, Halifax, and has the degree of M. A. and Ph. D., and is one of the many bright young men of Perth district who has won distinction in his chosen profession.

The party are spending three months on their tour, and are visiting many of the European countries, meeting men there and going fully into conditions as they find them and paying careful attention to the many forms of government and how they are functioning. His experience while in Russia was not unpleasant, and he saw much that revealed to him that "Soviet" Russia was not all bad as it is sometimes painted His accounts and opinions after his visit to Austria are enlightening. He writes:

"We have been moving in high society. Yesterday forenoon we met Dollfuss' successor, Dr. Schuschnigg. I have seen few men who make a better impression than the new chancellor. He made us a little speech and then went back to his work of trying to govern this country. He is 37, his hair turning grey, wears glasses and looks like a scholar and a gentleman.

"The more I see of Europe the more desperate seems the situation. Nobody can be certain but there might be a war any time. Hard times, discontent, fear, hate are on every side. I doubt if there is a more stable government than that of Russia or one that wants peace more. Hitler, however is a most dangerous character. Hitler can talk and can kill people, but he cannot give work or build up trade. Germany is hunging with economic collapse.

"Austria is just a cat's paw. Hungary is desperately dissatisfied. Jugo-Slavia is ready to fight Italy if she interferes in Austria. I might go on and on. It is not just countries that are prepared to fight with one another, there are classes in the countries which are ready to fight one another too."

## Languages of The World

Whitaker's almanac estimates that among European languages, English is the mother tongue of the largest number, 180,000,000; Russian second with 140,000,000; then German, 80,000,000; French, 70,000,000; Spanish and Italian, each 50,000,000; Portuguese, 25,000,000. Among all the languages of the world, Chinese is spoken by the largest number, about 400,000,000 if the various dialects are included. Doctor Viretelli's figures are rather different. He gives English as spoken by 160,000,000 and understood and used by 60,000,000 more who do not consider it their native speech; German spoken by 90,000,000; French spoken by 45,000,000 but understood and spoken by at least 75,000,000 more; Spanish, 55,000,000; Italian, 45,000,000; Portuguese, 30,000,000.

## Football At Sing Sing

Admission of the public to a football game at Sing Sing is in keeping with the policy of that institution. Those from outside are similarly welcomed at entertainments in the winter. It is not yet the custom to permit the football team to play return games.

But all things come to those who wait. Next year, instead of the eleven from Williamsburg going to Sing Sing, the prison team may go to Williamsburg. Who knows? It would hardly be mort surprising than it would have seemed a few years ago had it then been proposed to make a prison sports arena and a theatre drawing patronage from beyond the prison walls.

There was once a belief that it was appropriate to shut hardened offenders away from society. But that was before it was discovered that they might win fame on the football field, with the murderer who made a brilliant play moving the visitors to join in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."—Boston Transcript.

## Autumn Evening

The air is a cool linen robe, a sacred And mystic cloak; From eastern altars drifts the faintly acrid Clean smell of smoke. Upon a walk which elm-tree shadows dapple— Trees still bronze green— A squirrel lets fall a hard half bitten apple In sudden spleen. A cast-off serpent-skin of brown leaves crackles, Beneath my tread; Like winged black stars of evening stream the crackles Low overhead. —Kenneth W. Porter in the New York Sun.

## Heart Disease Take Heaviest Toll

### Cancer Next on List of Diseases Public Health Service is Fighting

Washington.—A new list of public enemies has been compiled in Washington but it has nothing to do with gunmen and kidnapers.

It's a list of diseases against which the public health service is fighting. Heart disease ranks as Public Enemy No. 1. It causes more deaths than any other. The rest of the list, according to the number of deaths caused by the afflictions is No. 2 Cancer; 3, apoplexy; 4, Bright's disease; 5, Pneumonia; 6, Tuberculosis; 7, Infant mortality; 8, influenza; 9, Sugar diabetes; 10, diarrheal diseases.

There is another list, ailments that cause the most illnesses:

No. 1, colds and bronchitis; 2, influenza and grippe; 3, digestive system diseases; 4, tonsillitis and sore throat; 5, peripneumonia; 6, nervous system diseases, including headaches; 7, accidents; 8, measles; 9, whooping cough; 10, rheumatism and lumbago.

Tuberculosis was once Enemy No. 1 among death's causes, but it has been beaten down to sixth place. Its rate is 59.5 in 100,000.

Pneumonia, too, fell back before the big guns of science dropping from second place to fifth, with 69.2 deaths in 100,000.

Heart diseases, topping the list for 10 years, have increased as a menace with 227.8 deaths to the 100,000 in 1933. A total of 286,356 persons died of heart disease last year. Its nearest competitor was cancer and other malignant tumors with 128,475 or 102.2 for each 100,000 population.

Public health officials said that while there had been some actual increase in cancer, which took sixth place 10 years ago, there also had been marked improvement in its diagnosis. This fretting out of cancer cases, and marking up the true tally against the disease was regarded as a real development, since the fight against cancer depends largely on improved diagnosis.

## Trade Climbs

Washington—America had a favorable foreign trade balance during September of \$60,031,000 with exports of \$191,690,000 and imports totalling \$131,659,000.

The department of commerce, announcing preliminary figures for the month, said that Cuban trade as a result of the Cuban reciprocal tariff agreement which became effective September 4 showed a decided pickup. Imports from that country were valued at \$7,439,496 in September as compared with \$6,699,155 in August, 1934 and \$6,762,872 in September, 1933. Exports to Cuba were valued at \$4,380,392 compared with \$3,224,198 in August and \$1,902,571 in September, 1933.

## Strange Surnames Listed

To the New York Times: Sir:—I was very much interested in "Queer English Surnames" in the Times because it happened that I had come across a collection of them that I had made during a six-month stay in England.

What do you think of Hungebus, which Dickens certainly missed and Lady Chatterjee and Lady Alicia which sound like a Sheridan comedy. Puddephat, Smeo, Roadnight, Nuttin, Savoury, Sharp Gats, Ind Coope Fudge; Eatwell; Summerbee and Toogood were taken down on the spot.

But my American list taken direct from the New York Times numbers nearly 200, and England cannot beat them. How about Lemonjelly and Jamroy, Kittenplan, Clutterbuck, Dickenshead; Gingsrich; Goodnick; Godhehl; Hoolowreast; Halfpenny; Pinkank, Popenoe; Purgstoe; Pippars, Parysis, Pickles; Panacea; Piazza and Philpuck?

You see the P's got the other letters one better every time. How very interesting it would be if we could find out the origin of them all.—M.C.A. of Noroton, Conn.

## Helped to Lift Photography To Plane of Fine Art

New York—Mrs. Gertrude Stanton on Kasebier, characterized by critics as "one who has done more than any other American woman to lift photography to the high plane of fine art is dead at 82.

Born in Des Moines and trained as an artist, she early turned to photography as a means of expressing her genius. She became a foremost exponent of the "secessionists" who emphasized the emotional rather than the mechanical detail of photography. One of her most famous collections was a motherhood series.

## Interest Reduced To 2 Per Cent.

Interest paid on savings deposits will be reduced to two per cent: as from Nov. 1, 1934, by all chartered banks in Canada, the Dominion government post office Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes announced recently.