VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA, THE EMPIRE

THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

Relic of Early Railroading in Ontario

An interesting proposal has been made to the citizens of Toronto by a Canadian of English descent born at Holland Landing 72 years ago, and now living in British Columbia. His father followed railroading in the early days of Ontario, and was the first trackmaster on the Ontario Simcoe Huron Union Railroad, which started from Toronto about 1845.

In the year 1854 the section masters and men of that railroad presented his father with a gold watch suitably inscribed as a token of their esteem. The watch, still running well, is a solid 18k. gold one made in London, Eng. On one side of the outer case is an engraving of a locomotive of the old wood-burning type. On the other side are engravings of a lion and unicorn of the Royal Arms. The owner is getting along in years, and is not well off financially. "What better disposal could I make of the watch," he asks, "than to get the loyal railroad men and citizens of Toronto to contribute, say 25 cents or 50 cents each, towards making a present of this valuable old relic of early day railroading to the City of Toronto."

This railroad veteran is willing to sell the watch for the value of the gold in it, and suggests that it might be placed in a museum in memory of his father, and as a relic of early railroading in Canada. The proposal is worthy of consideration for, in this fast moving age, the records of pioneering are too often lost.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Canada a War Prize

Because the Atlantic ocean separates this country from the immediate scene of European war scares, there is a feeling of security in Canada that probably is not justined by basic facts. That subject was referred to the other day in Toronto by Sir Robert Falconer, addressing the Women's Canadian Club. He pointed out that the natural riches of Canada would tempt a predatory enemy. If this were a poor country it would be safer, but being one of the richest domains in the world, it could not be overlooked by nations overcrowded by domestic population and looking for an outlet for the surplus.—Sarnia Canadian Observer.

Advertising Canada

This man Dolan, who directs the Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa, is an energetic sort of a cuss and it is, consequently, no surprise to learn that, in his efforts to gain Canada favorable publicity throughout the United States as a Paradise for tourists, he has been successful in interesting the management of the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of the American Magazine, Collier's Weekly and other well known periodicals, to such an extent that they are sending ten of their editorial writers, including Walter Davenport, "one of the greatest reporters in America," to cover Canada from coast to coast during the coming Summer and write articles on this country.

In addition, Rex Beach, the novelist and sportsman, has been engaged by the Cosmopolitan Magazine to write a series of articles on Canadian resorts for that magazine.—Brockville Recorder.

Two Good "Sooites"

One of the best publicity agents at the present time not only for Algoma but for the whole of Northern Ontario is Uriah McFadden, of Chatham, who never loses an opportunity to tell of the resources and opportunities for development that this vast territory affords.

This former Sooite, who since his removal to Chatham has become a favorite speaker in that part of the country, has a wide knowledge of Northern Ontario and, as his speech to the Masons of Chatham recently shows, is able to present it in illuminating and entertaining fashion.

When another former Sooite, Sir William Hearst, later Prime Minister of the province, became Minister of Lands and Forests, he, like the judge, eagerly seized every chance to sing the wonders of the territory from which he came. Indeed this proclivity, taken in conjunction with his well-known temperance principles, made the theme of a song which was given with great effect at a Toronto newspaper dinner at which Sir William was a guest. It went something like this:

Whats the matter with William?
William Howard Hearst?
What's the matter with William?
There's nothing but his thirst.
William thirsts to sally forth
And rave and rave of the wonderful north—
What's the matter with William?
There's nothing but his thirst.

Sir William did a great work in making the north known to the rest of the province, and Judge McFadden, who is afflicted with much the same thirst, is doing us a great service today.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Band Has a Blow-Out

Wednesday evening of last week, after the Band had exhausted all their wind blowing horns, the champion lariat thrower of the band, Cecil Denniss, gave an exhibition, and adroitly caught the newly married bandsman, Fred Hiskin, and after carefully tying him up, the band paraded him to his home and handed him safely to Mrs. Hiskin, who with the help of Miss Irwin, brought forth victuals to soften the hearts of the bandsmen. Some suitable songs, especially composed for the occasion by one of the band boys, were sung by the octette.—Strathroy Age-Dispatch.

They Pay As They Go

For several years Peterboro has followed the plan of paying its relief bills out of current revenue. In that way the obligation of 1936 is dealt with in that year, and we believe that plan will yet have to be generally adopted. For this reason: Relief expenditure is not something which is going to disappear. It has taken its place as a fixture the same as education, public services, etc.

We believe it will diminish, but it will not disappear. The period of idleness has brought into existence a class of people who may not be employed again; the places they used to occupy will not again be open for them, and relief will have to be continued for their sake. A municipality does not issue debentures to pay for its regular services; it collects from the taxpayers regularly for the purpose, and relief has arrived at the point where it will have to be dealt with in a similar way.

Cities which keep on issuing debentures to pay relief costs have failed to recognize the permanency of relief, and by resorting repeatedly to debentures they have made certain of trouble enough with their tax rates of the future.—Peterboro Examiner.

Soaking the Car Owner

There are, in real life, cases where one may kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

Ten years ago, when a tax on gasoline was first imposed in the province of New Brunswick, automobile and truck owners contributed in license fees and gas taxes a total of $671,726, or 15.9 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue, $4,206,853. This was a good-sized golden egg, when compared with the revenue derived from all other sources.

But the motor driver was considered a very willing goose, and each year the egg demanded of him grew larger and larger until during the last year it was nearly three times the size of that gathered in 1926, and for the last three years represented approximately 30 per cent. of the total provincial receipts.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

For Tiny Girls

Nothing could be simpler than this wee dress to fashion. The brief French bodice effect and capelet shoulders, give much cachet to this fresh dimity print frock. The white organdie blouse boasts of its shirt collar and puffed sleeves.

For warm days in summer, this dress is adorable worn without the blouse.

For warm days in summer, this dress is adorable worn without the blouse.

Style No. 2730 is designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material for dress with 1 yard of 39-inch material for blouse.

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, Toronto.

Leis For President

Presidential Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre (right) receiving three Hawaiian leis from Territorial Delegate Samuel W. King which were sent to the President by by Governor of Hawaii as part of first shipment of air express flown from the Islands.

THE EMPIRE

Saving British Bridges

A great number of old bridges, which are among the greatest structural beauties of rural and urban England, are threatened by the unconscionable loading of modern lorries. An expert committee is now engaged in research work, undertaken on their behalf. Three bridges (one in Buckinghamshire) have been finally condemned since they are past saving, and have been consigned to the research workers for experimental purposes. If it is discovered just what weight they can safely carry, their dissolution may save the life of many another bridge.

An ingenious method for testing their strength has been devised and is being practised. Instead of the more obvious method of piling weights on the top till the breaking or cracking point is reached, weights are suspended from a chain encircling the arch, and the effect of the increased strain is watched from a barge beneath.

We cannot spare our old bridges. Such stone arches and parapets as bridge the Ouse between Huntingdone and Godmanchester — to give one illustration—are as glorious as say the arches of the almost mediaeval grammar school or the adjacent mill that was not so long ago destroyed by municipal Goths. — London Spectator.

Empire Defence

The question of Empire migration is an economic problem. It is primarily a matter for the Dominions themselves. But the question of Empire defence is Britain's own concern. In the House of Commons, Mr. Eden says: "Whatever course events may take, the one essential element is that Britain must be strong." Wise words. But in rebuilding her own strength Britain must secure co-ordination of the defence of the whole Empire. The most vulnerable part is Australia. — London Sunday Express.

Kitten Swallowed Engagement Ring

LONDON. — Miss Ivy Wesley of the Civil Service Stores in the Strand, left her engagement ring in a room when she went to wash her hands. When she returned the ring was missing. The only other occupant of the room was a kitten, which Miss Wesley had befriended as a stray, and to which she had given the name of Friday.

Friday began mewing dismally. Miss Wesley concluded he had taken something that disagreed with him. An X-ray picture showed the ring in the little cat's inside. Should Friday undergo a hazardous operation or should she lose her ring? This was Miss Wesley's self-imposed problem.

Miss Wesley plumped for the operation. She has now recovered her ring, and Friday, apart from some loss of fur, has also recovered.

A block of flats constructed in the Hackney section of London last year provides baby carriage accommodations at six cents a week as well as one-room flats for widows and a mortuary chapel.

Doctor Describes Life of Eskimos

Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch Tells Canadan Club of Experiences in North

MONTREAL. — The Eskimos in Hudson straits and Hudson's Bay are rapidly degenerating and disappearing but further north in the Eastern Arctic the population is increasing, according to Dr. I. M. Rabinowich, director of the department of metabolism and toxicologist of the Montreal General Hospital, in an address here, on his investigations last summer in the Eastern Arctic regions.

The Eskimo shows remarkable resistance to fatigue, extreme temperature and pain but was not resistant to the infections that the white man brought in.

There was much tuberculosis and arterio-sclerosis, teeth were cleaner, but on the whole not very healthy, and pyorrhoea was common in the south, further north teeth were more dirty but more healthy, although they were worn away because of the peculiar habit of constantly chewing leather. Among the pure Eskimos the people were not only healthy but suffered from a condition which might be described as too much health.

Dr. Rabinowich said that there was no sanitation among the Eskimos, their homes were uniformly filthy, but among the pure Eskimos filth was compatible with good health because the organisms to which he was exposed were not so virulent as the ones civilized people were exposed to, and if the white man did not bring in other organisms, he kept healthy.

The Eskimo is not a lazy person, remarked the speaker, for laziness was incompatible with life in the Eastern Arctic and the severity of life was seen in his food. An animal gorged itself because it did not know when it would have his next meal, and the same applied to the Eskimo —he would eat five or ten pounds of meat at once. Most meat was eaten raw, some of it parboiled.

"He does not crave any variety and when it is pletnful he caches it under rocks and there is marked putrefaction. One can tell when one is within a mile or two of a walrus cache but at the same time we must remember that some of us eat cheese," remarked Dr. Rabinowitch.

"The Eskimos are the only primitive people in the world that do not know alcohol because there is very little vegetation to ferment for the production of alcohol. He is very happy because he is contented with things we regard as trivial and he is very co-operative—the struggle for existence has taught him to be co-operative."

Diabetes Death Rate Increases

DETROIT. — During the last four years diabetes has been one of the principal causes of death in Detroit, the department of health announced in the weekly health review. The mortality rate of diabetes ranges from a low of 12.1 per 100,000 population, in 1919, to 20.5 in 1935.

Statistics compiled by the department show that of a total of 3,993 deaths from diabetes during the last two decades, 2,456, or 61.5 per cent., occurred among females.

For the week ended March 7, 180 cases of whooping cough, resulting in one death, were reported. The norm is 97. Pneumonia cases were also over the norm for the same period. There were 167 cases reported while the norm is 127.

Farm Problems

Conducted by PROFESSOR HENRY G. BELL

with the co-operation of the various departments of Ontario Agricultural College.

The business of farming is yearly becoming more and more dependent upon facts that have been gathered regarding livestock and livestock management, crop production, soil management, disease and insect control and business organizations of the farming industry. Individual problems involving one or more of these, and many other phases of agriculture engage the attention of Ontario farmers from day to day. ....During the winter months there is a little more time for study of the most acute problems.

Through this column farmers may secure the latest information pertaining to their difficulties. To introduce this service Professor Bell has prepared the following typical problems to indicate the information which should be given in order that a satisfactory answer can be made.

If answer is desired by letter enclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply. Address all inquiries to Professor Henry G. Bell, Room 421, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto Ontario.

Question — How would you fight the Cabbage or Onion Maggot?

Answer — I suppose what is meant is what is the best way to fight both of these insects. Against the cabbage maggot, the best thing to use is corrosive sublimate at the strength of 1 ounce to 10 gals. of water. The poison is dissolved by putting it first into a little water, just enough to nicely cover it when it is all crushed, then add more water and stir well. If all is not yet dissolved, add a little more water and continue stirring until it is dissolved. It will dissolve much quicker in hot water if this is convenient. After dissolving add the necessary amount of water to bring it up to the above proportion of 1 ounce to 10 gallons. This liquid should be made up and kept in wooden vessels as it corrodes metals if it is left in them for any appreciable length of time. It should be applied at the rate of from one-third to one-half cupful of the liquid to each plant. Pour it directly around the base of the stem. The first application should be made three or four days after the plants are set out, provided that European plums have reached the stage of full bloom. If the plants have been set out before the plums reach that stage, delay the application until the plums are in bloom. Repeat in a week. If there are any seed beds they may be treated at the above times by using a watering can with sprinkling knob on the end.

If radishes are to be treated they should be grown in rows and the liquid poured along directly on the plants in the row by means of a watering can without a knob on the spout. Treat them just as soon as they are nicely through the ground and not more than ½ inch high. One treatment is all that can be afforded on radishes. Be sure to wet the soil well for half an inch on each side of the plants.

CAUTION — Corrosive sublimate is deadly poison if taken internally.

The onion maggot is not nearly so easily controlled as the cabbage maggot and in many districts where damage is not very serious it will probably not pay to use any control measure because of the cost. One control method is by using corrosive sublimate at the same strength given above. It should be applied as soon as the onion plants can be seen clearly enough to make out the rows and while they are not higher than an inch above the ground. Repeat preferably twice at intervals of a week. A watering can with a little spreading device at the top of the spout may be used, or some use knapsack with a rubber tube extending from an opening near the bottom to the ground. A stick may have to be fastened to this tube to direct the spray where needed. By pressing the thumb and finger against the rubber the liquid can be prevented from running out if necessary.

Another more popular and cheaper method is to use a two per cent lubricating oil emulsion. Directions for making this can be obtained from the Department of Entomology at the O.A.C. Guelph. The oil emulsion should be combined with Bordeaux mixture (4-4-40). The first application should be made at the same time as indicated above for corrosive sublimate. Two more applications at intervals of a week are required for the best results. The emulsion is applied as a spray, the nozzle being held a few inches from the plants to concentrate the spray directly upon them. Be sure to wet the surface of the soil around the plants. The oil controls by repelling the flies from laying eggs.

L. Caesar, Department of Entomology, O. A. C.

SPORT IDOLS

By KEN EDWARDS

Sprinter De Luxe

Glen Cunningham, world famous runner, a few weeks ago, defeated his old eastern rivals, Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania and Joe Mangan of Cornell. The Iowa city world-record holder held back considerably at the start, later turned it on outsprinting both rivals.

The last quarter of this race, clocked in 55.8 seconds, was the fastest ever recorded in a mile race.

Two years ago Glen Cunningham set his world indoor mile record of 4.08.0 in this event. He will throw his hoofs around for Uncle Sam this summer at the Olympics.

That world-famous Gene Venzke, the 27-year-old University of Penn. senior recently ran 1500 meters in 3:49.9, chalking up a new world's record.

Remember the great Joe Mangan? He defeated Cunningham not long ago. Joe looms as leading U.S. contender for the mile honours in the Olympic games.

Since Lou Gehrig, the star New York Yankee first baseman and slugger teamed up with the Yanks in 1925, he has played in 1,653 consecutive games. The former record was 1,307.

PLEASE NOTE — Thanks very kindly all you fans for your many letters. To-day's column is dedicated to Miss Lavinia Wilson of Montreal, Quebec.

Send your sport questions to Ken Edwards, c/o National Press, 57 Bloor St. W., Toronto, they will be answered through this column.

Does Education Offer Girls a Square Deal?

During the past week I have put the same question to two classes of 6th grade girls whose average age is twelve and a half years. My first question was: Where do you hope to be two years from today? In every case the answer was: In the Collegiate or the High School of Commerce. My second question was: Why do you wish to attend these schools?

The answers varied, but were alike in one respect: Every girl has an ambition to achieve economic independence. One is going to be a doctor, another a teacher, a third a nurse, a fourth a stenographer, a fifth a librarian, a sixth a private secretary, a seventh a music teacher, an eighth a newspaper woman, and so on.

When I ventured to say these were all praiseworthy ambitions but that I was positive in 20 years at least 30 out of the 40 in the class would be housewives and heads of homes there was at first smiles and laughter, followed on the part of nearly all by a gradual change of countenance, a sober, thoughtful realization of a future so different from that talked of among their classmates.

Now it is eminently proper and normal that young girls, like young men, should dream dreams and see visions. Indeed, to some extent, their dreams will come true and their visions walk the earth. No doubt among the 80 girls whom I questioned there will be teachers and nurses and stenographers. Even the bright-eyed thoughtful girl with the fine forehead may become a doctor and minister to the sick. But the bald fact remains that unless all past experience should be educated in a special school, 60 of the 80 girls will be married before they are 30 years of age.

Do our systems of education, and especially our systems of secondary education, look this fact squarely in the face? Do parents realize its importance? Do we realize as we ought that there are biological, functional, temperamental and aesthetic differences between men and women and that the great majority of women are to be home-makers and mothers?

I am not for a moment suggesting that the door to any profession or calling is to be shut against women, nor am I now suggesting that girls should e educated in a special school. On the contrary, I wish women to have absolute freedom to enter any profession for which their talents qualify them. But the number of women who will choose professional or business careers, except for short periods, is a very insignificant proportion of the whole.

Accepting this fact, do our systems of education give the girls, the future housewives and mothers, a square deal? Is there some unique and mysterious power which comes from the study of Latin, French, algebra, geometry, chemistry and trigonometry that rounds out and perfects a human being as no other studies can? Or is it that women in their proper desire for equality and somewhat conscious of their innate differences from men insist on the same courses as those given to men because they fear they will lose something by frankly admitting those differences?

I cannot believe that either of these suppositions is correct. Rather I believe we have drifted into our acceptance of the present illogical situation. The matriculation standards were set up by the universities. We have passively accepted them as a suitable curriculum for all boys and girls. We are now beginning to question their fitness for either boys or girls except for the few who wish to enter college.

We shall probably continue our critical attitude until something more sensible is fashioned. And then there will be some hope of a better education for the 60 out of my 80 girls whom the gods have chosen to be wives of men and mothers of children. They may continue to go to a secondary school attended by boys and sit shoulder to shoulder with them for instruction in literature, history, civics, mathematic and science.

But surely the time is coming when they will get special instruction in music, dancing, art, household economy, home decoration, dress, hygiene, nursing and other subjects that bear directly upon their vocation as home-makers. And may I plead with all teachers and all parents to adopt a perfectly frank and matter-of-fact attitude toward both boys and girls in regard to their future.

Only a small percentage of them will go to college or be members of what we call learned professions. With few exceptions they are not a school to prepare themselves for professions. They are at school to learn behaviour—how to conduct themselves through life as citizens.

Hard workers are usually honest. Industry lifts them above temptation. —Bovee.

$112,496 From Tax on Wine

10 Cents Per Gallon Levy Will Be Abolished By Ontario

TORONTO. — From the tax of 10 cents a gallon on native wine, which the government has decided to abolish, the province derived $11,496.11 so far this year and the amount may reach $130,000 by March 31, end of the fiscal year, Premier Hepburn said in his budget speech.

Announcement of the removal of the tax was made by the premier two weeks ago and a bill providing for this is now before the Legislature.

The tax, which came into effect in 1932, is being repealed because "it is obnoxious to the grape-growers," the premier said. He added it was more difficult to collect than might be expected because it does not apply upon sales made to purchasers outside the province.

Worth $3,500,00

OTTAWA—News that the sap is running in the maple trees caused the Department of Agriculture to disclose that the white man's maple sugar industry in Canada is 230 years old this spring, and that about 50,000 farmers from Western Ontario to the Atlantic seaboard share in the harvest.

The department estimates that about 70,000,000 maple trees produce sap in Eastern Canada, but that only about one-third of that number are tapped. Nevertheless the value of last year's sugar and syrup harvest was $3,522,420, an increase in a year of $491,820. The industry was started in 1706 at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal.

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