Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Moral For Motorists

There is a bit of a moral for all motorists in the story of the Texan who wanted to inspect the scene of a fatal traffic accident the other day.

A car had gone off the road on a mountain highway, killing its driver, so this Texan drove out to see, and got so interested looking at things that he lost control of his own machine—and it, too, went off the road and down into a ravine, killing the driver. The moral, of course, is self-evident; never get so interested in the sights around you that you forget to watch where you are driving. But that is a fault fatally easy for a motorist to lapse into. All of us have been guilty of it at one time or another. Usually we come through it all right. But we might as well remember that it can be a horribly costly little error.

Other People's Opinions

It is not always easy to decide how much attention we should pay to other peoples opinions. It is a difficult matter to steer, sometimes, between a slavish bowing to the opinions of those around us and a wrong indifference to such opinion. There is a wholesome middle course to follow; not a middle-of-the-road policy which has no convictions, but a fearless combination of rightful indifference on the one hand and sane sensitiveness on the other.—Toronto Globe.

A Matter of Opinion

If you see a woman wearing something nowadays, and the last thing on earth it looks like is a woman's hat, you can bet your life it is a womans hat.—Ottawa Journal.

Newspaper in Every Home

The extent to which newspapers are read in Canada has been illustrated afresh in figures announced at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Advertisers. It was announced that two and a quarter million copies of newspapers are sold every day in Canada. "This means," it was explained, "that every accessible family in the Dominion is receiving its daily paper."

This is an impressive showing, and indicates that even in these present very trying years people are loath to give up their daily paper. On this continent at least the daily newspaper is the most widely read of all publications. It is an indispensable part of virtually every family's daily life.—Regina Leader-Post.

Come Again!

A California newspaper says: "Canadian ports are frozen for a good portion of the winter and wheat cannot leave these ports." The more we see of a lack of general world information on the part of the United States people the more respect we have for our own educational system.—Halifax Herald.

Twice-Written Works

The death of the Detroit author, Will Levington Comfort, recalls the fact that he had to write his most successful book, "Routledge Rides Alone," twice. He labored at it for months while his family almost starved, and, when on the way to the publishers, he lost the manuscripts and it was never found. He had no duplicate copy, and although physically exhausted, he set his teeth and wrote the book over again. Other authors have performed much greater feats. Thomas Carlyle, whose "French Revolution" is one of the most stupendous volumes ever penned, involving the assembling of an immense amount of historical data, also wrote it twice. He loaned the first copy to a friend, and it transpired some weeks later that a maid had seen the manuscript on the table, and not realizing what it was, had used the pages every morning to light the fires of the house. Carlyle wrote it all over again. "Lawrence of Arabia" is another who had the same experience. He wrote his famous book on the Arab campaign, numbering 200,000 words, and one day a thief stole the bag containing the complete manuscript at a railway station. So Lawrence re-wrote the whole opus.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Carbon Monoxide Dangers

A season of danger to motor car owners is on, that wherein garage doors and windows are closed against the cold and there is temptation to start the motor under such restricted ventilation. Peculiarly there are many motorists who know nothing of carbon-monoxide gas, and would be astounded to learn that the exhaust from the motor may contain one of the most deadly and quick-acting gases known. — Welland-Port Colborne Tribune.

Australia Making Headway

It is spring time in Australia now, and the winter has been a sharp one. But the crops promise to be bountiful, and it is anticipated that the wool clip will be larger and better than for some years past. There has been an abundant rainfall, with correspondingly abundant feed. The relief provided by the land tax reduction has heartened the farmers, who are now looking for an upward trend in produce prices.—Montreal Daily Star.

THE EMPIRE

A Fair Deal for the Farmer

With the proper organization of and security for the agricultural producers there is room for a million or more of the urban unemployed in the fields which they or their near relatives but recently quitted. But proper organization and effective security are vital, and both these will be fruitless unless the producer is assured of a fair deal. —London Daily Telegraph.

Retrenchment in the Colonies

Whatever hardships the future holds in store for officers in Malaya they will follow on the heels of similar sacrifices which have been borne by officers in other administrations of the Colonial service for some time past. Moreover, this Colony is one of those where an income tax does not operate and, so far as we are permitted to know official intentions, is not contemplated. The fact may help Government officials here to face future financial sacrifices with rather greater equanimity than might otherwise be the case. It's a hard life, but it might so easily be harder.—Singapore Free Press.

World Problems

The return of prosperity to Britain, and all other countries, depends first and foremost on the achievement of sane international agreements to relieve the burden and the increase of armaments, to remove the incubus of debts, to remedy the causes which have thrown the currencies of half the world into the melting pot, and to cut the bonds which strangle international trade.—Economist (London).

Quality and Quantity

The Americanization of industry in Europe has clearly not been a success. High tariff protection, rationalization, old-established societies of highly and mass-production are of no use to skilled people. They bore remarkable results in the United States because of its vast internal market, its undeveloped resources, its continuous supply of cheap immigrant labour, its self-sufficiency in raw materials. Even in the United States the limit of the benefits to be obtained from rationalization and mass-production seems to have been reached, and indeed overpassed. There never were any benefits for Europe in turning from craftsmanship to mass-production; and to craftsmanship Europe should return.—Prof. R. B. Mowat in The Contemporary Review (London).

AMERICAN

The League and Japan

The League of Nations is in a rather tight place. It can by no means afford to order the Japanese to withdraw their control from Manchuria, for the Japanese would simply refuse and the League would have no means of enforcing its order. No nation or group of nations is ready to go to war with Japan over Manchuria at this time. No nation is willing to break off diplomatic relations with Japan. Even the aggrieved Chinese have not done so.—Philadelphia Ledger.

French Plow Horse Leads To Interesting Discovery

Chalons-Sur-Marne, France.—A neolithic tribal tomb has just been discovered at Villeneuve-Saint-Vistres, where the soil caved in under the hoofs of a plow horse, leaving a hole about a foot wide. The farmer went on unheeding, but some passing hunters looked in the hole and saw human skeletons.

M. Roland, a Villeneuve archaeologist, informed of the discovery, brought to light a burial place sloping down to a flat stone When this was lifted, an underground chamber was found in which were several skeletons on the ground resting against the sides heads of men, women or children. Six of the room. There were twenty-eight flint-headed arrows, three flint knives, three sandstont knives and an axe-holder were also found.

Mexican Gold Supply Consumed Chiefly in U. S. and Britain

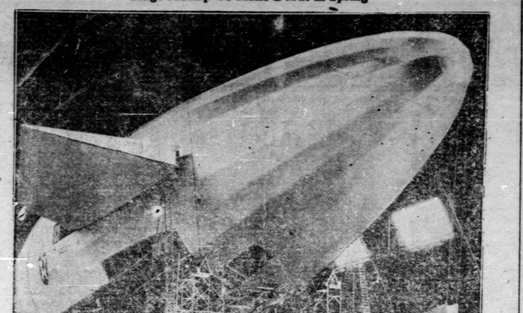
Mexico City.—Gold production in 1932 totaled 7,530 kilograms, of which Mexico during the first five months of only ninety-six kilograms were consumed in this country, the rest being exported. During the same period, Mexico produced 816,899 kilograms of silver, of which only 195,079 kilograms were consumed in Mexico, the rest being exported.

The figures also reveal that United States and Great Britain are the principal consumers of gold. Silver went in largest quantities to these two countries and to India, China, France and Germany.

Smokers' Eyes Better At Seeing Red Lights

Los Angeles.—Tobacco smoking, it has been shown in experiments conducted at the University of Southern California, tends to increase the sensitivity of eyesight to red and green colors. This sensitivity, experimenters point out, may in future determine whether a person is a good or poor accident risk for insurance.

Huge Airship To Make Debut in Spring



The new air giant Macon is beginning to take shape and in the spring will be ready to accompany her sister ship the Akron. Fins are being put in place now.

Insurance Officers to Spend $75,000 in Publications

Toronto.—For the third consecutive year in its record 12 years of progress, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association voted to expend $75,000 in Canadian publications during the forthcoming year. A series of advertisements, expounding the principles of life insurance as protection for dependents and for old age income, will appear in 73 English and French newspapers and 18 English and French farm publications from coast to coast in Canada.

In 1931, in the face of the financial situation, the association's members voted to more than double its advertising outlay feeling that the necessity of acquiring life insurance and retaining existing policies should be stressed during periods of reduced income. The following year it repeated its decision, voting $75,000 again. This year it voted to maintain the standard set two years ago.

For 12 years the association has been widening its active sphere until in the past two years it has attained a record, it is stated, unequalled on the North American continent in co-operative institutional advertising.

Finds Monoxide Gas Can Act in a Minute

Albany.—Numerous deaths recently from carbon monoxide gas poisoning, have led B. R. Richards, director of State Public Health Education, to issue a warning to the public.

The State Labor Department is distributing a pamphlet containing instructions for avoiding the gas that comes not only from automobiles but from indoor gas heaters and similar burners.

"Just to see how it works, I tried an experiment," he said. Leaving my son to watch outside our garage, waiting for a signal from me, I closed the garage doors and started the motor of my car. This, mind you, was in a three-car garage.

"In just a minute I felt a sort of metallic taste in my mouth. Then I got dizzy and drowsy. I rushed to the door just as my son, realizing what had happened, threw it open."

Children's Ails Psychic

"Fifty per cent. of the disturbances of children are psychic rather than physical," states a prominent children's specialist.

He adds that he can determine whether he can be of assistance to the child by the behavior of the mother when he walks into the sick room.

Ancient Chinese Wall Offered for Sale

Shanghai.—The Mayor of the City of Mehlsien, in Kwangtung Province, has hit upon the ingenious plan of selling the city wall in ten-foot lengths and using the proceed: to erect modern fortifications to protect the city from the attacks of Communists or bandits.

Several years ago the city walls began to disintegrate when bricks were removed to provide culverts for new bus roads. Then, in 1929, came two attacks by Communists and the battlements were hastily repaired.

Recently there has been agitation in favor of tearing down the wall to make room for shops. The Mayor finally decided to divide the wall in to ten-foot length, each selling for a little more than $100. Each buyer is responsible for tearing down his portion of the wall and he may retain the bricks as building material for the construction of his shop.

Half of the wall has been thus disposed of at a total return of about $60,000. This money is being expended on the building of fifteen two-storey towers commanding all of the roads entering Mehlsien. Ten of these forts have already been completed, the towers being of fortified concrete.

Mehlsien is an important center for the distribution of goods to the interior of Kwangtung Province.

New State Pictured of Canada's Future

Toronto.—A bright picture of Canada in the future was painted by Reginald H. Dean for the St. Lambert Women's Club at its recent meeting here. Mr. Dean visualized a new world where the "God standard" not the gold standard would prevail, and the teachings of the Great Master of nineteen hundred years ago would find a definite place. Problems would be faced from a different angle than that of ten years ago; a greater individual responsibility would be apparent.

The speaker pointed to the great resources of Canada and its stable institutions. He noted that banking institutions had stood the test of the critical times.

France Builds Big Locomotive

Rouen, France—The state railroad shops here are putting the finishing touches on a locomotive represented to be the most powerful in the world. It develops 2,800 horse power, makes seventy-five miles an hour and has an automatic stoker.

Santa Claus Down South

Santa Claus has indeed gone modern. He landed his new plane in San Francisco, last week, to ... cuits of Jack and Jill what their wishes were. In addition he took 'em for a ride.

Young Men of Britain Have All-Year Camps

London.—An organization known as Grith Fyrd Camps has come into existence in response to the popular demand. A chain of permanent camp communities is being formed in which young men of all classes can live a healthy life, even if precluded from earning a living. The project was initiated by the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, a social and educational organization, which has had sixteen years' experience of year-round camping.

It is more than an unemployment scheme, for it aims at filling needs which would be urgent if there were no unemployment—(1) for the regaining by young men of that personal experience of primitive adventure which was lost in the migration from country to town; (2) for the constructive use of readiness to face danger and difficulty in serving their country; and (3) for education in the purposeful use of the leisure which humanity has secured by the elaboration of machines.

Members of Grith Fyrd Camps set about the task of learning by first-hand experience how to control themselves and each other, or, in other words, how to live in communities and yet find life adventurous and satisfying.

The first camp has been constructed close to the bank of the Avon at Godshill near Fordingbridge, on the northwestern edge of the New Forest, twelve miles from Southampton.

Spain's Navy Shrinks

Madrid.—Spain, although a Mediterranean and Atlantic power whose strategic position is well known, is demonstrating its desire for peace both in theory and in fact by allowing her navy to dwindle in importance until it already is inferior to the Argentine fleet.

The navy, as things now stand, is headed by only two dreadnoughts of 15,700 tons, and three cruisers, two of them of 7,975 tons and one of 4,725. The other craft are small destroyers, submarines, and gunboats.

Poles Not Artistic

Paris.—The French do not consider telephone poles things of beauty. Within the past month, because of a decree passed by the French Government, 249 telephone poles have been removed from the vicinity of various historic monuments, ruins and picturesque landscapes.

Wheat Shipments To Grow Stronger

Likely to Increase During December—Slow Up First of New Year

Ottawa.—With Russia out of the Empire market, Canadian wheat sales to Great Britain during Oct.ber were 17,204,000 bushels, or nearly four times what they were a year ago, according to official figures reaching here from Liverpool. This Canadian sale of 17,204,000 bushels represented 57 per cent. of all the wheat bought by the United Kingdom during the month, it made a striking comparison to the figures for October, 1931, when Canada, unable to compete with Russia, sold to Britain only 3,073,000 bushels, or 12 per cent. of the total British purchases.

Grain authorities here have every expectation that the volume of Canadian sales to Great Britain will remain at their present high level until the end of the year. After that they fear that the currency situation, the disparity between the pound and the dollar, may work to Canada's disadvantage.

Russia, of course, is selling little or no wheat to Britain or any other country this Fall. Information in wheat pos holds scarcely enough grain to supply the food-rationed Russians themselves. The Danubian countries, too, are practically out of the export market, crop failures having greatly reduced their production.

Canada Unchallenged

Thus Canada at the moment stands unchallenged in the British market, because the United States, the only other competitor of size at this season, has not yet got its prices down to an export basis. As British stocks, according to the latest figures, are at a supposedly low ebb, it is considered here that Britain will be buying at the rate of 20 million bushels a month between November and December. Canada should sell the bulk of this wheat, it is declared.

January, however, is normally the month in which the Argentine and Australia begin shipping out their crops. In these countries, harvesting is just starting now. It is when the Hospital, covering the first 37 years, to have currencies depreciated to a level lower than the pound sterling, that Canadian wheat exporters may find the pinch of their relatively high priced dollar greatly increased.

As expressed in terms of dollars the price of Canadian wheat will have to come down in order to meet this Australian-Argentine competition, to arrive at which the Canadian price may be reduced by the amount of the depreciation of the Argentine peso or Australian pound.

Moreover it is probable that Canada would find no protection there. Moreover it is probable that currency values notwithstanding, Argentine wheat would be regarded in England as setting a world price and consequently under the terms of the agreement Canada would not receive for the preference.

Libraries for the Congo

Brussels.—There is a movement afoot to provide the larger cities in the Congo with libraries. The project is planned long ago, but in many cases has not been put into execution. Now times are reminding those in authority of the necessity of providing the native population with books of reference. The first necessity in a colony and with great numbers of Central African education and research work.

The colonial reference library museum in Brussels will probably serve as a model for these colonial libraries. As always in Belgium, pictures and diagrams serve better than books. More value is attached, for instance, to specimens of cotton or copper from the Congo, than to works on cotton culture in general.

Eminently practical, the Belgian is not a reader of newspapers or books. He prefers practical to theoretical instruction, but the educational element is not wanting to supply the reason why where practical facilities do not exist and where they already exist, how to supplement them by book knowledge.

1,530,890 Peiping Population

... Largest in History of

Peiping, China.—Peiping, the present capital of China, has a population of 1,530,890, according to the latest figures. Of this number 963 are foreigners, chiefly Japanese and Russians.

Peiping now is more populous by 70,000 persons than it was even during the first year of the republic. This is accounted for by the influx of refugees from Manchuria during the last year. In having retained its largest size in history, Peiping face an acute housing problem which grows more serious as it continues to receive from the disturbed areas to the northward.

Disappointed

As the result of an operation thirteen-yearold boy, who was born blind, has just gained his sight. Adelaide, Australia, and his first remark was, 'I often used to wonder what things could look like, but now that I see them they are not at all what I thought they would be about what I thought they would be.

Hospital for Sick Children

...ET COLLEGE ST., TORONTO 2
(County Branch, Thistletown)

December, 1932.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The prolonged period of hard times has created a most difficult problem for Canada's world-famous Hospital for Sick Children, which only the combined public can solve. Here it is in a nutshell:

The Hospital has nursed in its cots this year 7,694 small sufferers, an increase of 697 over the total of the previous year. In addition 84,202 treatments were given in the great Out-Patient Department, an increase of 16,952. On one day 500 treatments were recorded. In the previous year there was a similar growth in the figures for the merciful ministrations of the Hospital. While all this has been going on the amounts of the donations from the kind-hearted have decreased by many thousands of dollars, creating the situation of no more to be done and far less to do it with.

The statutory grants obtained by the Hospital fall much short of being sufficient to pay for the actual cost of maintenance of the little patients and each additional patient means an added deficit. The task of bridging the gap between the cost of operation and generous donations has hitherto been accomplished by contributions from the interested. While its Hospital has retained the majority of its friends, kindly donate of its work yearly, and in consequence there has been little improvement in that respect through the food-rationed Russians them selves. The Danubian countries, too, are practically out of the export market, crop failures having greatly reduced their production.

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Quaint Folk

By GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, in The Atlantic Monthly

Ask an average white man to tell you what he knows about the world of the Eskimo and his may give you a somewhat disjointed discourse upon long dark winters, icebergs, igloos, Husky dogs, filthy clothing, blubber, and the trading of wives.

Ask an average Southampton Island Eskimo to give you his concept of the white man's world and you may, in due course, be regaled with a series of practically unpronounceable words describing very big boats, radios, gramophones, mouth organs, accordions, soap, warm water, razors, airplanes, odd footgear, robed priests, binoculars, and magazines; and sooner or later you will be told that white men spend nearly all their time looking for skins of the white fox.

The Eskimo appears to concede that the white man possesses and controls many wonderful tools, toys, and machines. He seems to feel that it is as natural for the white man to have power over huge ships, or so to control the spirits as to bid them carry messages through the air, as it is for the snow to cover Southampton in winter. Accepting the phenomenon, he does not disturb himself further. In fact, the average Eskimo knows and cares so little about the world outside his own that, consistently enough, he thinks it impossible that we of the South should be interested in, or know anything about the circumpolar region.

One man was amazed at the bird specimens I had prepared; it was not fitting that I should skin a bird as well as or better than he, since these birds were of his world, not mine. He wondered whether I had ever seen or heard of an ...ppiqjuak, a snowy owl. Another man was surprised that I could handle a row-boat without special instruction: it was his world's water, at present his world's boat.

Maps, magazines, and books have given the Eskimo some idea of the world and of the relative position of Southampton, but the one definite idea of the white man's civilization which every Eskimo appears to have is that the white man needs fox skins. As long as he trapped all winter, brought his skins in for trade, and been exhorted to hurry back for more, that he has come to think of the arctic fox as a sort of hub about which the Wheel of Civilization moves.

It is considered quite normal, therefore, for any white man to go to any extreme in his quest for the fox skin. But when a naturalist comes to Southampton on the annual supply boat, announcing, as I did, that he is interested in lemmings, mushrooms, sculpins, the Eskimo gulps, remembers that the white man's behavior is unaccountable after all, turns back to the task of bringing in everything from half rotten birds to a fair-sized willow tree.

The preparation of natural-history collections assumes theatrical proportions while at least man may stand near by absorbed in every detail of the process. When I measure a lemming's tail or bind foot with brass dividers and metric tape, he may whisper a rapt "Wah, kudlungna!"—which is, so far as I can ascertain, almost precisely the equivalent of Eskimo "Mirable dictu!" My careful examination of stomach contents interests and amuses him, though my failure to nibble at its and munch at that as I proceed may mystify him. Thinking that the Eskimos might better understand my need of specimens after seeing watercolor portraits of arctic birds, I took some downstairs one evening, and bade my friends inspect them. Groan followed groan; grunt followed grunt. "Why-ee, why-ee," sounded in many voices. The Eskimos handled the sheets almost reverently, touched the delineation of cloud, rock, or feather as if to make certain the object were not actual. Finally Shoo Fly, who was queen of our island by popular consent, delivered her ultimatum: "You are not human. You are more like a camera. But I want to see you making one." Here, indeed, was a skeptic!

The Eskimo makes a gesture of genuflexion to the white man; but in his heart he knows that the Eskimo in Eskimo land is superior. The Inuit are the inheritors of the earth. We come to see and live with them on their terms, to learn their environment, their philosophy, or their religion; because we need their fox skins; or because we want to paint pictures of their birds. The Eskimo may appear to admire a white man's ability as hunter or craftsman; or he may compliment him upon his courage and endurance. But in his heart he has reservations.

And who am I to assert that the Eskimo is inferior to me? While my world has developed an obsessive graphy reaches a higher efficiency we shall be able to tell if there is any form of life on the planets. We cannot tell where it will end."

Research is now being carried on at Ilford to sensitize a plate to the ultraviolet rays. If this attempt is successful, it may soon be possible to take, from the outside of a house, a picture of the whole inside and see what is going on there In such an event we are afraid that an Englishman's home will no longer be his castle.—Toronto Mail & Empire.

Amazing Results Chronicled For New Photo Process

Photography seems about to enter a new and surprising field. During the past year the London Times has been experimenting in photos at a distance of ten to twenty miles or more through the use of the infra-red process. Hitherto ground haze has greatly hampered aerial photography. But this difficulty has been overcome by the use of the Ilford process. Last month the Times reproduced a photograph of a considerable area of Kent, the English Channel and stretches of the French coast to a depth of many miles. Ships in all directions a great amount of detail.

The Express, taking up the subject with its usual enthusiasm, claims that a band of English chemists, working in the research laboratories of a photographic plate factory at Ilford, Essex, have made a discovery which, in the opinion of scientists, will alter the whole tactics of naval, land, and air warfare; open up immeasurable possibilities in astronomical knowledge, and render all shipping immune from danger of collision and disaster in fog. The wonder is said to lie in a secret dye which applied to photographic plate renders them sensitive to the invisible infra-red rays of light. Photographs so taken penetrate all the haze and fog in the atmosphere. The only limit to distance is the curvature of the earth. The applications to warfare are obvious. Even a smoke screen will be useless for an infra-red picture will penetrate it and reveal the movements beyond, whether by land or at sea. Protection against gas at sea will be one of the valuable developments. In the fields of science the possibilities are staggering. With this new photography applied to astronomy," said a scientist, "we shall be able to search the universe many times further than at present and with much greater accuracy. It is within bounds that as this photo-

Easy Teething

"Baby cut all his teeth with no trouble thanks to BABY'S OWN TABLETS," writes Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Hamilton Scores of other Mothers have spoken in similar vein.

Give YOUR child BABY'S OWN TABLETS for teething troubles, upset stomach, simple fevers, colic, colds constipation, sleeplessness, or whenever he is cross, restless and fretful. Easy to take as candy, and absolutely SAFE. See analyst's certificate in each 25-cent package. Over 1,250,000 packages sold in 1931.

Dr. Williams'
BABY'S OWN TABLETS

What's Wrong Puzzle

There are from fifteen to twenty mistakes in each of the cartoons which will appear weekly on this page. See if you can find them and then compare with list which will be published next week.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Giraffe do not have beards.
Giraffes are spotted instead of striped.
Stripes are running in wrong direction on zebra.
Eagle's cage has no top.
Wrong kind of trunk on palm tree.
Rhinoceros in Hippopotamus cage.
Rhinoceros has wrong kind of feet.
Pheasants in pelican's cage.

Word "lion" misspelled.
Lions do not have striped coats.
Ibex should not be in glass cage.
Walrus in cage marked "seal."
Word "wolfs" should be "wolves."
Monkeys in cage marked "gorilla."
Snakes are not kept in open cages.
Ear on man in background in backwards.
Lady's hair is dark on one side and light on the other.

Paris Jottings

Peace Talk To Children

France's Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, has delivered many fine speeches on the subject of peace before such august assemblies as the League of Nations or the French Parliament An entirely different sort of audience, however, heard him speak on his favorite topic recently. The occasion was the addition of another playground to the countless "jardins d'enfants" which make Paris such a paradise for children. Gathered in their new terraced garden overhanging the Quai Valmy, a large number of little children listened intently and applauded enthusiastically while M. Herriot told them of France's desire for a just peace. "Peace," he said to them, "is at once a question of love of justice, and of faith. One must believe in it in order to create it." Both of these necessary qualities, he said, abound in children, and statesmen could learn much from them.

Aventure in Buses

"Oh, that I could whistle a good old Paris smell!" sighed Peter Ibbetson in the famous book by Du Maurier. Ever changing, yet somehow ever the same, these "good old Paris smells" are as much a part of the French capital as its famous perfumes. Recently, however, these romantic odors disappeared for a while, smothered under the thick pungent smell of burning tar, accompanied by the equally overwhelming sound of compressed air drills, for Paris was repairing its streets. At such a time, an ordinary bus ride becomes much of an adventure, for many of the streets of the city are so narrow that they must be closed while repairs are in progress, and traffic therefore sometimes has to make very considerable detours. The bus will swing around suddenly and you look up from your book to find it rushing along narrow winding streets lined with quaint, old-fashioned houses and bearing names which remind one of long-forgotten history books. Then just as suddenly as it began, the adventure ends The bus is once more rolling along the old familiar noisy route again, and you turn back to your book, wondering a little if you have not been dreaming.

Toy Hunting With Herriot

An acquaintance recently asked M. Herriot how it was that in the midst of such pressing problems as world disarmament, state finance and political turmoil that threatened to bring the Government down about his ears, he always seemed to find time to spend a few hours of even his busiest days with his younger friends. "Oh, but children are different," the Prime Minister replied. "It's my greatest diversion and pleasure to be surrounded by children." When the Sultan of Morocco was in Paris on his annual visit, M. Herriot lost no time in making the acquaintance of his son, Moulay Hassan, aged four. A few minutes after meeting they left the hotel, hand in hand, bound for the toy department of one of Paris's leading stores. They were going to buy a motorcar that Moulay Hassan could drive all by himself. It took quite a long time to find one to fit his tiny legs and when at last was seated at the wheel, trying the horn and feeling very important, the rather weighty statesman suggested getting on behind. The little boy, however, looked up and said very solemnly, "Oh, no, you mustn't, you might fall off!" Suddenly the future Sultan spied a magnificent cardboard horse, and instant'y forgot his motorcar in admiration of it. Whereupon M. Herriot paid the purchase price of a few francs and they both left the shop

FELL DOWN IN THE STREET

He Dreaded Going Out

A MARTYR TO RHEUMATISM

It must have taken some time for this man's rheumatism to have become so severe. He does not say anything about that. But he does make it clear that it needed only four or five months of Kruschen to make him forget all about the pain he once suffered.

This is what he writes:—"I have often seen Kruschen announcements in the papers, and I think it is only fair that I also should give a small testimony. I have used Kruschen Salts for over two years. Before I started to use it, I was troubled with rheumatism very badly, chiefly in my legs. I had it so bad, I used to fall down in the street. But this last 18 or 20 months I have never felt anything at all; in fact, I have forgotten it altogether, whereas before I used to dread going out. Kruschen is more valuable than gold."—I. L.

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