

## COMMUNITY SPIRIT HELPS CHILDREN LEARN SWIMMING

Vancouver Newspapers Sponsor Lessons to the Youngsters at Stanley Park — Girl Buried Eight Days at Vancouver Exhibition Comes Out Alive, Witnessed by Mrs. M. I. F. Carvell of Fredericton

(By Mrs. M. I. F. Carvell)

The Vancouver Sun, through their Sport Editor W. J. Finlay, has given a unique tangible expression of community spirit, in the fact it annually sponsors a training season during July and August for all young people under fifteen years to learn the art of swimming.

A pool at Lumberman's Arch, Stanley Park, which can be drained and scrubbed when the tide is out and filled with the oncoming tide, is the scene where upwards of 5,000 children have been trained annually for the past six years. Instruction being given by Phil French as chief, who is ably assisted by expert swimmers well known on the Western coast, such as Syd Summers, ex amateur champion Bobby Hooper present amateur champion and several others, including five young ladies.

One half hour lessons per week in classes of fifty according to age, is given with ample opportunity for practice classes are lined up, examined, and roll called, any show of skin disease unfits the child for entrance, and these classes succeed each other from 10 a.m. to 3.30 daily.

Children of five and six are first taught to lose their fear of water. A class, hand in hand arrive at the edge of the pool, with the command: "Ready, set, go," they rush in, make the plunge, and are first taught the deadman's float, forward and backward. Then follows the torpedo kick and the crawl strokes.

The B.C. Electric provides buses at the end of the carline to carry these children and their mothers the 1½ mile distance across the park to the pool. Here the "Sun" has 40 tents, with competent attendants, hammocks are provided for discarded street clothes and chairs for dressing.

The last week in August is known as test week and each child is given a colored string which is handed to a corps of stenographers, who type in the name of the child on the proper diploma awarded.

The first diploma congratulates the child on learning the dead man's float, usually given to very young first year children. The second diploma is awarded for learning the dead man's float and torpedo kick. The third diploma goes to those who have really learned to swim, and the fourth, most coveted diploma, congratulates the young swimmer who has won honors in swimming and breathing.

I received a copy of all these documents which are real artistic and

much prized by the young folk.

Twenty four thousand children have learned to swim in this pool through the patronage of this great evening paper. It was here Joan Langdon who represented Canada at the 1936 Olympic in Germany, received her first instruction and later instructed others.

I was invited to attend one of these exhibitions and testing classes and saw the daughters of former Centreville ladies, the Misses O'Hara, now Mrs. Thomas White and Mrs. Spencer Everett, receive their awards. My 11 year old niece Dorine Fowler is a fearless expert swimmer trained here. The Vancouver Sun is highly commended by the citizens for the great work they have done, so many little children who cannot get away on a vacation have a real happy summer at the Sun pool in Stanley Park.

Another evening paper the Vancouver Province provides a playground for small children during the seven days of exhibition. There is a large tent with beds, swings, teeters, sand piles and pails. Punch and Judy shows and milk. Nurses are in attendance and the whole enclosed with poultry wire. I watched these little ones playing so happily apparently unconscious of the milling throngs about them, while their parents enjoyed the exhibition.

Exhibition Electrical Experiments

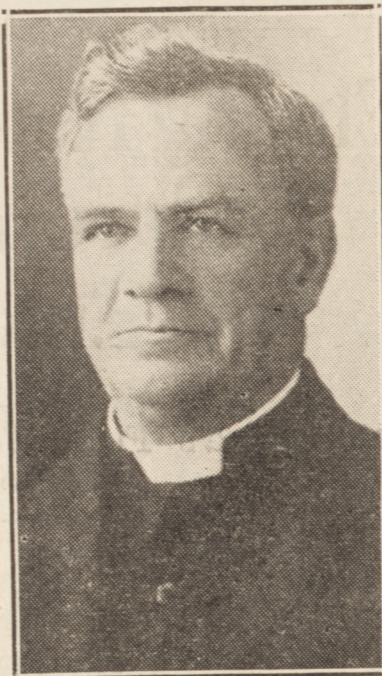
We saw sound waves and watched corn pop in a cold dish from a fever created within by electrical impulses. We saw the power of the electric eye which will one day turn on the lights of the new bridge at Westminster, and turn them off when daylight comes. We noted the power of a magnet made of an alloy so many times stronger than steel magnets. The half hour was packed with electrical possibilities for the future.

It was amazing to see eggs fried in a pan over a coil of wire with a human hand between the pan and the coil. Stoves will cook in the future and not be hot, furnaces will heat the rooms and yet show forth no heat within themselves. All this is astounding information to common folks. One horrible attraction was the burial of a 23 year old girl in an ordinary rough coffin under eight feet of earth. She stayed down the full eight days. People paid to see her through a periscope. She was fed and warmed and given fresh air by tubes, but what a frightful way to make one's living.

## THEOLOGY SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON SUNDAY

Visiting Clergy Will Fill All Pulpits

The school of Theology which is sponsored by all the clergy of the city and vicinity will open on Sunday. All city pulpits and outside pulpits that are available will be filled by



REV. W. A. BURGE  
Chairman School of Theology  
which opens tomorrow

visiting clergymen from Pine Hill Divinity College by request. The school is sponsored by the whole Presbytery of which Rev. W. A. Burge is chairman. All clergymen are welcome to any and all of the sessions. The general public will be welcomed to the evening session when popular lectures will be delivered.



**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
It's Best for You and Baby Too

## HOW WE ACQUIRED SOME INSECT PESTS

Strange Accidents or Carelessness Introduced Creatures Doing Billions in Yearly Damage

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Grasshoppers, Mormon crickets and chinch bugs over-running sections of the Middle West; army worms on the march in part of the Mississippi Valley; boll weevils raging the cotton crop in the South; Japanese beetles causing destruction nearer home in parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. This is the record of the summer's insect invasions, and it only touches the high spots.

The United States Government and private individuals, also are fighting the insects tooth and nail with all the means science has at its command. Thousands of dollars are being spent in man's war against the insects. Poison bait, insecticides, metal barriers, fire, poison sprays and traps all figure in the methods used for destroying the invaders.

Insect pests in this country do damage to the tune of about two billions dollars each year, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. This estimate is arrived at from the known sum—about \$900,000,000—of the annual damage done by 34 of the more important insect pests. The boll weevil, for example, does yearly damage amounting to \$164,000, and the corn ear worm, which attacks cotton and tomatoes as well as corn, exacts an annual toll of \$104,000,000.

All told, the world harbors more than 700,000 kinds of insects that have been named and described; new ones put in an appearance now and then. In North America alone there are 50,000 kinds of insects, and 6,500 of these are consistently destructive year after year. That's a good many pests with which to contend.

Whence come some of our worst insect pests? Take that fellow which has caused the world untold harm through the centuries—the grasshopper, or, more properly speaking, the locust. In the West two varieties are found—the local, non-migratory grasshopper and the lesser migratory

grasshopper. The famous locust of history belongs to the true migratory type of strong-flying insects. This is the locust of Egyptian and Biblical fame. The famous Rocky Mountain locust which caused damage estimated at \$200,000,000 to farm lands in the Mississippi Valley in 1876 belonged to this type. In this year came the climax to invasions begun in 1818. The pests, bred in the semi-arid plains and high valleys of Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and Idaho, were forced to migrate hundreds of miles in search of food to the great grain-growing States of Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota.

Historically, Africa is the home of the locust or grasshopper. Stories of destruction by great hordes of locusts sweeping out from their breeding grounds, sometimes across the Mediterranean Sea to Italy, Spain and France, are familiar. All Europe was swept by these African-bred grasshoppers in 1744. They extended as far north as Sweden and stayed for a number of years.

The Japanese beetle is a newcomer and a rank outsider. It was introduced into this country in the larval form on the roots of plants imported from Japan. It was discovered by the Messrs. Weiss and Dickerson, inspectors for the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, in 1916 at Riverton, N. J. The pest spread steadily from an infected area of about one-half square miles to an area now including parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. In spite of the various efforts to combat this interloper it marches slowly but steadily on. Its tastes are extremely catholic, an adult feeding on about two hundred species of plants, including practically all of economic importance.

The boll weevil, which has so long been Public Enemy No. 1 of the Southern cotton grower, is also of foreign origin. It entered this country through Texas from Mexico in the

nineties. It started its march inland, advancing its lines from forty to sixty miles each year, until all of the great cotton producing States were infected. In spite of the fact that this pest may be considered to be fairly well under control, its yearly damage to cotton is very great.

The gypsy moth, which has caused great injury to shade trees in New England and elsewhere, was also a foreign importation. It was brought to this country in 1869 from Europe and it got its start in this country purely through accident. A scientist of Medford, Mass., brought certain hardy moths, including the gypsy moth, from Europe to use in connection with experiments in attempting to cross the silkworm moth with another kind of moth. The silkworm moth was suffering from a disease which threatened to exterminate it and the Medford scientist hoped to produce a new moth which would spin silk and still be proof against the disease.

The scientist kept the gypsy moths at his home in Medford. He left a paper box containing eggs of the moth on a window sill one day and a storm came up which blew the box away. The scientist realized the danger inherent in the moth and destroyed as many of the eggs as possible. That wayward gust of wind had done the damage. At first no apparent damage had been done, as it was twenty years before the gypsy moth appeared in numbers large enough to attract attention. And then the fun—for the moths—began.

A good illustration of the way in which insects get about from country to country is that of the globe-trotting peach moth. Three or four years after the famous Japanese cherry trees were set out in Washington a strange moth was found half a mile from the site of the trees. Others were found in the surrounding territory. Neither American nor European scientists could identify the creature, and finally specimens were sent to Japan, where moths of the same species were found. The Japanese disclaimed ownership of the moth, saying that it had been brought to their country from Australia. Subsequent investigation showed that the moth is a native of Australia. And so the peach moth was convicted on circumstantial evidence of entering this country on cherry trees.

## LONDON TEACHERS REPLY ATTACK ON H. G. WELLS

(Special to The Daily Mail)  
LONDON, Sept. 24—The National Union of teachers in London has re-



H. G. WELLS,  
Author, attacked system education Great Britain

plied to the attack from H. G. Wells, noted writer and economist that in the present system of teaching there was being introduced much propaganda. The attack was forcefully denied by the teachers.

## CAPTAIN DENIES HAVING SEEN THE ENDEAVOR I.

(Special to The Daily Mail)

LONDON, Sept. 24—Denial that he had sighted the Endeavor 1st 630 from the Azores yesterday came last night over the radio from the Captain of the British Tanker, the 'Amastra.'

The radio message arrived from the tanker's captain saying he'd seen and heard nothing of the Endeavour and that he "gravely deplored" the original statement.

First reports said the tankers sighted Endeavour in latitude 32 north, longitude 39 west, about 630 miles southwest of the Azores.

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