

ARE ENGLISH CHILDREN'S MANNERS BETTER THAN THOSE OF U. S. TOTS?

Visiting English Novelist Says Yes and No—Thinks Boarding Schools Help Discipline

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Do American children lack manners? Since Mrs. Zeldia Eden, an English writer of short stories who is over here to collect material for a novel, has been in this country she has heard a number of remarks on the subject which have aroused her interest. Not that Mrs. Eden criticizes American children or Americans generally. On the contrary, she is friendly and often admiring in her attitude.

"But," she says, "over a period of some months I have been surprised at the number of compliments paid us on the good manners of our two small children. At home they have never been looked upon as anything like paragons, but when they are out in New York many people remark on their good behavior, and I have often heard it said, 'It is easy to see that they are English.'"

"Friends and relatives of American children have often deplored to me the children's lack of manners and of respect for their parents and for the feelings of others. They tell me that these children are not welcome at the houses of their parents' friends but are merely tolerated when their elders are invited.

"This sounds very sad but I believe it to be exaggerated. It is certainly true of a few individuals, as my own experience has proved, but these are exceptions and it is unfair to judge American children en masse by these few. The educational system here seems to me to be excellent as far as it goes, but as the majority of children attend day schools, only a small proportion of the child's time is spent at school. The rest is presumably up to the parents.

"In England, the type of a child's education is usually determined by the income of the family, but for those who can afford a boarding school, it is almost inevitable for boys and girls. At the age of 8 the boys go to a preparatory school. The age for girls varies from 8 to 12. From then until the age of 18 the children spend only about three months of the year in their own homes.

"As to day schools or boarding schools, there will always be much to be said for both sides of the argument. But it must be admitted that in the case of difficult children a boarding school takes a great responsibility off the shoulders of the parents. Whether the individual parents would be equal to that responsibility themselves is of course another matter.

"The American ideal of self-expression and freedom for the child is a grand thing, but so is self-control and it is a lesson that must be started early in life if it is to combine with the other attributes to form a well balanced character.

"In the case of children attending day schools, it is to the parents that praise or blame for the results must go, and perhaps here in America it is not always fair to blame the parents, even though the results are not all that could be desired. Life here is so full, the men work hard and for long hours, and many of the women have careers as well as households to manage.

"Some children fit naturally into a grown-up atmosphere and carry on their own amusements quite happily. But others feel in the way and react accordingly. It is this type that would be happy in an English nursery where sensitive children can let themselves go, knowing that this is their own place. I believe all children should have some room of their own where they can amuse themselves at certain hours for however loving mothers may be the children will get on her nerves if they are constantly with her in the home, and frayed nerves are bound to cause loss of temper and consequent misunderstanding.

"Also, there is such real fun in things that are truly of childhood alone, fun that grown-ups, however willing, cannot really enter into. We can all remember the thrill of games of our own invention, carried out with the help of brothers, sisters or friends free from the intrusion of the adult world.

"The infant welfare question is

dealt with admirably in the United States. England could learn from the scientific methods of feeding and general routine for young babies. In both countries there are good day nurseries where working mothers can leave their babies in perfect safety. It is at the school, however, in all classes of society, that the real problem begins.

"It is easy to criticize, but all parents have their own problems, regard less of nationality, and here there are the added difficulties of housing space and domestic help. Looking at American children as a whole, I consider that the American parent does a very fine job in producing a self-reliant, self-respecting, frank and open-minded citizen."

BERRY BOXES AND BASKETS

The wood of the popular tree forms three-quarters of that used in the manufacture of berry boxes, baskets and crates. The wood is valued in this industry for some of the same reasons that make it desirable for the manufacture of excelsior, it is soft, tough, clear, light in weight and color tasteless and odorless. It is used mostly in making berry boxes. The wood is purchased in the log and cut into pieces of the required size from which the veneer is sliced. Birch is also used for that purpose.

Basket sides, rims and handles are made chiefly from birch, which is cut into lengths, steamed and placed in a lathe which peels off the veneer. Birch is valuable for this purpose on account of its toughness and the fact that it peels smoothly.

The birch logs cannot be peeled down below a diameter of four or five inches. This leaves cores which are perfect cylinders of well-seasoned wood and can be used as rollers and plugs for paper rolls, although large numbers are sold or used for firewood when they cannot be otherwise disposed of. Light fruit crates are also made of peeled birch veneer. Spruce is used for basket bottoms and spruce ends are used for berry box bottoms.

There were 38,736,000 berry boxes manufactured to the value of \$123,000 in 1935, considerably exceeding the production in the previous year. They were made largely in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia according to the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

HONOR WRITERS AS OUTSTANDING

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Out of the unusually heavy crop of literary production in the British Isles during 1937, members of the Library Association have selected the following as the most outstanding work:

Biography: "Grey of Fallodon," by George Macaulay Trevelyan.

Fiction: "The Stranger Prince," by Margaret Irwin.

Belles-lettres: "I Tremble to Think," by Robert Lynd.

Travel: "The Roda to Oxlana," by Robert Byron.

The authors were awarded gold medals presented by the London Sunday Times, which unofficially ranks their works as the most outstanding in their respective fields.

Miss Irwin's "The Stranger Prince," has already attained the distinction of a "bestseller." It is an historical novel dealing with Rupert of the Rhine. She has two other historical novels to her credit, "The Proud Servant," and "The Royal Flush." At the age of five, Miss Irwin made her debut as an author with a ghost story written in capital letters. She wrote no more until she was a young woman, and then her first books were fairy tales.

Trevelyan, winner of the biography medal, whose great-uncle was Lord Macaulay is Regius professor of modern history at the University of Cambridge. His biography was widely acclaimed by the critics who generally

MAY EXTEND HOUSING PLAN FOR CANADA

Ottawa Is Considering Change In Act to Aid Low-income Groups

PURVIS REPORT

OTTAWA—With final details still to be drafted it is understood that the Federal Government is planning amendments to the Dominion Housing Act to permit assistance to housing projects for low-income groups—by far the largest field still demanding to be served.

It is planned to launch an architectural competition shortly, to secure plans for a house to cost not more than \$2,500 and fully capable of withstanding the rigors of the Canadian winter. In addition, it is expected that a scheme of assistance will be devised to promote erection of low-priced, small family flats.

The details of the plan are expected to be embodied in the final report of the National Employment Commission, which is now being drafted under the supervision of Chairman Arthur B. Purvis.

It is estimated that indirect expenditure and employment in related industries, arising out of the construction expenditures indicated by housing and home improvement loans, is approximately in the same ratio in Canada as on the 2 to 1 basis established by United States research. Thus it is believed that Housing Act and H.I.P. loan figures of 23 million dollars indicate a total outlay of at least 70 million dollars. This is without adding in the vast amount of house building and home improvement undertaken without the financing aid provided under these two statutes, but undoubtedly stimulated by them.

Encouraged by the success of these two schemes proponents of low-cost housing plans are urging the Government to extend existing plans. Its particular desire is to assist those whose incomes range from \$15 to \$20 per week.

FRENCH CATHOLICS SHOULD WELCOME COMMUNIST HAND

The Christmas Message From Pope Pius Pleases French Communists

OUTLINES DUTIES

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Pleasure was expressed at French Communist headquarters here over a message from Pope Pius XI, transmitted through Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris stating that French Catholics should accept friendship offered by the Communists, but must know what is expected of them.

Although the Pontiff stressed there could never be any agreement between the Catholic and Communist doctrines, he said, Catholics would welcome the Communists' "extended hand" if it meant a desire on their part better to understand their Catholic brothers.

The duty of French Catholics, the Pontiff said, as quoted in a Christmas message issued by Cardinal Verdier, is to stress the social doctrine of the church which wants to help workers obtain their just claims and prepare a reign of charity and justice.

But the church must not be asked to renounce any part of the sacred truth, which is the basis of all real charity or welfare, he added.

A Communist spokesman said: "Our general secretary, Maurice Thorez, honestly extended a hand to the Catholics in conditions without ambiguity and without reticence. He will have the opportunity of defining, at the forthcoming National Communist Party Congress, the manner in which co-operation can and should be envisaged. We are happy beyond words that the Pope has agreed to answer our offer."

paid tribute to him for upholding the highest traditions of British scholarship and literature.

Robert Lynd, first in belles-lettres, son of an Irish Presbyterian minister famous throughout Ulster for his oratory has a score of books to his name. In commending the award one writer said: "The honor to Lynd is a tribute to one whose work, weekly and some times daily, has continued undiminished in wit perception, sanity and grace for at least 30 years."

Representing the younger school of writers Robert Ryron has travelled more than the average man twice his age. After leaving Eton in 1918 he launched upon his 'tours, not for adventure, but to educate himself 'historically, artistically and politically.' "The Roda to Oxlana," is based on his travels in 1933-34, which took him to Cyprus, Palestine, Persia, Afghanistan, over the Hindu Kush to Kabal, and through the Khyber Pass.

MONTREAL ECONOMIST FORESEES CONTINUED RECOVERY IN 1938

Notwithstanding the recession which has accompanied the current stock market slump, a continuation of the recovery process which characterized the greater part of 1937, is foreseen from the early spring of 1938 onwards, by W. W. Goforth, the well known Montreal economist. Contained in a report to members of the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating, of which he is the manager, Mr. Goforth's prediction is that the continuance of recovery is not likely to be as rapid or disturbing as that which occurred in the 12 months following August 1936, but that this slower tempo will have a more healthy effect on trade generally and, therefore, should be longer in duration. The winter recession he believes unlikely to last beyond March, 1938.

In discussing the general building outlook, Mr. Goforth foresees smaller volume of building as far as public works and large structures are concerned but that there is every likelihood that replacement and renovation of industrial plant and equipment will continue in at least the volume maintained in 1937 and may possibly be greater. "Middle class home building and renovation," he states, "is likely to increase considerably with the opening of construction in the spring, as compared with the 1937 volume."

In the opinion of the economist, slum clearance and low cost housing, much as the social need for them exists, have not yet reached the point of practical application and serious building effort in these categories in 1938 is not anticipated. In the plumbing and heating industries, he anticipates an increase of 15 per cent in 1938 over the volume of business in 1937.

Mr. Goforth's conclusions are based on a summary of factors beyond con-

rol and within control of industry. Among the former factors classed as unfavourable, he includes, stock market set-backs, hesitation of purchasers, weakness in certain raw material prices, invisible inventories, labor unrest, wheat and newsprint and international tension. In commenting on these he feels, however, that the Canadian public is still 'under-bought' on their cumulative postponed purchases of the past seven years and, with regard to labor, that a tendency towards no duration and rational action will continue through most of 1938.

Among favourable factors are included continued low stocks of raw materials, unabatement of the rearmament pace, the healthy condition of the financial structure on the North American Continent, the fact that the industrial replacement program has only just begun, the social demand in Canada for housing and home renovation, the relative lag of the construction industry in the recovery process and the fact that United States foreign policy has done much to reduce the dangers of war and to reassure the long term investor and the real property owner.

In dealing with factors within the control of industry, Mr. Goforth recommends individual effort for progress and moral and material support of the promotion of the Home Improvement Plan and Dominion Housing Act in 1938.

A son of the late Rev. Dr. Jonathan Goforth, eminent Canadian missionary to China, W. W. Goforth is well known for his practical research work as a former Professor of Economics and Political Science at McGill University.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a report describing

WHAT EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD KNOW

about

The British Market for Canadian Farm Products

It deals with Beef and Store Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Dressed Beef, Horses, Bacon and Ham, Cheese, Butter, Condensed Milk, Dressed Poultry, Eggs, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Fruit, Honey, Maple Products, Tobacco, Hay, Alfalfa Meal, Grass and Clover Seeds, Furs.

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Issued under direction of Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister.

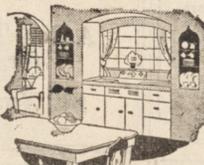
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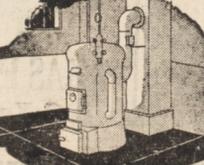
BATHROOM



KITCHEN



ROOF



FURNACE

Don't put in another winter with a faulty heating system, a jittery roof or uninsulated walls that let the heat out and the cold in. Make your home cosier and more livable—as so many others have done—without financial strain. Do it with the magic of the Home Improvement Plan and, at the same time, put men to work.

Select the improvement you need most—inside or outside painting, a modern kitchen, insulation, a new furnace, up-to-the-minute plumbing or the building of an attic playroom or basement game room for indoor days, and get an estimate of its cost. You will be surprised at how readily these and many other desirable improvements will fit into your budget.

LOANS EASILY ARRANGED

Any contractor, supply firm or architect can help you arrange a Home Improvement Plan loan if you need it to finance the work for you, or you can apply direct to your banker. No security or endorsement needed; you simply show that you can repay in monthly instalments and the loan is made, the work proceeds, your home is made brighter and more livable and men get needed jobs.

Full information on the Home Improvement Plan and what it covers may be obtained from your local committee, your Provincial Chairman, your bank or the National Employment Commission, Ottawa.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT



(The cost of this series of advertisements sponsored by the National Employment Commission, has been defrayed entirely by public-spirited concerns and individuals as a contribution towards that "Nation-wide co-operative effort" envisaged by the Parliament of Canada in the National Employment Commission Act.)

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EVEN BETTER, DARLING, IT HELPS PREVENT A LOT OF COLDS—JUST USE IT IN TIME

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Keep it Handy... Use it Early

THIS specialized medication—Vicks Va-tro-nol—is expressly designed for the nose and upper throat, where most colds begin—and grow. Used in time—at the first sneeze or snuffle or irritation in the nose—it helps to prevent many colds, or to throw off head colds in their early stages. Even when your head is all clogged up from a cold, Va-tro-nol brings comforting relief—lets you breathe again!