

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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MORE PIG WANTED

SOMETHING SHOULD be said these days about Canadian bacon. It is good bacon and in what is known as a most particular market it has proved a highly regarded and very popular brand of that food commodity.

The production of bacon and hams in the United Kingdom is only about one-quarter of the consumption, which is close to eleven million cwt. By an arrangement made some years ago, Canada is entitled to send into that market two and one-half million cwt., but the British Board of Trade reports that last year less than one and a half million cwt. was received from Canada, so that we were short more than one million cwt.

The pigs born in Canada last year—over 4½ million—were an increase of 15 per cent. over 1935, but it is quite evident that a greater pig population is required to meet the export possibilities. This seems likely to be realized, for 28 per cent. more pigs were saved in 1936 than in 1935.

Seven years ago the United Kingdom got from Canada only 100,000 cwt of bacon while Denmark supplied over six million cwt. Canada was far down on the list of supplying countries. However, there has been since then a rapid and continued advance with the result that Canada now stands second only to Denmark in the British market, but sending only one-third of what that country supplies, according to the External Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

THEOLOGY

THERE IS SOME DOUBT as to whether the supply of clergymen in Canada is being maintained. This is suggested by the fact that in all provinces except Quebec the number of clergymen between the ages of 35 and 44 is smaller than that between the ages of 45 and 54.

Years ago, comparatively speaking, there were more clergymen attending to the spiritual wants of the people than now. At the beginning of the century there was one clergyman for every 613 of the population; now there is only one for every 816. The present rate is almost identical with that in the United States and Australia while in England it is one in 928.

The province which shows most clergymen for the population is Prince Edward Island with one for every 667, New Brunswick coming second with one in 757. The fewest clergymen are in British Columbia where there is only one in over one thousand people.

The religious denominations which maintain theological seminaries in Canada are the Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran. The annual number of graduates from seminaries of the Roman Catholic is about one and a half times the number from all the others combined, the total being between 400 and 500. The Roman Catholic Church serves about 41 per cent. of the population but many of the graduates from its seminaries are occupied in teaching or other positions rather than parochial work, and are classified accordingly in the census.

Nearly one-third of the clergy were born outside of Canada, 2,634 in the British Isles, 1,219 in Continental Europe and 606 in the United States. More than 29 per cent. are of French origin, English 28, Irish 15 and Scots 14, according to the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

RAILWAYS IN 1936

GROSS REVENUES of all Canadian railways for 1936 amounted to \$334,768,557 as compared with \$310,107,155 for 1935, an increase of \$24,661,402, or 8 per cent. This was the third year to show an increase since 1933 when the low point was reached. Operating expenses also increased from \$263,942,899 in 1935 to \$283,345,968, or by \$19,403,069, or 7.4 per cent. This increased net operating revenues from \$46,164,256 to \$51,422,588. Railway taxes were raised from \$8,843,006 to \$9,572,616. Interest on funded and unfunded debt was reduced from \$116,789,749 to \$112,204,370. This includes interest on Government advances to the Canadian National Railways and the financing of deficits since 1932 has stopped the yearly additions to debt and interest due to deficits. The net corporate income of all railways carried to the profit and loss account was a debit of \$79,626,219 as against a debit of \$84,827,858 in 1935. This included \$36,428,873 interest on Government advances to the Canadian National system in 1936.

The mileage of road operated at the end of the year was reduced from 42,916.45 to 42,551.99 and the average operated each month was reduced from 42,775.51 to 42,707.56. Two subsidiary lines of the Great Northern Railway ceased operation in Canada and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways accounted for practically all the remainder of the net reductions. There were 20.78 miles of new road opened during the year, making the gross miles abandoned 385 miles.

The number of employees increased from 127,536 for 1935 to 132,781, or by 4.1 per cent, and the total pay roll was increased from \$172,956,217 to \$182,638,364, or by \$9,682,157, or 5.6 per cent.

The number of passengers killed in train accidents was reduced from 10 in 1935 to six, but the number injured was increased from 432 to 657. During the year 83 employees were killed, including 47 trainmen and 22 trackmen, and 1,239 were injured. The number of trainmen killed increased by 114 per cent. and the number of trackmen killed by 145 per cent. Other persons killed in train accidents amounted to 273, including 119 at railway crossings and 104 at other places on the track. The highway crossing accidents included 105 motorists killed and 266 injured.

DOCTORING THE CANADIANS

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING, there are not so many doctors in Canada as there were years ago. That is, physicians and surgeons. At the beginning of the century there was one doctor for every 969 of the population. The proportion gradually decreased until the latest statistics show one in every 1,034. One reason vouchsafed is that the period of training has about doubled, making the course a long and an expensive one.

Although medical science has advanced like everything else, yet the lack of medical service in rural sections is one of the greatest drawbacks in the country today. The population has become more urban and less rural in general character and it is obvious that, with greater territory to cover and more time consumed in travel, it takes more doctors to attend to the needs of the country than of the city. There is one doctor for every 700 or so people in the large cities, but only one for every 1,300 in the country.

In England and Wales there is only one doctor in 1,363 on the population and France one in 1,355. The situation is different in two other very advanced social service countries. In the United States there is one medical man in 798, whereas in Australia there is one in 1,373.

About 10 per cent. of the Canadian doctors were born, though not necessarily educated, outside of Canada—five per cent. in the British Isles or other British countries and 2½ per cent. in the United States, according to the Census Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Snapshots

Well! The subways at Waterloo Row, Charlotte Street and George Street are still a disgrace to the City and an inconvenience to the rate-payers.

There is no reason why the Richardson Construction Company should be allowed to hold up more than three months traffic on our principle city streets. There can be no reasonable excuse for this delay. The people's convenience should be given some consideration.

Another factor that has kept man from being sweet and good is the fact that ladies like the other kind.

You needn't ask a man's opinion of any matter. Just find out how it affects his interests.

A London editor asks for the twelve most famous sayings in history. Well for one, there's "When do we eat?"

Making an evening wrap of rayon doesn't change the old system. A poor animal still gets skinned to provide it.

College boys were judges at a style show for girls' fall togs. Natural enough, for they are rated as the supreme courtiers.

Because of Premier Aberhart's erratic manoeuvres Alberta stands out as the sore spot on the Canadian body politic.

Which is the gentler sex? Men despise a man who is a tyrant to his wife, but you never hear women criticising a woman for bossing her husband.

British scientist says dice are more likely to show the sixes, fives and fours up than the threes, twos and ones. The fellow who made the six-and-one combination tops wasn't so dumb if it's like a 50-50 scientific chance.

CANADIAN SCRAP

(Continued from Page One)

It was necessary to go into China to educate the Chinese. Japan, he claimed, had taken exception to the assistance given by the League of Nations in famine relief, rural reconstruction, and highway reconstruction saying that the League had no right to do these things without consulting Japan.

Presenting a graphic story of Japan's attack on Manchuria, Mr. Cheng told how sometimes a village would be surrounded by machine-guns and the village set on fire, with no one allowed to come outside. Only Chinese people with brains are permitted to go into communities surrounded by Japanese forces, and these people never come out. It was thought that these unfortunate Chinese were being used for military purposes.

Mr. Cheng expressed belief that the world generally, was behind China and that other nations would come to her assistance.

JAPAN WILL

(Continued from Page One)

ton-Hankow Railroad across Kwangtung Province. They attacked a dozen railway centres, Chinese despatches said, killing and wounding more than 300 non-combatants in those towns alone.

The raiding planes were said to have caused several hundred more casualties in northern Kwangtung.

But a spirited attack by 70 Chinese warplanes drove off the invaders before they could inflict much serious damage on the railway.

The Chinese airmen were said to have shot down eight Japanese planes, including two bombers.

In Nanking General Chiang Kai-shek said President Roosevelt's exposition of the sanctity of treaties had given the nation new courage in its fight against Japan.

Unceasing rain, disease, hunger and fright have reduced 1,000,000 Chinese refugees in Shanghai to a condition of mass misery which foreign observers said was unequalled within the confines of a single city in modern history.

The Japanese drive against centres south and west of Peiping reopened today on three fronts.

Japanese military authorities asserted Yuanching in north Shansi Province was captured after a five-hour battle in which troops closed with bayonets. The city is 60 miles north of Taiyuanfu, provincial capital. It represented a 50-mile advance beyond the great wall.

The Japanese news agency, Domei, reported that Nanking is sending 200,000 Central Government troops to the defence of Shansi.

The Japanese news agency, Domei, driven to the outskirts of Chengtingfu, a city on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Eight miles beyond the city Japanese expects the Chinese to make a strong decisive stand.

Japanese said 22 Chinese divisions have dug in on a 70-mile east-to-west line at Shihchiachuang, where the stand is expected to be centred. Many troops beaten and driven back just south of Peiping some weeks ago have been mustered under their commander, General Sun Lin-chung, for the battle.

Japanese said another Chinese battle line has been thrown up 80 miles to the south of Shihchiachuang. Chinese military authorities admit-

EXPLOITING THE NEWSPAPERS

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calls "Government Pap," some of them because they happen to be connected with people who are "on the inside" and others which are conducted by certain people who were never given credit for being Liberals. So much for the Government and the charge that it is showing favoritism to its newspaper friends. This is certainly not so.

THERE IS TOO LITTLE REALIZATION OF THE VALUE OF THE WORK WHICH THE NEWSPAPER DOES FOR THE COMMUNITY IN GENERAL. It is the mirror that reflects the activities of the community, that carries the business messages of its trade, industry and commerce to all who read. Without a newspaper any community would be hampered to an unbearable degree. What the newspaper most requires is an intelligent realization by the public that it is providing service just as vital as the grocery store, the gasoline station, the department store or the doctor, and it is entitled to be paid for such services.

BAD MUSIC

(Continued from Page One)

He urged co-operation between professional and school music teachers, so that the work of one might supplement that of the other and thus avoid overlapping.

"But," he added, "we can never build up any kind of a musical education except on a foundation of thoroughly good music. Nothing else has a right place in our educational scheme, no matter what part it has in recreational hours."

Miss Emily Tedd, Supervisor of Music in Toronto schools, told the delegates that they couldn't co-operate with school music teachers unless they found out what was being done in the schools.

Would Visit Schools

"It behooves every music teacher in the Province to visit the district school," she said. "Why don't you let your pupils go into the schools and give performances? Our school children should be interested in their instruments. Lou could help materially. In fact, it's just what we need."

And, said Miss Tedd, when the music teachers learned what was being done in the schools, they could then take any practical suggestions to the Department of Education.

G. Roy Fenwick, Provincial Supervisor of Music, Department of Education, advocational provision in the school music course for appreciation through listening.

At the convention luncheon B. K. Sandwell told the delegates that the community today was exposed to "bad, vulgar, demoralizing, over-emotional" music, just as the previous generation was exposed to bad reading matter.

DIED

VANWART—Passed away at her home, 229 Brunswick Street, Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 7, 1937, Mrs. Mary Edith VanWart. The funeral will take place Saturday, Oct. 9, with service at the home, at 2 p. m. Rev. George Telford will conduct the service. Interment will be made in Wilmot Section, Rural Cemetery, Fredericton.

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