

## Journalist, Undaunted, Travels Through African Bush on Motorcycle

Cape Town, S. Af.—To Louis Kraft, of Johannesburg, goes the credit of being the first man to cover equatorial Africa by motorcycle. Mr. Kraft started from Johannesburg on a Scott machine in September last year. The run to Nairobi was simple compared with his later adventures. From Nairobi to Lagos, however, is about 4000 miles; and there are stretches so lonely that a breakdown means a long and dangerous march through the bush. At Fort Archambault, on the fringe of the Sahara, Mr. Kraft had to prepare himself for a stretch of 400 miles without the chance of meeting a single white man or filling up with petrol. On his carrier he had a four-gallon tin of petrol, and he transferred his kit to the tank in front of him. "It was in this dangerous and desolate country," he related, "that a leak developed in my petrol tank. I saw that it would be useless to go on with the petrol dripping away, so I left the machine beside the road and set out to walk for help. "I met natives and they pushed my machine to their village. Then I struck out on foot for the French outpost called Fort Lamy, 80 miles away. Soon I reached the Shari River, hired a small dug-out canoe and two paddlers.

"For three years I traveled down the river. The hippos were an ever present menace; and I saw crocodiles in incredible numbers on the sand-banks. At night I slept in native villages without blankets or mosquito nets. Meals consisted of half-roasted chickens, bananas and eggs. "My troubles ended when I reached Fort Lamy, for the Governor of the Province lent me a light motor-lorry, and 24 hours later I was back in Fort Lamy with the motorcycle. Repairs were made and I drove on through the French Cameroons. "One of the strangest places I visited was Dikwa—a mud city where proud dignitaries rode through the streets on small ponies with followers carrying their swords. When the natives saw me they fell on their faces on the ground. "Petrol costs \$1.87 a gallon at Fort Lamy, and \$1.37 in Northern Rhodesia. I never lost my way once—traders, missionaries, and officials sketched the route for me through 16 colonies. I carried very little food, relying on supplies of milk, chickens, honey and ground nuts at native villages. "Mr. Kraft is a British subject of Belgian origin and a journalist by profession. He is planning another long journey—this time to Europe via Cairo.

## Wants Apples Packed in Cardboard Cartons

The results of investigations during the years 1927-1929 into the amount and types of wastage in Canadian fruit shipped to the United Kingdom have just been published by the Empire Marketing Board. This report, issued by H. M. Stationery Office, London, price one shilling, covers apples, pears, plums and peaches, and should be in the hands of every Canadian grower of these fruits. Regarding apples, the report says that their condition on arrival is generally good, but that even a low percentage of wastage becomes a serious matter on large shipments. The most serious cause of trouble was fungal rotting. Pressing down and other packing processes likely to injure the fruit should be reduced to a minimum. Ontario and Nova Scotia apples suffer from scab and British Columbia apples from internal breakdown. Export of plums to the United Kingdom from Ontario is a comparatively recent development, but, although they were attractive in appearance there was extensive wastage from brown rot and a good deal of breakdown was noted. These and other technical details are dealt with at length in the report of sixty pages. Market competition in the United Kingdom is so severe that Canadian growers, after perfecting the quality of fruit, might well consider different methods of packing which would be more attractive to the consumer. In this connection, a valuable suggestion comes from Ald. Richard Thorpe of the city of Ripon, Yorks, and vice-chairman of the Yorkshire Voluntary Migration Committee. During the past two years he visited all the fruit-growing districts of Canada and found a general complaint that the prices the growers received were too low, especially in view of the high retail prices charged consumers in the Old Country. "Has it ever occurred to the grower and exporter," he writes, "that if the best grade of apples, both eaters and cookers, were packed in cardboard cartons in such quantities that they could be sold over the counters of retail shops here at popular prices, the elimination of some of the middle charges would be brought about, and both grower and consumer would benefit?" The suggestion of packing in cartons would not settle the problem of how to supply the needs of the artisan class, a vast population who rarely can afford to buy Empire fruits, but it would very materially increase the number of buyers in the United Kingdom.

## Mint for Remembrance

The smell of mint brings back to me A kitchen with its homely clutter, The whitest table one could see, A chopping-knife, and wooden platter; And somebody who lightly laid The herb in heaps and started chopping; Rap-rap-a-rap! the busy blade Went through the mint-sheaf, hardly stopping. Though I should journey far and see Wide fields to forage and grow rich in, The smell of mint will ever be A memory of that old kitchen; So dear they were, those distant days, They call me back again, a vagrant From simple joys and country ways With poignant whiff most sweet and fragrant. —Elizabeth Fleming.

"No woman is truly beautiful when she is half starved or angular and bony."—Florenz Ziegfeld.

A man fined 10s. at Preston for improperly using a limited trade license, wrote to the magistrate: "One expects some discrimination between inadvertent miscomprehension and deliberate circumvention."

## Another Air-Minded Prince



Prince George arrives with Squadron Leader Don at Radlett, England, to officiate at opening ceremony of new Hanley-Page Aerodrome there.

## Germany Limits Quota On American Movies

Number of Films to be Admitted Set at 210

Berlin.—The total of American entertainment films which may be imported into Germany during 1930 was fixed at 210 recently, following the German-American film conference in Paris.

Of these, one-third may be talking pictures. The Government also may authorize an additional 20 films in the event special circumstances merit increases. The educational and cultural films quota was changed to two for one instead of an even exchange, which was retained in the case of all others.

The regulations governing the film quota were revised in a more liberal spirit as a result of representations by German film interests to the Government. The Upper Chamber approved the changes, which were executed by the Government department authorized by parliamentary act to handle the matter.

The conference in Paris was presided over by Will Hays, American film arbiter, now in Berlin in connection with the new accord reached in the film industries of both countries.

## Washing Chiffon

Many women are afraid to use chiffon for wearing apparel, as they are often disappointed after washing it. To wash chiffon extreme care is required. Take the material, fold it two or three times, according to length, then tack it together—long stitches and with a fine cotton. Dissolve your soap, and using warm water, wash by constant squeezing. Iron on the wrong side with a thin cloth between the chiffon and the ironing cloth. If desired, stiffen with gum water.

"History, when we are young, is what came to an end before we were born."—Arthur Ransome.

A Wilkesden woman stated that she was separated from her husband but had taken him in as a lodger.

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice, and dull in every other. —Sir Philip Sidney.

## Rural Club Founded By Canadian Women

The women of Canada must have had a more than ordinary interest in the International Conference of Rural Women held a few weeks ago in Vienna, Austria. The first rural women's club to be formed anywhere in the world came into being at Stoney Creek, Ontario, over thirty years ago. It was organized for the purpose of improving the status of home life in rural districts. The movement quickly spread to other provinces and to other countries. The first convention of representatives of these institutes in Canada was held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, in 1906, in a small hall on the top floor of the Macdonald Institute Building at the College. At the present time it requires a large hall to accommodate a convention of any one of the five districts in the province. The movement was started in the British Isles by a Canadian woman, Mrs. Alfred Watt, during the Great War, and is now well organized there. From Britain it was carried into the countries of Europe, and the first international convention was held in Belgium in 1929, with delegates from Canada, the British Isles, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Czechoslovakia and India, and the chairman was Mrs. Watt. Women in the rural districts throughout Canada are now organized under different names, but all are the result of that first organization at Stoney Creek over thirty years ago.

## Prince Flies Solo

London.—The Prince of Wales, according to an announcement in a London paper, has recently made flights unaccompanied by a pilot or any other person. The Prince's solo flights according to the Daily Telegraph, have been made at Northolt Aerodrome in a "Tomtit" military training plane. He did not stray far from the landing field, but during a number of short flights demonstrated marked ability in taking off and landing.

## Segrave Leaves \$82,000 Estate

London.—The estate of the late Sir Henry Segrave, king of speed on land and water, who lost his life when his Miss England II upset in Lake Windermere last month amounting to \$82,000 it is announced.

## University Head Says Overproduction Of Trained Men and Women Impossible

San Francisco.—"There is no danger of overproduction of trained men and women."

This was the statement of Dr. Robert G. Sproul, in a declaration of policy on taking office as the new president of the University of California.

He emphatically declared against limiting the enrollment of the institution, now considered the largest in the country.

"As far as numbers are concerned," he said, "I feel that the most important question is that the qualifications of our entrants to do adequate university work be maintained, and that the quality of work in the university be not impaired with any idea of making it possible for an increasing number of students to meet the requirements."

"Subject to these two limitations, I believe that the university should welcome those who desire to come to us. An increase in numbers, if quality be maintained, cannot but be desirable."

Discussing the experiment now being projected at Leland Stanford Jr. University—that of eliminating the freshmen and sophomores and tending toward a graduate university—Dr. Sproul said:

"I do not believe that many institutions should adopt a new policy until its success has been demonstrated in at least one."

For instance I should like to see one institution demonstrate over a period of years the desirability of eliminating the freshmen and sophomore years of the traditional American university before committing the University of California to such a program. That seems likely soon to be tried in this State and we shall watch the results with great interest and be guided as to our future policy by them."

Dr. Sproul favors both sports and student self-government. Admitting that there have been "undoubtedly grave abuses" in intercollegiate competition, he stated, "nevertheless such competition has also made great contributions to student life. There is no taint of professionalism or commercialism in sports at California and they will not be tolerated in the future."

He closed his discussion with the statement: "The youth of to-day are not worse than the youth of yesterday—if anything they are better. We will try to send them out of this institution with ideals."

## Maizolith-Product of Chemical Magic

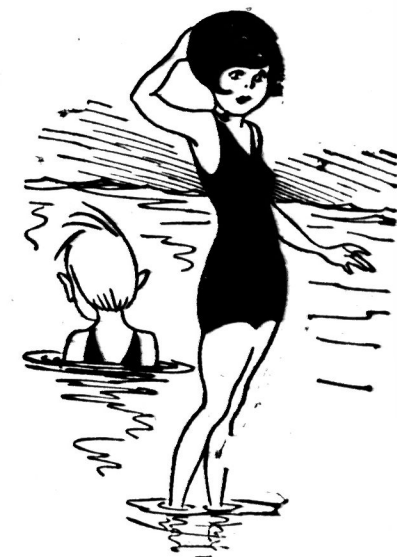
Maizolith, a substance hard as stone and stronger than most kinds of wood, is one of the newest products of chemical magic, working on cornfield wastes. Says Science Service's News Bulletin (Washington):

"It can be made from any part of the corn plant, but most advantageously from corn-cobs. It is one of the things that has been made by the chemists of Iowa State college at Ames, and has recently been undergoing tests on a semicommercial scale at the U. S. Bureau of Standards."

"It is prepared by chemically digesting the corn-cobs, reducing them to a uniform jellylike pulp in certain standard paper-mill machinery, and pressing the jelly in a mold. The resulting solid material is a dense, hard, bone-like substance, ranging in color from a golden tan to a deep ebony. It is somewhat stronger than the hardwoods, and is a good electrical insulator. It can be machined and polished into non-metallic gears, washers, panels, and other objects such as are now made from hard rubber and bakelite."

"It is estimated that a commercial plant with a production capacity of five tons per day could manufacture it at a cost of about \$240 a ton. The cost might be cut if it is manufactured as a by-product in other cornstalk industries."

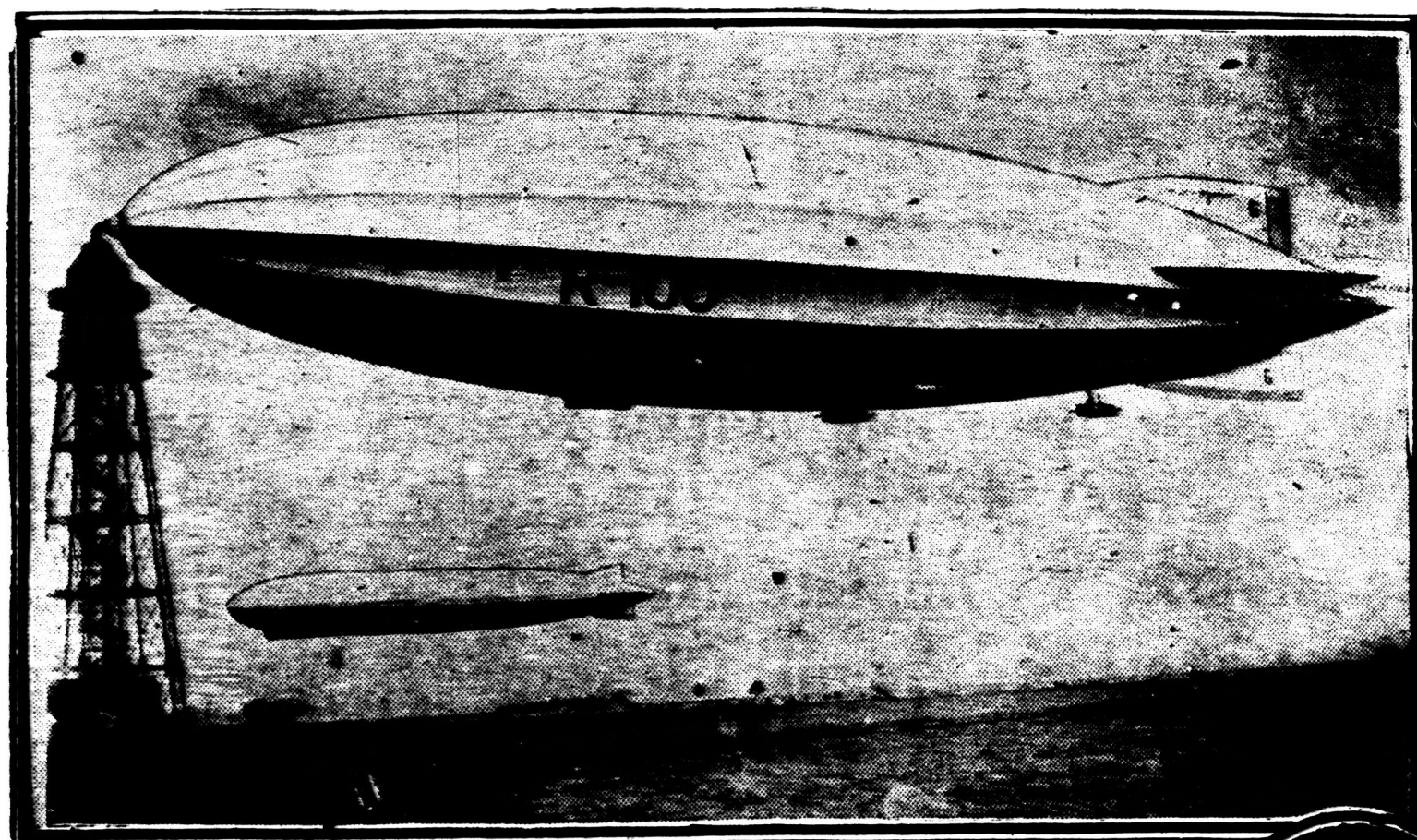
"Its trade name, maizolith, Englishes into 'corn-stone'."



"And you really consider yourself an expert swimmer, Reggy?" "I must be! When I go to teach a girl how to swim she invariably tells me in a few seconds that she has learned perfectly and can get along without me."

"The young women of the present generation are not what they used to be," complains a famous old actor. No, they used to be little girls.

## Britain Takes Her Place in Dirigible Construction



The R-100, the largest dirigible in the world, exceeding even the Graf Zeppelin, sailed from England for Canada Monday, last week.

## A Drowning Person Is Crazy—Be Firm

Don't try to rescue a drowning man—unless you are a good swimmer yourself.

Remember "a drowning person is generally insane for the time being, and is liable to drag you to your death, unless you are capable of swimming with a heavy load."

The advice is that of Frank E. Dalton, a swimming teacher, and son of a famous English Channel swimmer. He gives it in "Swimming Scientifically Taught."

Counsel on rescue for drowning is timely just now. Among the many bits of advice given by Mr. Dalton are the following:

Of the many different ways of saving life, the safest and best method is to swim as near the person as possible, then dive under and come up behind him; otherwise he is liable to grab you around the neck with a death clutch from which it is extremely difficult to escape.

When swimming up behind the person, grab his biceps and force him on his back; the more he struggles, the more he helps himself to keep afloat.

To prevent being clutched by a drowning person, the following rules should be carefully studied, Mr. Dalton tells us, adding that "every action, however, must be prompt and decisive, otherwise this method will be of no avail." Reading on:

If grasped by the wrists, turn both arms simultaneously against the drowning person, thumbs outward, and attempt to bring your arms at right-angles to your own body. This will dislocate the thumbs of the drowning person, and he must let go his hold.

If clutched around the neck, immediately take a deep breath, lean well over your opponent, place the left hand in the small part of his back and draw your right arm in an upward direction until in line with his shoulder, and pass it at once over his arm. Then with the thumb and forefinger catch his nose and pinch the nostrils close; at the same time place the palm of your hand on his chin and push firmly outward. This will cause him to open his mouth for breathing purposes, and he, being under you, will swallow water. Choking ensues, and not only is the rescuer freed, but the other is left so helpless as to be completely under control.

If clutched around the body and arms, take a deep breath, lean well over your opponent and throw the right arm in an upward direction at right-angles to the body, or draw it up between your body and that of your opponent. Then with the thumb and forefinger catch the nose and pinch the nostrils close, and at the same time place the palm of the hand on the chin and bring the right knee as high as possible up between the two bodies, placing it, if possible, against the lower part of your opponent's chest; then, by means of a strong and somewhat sudden push, stretch your arms and legs out straight, at the same time throwing the whole weight of the body backward. The sudden motion will press the air out of the other's lungs, as well as push him off, no matter how tightly he may be holding. He may then be seized from behind and rescued.

## Beware of Insect Bites

Insect bites sometimes have serious results, the chief danger being that of secondary blood-poisoning. Here are precautions you should take when bitten:—

A little strong liquid ammonia will stop the irritation. Then the bite should be painted with tincture of iodine, which will also lessen irritation, besides destroying any germs lurking in the pores of the skin.

If this does not prevent swelling and inflammation, bathe the bitten part alternately with hot and cold water, or apply cold compresses at three-hourly intervals. If matter forms and starts to discharge itself, apply hot fomentations and consult a doctor.