Empire Trade Co-operation Will Lead to Prosperity

T. B. Macauley Would Banish Existing Internal Tariff Walls —Cited United States As Striking Example

The immediate need for linking the Empire by stronger ties of trade formed the subject of T. B. Macauley's address to the Empire Club in Toronto recently. He compared the prosperity of the United States without internal tariffs and conserving its own markets with the state of affairs in the British Empire, divided by over 30 tariff walls.

Mrs Macaulay said:

"I propose to say a few words on Empire trade co-operation. Unless this great question can be satisfactorily solved the countries composing the Empire can never attain the maximum prosperity possible to them, and I shall at present speak only from the dollar standpoint.

"Let us contrast our position with that of the United States.

U.S. Conserves Own Markets

"The United States conserves the markets of that country for its own people, while as a contrast, we of the Empire are divided into over 30 sections each with a tariff against not merely the rest of the world, but against the other parts of the Empire. The people of the United States think nationally, while we, unfortunately, as a rule think only sectionally.

"It is easy and natural, of course, for the people of the United States to think as a unit because their land is continuous from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is separation by the sea that encourages sectional thinking. Distances create difficulties," he said. "But they create advantages also. They create diversity in products.

The United States has given us a fine example of trade co-operation with the tropics. There is absolutely no tariff in either direction between the United States and Porto Rico, but in Porto Rico a tariff similar to that of the United States is levied on imports from any other part of the world.

"We must advance step by step. We have made a few short steps in the form of Imperial preference and I rejoice at them. The time has, however, now come when we can take a further step in Imperial preference," he said.

British Market Valuable

"Looking at the advantages to Canada do we realize what the British market could mean, not merely to our manufacturers, our miners and our lumber men, but also to our food producers? Britain spends $5,000 for imported foodstuffs every minute of the 24 hours of every day of the year. What would a substantial preference in such a market mean to us?

"Above all, however, our aim should be not the transfer of any of our Canadian manufacturing to Britain or of any of British manufacturing to Canada, but, by co-operation, to transfer to Britain, Canada and other parts of the Empire, the production of the vast quantities of articles of all kinds, including foods, which are at present imported into the Empire from other countries."

Britain to Develop Her Flying Boats

New Flying Boats to Have Pullman Accommodation for Forty

R-100 TO GO TO TROPICS

London—Out of the airship disaster which darkened England two conclusions are already becoming clear.

The first is that until America's two new dirigibles prove their capabilities the Air Ministry intend to concentrate increasingly on "flying ships," bigger but of the same general type as the flying boats now operating on the Mediterranean section of the England-India air route.

The second conclusion is that Britain will continue to use her last big airship, the R-100, but will fly her cautiously and run no risk of another R-101 tragedy.

May Use Helium in R-100

Helium may be substituted for hydrogen and heavy oil fuel for gasoline in R-100 engines. In any event R-100 is now in her shed to receive a new fabric covering and she will remain there until early next year.

England is keenly interested in Representative Britten's proposal to allow helium to be exported. Airship authorities here are counting on a drastic fall in the price of helium in coming years and also on new supplies reported to have been found in Alberta. They believe it will be possible to inflate the R-100 with helium for $175,000, and with the expenses of maintaining the R-101 wiped out they feel that the government will be willing to purchase the non-inflammable gas so necessary for the R-100.

Ship to Go to the Tropics

It has been decided to take the ship to the tropics. She may, as has already been said, have heavy oil fuel substituted for gasoline. It is possible also that R-100's passenger quarters will be made safer and pleasanter without impairing the ship's aero-dynamic efficiency. Already there is talk of slinging a gondola beneath the envelope similar to that on the Graf Zeppelin, where passengers may have windows open and an exit in the event of disaster. In R-100, as in the tragic R-101, the passengers' quarters were inside the envelope, offering no possibility of escape. Whatever is done with the R-100, however, will be carefully tentative.

Meanwhile the British flying boats are passing one triumphant test after another and may prove to be ample consolation for the sorrow of the R-101. Although not as big as the Dornier DO-X, England's "flying ships" are believed to be safer on the take-off and seaworthy in almost any storm. The type now building will provide Pullman accommodation for forty passengers. On these and not on airships the attention of the British aviation world will be focused in the coming years.

Eggs of Dinosaur Now Found in U.S.

Located in Montana—Mammal Which May Account for Disappearance

Princeton, N.J.—The first discovery in America of eggs of the dinosaur, prehistoric animals ranging from the size of tabby cats to 80-foot lengths, was announced recently at Princeton University.

The eggs were found last Summer near Red Lodge, Southern Montana, along with discovery of another fossil which suggests an answer to one of the great riddles of evolution, why dinosaurs became extinct after populating possibly the whole earth and seemingly dominating it.

The other discovery indicates that they collided with a higher form of intelligence.

Announcement of finding the eggs was made by Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, director of the Scott Fund Expedition of Princeton University, who unearthed them.

This is the second authenticated find of dinosaur eggs. The first were found in Mongolia by Roy Chapman Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History. The Mongolian eggs, nearly a foot long, at first were pronounced 10 million years old, an estimate which was raised to 95 million years last winter after scientists had checked the radio activity of the minerals which turned them to stone. Describing the Montana work, Dr. Jepsen said:

"A number of broken remains of eggs were found, in fragments not more than an inch in diameter. Their age is estimated at millions of years.

"The fragments resemble those found in Mongolia in several particulars, both occurring in closely similar geologic formations. The American ones were found in the upper lance formation which was deposited in upper cretaceous times."

The suggestion of the Dinosaurs' fate came from finding near the eggs a small tooth of an apparently contemporary animal, a mammal possibly of the Possum family. The early mammals, though small, had better brains than the Dinosaurs, which were reptiles despite their legs, various horns, armor plate, claws and teeth.

The little mammals had the intelligence presumably to eat Dinosaur eggs, a prolific source of food.

This competition from some higher form of intelligence has been a favorite theory to account for extinction of Dinosaurs, but mammals have been largely left out of the picture because evidence of their beginnings is found mostly in a later age.

Special Containers

It is wise to place canned food in a special container, rather than leave it in the opened can, before putting it in the refrigerator.

Diminutive arm tables with medium sized lamps will increase the comfort of your living room if used with your largest arm chairs.

Expedition Discovers Fossils Believed 30,000,000 Years Old

Peiping, China.—Discovery of 20 fossils of animals unknown to science and believed to be some 30,000,000 years old was reported by Prof. Walter Granger, chief Paleontologist of the Roy Chapman Andrews expedition, who recently returned here from Mongolia.

The expedition had irrefutably demonstrated the theory that life had its origin in Central Asia, Prof. Granger said. The expedition was very successful in obtaining fossils of a hundred extinct species, including rhinoceroses, elephants and deer.

Huge fossil deposits were left untouched when blizzards forced the expedition to discontinue its work for the winter. It is hoped to resume the work next spring.

Prof. Granger is attached to the American Museum of Natural History.

Russia's First Woman Air Mechanic

Young Myrra Zeidenberg briskly at work on an aeroplane at Leningrad in her capacity as first woman aeroplane mechanic to be recognized in Soviet Russia. She was trained at military aviation school.

Canadian Revenue Drops $37,098,574

Ordinary Expenditure Rises $7,639,043 in Same Half-Year Period

Ottawa.—The half-way mark in Canada's fiscal year was reached on September 30 last, and figures covering the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Dominion during the past six months were issued today by the Department of Finance.

These show a reduction in the total ordinary revenue of Canada during the past six months, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, of $37,098,574. Ordinary expenditure, on the other hand, shows an increase of $7,639,043. The net debt of Canada on September 30 last was $2,146,728,568, or $3,612,522 less than on September 30, 1929.

The statement issued today represents only the receipts and expenditures which actually passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of September.

The major part of the decrease in Canada's ordinary revenue, according to the statement, results from a falling-off in customs revenue collected during the past six months, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Customs duties collected during the past six months totalled $73,585,050 as against $97,751,892 in the same period in 1929. This is a decrease of $24,166,842.

The total amount derived from excise taxes (sales and stamp taxes) during the past six months was $17,897,923. This was a reduction of $10,547,523 from the 1929 six-month total, which was $27,945,446.

Income tax collections were higher during the past six months than in the same period of 1929. They amounted to $65,478,299 in the six months just concluded as against $63,036,700 in the 1929 period.

Glycerine Helps

If rain water is not available for washing woollens, flannels and delicate lingerie, add a little glycerine to the water. This not only renders the water delightfully soft, but helps to eradicate dirt. A teaspoonful to each gallon of water will be sufficient.

When it is inconvenient to use the usual remedies for removing stains from materials, a little glycerine may often be used with advantage. Apply to the affected parts with a pad of soft cloth, allow to remain on the material for a few minutes, then wash in the usual way.

If a little glycerine is added to fruit while boiling, considerably less sugar will be required. It also helps to prevent the formation of scum. A tablespoonful of glycerine to every three pounds of fruit is the right proportion.

Try a little glycerine for freshening the cover of a black umbrella that has become slightly faded. Extend the cover and apply to the outside of the material with a pad of soft cloth.

ELBOW FLOUNCES

One of the new coats for winter has an elbow flounce of shaved caracul, about six inches deep. The collar is of the same fur.

It is often a hard job to hold down a soft job.

Smokes Cigars!

What to do with a six-year-old boy, who has a moustache, shaves regularly, smokes cigars, talks in deep voice and does "strong man" stunts—this question is puzzling Toledo school officials, as well as parents of Clarence Kehr, who is three feet five inches tall, weighs 84 pounds.

Vivid Colors of Railways Give Motorists Warning

Red and Yellow Fronts, Visible from Afar, Are Designed to Prevent Level Crossing Tragedies

Montreal—Red and yellow are colors that the human eye can detect at great distances. That explains the festive-looking cars that are beginning to appear on the lines of the Canadian National Railways. They were not painted to put gaiety into railroading. But they were intended to relieve the minds of the men concerned in operating, who are continually exerting themselves to find new devices to make railway crossings proof against the reckless motorist. Self-propelling cars which in some sections take the place of steam locomotives are equipped with bells and horns, but to add caution to caution the railway has adopted a scheme to make them even more conspicuous. Sir Henry Thornton has approved a plan to have the fronts of all self-propelling cars on the system painted a bright red and yellow, and the work is now being carried out. Oil-electric, gas-electric, gas and battery cars are all affected, and when they come swinging along the track they will make their presence known for miles, to the eye as well as to the ear.

Mock Mine-Blast Injures Forty

Fifteen Suffer Serious Hurts, 25 Others Receive Minor Wounds, When Two Tons of Explosives are Exploded at Flagstaff, Arizona

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Fifteen persons were injured seriously, two perhaps fatally, and 25 others received minor hurts, on Oct. 12th, in a miscalculated explosion of black powder and dynamite on a motion-picture location in Dinosaur Canyon, 70 miles northwest of here.

Of the 25 receiving minor injuries, 15 required medical attention at the scene. Physicians went to the location from Flagstaff, the nearest settlement of any size.

The mishap occurred during the filming of one of the last scenes of a desert picture by Pathe Studios, Inc.

The more seriously hurt:

William F. Wallace, Flagstaff, chauffeur; Gailand, powderman and electrician, Hollywood; Howard Higgin, film director, Hollywood; Bert Gilroy, studio business manager, Hollywood; Walter Hoffman, powderman, Hollywood; Hubert Morgan, helper, Flagstaff; William Garrett, Hollywood; Jim Cunningham, Hollywood; Marvin Peterson, Hollywood.

Film officials said two tons of explosives had been placed in the face of a 400-foot cliff and in an old mine tunnel, the explosion being expected to crumble the cliff.

Unexpected presence of hard rock lent the blast violence that had not been anticipated, and showered rock and stone over an area of nearly half a mile.

Higgin, the director, was in the lead of several men near the mouth of the tunnel. He and his companion were struck down by hurtling rock.

William Boyd, leading man in the picture, and Clark Gable, the film villain, were 200 feet from the point of the blast, but escaped injury. A section of rock fell between them, striking neither.

Helen Twelvetrees, leading lady, had left the location and was en route to Los Angeles.

Cameramen had been spotted on platforms near the face of the cliffs to photograph the expected landslide, which was to wipe out a mining settlement. Four were knocked to the ground. Three of five cameras in use were shattered.

GENERAL ..... **Traviss**

"How far down the Rhine did you go?"

"Twenty post cards."

VOLCANO CAUSE

London—Volcanic eruptions may be caused by radio-active substances in the earth which create an intense heat to melt up rocks and cause the explosions. That's the belief of Prof. Jolly, eminent English geophysicist. This substance is unevenly distributed throughout the earth, he says, and at the site of a volcano it is in greater quantities than elsewhere.

Province Solves Medical Problem

Saskatchewan Grants to Doctors Provide Care for Sparsely Settled Areas

Regina, Sask.—The problem of medical service for sparsely settled areas is being solved in Saskatchewan by a system which provides for municipal doctors. Distinct progress has been made under a law which is slightly more than a year old.

Of Saskatchewan's 864,700 people, scattered over 251,700 square miles, 14.4 per cent. live in the eight cities, 7.7 per cent. in the eighty towns, 8.4 in the 377 villages, 65.3 in the 301 organized rural municipalities and 2.9 per cent. in unorganized territory, the remaining 1.3 per cent. being Indians on their reservations. Thus there is an extensive area needing medical service, but which makes little appeal to the young doctor seeking to earn an immediate livelihood and to establish himself professionally.

The new Rural Municipal act gives to every municipality the right to make a grant up to $1,500 annually to a legally qualified medical practitioner who is a resident or is easily accessible on call, or it may guarantee his income to that figure. The municipal doctor must give free medical service to indigents, and if necessary perform the duties of health officer. In the demand of twenty-five taxpayers, the council must submit a by-law to the electors empowering the council to engage a physician for full-time services at a salary not exceeding $5,000 a year.

Already, under this co-operative health measure, there are thirteen rural municipalities paying medical grants of from $900 to $1,500 anually. Nineteen other municipalities have engaged municipal doctors at salaries varying from $3,500 to $5,000 per year. The system is giving much satisfaction, for it guarantees to the physician a reasonable income and gives the settlers needed medical service.

Artificial Lungs Save Girl's Life

Paralyzed Breathing Muscles Restored to Normal Condition Again

Chicago.—Three weeks of being buried in a clanking steel coffin, which automatically forced air in and out of her paralyzed lungs, ended on Oct. 12th for Miss Frances McGann, 25-year-old student nurse.

She remained in the whirring, vibrating machine, but physicians said her lung muscles had returned so near to normal that they expected to release her as cured within a few days.

"It is simply marvelous," commented Miss McGann, whose head protrudd from the machine, which subjected her body alternately to air pressure and then to vacuum. "Three weeks ago I was dead, or just as good as dead, and now, well, I'm almost well again."

Three weeks ago Miss McGann was stricken suddenly with a mysterious and complete paralysis of the lungs. She was rushed to the hospital, apparently dead. Attendants quickly clamped her in the respirator, turned on the motors, and immediately she began to breathe, unconsciously.

When she was revived, the machine became for her an instrument of exquisite torture.

To prevent flies from breeding in manure, add one pound of borax to each 12 bushels of manure.

Induction of Artificial Fever Effectively Cures Pneumonia

Doctor Also States "Feverization" is Successful in Combating Diphtheria and Rheumatism

Chicago.—Induction by electricity of an artificial fever of 116 degrees is the latest and one of the most effective cures for pneumonia, Dr. C. C. Vinton of New York, secretary, recently told delegates at the opening of the 40th annual convention of the American Physical Therapy Association.

"Fever, which kills disease germs, is Nature's method of combating sickness," Dr. Vinton explained. "We simply have found means of aiding Nature. Also, we have learned that a temperature of 166 degrees leaves no ill effect on a patient.

Dr. Vinton said the use of "feverization" also has proven a valuable form of treatment for scarlet fever, diphtheria, arthritis, rheumatism, asthma and lung afflictions. In a Memphis, Tenn, hospital, he said, two physicians are using it to cure insanity by killing germs of the spinal cord and nervous system.

The treatment is accomplished, Dr. Vinton said, by applying heat-radiating electrodes to the body and wrapping the patient in blankets. The electrical system makes it possible to keep the temperature under control.