Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

HE HAS PAID HIS BILLS.

It was the old miller of the Dee who spoke those famous words, "I owe no penny I cannot pay, I thank the River Dee, which turns the wheels to grind the corn, to feed my babies and me." Approaching another year we feel quite the same about it as the miller of the Dee. We have been able to meet all our bills and to protect our credit, and for all this we are grateful to you and you and you. We would like you to know that we are appreciative and we hope we can return the compliment to you and yours when the opportunity arises.—Trenton Courier-Advocate.

A GERMAN BULLET.

A Canadian officer carried a German bullet in his pocket for two years. It had been fired at him by an enemy sniper when he put his head over the parapet on his first tour in the trenches. The sniper missed by an inch or two, the bullet flowing through the sand bags and falling into the trench.

The officer picked it up while it was still hot and venerated it as his lucky charm. He was never without it for the next two years. Then he lost it; lost it just before the opening of the battle of Amiens in 1918. He "kissed himself good-bye."

But nothing happened to him. He went through all the big battles of 1918 in which the Canadians were engaged, and he is still alive. He is living quietly in Edmonton and sometimes wonders why he ever felt as he did about that German bullet. —Edmonton Journal.

SOMETHING NEW

The address Mr. Bennett delivered to a nation-wide audience on Wednesday night was something new in political discussion. A vast improvement. Electioneering speeches in this country—and we assume Mr. Bennett's talk to be that—have not always been on a high plane. More often than not they have taken the form of self-glorification, of exaggerated claims and hyperbole, coupled with vituperation against opponents and counter policies. Of all such things, of the fustian which is put forward as argument, of the old pitiful cliches and catchwords, the Prime Minister's address was splendidly free. He did not attempt to tell that, owing to his genius and omnipotence, the country's problems had all been solved, and that, therefore, we should return him to office as a mere matter of common sense and sheer gratitude. On the contrary, Mr. Bennett confessed that, despite his best efforts, things were still bad; that they would continue to be bad; that new efforts would be necessary to cope with them. It was a new note, and refreshing. A note more honest, more stimulating and convincing.—Ottawa Journal.

THE WAY TO PEACE

The people of the world know now, having been pretty well taught by the events of the past few years and especially by the lessons of 1934, that there are only two choices before them: the keeping of peace by collective action or the acceptance of the old idea of war as the ultimate and inevitable expression of policy. There is an undeniable movement everywhere towards a return to the ideals of the League. Of this there are many signs.—Winnipeg Free Press.

DIONNE QUINTS

In addition to a set of official guardians, the Dionne quintuplets have now a "board of management" to govern their interests. While they are infants, the famous five will probably not be much interested in who safeguards their welfare, so long as the feeding bottle comes along on time. But along about 1945 we can imagine the beginnings of revolt. We can best illustrate what we mean by paraphrasing a popular rhyme:

Mother may I go in to swim?
No, my darling daughter,
Consult the board of management,
And don't go near the water.
—Ottawa Citizen.

THE MOVIES

The Ontario Council of Women recently suggested to the government establishing theatres in all cities of 10,000 or more for the showing of children's moving pictures. The government is hardly likely to act upon the suggestion, but it is an idea. As has been often argued, one reason for exasperation among the movie-going public is that present-day picture shows are intended for adults and minors alike. Adults have to sit through pictures censored for 18-year-old consumption, and the juveniles have to sit through pictures intended for adults.—Winnipeg Tribune.

STREAMLINING 70 YEARS OLD

And now it turns out that this streamlining of which we hear so much about in this speed-mad era is almost 70 years old. It has been discovered that Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, a clergyman of Roxbury, Mass., filed designs in the patent office at Boston 63 years ago, and these, still on file, bear a remarkable resemblance to the new "Zephyr."

Now, after nearly 70 years, Dr. Calthrop's dream has been translated into fact; proof that there is very little new under the sun.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

"THEY" ARE ANSWERED

In the Stratford Beacon-Herald a woman signs her name and address to a letter which reads as follows:

"I would very much like space in your paper to ask neighbors of mine to please stop scandal about one of my boys, age ten, and also of my husband who is said to lash the boys with a horse whip. This is absolutely untrue and so is the story which is being told about a church basket which was never sent. Those who are interested will know well enough what I mean."

One can imagine the story behind this letter, the painful circumstances that induced a woman to submit herself to unpleasant publicity for the sake once for all of bringing scandal into the open. Not all victims of what "they say" have the courage of this woman. More often they suffer in silent bitterness, but they suffer none the less.

Charity ought to go deeper than Christmas baskets. It should cover words as well as deeds. Simple kindness is one of the greatest of the virtues, and if we are kind we do not quibble gossip about our neighbors or speak harshly of them even if we dislike or distrust them.—Ottawa Journal.

MOSTLY GOOD.

But in a world that is concerned, of necessity, with want, suffering, threats of war, depravity, murder and banditry, it is comforting to recall that, after all, "People — most people—are good."—Hamilton Herald.

INFLUENCE OF SLIPPERS

These Chinese were a wise people. They put themselves into slippers and slowed down the tempo of their world, for who can be hasty in act and speech when he is in slippers? To run then is hard, and comfort is an enemy of anger. But the Chinese have become westernized now and the slipper is going with their teaching of ethics. The smart oxford and technical education are replacing them, and we hope we in the west will not live to regret it.—Hamilton Spectator.

"Tarazan" Too Rough

Lupe Velez, fiery Mexican screen actress, has filed suit for divorce from Johnny Weissmuller, charging cruelty.

CUPID AND TEACHERS

It may interest rural lady teachers to know that chances of marriage are greatly in their favor. It is estimated that a young lady teaches less than six years before being stung by Cupid's dart. The supposition is that the bright young farmer is looking for an intellectual wife. But in the city there are so many teachers and so few marrying men who want intellectuals as life companions, that the matrimonial opportunities of the school ma'ams are correspondingly lessened.—Petrola Advertiser-Topic-Times-Journal.

PROGRESS OR HABIT?

Visitor—"Your son is making good progress with his violin. He is beginning to play quite nice tunes."

Host—"Do you really think so? We were afraid that we'd merely got used to it."—Border Cities Star.

MARRIED THE PRETTIEST GIRL

Women students in a Kentucky University expressed preference for husbands who are big and broad shouldered, and dark-haired fellows were preferred to blondes. That's funny, for we remember back home that a fellow who was short, out of line at the knees and with a nose like a dome fastener—well he up and married the prettiest girl on the concession.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

THE EMPIRE

AIR FORCE NEEDS

Today we need at least 20,000 aeroplanes. Built in series these would not cost more than £2,500 each, or a total outlay of £50,000,000. Last year we were fourth in air strength. Today we are eighth. Last year we had 420 first-line machines. Today we still have considerably fewer than 500 while Germany alone can produce 1,000 a week. Last year we were on the "edge of the risk." Today we are over the edge.—London Daily Mail.

IN BELFAST, TOO.

There will be a good deal of sympathy with a complaint made at the City Council yesterday by Councillor Clarke Scott as to the confusion caused by the similarity of the names of new streets in Belfast, Pahations change even in street names, as a comparison of a present-day directory with one of, say, fifty years ago will show. The old directories abound in alleys, courts, places, lanes and entries in the street nomenclature. Today we have in their place parks, drives, parades, crescents, gardens and avenue. The tendency of the moment is to group streets with the same prefix, calling one a park, another a crescent, another a drive, and so on. In actual practice this is causing considerable inconvenience and misdirection of letters, as any postman who has these colonies on his rounds can testify.

ALERT CHINESE MANUFACTURERS

Merchants and traders in the East have long since recalled that the Chinese manufacturer is turning out a class of goods that stands comparison with some of those turned out by European firms, but it was not till a few years ago that there was much a big demand for some of the leading Chinese manufactures. Rubber shoes turned out by a local factory are now being exported to Europe and America, and it would be no exaggeration to say that these shoes are in every way up to the standard of "Western Shoes." This company has its head office in the Colony, and it is run on the lines of a modern and up-to-date factory, everything being carried out with clockwork precision. Cotton and silk socks, rattan ware and dry batteries also form a large part of the export trade, and as the manufacturers depend largely on exports for pushing their trade, they struck upon the happy idea of a trade exhibition, and no sooner was the first one over than plans for the second, and a more elaborate one, were prepared and discussed.—Hong Kong Press.

Won't Predict 1935 Weather

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU SAYS 24 HOURS IS ENOUGH

Toronto. — Weather during 1935 may be hot, cold or indifferent, but the chief weatherman—the meteorological bureau here—will make no predictions.

What the future holds in the way of weather is as much a mystery to the bureau as to the average citizen, John Patterson, director of the bureau stated. Accurate forecasts can be made 24 hours in advance, he said, but 48-hour prognostications cannot always be relied upon.

The forecasts of old-timers, who delight in calling the weather of the various seasons, basing their predictions on the thickness of bark on trees, thickness of hair on animals, and other of nature's protections for the periods, are viewed with interest by the scientific branch. But the bureau, who tells the change in weather throughout Canada, make no attempt to deny or confirm the predictions.

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Toronto Humane Soc. Busy Year

RESPONDS TO 20,346 CALLS, REPORT REVEALS

Toronto.—Some idea of the vast amount of work accomplished by the Toronto Humane Society during the past year is instanced by the annual report which details the many duties of the inspectors, in all 20,346 calls were responded to, of which 6,248 were of an emergency nature.

Horses: Examined, 4,877; humanely destroyed, 93; sent to hospital or stable, 176; and brought to shelter, 78.

Dogs: Brought to shelter, 9,789; diseased and injured, destroyed, 6,072; placed in homes, 763; claimed by owners, 1,002; sent to veterinary hospital, 63, and observation cases for city, 248.

Cats: Brought to shelter, 18,153; humanely destroyed, 17,171, and placed in homes, 449.

Cattle, sheep and swine examined, 35,510; performing animals and birds examined, 185; other animals and birds examined, 2,850, and poultry examined, 37,504.

Summonses issued, 79; number of convictions, 62; complaints investigated, 2,659, and warnings issued, 1,739.

Canada's Progress Praised By Paper

London. — The Financial Times recently devoted a column and a half to the annual meeting and statement of the Bank of Montreal and in an editorial drew attention to the Dominion's progress, which, it pointed out, is being achieved without any resort to experimental nonsense either industrial or economic.

Lower Wheat Yield Forecast For 1935

Washington. — A winter wheat yield of 475,000,000 bushels in 1935 —197,061,000 below the crop in normal years—was forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The comparatively low production was predicted despite an increased area of 44,306,000 acres planted to winter wheat this year.

Lighter planting of spring wheat was also forecast by the Crop Reporting Board, due to "a tendency to expand winter wheat acreage" in the area in which both winter and spring wheat are planted.

Condition of the crop on Dec. 1 was estimated at 77.8 per cent. of normal compared with 74.3 per cent. on the same date last year, and the 10-year average of 82.4 per cent. Drought which scourged the wheat area this year, was held responsible for the poor showing of the crop.

Because of the outlook the board predicted that abandonment of acreage already seeded will be about 18 per cent. This is not as high as the 1934 abandonment of 21.3 per cent., but is considerably above the 10-year average of 12.2 per cent.

The acreage planted this fall slightly exceeds that expected by the Farm Administration under its 10 per cent. reduction program for 1935, George A. Farrell, chief of the wheat section, said. Expectations were that the acreage would be held to 43,000,000 acres by the signers of voluntary contracts.

However, Farrell explained, because of the heavy abandonment and low yields in prospect, the Administration's hopes will probably be fulfilled.

Wanted: A Clergyman

London Times Advertisement.

Patron of vacant living in East Tuglia invites recommendations. Net value about £300 large rectory and grounds. Primary qualification, capacity to be guide, philosopher, and friend to agricultural people, for which in this case gentle birth essential. Open mind towards Bishop Barnes, birth control, and psychic research secondary but helpful.

Criticisms of Th... Victoria Centena...

Pioneer Descendants Not ... ficiently Honored

The aftermath of centenary brations in Australia bring some criticism on the part of who thought pioneer descen... not sufficiently honored. T... man's editor of the Melbourne replies:

"To try to discover the de... ants of the pioneers in order ... or them would have been a ... task, for there are many of ... and their claims would have ... examined.

"An effort might have been ... I think, to gather together ... occasion the sons and daughters people who arrived in the first ... ter of a century of our history ... there would not be many ... But the idea does seem to ... cured to anyone, although ... cords are probably available ... sheets of remembrance sent ... the Women's Centenary Conc...

"It is difficult to think what could have been done in the ... entainments to make this ... ary occasion one for rejoicing ... pleasure. I should have liked ... music in the streets on the ... day; I should even have been ... to hear people singing; and I ... have liked to see the crowds ... managed a little better to ... gestion at special points, for ... nerve-racking business to be ... in a dense crowd. The ... not seem light-hearted."

Veteran School Teache... Dies In Ma...

Margaret Sydney Christie, ... school teacher of Manitoba ... Winnipeg, died here at the ... school under Principal Dr. ... McIntyre. Her first teaching ... tions were held at Carman, ... and Mountain Side schools ... lorainé. In April, 1906, Miss ... tie joined the Winnipeg pub... teaching staff and continued ... position actively until June ... when she retired with a long ... allowance.

Air Weather Post Planned in ...

London — A "National ... Meteorological Station" ... grams to consist only of ... reports, weather forecasts ... ings for airmen, is to be ... the Marconi Company on ... the Air Ministry at Cranwell ... colnshire.

This new station, operated ... Air Ministry, will transmit ... logical bulletins at regular ... throughout the day for the ... mation of aircraft and airdrome ... will have several times the ... the present Heston station ... transmits aviation weather ...

Aviation To Play Big Part In ...

Port of Spain, Trinidad—A ... cast that aviation is destined ... a great part in bringing the ... Indian islands into closer ... with each other was made ... by Colonial Secretary Sir ... Grier as he returned home after ... 4,500 mile aerial holiday ...

Sir Selwyn declared that ... Lady Grier were "definitely ... minded" as the result of their ... the first since he arrived here ... come the island's Colonial Secr...

With Lady Grier, Sir ... visited Jamaica, the ... Miami and other points.

Passengers to the number ... 100 were carried on British co... cial aircraft last year.

92-In Bed With Rheumatism

Working Again

"Why worry about rheumatism? ... Sufferers had it almost as bad ... it could be. But he just found ... right remedy, stuck to it, and ... now working again—at 65 years ...

Let me tell you about it:— "For ... years and a half," he writes, "I ... suffered from rheumatism. For ... months I could not turn ... in bed, nor help myself in any ... ways, and feet were swollen, ... I could not sleep or get any rest ... started taking Kruschen Salts. ... after one bottle, I went about ... little. I kept on taking it, ... the pains were leaving ... I had taken six bottles, and ... I have started work again. I ... 65 years of age, and everybody ... knows me says I am a wonder ... to get up after what I was." — J. B. ...

Do you realise what causes rheu... Nothing but sharp-edged ... crystals which form as the ... result of sluggish eliminating organs. ... Kruschen can always be counted ... upon to clear these painful crystals from the system.

Where Men Are Men

Alaska and the Yukon have grown ... Ragway is living on ... of Sergeant Smith, selling ... he used and did not use, and ... there are any ladies left that ... are ever known as Lou, they have ... their names and gone in ... their families and for growing ...

Specialties.

And if a stranger should happen ... stumping over the White... Pass Into Dawson City, with ... glint in his eye and muttering of ... "on them thar hills," he would ... probably be sent outside on the next ... and incarcerated in one of the ... provincial asylums.

The Yukon of Robert Service has ... subsided as completely as the Eng... land of William Shakespeare. Ham... from Herald.

"There are two democracies in ... America, it seems to me. There is ... democracy of bad manners and ... the democracy of good manners."—B. Priestly.

Now Science Explains Why So Many People Past 40

Feel That They're Slipping Losing Their "Grip" on Things

Many people 'round 40 think they're "growing old." They feel tired a lot "weak." Have headaches, dizziness, stomach upsets.

Well, scientists say the cause of all this is a great many cases, is simply ... acid condition of the stomach. Nothing more.

All you have to do is to neutralize the stomach acidity.

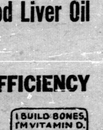
When you have one of these acid stomach upsets, take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia after meals and before going to bed. That's all!

Try this. Soon you'll feel like a new person! Take either the tasteful liquid "PHILLIPS" or the convenient new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia *Tablets*. Made in Canada.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' *Milk of Magnesia*

The "Lift" and Energy of Cod Liver Oil



Vitamins A and D, abundantly found in Scott's Emulsion, bolster up tired, Winter-worn bodies, restoring vitality and strength. But Scott's Emulsion gives you more: Emulsification—the gentle breaking up of the particles—making for quick assimilation after digestion. Yet none of the virtues of pure cod liver oil are lost. One of the PLUS values you get only in Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE COD LIVER OIL WITH THE PLUS VALUE

For Sale by Your Druggist

Seadromes to Aid Atlantic Flying

Fifteen years ago Edward Armstrong, a well-known American inventor, conceived the idea of a marine structure that would have certain unique properties. This structure he termed a seadrome. The inventor saw in a floating vessel that remained steady without and tendency to roll or pitch, whatever the state of the sea, a number of important uses.

In this article I am going to deal solely with the possibilities of such a structure with regard to floating airports, and in particular those that have been designed by the inventor for use on the North Atlantic airway.

For some years we have heard of the idea of floating islands across the Atlantic on which aircraft could land to refuel, and then overcome the otherwise insuperable difficulty of bridging the Atlantic and at the same time carrying an economic payload.

Many pilots have proved that the Atlantic can be crossed, but to do this they have had to carry such a huge load of petrol that there was no room for anything else. Indeed, it is generally considered that a range of 500 miles is about the limit for an air-liner running a commercial service.

The idea of a string of floating airports at intervals of 450 miles across the Atlantic would therefore solve this difficulty, provided that these airports were possible from an aeronautical, marine and economic viewpoint.

I personally always regarded this idea as fantastic until I was given the opportunity of studying the claims of the seadrome in detail.

The result of the preliminary investigations of the past few weeks that I have carried out with the assistance of the official representative of the Seadrome Ocean Dock Corporation of America leaves no doubt in my mind that 24-hour London-New York service is capable of immediate operation from every point of view.

* * *

The suggested scheme is to moor five seadromes at 450-mile intervals along the 38th parallel of latitude. These seadromes consist of a flight deck 1,500 feet in length and 200 feet in width, supported on 32 streamline telescopic pillars, 103 feet above sea level.

When in position these pillars are sunk to a depth of 208 feet below the surface and ballast and buoyancy tar are so arranged in them that the centre of buoyancy and gravity of the whole seadrome structure are well below the agitated surface of the sea. The seadrome is therefore at all times floating in suspension in still water.

The supporting pillars are of such size, construction and shape that they offer practically no resistance to waves, and so do not bar their passage. No energy is therefore released from the waves to be absorbed by the pillars as impact force.

The prospect of the seadrome being damaged by a storm, as so often happens to Atlantic liners, need not therefore be considered. The liner is floating in the agitated water, is constantly breaking waves and thus absorbing their energy. The seadrome is floating in suspension beneath this agitated surface, and the waves pass through the pillars undisturbed, as they do through those of a seaside pier.

I have seen films depicting the official experiments with models of the seadrome in one of the United States Navy Dockyard basins. The claims of the inventor with regard to the unique stability of the seadrome in stormy weather were here justified in every way.

I saw on model about 15 feet long alongside one of the Majestic to the same scale. The manufactured waves were of such a size that the Majestic was shipping them over her funnels. It would have been impossible for her to have survived such a storm in real life. Throughout the demonstration, however, no movement could be detected in the seadrome. I saw another model which was over 30 feet high being subjected to waves coming from all angles off the walls of the basin. Alongside was a gentleman in a rowing boat having an acutely uncomfortable time, but the seadrome remained quite steady.

* * *

These experiments led the United States Navy Department to satisfy themselves entirely with regard to the stability of the seadrome in the roughest of Atlantic storms. And this stability makes in itself the problem of anchoring the structure much easier.

The chief difficulty with regard to the anchoring of ships in storm conditions lies in their movements produced by wind and waves. This problem does not arise in the case of a seadrome as it remains perfectly steady. There were other problems involved in mooring a 60,000-ton structure in three or four miles depth of water, but all of them have been overcome.

Only the briefest of descriptions can be made in this article, but let me add weight to them by saying that the United States Navy Department has given its unqualified approval to the practicability of the whole system.

The anchor is of a novel type designed for the great depth that it will lie and for the nature of the bottom that it will encounter. It has a rounded top and a flat bottom, and weighs 1,500 tons. Special bouyancy chambers enable it to be floated to the desired position, where seacocks are opened electrically, and the anchor sinks to the bottom. Its speed is checked by means of water brakes, and the landing shock should not exceed 15 percent. of the anchor's weight.

The cable to be used is of the type used on suspension bridges. This is because the stoutest chain cable ever made would break from its own weight at a depth of 13,000 feet. The suspension type cables have ample strength for them to reach a theoretical depth of 60,000 feet before breaking. This cable is to be attached to the seadrome structure buoy, which in turn, is attached to the seadrome itself. There is therefore, never a direct pull on the anchor.

In the worst conditions of wind and tide ever known on the route to be used the maximum pull by the seadrome will be 100,000 lbs. The mooring system is designed to withstand a pull of five times this, and in addition the seadrome has motors that can relieve the strain, if ever necessary.

* * *

On each seadrome will be accommodation for a crew of 43 and an hotel for 500 passengers by day and 100 by night. Full meteorological, wireless and workshop equipment will also be on each.

Cater to Wants Of Tourist, Says Hotel Official

Secretary Blackpool Association Suggests British Make Themselves Familiar with Foreign Dishes

"The tourist wants something more than porridge, bacon and eggs for breakfast. You must cater to his wants." So says the Blackpool general secretary of the British Federation of Hotel and Apartment Associations, in his annual report.

The secretary said he did not believe any other country in the world could provide a better afternoon tea and dinner than Britain, but "even here we should make ourselves familiar with certain foreign dishes if we intended catering for the foreign tourist."

"In any case," he added, "I would impress on you the desirability to make your guest, foreign or British, feel he is not lost but is an essential part of the scheme of things. The important part is that you can help the government, the municipal authorities and others interested in the tourist industry to earn that $500,000,000 of ready money which is ours for the asking."

In this effort newspaper advertising would play an important part. Mr. Evans said he could not speak too highly of this medium. Indeed, he knew of no other that could beat it; it was supreme.

Tour foreign rivals, with State aid, were in close co-operation with newspapers at home and abroad, with the result that they were developing a cultural propaganda peculiarly favorable to them. He had not seen anything brilliant in the shape of news to attract the visitors in Great Britain.

"This country will have systematically to train experts whose main objective must be to influence favorably all sorts of travel facilities in this country. This is a brand-new field of educational training which our polytechnics and like institutions should forthwith introduce."

MEET TO DISCUSS POTATO SURPLUS

Report Of Meeting At Ottawa To Be Issued—Investigation To Be Carried On

A conference of representatives of the National Research Council, the Dominion Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce, the Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Departments of Agriculture, the Canadian Horticultural Council and the principal potato growers of the Maritime Provinces was held in Ottawa on December 16th to discuss ways and means for using the surplus of over 7,000,000 bushels of potatoes on hand this year.

The 1934 potato crop in Canada is placed at 78,235,000 bushels an increase of 7,494,000 bushels over the production in 1933. The principal export markets for Canadian potatoes are the United States and Cuba but high tariffs and other handicaps, recently imposed, prevent the normal movement of the Canadian product to those countries. Another factor that aggravates the situation is the gradual decline in the per capita consumption of potatoes in Canada which is now about four bushels per year. In the United States it is only about two and one-half bushels per person.

On the agenda of the conference, for discussion, were new uses for Canadian potatoes, such as for confectioners' glucose, grape sugar, syrup, starch, potato flour and potato chips and such non-edible products as laundry starch, dextrine, glue, gum, alchol and in making foundry moulds. Other means of disposing of this surplus are the preservation and canning of potatoes; the use of potatoes as food for live stock; the possibilities of extending the market for Canadian seed potatoes; market possibilities both foreign and domestic for commercial grades; problems of transportation and the possibilities of increasing consumption of potatoes by advertising.

It was recommended that the chairman of the conference, Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the National Research Council, appoint a committee consisting of representatives of departments of the Dominion Government to draw up a research programme on new uses of potatoes, the preservation and canning of potatoes and food values generally, including particularly the food value of potatoes and the claims made in advertising for various foods and diets. It was stated that such a programme of research might be undertaken jointly by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Department of Pensions and National Health (Food and Drug Laboratory) and the National Research Council.

It was stated that certain of the investigations projected held out definite promise of valuable results. Potatoes it was said, could be substituted for corn now imported in manufacturing millions of pounds of a variety of food products. Dr. W. Gallay of the National Research Council said his calculations showed that the entire present Canadian potato surplus might be so used. The possibility of using potatoes for the manufacture of alcohol was discounted. If the alcohol so produced was to be used with gasoline it was stated that the price of the mixture would be approximately three cents above the present market price of gasoline if 10 p. c. alcohol were used, and would require compulsory legislation. Such compulsory legislation was in effect in other countries, including Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, reported that the Department, through its Trade Commissioners, was making a survey of the potato export possibilities in various countries, but the information so far received did not offer very much encouragement.

Certain anomalies in freight rates were pointed out to the Conference. For example, the rate for carrying potatoes from Halifax to Bermuda was 15 cents per barrel higher than for carrying potatoes from Bermuda to Halifax. Netherlands ships were carrying potatoes to the West Indies at from 50 to 53 cents per crate as compared with a rate of 60 to 65 cents which was open to Canadian shippers. Holland, it was stated, was subsidizing the export of potatoes to the extent of tariffs placed against them.

Dr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, told the conference that while 20 per cent. of the potato production of Germany was used in feeding live stock, only 11 per cent. of the Canadian production was so used.

A report of the discussion is being prepared to serve as the basis of further discussion. A programme of research and investigation is to be carried on.

INSECT ENEMIES OF CANAD'S FORESTS

Damage Is Estimated At $10,000,000 Annually

"There is reason to believe that the average annual damage to the forests of Canada, caused by insects, may approximate in value that caused by fire, which averages nearly $10,000,000 annually" said R. D. Craig in a paper read at one of the sessions of the conference of officers of the Dominion Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture held recently in Ottawa. Mr. Craig's paper was entitled "The Forest Resources of Canada—Their Protection Against Insect Pests".

Continuing he said that the loss to the forest wealth caused by insect pests constitutes a most serious drain on one of the most valuable of the Dominion's natural resources. The extent to which insects can carry on their work of destruction is not readily realized by the forest authorities, nor by those engaged in the forest industries. He emphasized the economic value of the work of entomologists, and said that in his opinion the introduction of parasites, as a means of biological control, is proving one of the most effective means of direct attack, and maintained that great credit is due to the Dominion Entomological Branch for what has been done in this field. Fungi is also another cause of great loss in the forests.

The forests of Canada cover 1,150,000 square miles, or about one-third of the total land area of the country. The stand of merchantable timber is estimated at 465,850,000 cubic feet, valued at $1,689,000,000. The young growth is placed at 400,000,000 cubic feet. From the standpoint of forest economy, it is most important to protect the young stands of trees from insects, fungi and fire, the three principal causes of loss, for the future of the forest industries depends on these young trees. About 82 per cent. of the accessible timber of commercial size is coniferous trees, 11 per cent. is tolerant hardwoods (white birch and poplar) and seven per cent. tolerant hardwoods—yellow birch, maple and elm.

FORECASTS NOT ALL REALIZED

1934 Prosperity — Montreal Editor Believes Gains Noteworthy

Montreal—A year of definite progress toward a better economic position in Canada is the description of 1934 running through many articles on the country's business and industrial life published recently in the Montreal Gazette's commercial and financial review.

"If the year 1934 failed to realize fully all the predictions of 1933 prophets," writes Paul Bilkey, editor-in-chief. "it was nevertheless a year of progress. It may have been and doubtless it was, disappointing to many people; if so it was because they expected too much."

Mr. Bilkey reviewed factors militating against any important alteration during the past year in the fundamental conditions which lay beneath the world-wide depression, such as political upheavals and recurrent threats of war on the continent of Europe; collapse of efforts towards universal disarmament and uncertainties surrounding developments in the Far East and continued "It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that a recent estimate of the gain in world trade based upon the exports of 19 countries has amounted to only five per cent. since the low point of the depression was reached.

"In these circumstances, the economic grains actually registered in Canada in 1934 were all the more noteworthy. They were significant of the ability of the Dominion to employ its own resources as to attain some measure of immunity from commercial debility prevalent elsewhere."

Mr. Bilkey found large increases in the physical volume of business, in external trade, including higher exports of newsprint, pig iron, steel, etc., and an encouraging rise in volume of revenue freight carried by the railways. The improvement, however, was by no means general. There were many lines of business it failed to reach and a very large number of individuals derived no benefit from it. Generally speaking, therefore, the psychological reaction was disappointing.

C.N.R. Gets $1,114 "Conscience Money"

Montreal—Persons who defrauded the Canadian National Railways in one way or another in 1934 and whose consciences bothered them received anonymously a total of $1,114 during the past year, the treasurer of the line reported last week.

The largest single amount of this "conscience money" was $500, and the smallest 25 cents. Both these remittances were made last October.

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If you have catarrhal deafness or head noises go to your druggist and get 1 oz. of Parmint (double strength), and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and a little sugar. Take a tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little, and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has catarrhal deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

Issue No. 3—'35

DAVID COPPERFIELD

Weekly Serial — Part 3

Based on the Novel by CHARLES DICKENS

In the Spring, Mrs. Micawber's relatives pay their debts and release them from prison. But they are leaving for Plymouth to live with Mrs. Micawber's family. David is heartbroken until Mr. Micawber suggests that he go to his "cantankerous" Aunt Betsey Trotwood in Dover. The Micawbers' coach leaves amid loud farewells and David starts his journey.

At the very outset, he is robbed of his money and luggage box by a street loafer. He continues along the road to Dover on foot and encounters many dangers. He is nearly drowned in a violent thunderstorm, and then a Tinker Tramper beats him, stealing his one remaining morsel of food. But finally, he spies the Dover cliffs.

Aunt Betsey welcomes him with open motherly arms and her lodger, the jolly Mr. Dick, becomes his friend and playmate. But one day Aunt Betsey receives a letter saying the Murdstones are coming to take David away. Aunt Betsey sees them riding their donkeys over her precious, well-kept green and she runs out to drive them away.

A little later Aunt Betsey opens her door to them as if nothing had happened. The Murdstones declare David to be the worst boy in the world and say they will have no mercy on him. Aunt Betsey orders them from the house. David is safe from the Murdstones — but another adventure awaits him. Be sure to watch next week's installment of "David Copperfield."