CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

CANADA

FARM LABOR

Some idea of the effect of machinery upon agricultural employment in Canada may be glimpsed from the last four Dominion censuses. In 1901 the number of workers on Canadian farms was 45 per cent. of all those gainfully employed in the whole Dominion. In 1911 the percentage dropped to 38. In 1921, according to the census it was found that agriculture was employing only 28 per cent. of all those gainfully employed.—Winnipeg Tribune.

IT'S THE GLANDS.

An American physician who makes a special study of human glands announces that if people are clever it is because of the kind of glands they have; if they are "dumb," it is owing to their glands, in short, he says that whatever we are, whether we are good, bad or indifferent, is decided for us by our glands—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

MA'ARM TEACHERS and FISHING

Teachers, especially ma-arm teachers, have a horror of fishing. They believe, perhaps rigidly, that fishing and hookey are closely allied. They have been known to despatch spies to known haunts in search of absentees and when this fails they demand satisfaction next day.

Some ardent fisheroys have tried to mollify teachers by surreptitiously leaving on her desk a very dead flatfish or a one-legged crab, after the manner of Teacher's Pet bringing flowers or an apple. The bribe, however, has never worked, except in reverse.

There is as yet no known method of convincing teacher that fishing is more important than geography, and there is here a great opportunity for the junior fishermen to conduct a thorough investigation for their ultimate benefit.—P. W. Luce, Vancouver Province.

QUEER WORLD.

Remember how pleased we used to be year after year as the western crop grew ever greater; now the possibility and the likelihood of a bumper crop is being viewed with alarm and apprehension.

Isn't it a queer world? Many of us remember the scientists telling us that, about now, the earth would not be able to provide food for her teeming millions. The trouble today is that, apparently too much food is being produced.

Or is it that the demand is equal to the supply, but that many are unable to purchase because of lack of work and money and have to be content with less than the essentials of life?—Niagara Falls Review.

IT'S A COMPLIMENT.

We can forgive the Stratford Beacon-Herald almost anything, except, however, when it quotes the Standard as the St. Catharines Journal. — St. Catharines Standard.

HINT FOR BALD HEADS.

A stenographer for the League of Nations at Geneva, has been given $1,650 compensation because of the claim that smoke, coming from a chimney into the room where she worked, caused her to become bald. If a number of men in Brantford and elsewhere could cash in on this basis there would be a severe strain on the monetary system.—Brantford Expositor.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS.

Anyone who travels across Canada must realize that one thing this country needs is a good coat of paint. The state of buildings pretty well across the Dominion suggests that a million pounds of paint could be used in Canada with good effect within the next year or so. Perhaps it should be a half million pounds, perhaps two millions. At any rate, the country could make use of a tremendous amount of paint.—Regina Leader-Post.

THE RURAL SCHOOL

Time does not permit the rural school teacher to give much attention to the so-called frills of education, but when it comes to the fundamentals of learning such as reading, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, etc., the rural pupils of Waterloo County are up to the standard and can give a good account of themselves when an opportunity presents itself.—Kitchener Record.

THE PATHFINDERS.

Here is a story that comes from the faroff Antipodes.

In 1849, aged two years, John Thomas set out with his pioneering parents from the Township of Sydney, Australia, into the vast unknown plains of New South Wales.

It took them six weeks in a covered bullock wagon to negotiate the passes of the barrier mountains and to reach the place where Narromine, a thriving town, stands today.

Aged 88, John Thoms, a successful contractor, has just returned to Sydney—by the first trip of a new plane service. It took him just two hours.

And there, in brief words, and the experience of one man, is the whole history of modern progress in transportation.—Halifax Herald.

KNOW THEIR BANANAS.

London, of course, has an enormous appetite. It swallows food of all sorts from all parts of the world in shipload lots.

Last month, the docks records show how it took into its maw more than 50,000 bunches of bananas, one big ship's cargo in one day. The Jamaica boat arrived at the West India dock with 51,954 bunches of Bananas, and the ship broke bulk at 8 a.m., the whole cargo being discharged by 8.40 p.m. the same day.

During the time shown 23,610 bunches were weighed and dispatched in 141 railway wagons to various parts of the country, and 28,344 bunches distributed by road vehicles to the London markets. This was a record performance compared with the handling of any previous shipment of bananas—Brandon Sun.

LARGEST LAKE.

A year or so ago the News-Chronicle entered into a discussion of the comparative sizes of Lake Superior and Lake Victoria, Nyanza in Africa. Someone, including some school teachers, advising their pupils, had declared the African lake to be the larger.

Using all the information it could obtain from atlases and encyclopedia, this paper proved, to its own satisfaction at least, that Superior was the larger and thus the largest lake in the world. This was definite if depth were considered, for it appears that large portions of Victoria Nyanza's surface is only a foot or so above the bottom and much of it filled with reeds and grasses.

We now find the following paragraph among those issued by a science service for use in newspapers as something "interesting to Know."

"It is estimated that Lake Superior exceeds in size its nearest fresh water rival, Africa's Lake Victoria Nyanza, by a thousand square miles."—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

THE EMPIRE

MADE IT BY ACCIDENT.

Charles Frederick Cross, (79), F.R.S., the man who gave women artificial silk stockings, has died at his home at Hove, Sussex.

The late Lord Melchett once declared: "If it had not been for two English chemists, young women would not have had the wonderful stockings they wear today."

One of the two chemists was Mr. Cross; the other, E. Bevan, died in 1922.

Mr. Cross had no idea of the boon to be conferred on women when he and his colleague invented the cellulose process for spinning artificial silk over 40 years ago.

The discovery was made while the two men were experimenting with bits of wood. A solution was found, which was poured into a container with a hole in the bottom and a cycle pump was used to pull it out through the hole like a thread of cotton.

A company was formed to develop the spinning of artificial silk.

In 1916 Mr. Cross was awarded the medal of the Society of Chemical industry for "conspicuous services to chemical industry."—London Daily Sketch.

REQUEST OF DICKENS.

A sight-seeing visitor asked me yesterday why London has no full-sized statue of Charles Dickens. The answer is to be found in this quotation from the great novelist's will:

"I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works."

I happen to know, however, that some American admirers, in their zeal, have overridden this stipulation.

In the public gardens at Philadelphia there is a full-length sculptured memorial representing Dickens seated in an armchair. At the base of the pedestal Little Nell gazes affectionately up at her creator.—London Daily Mirror.

HOMEWORK.

A big change in school life may be brought about by the examination now being conducted into the effects of homework. It will be some time before the survey is complete and the verdict be issued, but evidence is accumulating that the educational value of homework is dubious, to put it mildly. Children can be overworked as well as underworked. And in the average simple home, with its shortage of rooms, the conditions under which homework is attempted are well-nigh impossible.—London Daily Herald.

THE CINEMA VAN.

There are those who read in trains, there are those who eat in trains, there are those who sleep in trains, and doubtless there are those whose attitude resembles that of the Old Countryman, who, when asked how he spent his time now that he was pensioned off, made answer: "Well, Miss, sometimes I sits and thinks, and sometimes I just sits."

For those who "just sit" (and who also appen to have a shilling to spare) the Northeastern Railway Company has now provided an additional relaxation in the shape of a "cinema van," which made its first journey from London to Leeds this week, with a preliminary blessing at King's Cross Station from Mr. J. H. Thomas. The van has a sloping floor, it can accommodate an audience of 44 and the charge is a shilling for a program that takes an hour.

One can therefore be whirled through the English countryside while immersed in the studio settings of Hollywood, or ride to York surrounded by the scenery of "Rome Express."—Manchester Guardian".

Policewomen Have Bottles and Guns

John W. Harrington in New York Times.

Relatively few New Yorkers have ever seen a city policewoman — at least to recognize one — but now this member of the force can readily be distinguished, for she has a new uniform, and this Summer she will be on duty at the beaches and other resorts where great crowds gather. A few days ago the policewomen and patrolwomen held a dress parade in their new tunics, which were evolved after considerable thought on the part of the Police Department committee on uniforms.

The uniform consists essentially of a blue serge skirt and a blouse, ornamented with gilt buttons, bearing the department insigna. The blouse is double-breasted and has a belt which is sewed down at the back to prevent anyone's grasping it in a personal encounter. What appear to be outside pockets with flaps are merely external ornaments.

The real pockets of the blouse are on the inside.

There are today 140 policewomen and patrolwomen on "the force." One hundred are in the Bureau of Policewomen, of which Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan is the director, and forty are in the Crime Prevention Bureau, of which Inspector Costuma has charge. The function of these two classes are so intermingled that it is hard to differentiate them. Their rating is the same.

The rank of patrolwomen was originated in New York city during the World War, when it was thought necessary to have a feminine force to police parks and other public places where large numbers of soldiers and sailors congregated. These official chaperons were not in uniform, but carried badges in their bags. Patrolwomen do a good deal of detective work in plain clothes. They are sent to get evidence against illegal practitioners of medicine or to discover social irregularities at dance halls or theatres.

Policewomen, who are likely to appear most in uniform, may be seen in police stations and prisons, where they look after women defendants and care for children. However, they are likely to be assigned to other duties, more or less under cover. Both classes will be seen in within the city limits. There they will keep order, see that bathing attire is reasonably decorous and watch out specially for lost children.

Most of the women police officers are married and some have children. Where a policewoman is assigned to a station house, the regulations require her to have available a sterilized nursing-bottle and know where she can get milk and suitably modify it for the comfort of infants astray. She also has a first-aid kit. Contrasted with this, she has a .32 calibre, six-shot revolver and she reports regularly for target practice.

All members of this branch of the force have entered it through the Civil Service. They were admitted as physically perfect, or as nearly so as human beings can be. Their vision, hearing and muscular strength have passed muster. Their intelligence quota is exceptionally high. Many of them were school teachers, registered nurses, secretaries, social workers and the like immersed in the studio settings of Hollywood, or ride to York surrounded by the scenery of "Rome Express."—Manchester Guardian".

"Bye-Bye" On A Bicycle Built For Three

Mother, dad and the baby take the highrond for an outing in the English countryside on ingenious carryall. This was one of the many family groups taking part in recent outing of bicyclists at Cobham, England, recently.

Canadian Travellers Prove Baths On Trains Are Superfluous

Montreal. — Canadians may be clean people, but they won't take baths on trains. To find this out has cost the two Railways tens of thousands of dollars.

"Why don't they have baths on these trains?" grouched an American one time, after four sticky days on the train.

"How can they expect a man to keep clean on these dusty prairies?" an Englishman asked indignantly, as he explained he was going to Australia via Canada, and he would not do it again.

"I can have my bath on the Atlantic, and my bath on the Pacific, but for four full days I have to go without it on the train," he wailed.

Railway officials got their heads together, and in 1929, the Canadian Pacific put out their "River" series of solarium cars. The glass-ended River Rouge, River Mas other "Rivers" soon were fou sights at the end of the Trans da Limiteds. The most impo thing, the most-advertised thes them, was their baths, tub shower.

The Canadian National clos troduced their bath tub cars they too ran from coast to coast.

There was only one trouble. body ever bathed in them!

After costly experiments, the ways pulled their bath cars off road. They have been in shops for about three years now.

Just the other day the Cana National took the boiler out of converted the space into a lounge and sent them back out in trains. The Canadian Pacific are said to be thinking of doing the same thing and converting the forgotten rooms into useful space.

Ready Soon

The bus conductor had had a harassing day. First of all, it was raining. Troublesome old ladies, irritating old men, and other bus pests had all combined to do their worst. It was getting late in the afternoon when an American tourist boarded the bus.

"Say, conductor," he exclaimed, "I want your Saint Paul's Cathedral."

"Oh, all right," replied the conductor, somewhat shortly. "I say," repeated the American in a louder tone. "I want your Saint Paul's Cathedral — and I want it quick."

"Don't worry, guv-nor," retorted the now thoroughly fed-up conductor; "I'm gettin' it wrapped up for you."

Down River

F. L. Montgomery in the New York Times

It was at evening: From the river's breast
A seagull rose on wings of pearl white,
Flashed upward through the gathering shades of night
And circling once, twice, thrice, as if in quest
Of points directional, or thus might test
His strength, swung swiftly seaward on his flight.
And in the deepening dusk was lost to sight,
Leaving me wondering would dawn bring him rest.

I would such wings were mine that I might rise
Up from the earth and, flying follow him
Out where the sun sets and the day-light dies,
Until the surges' solemn requiem
Was hushed along the world's receding shore
And I was one with silence evermore.

Dangerous Practice

Seaforth Expositor: Persons walking on the highways at night never seem to know or care, for that matter, that when they are between the lights of two approaching cars they are practically invisible until the cars are actually upon them. Highway fatalities have become altogether too common, but the blame does not always lie with the motorists. Of course, the pedestrian has rights on the highway the same as the motorist, but asserting those rights in the face of a fast moving car at night usually meets with the same fate that befalls the car driver that attempts to beat an express train over a level crossing. If one must walk on the highways at night, would it not be wiser and safer to stay on the right side of the road, and to make doubly sure; would it not be wise, too, to carry a lantern or light of some kind as well?

"This England"

New Statesman and Nation (London)

Cheering, singing shouting and crying.
And then the King!
A pale radiance, a slender-whited shadow — the Queen behind him . . .
The Queen then did a strange, an unusual thing.

She outstretched her arms, so that all might see that she was real and human.—Daily Express.

* * *

We see that between these years the male population decreased by over 100,000, while the females increased by some 800,000. Thus nearly a million spinsters were artificially created during these seven years . . . Of course it would be wrong to imagine that this is caused entirely by the war. . . . — The Army, Navy, and Air Force Gazette.

Testator gave the use of a house in Arbour Street, Southport, to his brother Thomas and his wife, together with £416 a year. "On condition he or she shall use long lace curtains in the front windows, and they are curtains of any other description the annuity is to be reduced to £312." — Daily Telegraph.

Sea-Food - Goitre

In seeking a larger island mar for sea-food from the Maritime particular value of this food in venting the disease called goitre well be stressed in advertising. tre is a term used to indicate va diseases of the thyroid gland, and are told iodine is an essential to roid activity. Land plants and ani als contain relatively little iodi while sea-food has a high conte and therefore is of special value

We know that goitre is much m prevalent in the inland country, a therefore a particular health reas for getting food that stimulates roid activity. That is sea-food. A therefore, from the fact that fish i so palatable, it is a healthy diet m necessary in parts of the country mote from the sea.

It is also to be noted that fish ar rich in vitamines. When, therefore, it is urged that more fish should consumed it is not only in the int ests of fisherman but of the pu al public.

Winter's Toll

Official Estimates Given Of Fall Wheat, Rye, Hay and Clover Meadows

The 1934 winter killing of wheat, fall rye, and of hay clover meadows is officially estim ed as follows:

Fall Wheat—Of the 663,000 acres seeded to fall wheat in Ontario in the autumn of 1934, 126,000 square acres, or 19 per cent. are estimated as winter-killed, leaving an area of 537,000 acres to be harvested in 1935, as compared with a harvested area of 425,000 acres in 1934.

Fall Rye—In all Canada, when 631,000 acres were seeded to fall rye last autumn, 27,000 acres, or 4 per cent., are estimated as winter-killed, leaving an area of 604,000 acres to be harvested in 1935, as compared with 587,100 acres harvested in 1934. In Ontario 70,000 acres were sown; 6,000 acres, or 9 per cent. estimated as winter-killed and 64,000 acres left for the 1935 harvest. In Manitoba 77,000 acres are estimated for harvest out of 79,000 acres sown, with 2,000 acres, or 3 per cent., winter-killed. In Saskatchewan, 311,000 acres were sown, 12,000 acres or 4 per cent. estimated as winter-killed, and 299,000 acres remain to be harvested. In Alberta 171,000 acres were sown to fall rye, 7,000 acres, or 4 per cent. winter-killed, and 164,000 acres left for harvest.

Hay and Clover—During the winter of 1934-35, the following percentages of hay and clover are estimated to have been winter-killed, with the corresponding figures for the previous year (1933-34) within brackets: For all Canada 8 per cent (12); Prince Edward Island 3 (4) Nova Scotia 5 (4); New Brunswick 3 (1); Quebec 2 (5); Saskatchewan 3 (10); Alberta 2 (3); British Columbia 3 (1).

COLD FEET

Sufferers Told Cofters Makes Them Colder

Atlantic City, N.J.—Persons with cold feet should never drink coffee.

That advice, used last winter as New York street cleaners who dug Manhattan out of its blizzards, was extended recently by Dr. William Bierman of New York in exhibiting to the American and Canadian Medical Associations results of his research on skin temperatures.

On the other hand he found that wine and whisky are excellent medicines in treating some diseases of the blood vessels by causing them to expand and thus aid circulation of blood.

"Success does not consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."
H. W. Shaw.

THE PLAYS ORGAN AT 75 YEARS

Takes Kruschen to Keep Rheumatism Away

Writing to tell how she keeps her activity, this wonderful old woman states:—

"My hands were becoming so stiffened that I had to give up piano and organ playing—and almost cased up knitting. I have been using Kruschen Salts for nearly two years, and am very pleased with the result. Last August I played two church services on the organ, and both services again this August. My fingers are nearly straight, and quite supple, and I am 75. I have recommended Kruschen Salts to many people."—A. A. C.

The six mineral salts of Kruschen have a direct effect upon the whole bloodstream, neutralizing uric acid, which is the recognised cause of rheumatism. They also restore the eliminating organs to proper working order, and so prevent constipation, thereby checking the formation of uric acid and other body poisons which undermine the health.

HAVE YOU HEARD

WHY
You golf my man
You fish and hunt
Sport news you scan
From back to front.
You like this life
With thrills so rife,
Let's add no strife;
But why this wife?

* * *

The theme song of the ambitious young man who marries a girl with a job is: "It all depends on you."

* * *

Barber:—Shall I go over it again?
Victim:—No; I heard it all the first time.

* * *

Babies are more intelligent than you think, as soon as they land in this old world they set up a howl.

* * *

Hero:—Cur! Where are those papers?
Villian:—They are at the blacksmith's.
Hero:—Ha! So you're having them forged?
Villian:—No, I'm having them filed.

* * *

Editing a paper without ruffling anybody's feelings is like fishing without a hook on your line—you get lots of recreation but no results.

* * *

Old Neighbor (ignorant of nationality of his neighbor):—A deplorable sign of the times is the way the English language is being polluted by the alarming inroads of American slang. Do you not agree?

His Neighbor:—You sure slobbered a bibful, mister.

* * *

Most of the girls are moved to tears when the housemaid quits and their mother has to do all the work.

* * *

Wife (on honeymoon):—Do you remember our first meeting?

Hubby (a dentist):—Shall I ever forget it? That heavenly afternoon when we were together for two hours and I extracted two of your darling little teeth!

* * *

Nothing makes a fellow feel so good as the nice things they say about him after he's dead and gone!

* * *

Sambo:—Liza, you remind me fo' all de world of brown sugar!
Liza:—How come, Sambo?
Sambo:—You am so sweet and so unrefined.

* * *

June:—Has she a perfectly good husband?
Bess:—Yes; she is a widow.

* * *

Man is just like the old-fashioned hour-glass—he is no earthly good without some sand.

* * *

Frances:—That romantic Miss Passeigh says there is a secret connected with her birth.
Mabel:—That's true—it's the date.

* * *

The only fellow sure these days of the place he has to fill in the world is the dentist.

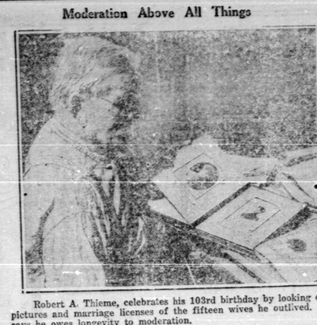
* * *

Warden:—We must set you to work. What can you do?
Forger:—Give me a week's practice and I will sign your checks for you.

for DANDRUFF and Falling Hair, use Minard's, exactly as you would any hair tonic. Do this 4 times a week and the result will be a Clean Head and Glossy Hair

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Moderation Above All Things



Robert A. Thieme, celebrates his 103rd birthday by looking over pictures and marriage licenses of the fifteen wives he outlived. He says he owes longevity to moderation.

RIPLEY ASTONISHES AN EDITOR WITH TALE OF BOOK RETURNED

(From the Hamilton Spectator)

The other day the encyclopaedic Ripley astonished his readers with an account of a borrowed book returned after 50 years. We all remember our school days when we used to write on the flyleaf of even defeated volumes: "Steal not this book for fear of shame for here you see the owner's name"—an impressive admonition, not always effective. Book-lovers who read the Ripley item would be glad to get back books, even after 50 years. For they know from sad experience how hard it is to lay hands on books loaned in weak or generous moments to certain individuals.

What book-lover has not given a favorite volume to an acquaintance, never to see it again! In his exasperation to share a treasure, the unsophisticated bibliophile parts with it readily. He meets the acquaintance again and asks him how he likes it. "O.K." is the reply. "I am just half way through the first chapter." That, indeed, is a as far as borrower and lender ever get. The book is always to be, but never is, read. The borrower is always so busy.

The lender eventually comes to the conclusion that his enthusiasm for a favorite author has cast a momentary spell upon the borrower. And the possession of the book, alas, has broken it! So after several polite attempts to induce the borrower to return the volume read or unread, preferably read, the lender resigns himself to fate. He gives up all thought of possessing his own copy, or goes out and buys another. Only the second never, somehow has the charm of the first.

It is not easy to deal with the would-be book borrower. If you put him off, he returns like a boomerang. Try to interest him in something you do not greatly value and he sees through your subterfuge in a moment. He seems to have been brought up on these patent medicine advertisements which warn us to accept no substitutes.

The only way to deal with these people — and the bibliopathic is bitter experience, gets to know better by instinct — is to tell them gently, but firmly, that you are going to re-read the book—which is true, because you would be no sinner in keeping it—and refer them to the admirable facilities of the public library. They may be disappointed and even suspect you for they cannot imagine any one wishing to re-read a book.

FARM FLASHES

Canada is one of the few countries which is in a position to increase her exports to Great Britain, owing in part to the quota and in part to the fact that the import quota and restrictions applying to foreign countries.

Canada supplies New Zealand with some of the scoups used both for measuring the usual half-globe portions of ice cream and for rectangular portions to be inserted between wafers.

Canadian exports to the Irish Free State in 1934 showed an increase in 1933. In view of the recent legislation of the Free State restricting the imports of flour and encouraging the home production of flour from Irish wheat, it is anticipated that there will be a substantial demand in the future for Canadian hard wheat for blending.

A judicious use of flowers is urged by the Quebec Tourist Bureau to make rural hotels even more attractive, since there is nothing so restful as beds of flowers in front of and around buildings in both town and country.

A sharp reduction of eight per cent. in Canada in potato acreage for 1935 is indicated, according to official estimates. This reduction would bring the 1935 area in potatoes back to the 1933 level. The main reductions are in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario.

Canada exported to all parts of the world during the month of March, 1935, farm machinery and implements to the value of $442,199. Included in the exports were 1,859 dozen spades, shovels and parts; 8,932 disc harrows and parts; 3,434 disc harrows; 656 cultivators; 529 harvesters and binders; 216 mowing machines, and 81 hay rakes. The value of these exports for the 12 months ended March, 1935, amounted to $3,567,258.

Gas Direct From Coal Mine

Experiments Made By Soviet Engineers

Fully sixty years ago the Russian chemist Mendelyev predicted the coming of the day when gas would be generated at or in the coal mine and piped hundreds of miles to cities. Scores of imaginative technicians repeated the proposal. Among them were such lights as the late Sir William Ramsay and Z. Ferranti.

Undeterred by what they regard as technical bugaboos and unhampered by the vested interest of gas companies (most Russian cities know nothing of coal gas as a domestic or industrial fuel), the Soviet engineers are boldly pioneering in a field in which there has been more talk than action. Experiments have been conducted since 1926 both in the Kusnetz region in Central Russia and in the Vamsecas.

So far as this commentator can gather from the available literature, the first efforts completely satisfied the "I told you so" skeptics. Smoke came out of the mine, but even when it was cleaned, the product bore no resemblance to coal gas. Then an engineer named Grindler appeared. For two years he has been at work in the Kusnetz area. To him must go the credit of having made the first promising experiments.

EXPERIMENTS IN KUSNETZ

In Kusnetz, gas coal of high quality is found at a depth of 90 to 100 feet. Grindler sank two shafts sixty feet apart to a seam seventeen feet thick. Then through the coal he dug a rectangular tunnel six and a half feet high and five feet wide to connect the two shafts. It was not a straight tunnel, but shaped like half a pentagon. Compressors forced air down one shaft and fans sucked out the products of combustion from the other.

For a month Grindler saw only smoke coming out. But he let the coal burn. Eventually the temperature rose so high that neighboring strata were heated. Just what he wanted. The tunneled vein and the surrounding rock and clay were now a gigantic underground retort.

At last gas came off—real coal gas. It was poor. Only 600 to 1,500 calories to the cubic meter. The next ordeal was to raise the value rose to 2,000 to 2,400 calories to the cubic meter. Grindler piped it to the furnace of a boiler and raised steam with encouraging results. As the steam continued to burn, gas with a heat value of about 5,800 calories to the cubic meter came out of the mine—good enough to burn in the kitchen. But will the quality be maintained? No one knows as yet.

QUALITY OF THE GAS.

Four distinct zones can be delineated in the underground retort. The first is a furnace. The products of combustion are carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and hydrogen—a sort of producer gas which has a temperature of about 1,000 degrees F. In the second zone coke is formed at a temperature of about 1,200 to 1,500 degree F. The gas generated is largely methane of high calorific value. From the third zone comes a gas poor in hydrogen. In the last zone the coal is simply dried.

In the Kuzbass entirely different experiments are being conducted. The coal is ground—an expensive process. To raise the temperature the air pumped into the seam is enriched with oxygen. Sometimes the oxygen is omitted and the pressure increased.

The Soviet engineers frankly admit that they have by no means solved a fascinating but exceedingly difficult problem and that they have encountered the predicted obstacles. It is hard, for example, to adjust production automatically to suit the demand, hard to evaluate in part playedd by moisture in the mine, hard to purify what gas is obtained, hard to get out the coke left in the mine. The nice control to which chemists of a city gas plant are accustomed disappears.

Sees Canada Going Ahead

More Abiding Prosperity Forseen By C. M. A.'s New President

Hamilton.—"A great advance has already been made from the depths of the depression and while the resources of Canada and the enterprise and industry of her citizens, we have every reason to anticipate a continued advance towards a more abiding prosperity," declared Wilson S. Morden, K.C., Toronto, newly elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here recently.

Referring to mechanical improvements, he said the remedy was not to return to hand labor.

Revenue For May Shows Decrease

Ottawa. — Customs and excise revenue was down $2,627,590 for May, as compared with the corresponding month in 1934. The figures were released recently by the Department of National Revenue. The totals were $19,915,361 for last month, and $22,542,952 in May, 1934. Against this decrease, however, was an increase of $14,947,917 in income tax returns.

The total increase in income tax revenue for the two months of the present fiscal year was $14,508,815, and the decrease in customs and excise was $2,133,987.

Diversion Of Thames River Is Approved

London, Ont. — Diversion of the Thames River in the vicinity of Trafalgar street to its old channel to eliminate the existing sharp curve and the erosion at the foot of Front street, has been approved by the unemployed relief branch as a relief work project. Official notice has been received from Toronto. The council must next obtain sanction of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to authorize the expenditure estimated at $26,000.

The board will sit here shortly to validate other relief work costs totalling $700,000, and it is likely the diversion project will be brought up at the same time along with the new $20,000 program for storm sewers and street improvements.

Some men look their age, and some don't—but a woman almost always overlooks hers.

Gain Is Shown By Holsteins

More Exported This Year, Byron Jenvey Tells Breeders

Windsor.—When the Essex County Holstein Breeders' Association held a field day at Walker Farm, Walkerville, Byron Jenvey, of Ingersoll, Holstein fieldman for Ontario, announced that there was a decided increase in the number of Holsteins registered this year, and also that more Holsteins had been exported this year than for some time past.

L. P. Wigle, M.L.A., and prominent Holstein breeder in the county, also spoke. Other speakers were: Angus McKenney, agricultural representative, and S. Riddick, manager of Walker Farms.

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By way of trial and error the road to progress on sound lines would be found, he declared.

"Whatever its faults and drawbacks, the present unplanned system represents the slow growth of human endeavor through the centuries, and under the impetus of personal initiative and personal freedom it has within a short space of human history made a four-fold increase in the standard of living," he said.

Old Advertising Agency Makes Change In Name

Announcement is made in the Ontario Gazette that the change of name of The Press Bureau Limited to The Ardiel Advertising Agency Limited has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

During the past five years Mr. Lorne Ardiel has been the President of the agency, utilising his wide knowledge of Canadian markets, distribution and business conditions to enhance the type of service given to the Company's clients.

Mosquitoes

Some Suggestions For Control

Much interesting information was given by Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, at the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association on the notable work of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in mosquito control in Canada. As in years past, the officers of the entomological service have assisted materially in advertising and directing various campaigns in co-operation with municipal, civic and other authorities throughout Canada. These entomologists have not only covered practical methods of control and extermination, but also numerous effective repellents for use under all sorts of conditions. Those repellents which have proved their efficacy since their introduction a few years ago were mentioned by Mr. Gibson as having been again subjected to a series of comparative tests by officers of the Branch. Following the tests the repellents were classified as follows:

(1) Those which may be used on tender skin; (a) Dunn's No. 1—Oil of citronella, 3 ounces; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of tar, 1 ounce; oil of pennyroyal, ¼ ounce; castor oil, 4 to 6 ounces.

(b) Bacot and Talbot's No. 4 (fumes trombesome to eyes); oil of eucalyptus, 2 ounces; liquid carbolic acid, 4 drops; oil of citronella, 2 ounces; castor oil, 2 ounces.

(c) Dunn's No. 4 (fumes troublesome to eyes); gum camphor, 3 ounces; salol, 3 ounces; petrolatum, 4 ounces.

(d) Howard's No. 2—Oil of lavender 1 ounce; alcohol, 1 ounce; castor oil, 1 ounce.

(2). Those which may be used on the arms of where the skin is less tender—(a) Dunn's No. 2—Oil of citronella, 2 ounces; castor oil 2 ounces; oil of pennyroyal 1-8 ounce; (b) Howard's No. 1 (greasy)—oil of citronella, 1 ounce; oil of camphor, 1 ella, 1 ounce; oil of camphor, 1 ounce; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of cedar ½ ounce; (c) Dunn's No. 3 (dirty)—oil of tar 2 ounces; castor oil, 2 ounces; oil of pennyroyal, 1-8 ounce.

(3) Those which may be applied to clothing through which mosquitoes may bite: (a) Bacot and Talbot's No. 1—Oil of cassia, 1 ounce; camphorated oil 2 ounces; vaseline, 3 ounces.

Farming Centenary

Just one hundred years ago the first drain-tile laid in North American farmland was placed on a farm near the city of Geneva, N.Y.

In 1821, for some unknown reason, a young Scot named John Johnston bought this cold, wet clay farm, which, tradition says, was worn and poor when he bought it. His grandfather had taught him early that the sixth needs draining," and he resolved to try tile drains known in the "Old Country" but not in the new.

The neighbors laughed and predicted his doom, but Mr. Johnston did not favor deep ditches. Three men zealously spread the gospel of tile drains, with the success that everyone today appreciates. — Brockville Recorder.

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