3 MONTHS ON BISCUITS AND MILK

Woman's Digestive Troubles

Everyone who is subject to any form of indigestion should know of this woman's experiences. Advice from one who has had such severe attacks is advice worth having. She writes:—

"I suffered from indigestion, gastritis and constipation, and was so very ill, I had (on medical advice) to live on soda biscuits and milk for three months. Well, a friend advised me to take Kruschen, and now I am pleased to say my troubles are ended. I can eat and enjoy a good meal without any painful after-effects, my skin is clearer—in fact, quite clear—and there is no sign of constipation. I would advise anyone suffering the same to take Kruschen." — (Mrs.) M.R.L.

The immediate effect of the six salts in Kruschen is to promote a natural flow of the digestive and other vital juices of the body. Soon after you start on Kruschen you will find that you are able to enjoy your food without and distressing after-effects. And as you persevere with the "little daily dose," you will see that the relief which Kruschen brings is lasting relief.

1933 Seems Likely to Be London's Sunniest Year

London.—England's reputation for bad weather will soon be dispelled, of there are more years like 1933, which has already set a record as the sunniest year of the twentieth century and is further likely to be the year with most sunshine since recordings first began at Kew in 1881. The recent 6.2 hours of sunshine at Kew brought the total for the year to 1,729 hours, as compared with 1,723 hours in 1906, the previous sunniest year of the present century.

Only 37 more hours of sunshine are needed to pass the total of 1,765 hours in 1899, which is the highest figure ever recorded. The normal quota for the remaining weeks of the year is 63 hours, so an all-time record is virtually certain to be established.

By biting a woman's toe a cat gave the alarm and three families were saved from a fire at Clerkenwell.

"THE PARENTS' PERSONAL SERVICE"

A Unique Service Rendered by the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto

Three years ago, the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto—the pioneer hospital in Canada for children only—tentatively started a service to be known as "The Parents' Personal Service."

This means that the Hospital set aside a graduate nurse, with her stenographer, for the exclusive use of the parents, in order that they might have a direct and intimate source of information re their children, not only as to the ailment for which they were admitted, but the little individual conditions. It is comforting to talk with, or write to, someone who has time to see and chat with their little one, and who can tell them how he looks, and answer such questions as: Is he able to be up, or sit up in bed? Does he miss us and fret? Does he play with the other children? and so on, dozens of anxious inquiries, and meaning much to the home folk. If they live in the City they may see and talk to her any hour.

To-day, the Hospital's officials regard this Service with pride, as it reveals the spirit of the Institution, supplying, as it does, the human touch that sets it apart from a mere repair factory and shows it as a house, not only of healing, but of sympathy and understanding towards the parents.

As the Hospital takes in children from every corner of Ontario, notwithstanding that some of the larger cities now have a hospital of their own, this has increased the Hospital's correspondence immensely.

A look at the file for this Service, however, shows how worth-while the experiment has proved. There are thousands of letters, intensely human documents, from parents. A playwright would consider it a rich field. It contains ready-made blocks of assorted emotions for the making of dramas—love, pity, longing, anxiety, fear, faith, hope, exaltation and gratitude—all crammed between its covers.

The nurse in charge of this Service is naturally immensely popular with the children. They look to her for news from home. To the parents, also, she is a very real person, though they may never have seen her, and some write to her after their children are home. Neither do the children forget her, as the concluding sentence, in a letter from a child, home many months, shows: "I have just finished my homework, and I am very tired and I just wrote this letter to see what you are doing. Goodnight and God bless you." This last, no doubt, was prompted by a grateful mother.

Then there is the letter of the little boy, successfully treated for Infantile Paralysis, who thought longingly of home while in the Hospital, and of his Hospital friends when discharged. "Just a line to let you know how I am. My leg is all better now. I can walk quite well now. I am glad to be home, but I am still lonesome for the Hospital. I will soon be able to walk good. How is Herby now? Is he gone to Thistletown yet? This is the first time I have written a letter with a pen and ink. Well, I guess I'll close now."

An institution that is not content to heal only, but feels for the distressed parents to the extent of setting aside a graduate nurse and her stenographer solely for the purpose of lightening their anxiety, must awaken in the hearts of all a desire to help support that Institution.

Last year showed a great increase in the number of patients treated. The revenues fell far short of the actual cost. Public benevolence must make up the difference. Contributions of any amount are received with gratitude, and every donation is acknowledged by mail and published in The Evening Telegram Send care of the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, 67 College street, Toronto 2.

Apple Seed Content Unrelated to Weight

In discussing the relation of seed content to weight in apples, in an article in the Canadian Journal of Research, Professor W. H. Brittain of Macdonald College, and C. C. Eidt, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., says: "As already indicated, many workers have stated that a co-relation exists between weight and seed content in the apple. The fact that one-sided apples show some of the carpels empty on the corresponding side is a matter of general observation. Samples picked at random offer little evidence of this connection, since many factors influence size and weight of fruit, and a disturbing factor is introduced in the utilization of fruits resulting from mixed pollination. On the other hand, trees with a very low set, due to an unfruitful cross, produce few apples, and those that do set may grow abnormally large, owing to favourable nutritional conditions. For that the samples selected should be produced under uniform and normal conditions.

"In 1931 two varieties, Gravenstein, as representative of a triploid variety with very low seed content and Northern Spy, representative of a diploid variety with an exceptionally high seed content were selected. A tented tree of each variety which has been provided with hive of bees and an effective pollinizer, Wagener in the case of Gravenstein, Ben Davis in the case of Spy was used. All the apples on each tree were taken, 500 in the case of Gravenstein and 1,596 in the case of Spy. By thus providing optimum conditions for pollination we naturally reduced the production of abnormal apples likely to result from imperfect fertilization, which undoubtedly affected the results, but gave a value for the effect of seed content."

The data thus obtained showed that there is no definite corelation between the weight and the number of seeds per apple in the Gravenstein, King, Wagener and Baldwin varieties under the conditions tested. In the Spy variety a correlation just statistically significant was obtained, but even this cannot be considered at all marked.

Juvenile Jobless In Great Britain

Problem Is Met Through Co-operation in Birmingham

Birmingham, Eng.—Measures taken in advance to give employment to boys and girls leaving school have enabled Birmingham to deal effectively with its juvenile jobless problem.

For several years the Birmingham Education Department has known, and has prepared for the fact that there will be more juveniles than usual seeking work this year and next owing to the large number leaving school who were born just after the war. Birmingham's arrangements are proving highly efficient, with the result that juvenile unemployment is practically negligible. Of 62,000 children between 14 and 18 not more than 1000 are out of work.

Because the education of the city and the unemployment bureau are under one authority, co-ordination between school and work has been comparatively easy. Before the children leave school there are conferences between parents, officials of the department whose work it is to find employment, and school-teachers. The general capacity of the child, its physical condition and temperament are known before he or she is offered for employment.

Co-operation of business firms is then sought, and right boys and girls are thus found for various posts.

There is little disproportionate demand among young people for "black-coated" posts. In fact, both parents and children prefer the workshops, especially in those trades in which technical skill is required and which provide reasonable prospects of promotion or business success.

Stream Flow Conditions In Quebec

Ottawa, Canada. — The Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau of the Department of the Interior reports that the natural run-off of the rivers of Quebec was below average during September due to the fact that the rainfall which had been low for a considerable period was substantially below normal during the month. Natural run-off from the area tributary to the St. Lawrence from the north, based upon the record of the St. Maurice River, was about 64 per cent. of the average, although the regulated flow of that river was about 8 per cent. above average. South of the St. Lawrence run-off in the Sherbrooke area was about 30 per cent. of normal, judging from the records for the St. Francis River, although the flow of that river, due to storage, was 60 per cent. of the average. Further east the records of the Madawaska River indicate a run-off 18 per cent. below average, though, here again, storage raised the flow to 10 per cent. over the September average. In northern Quebec the records of the Harricanaw River at Amos indicate a run-off only 40 per cent. of normal.

Carbon dioxide is present on Venus, ammonia on Jupiter, and oxygen on Mars, according to spectroscopic tests made by Prof. V. M. Slipher.

The Big Swing is to TURRET FINE CUT

More Cigarettes for the same Money... Poker Hands, too.

Make no mistake—"roll-your-owners" who know a thing or two, are smoking Turret Fine Cut these days.

First of all, they want the best cigarettes they can roll. Next, they want to get *"more tobacco for their money"*. And lastly, they want Poker Hands to exchange for valuable *free* Gifts—so they smoke Turret Fine Cut because it's the one cigarette tobacco that gives them all three advantages. Try a package of Turret Fine Cut today—you'll like its mild, cool fragrance.

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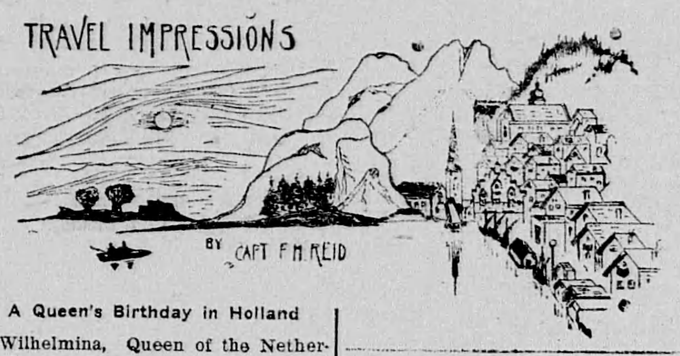

A Queen's Birthday in Holland

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was born on August 31, 1880, and my party and I had the privilege of being in both Amsterdam and The Hague during the last celebration of this interesting event. Never have I seen a birthday celebration like it.

The last king of the Netherlands—William III.—died in 1890, when Wilhelmina was only 10 years of age. By a law, passed in 1884, she succeeded to the throne under the regency of her mother—the present Queen-Mother Emma. William III. had been married before, but his three sons had predeceased him and, until the birth of his daughter, the succession was in grave doubt. When Queen Wilhelmina attained her majority, in her eighteenth year, the regency of her mother ended. In 1901 she married Henry, Duke of Mcklenburg-Schwerin, who assumed the title of Prince Consort. Princess Juliana, the heiress to the throne, was born in 1909.

Just a little more history. The ruling family of Holland belongs to the House of Orange, which provided one of our kings, in the person of William III., who married his cousin Mary, daughter of James II., and later deposed his father-in-law. The House of Orange takes its name from a small principality, now included in the French Department of Vauchese. The rulers of this principality date their history back to the days of Charlemagne-William (surnamed "the Cornet"), who lived in the 8th century, being said to be the first of the line. Philibert (1500-1530) was a great warrior and statesman and stood high in the favor of Charles V., the emperor who ruled over the greater part of Europe. For his services this Philibert was given the territory known as the Netherland, which at that time included what is now Belgium as well.

The dynasty has not come down in a direct line, but the people of Holland are very much devoted to their democratic rulers, who live in the simplest fashion and have the welfare of their people at heart.

Early in the morning of the 31st of August the streets are alive with people celebrating their national holiday. Folk come in from the country and from the fishing villages dressed in their characteristic local costumes, for the costume of each part of Holland is distinctive and quite different. The buildings are gay with flags and bunting and on each flagstaff, in addition to the Dutch flag, there is a long streamer of orange colored bunting.

The celebration is a combination of our Twelfth of July and Hallowe'en. The people all wear orange ribbons or orange buttons and the streets are full of folk in fantastic costumes; some with their faces colored, blue being the chief color used, although red, yellow and black were also much in evidence. This is one day in the year when beggars of every description are allowed to solicit and itinerant musicians met one at every few steps. I do not remember ever seeing so many accordions or concertinas as I saw on that day; little children, surrounded by an admiring crowd, would be sitting under the store windows, young couples seemed to appeal to the sentiment of the crowd as they, more than others, attracted money from the sympathetic listeners to their music. All along the curb booths were set up—there seemed to be a permit necessary for these as I overheard somt disputes in which the police were called to settle. These booths sold noise-making contrivances, candies, orange decorations, etc., and seemed to be doing a thriving trade. One particular noise-maker that most of the children carried was a long stick with a crossbar on the top. Attached to this were pieces of tin which rattled as they struck the stick on the sidewalk and, to make more noise, they would beat the contrivance with a smaller stick, sometimes this would be done rhythmically to accompany some musical instrument.

All day the streets were enlivened with fife-and-drum and brass bands which marched up and down accompanied by the usual admiring followers. It was a noisy but a gay sight and I do not know where such a celebration would be seen elsewhere. One thing seemed to be taboo, that was the wearing of women's clothes by men—at least clothing of which the skirts were very short. I saw an amusing quartette of men, two of which had such a costume as I have described, coming down the principal street of Amsterdam. They were creating much attention and laughter, but this, apparently, did not please a portly police officer, who came puffing after them and escorted them to the nearest police station.

We left for the Hague after lunch and on the way saw many processions, some of them being school children led by the tiniest tots and their teachers. Others were floral parades, with decorated vehicles of every description. In all of these the orange color was prominently dispayed. At The Hague the same type of celebration we saw in Amsterdam was in progress; one of the parks had orange balloons strung under the arched trees, and in front of the Royal Palace a military band was rendering a fine concert. The costumes here were possibly more theatrical in type but everybody seemed to enjoy themselves in an unaffected way. In contrast to our joyous occasions, everything was quiet long before midnight; the streets were deserted and the gay throngs had gone to their homes, possibly to continue the observance of the holiday indoors.

Next week's article will take you to Auld Reekie, as Edinburgh is affectionately called.

Are you looking for something different in the way of entertainment for your church, society, club or institute?

Capt. F. H. Reid, the well-known traveller, who has been contributing the series of articles to this paper, under the heading of "Travel Impressions," has what is, perhaps, the finest collection of European views in the country. Pictures taken with his own camera, beautifully coloured, showing some of the out-of-the-way places, as well as the localities about which you have read and heard. Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Holland, Belgium and British Isles are included in this unique collection.

For particulars regarding this, communicate with Captain Reid at Room 421, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

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10-33
SCOTT'S EMULSION
RICH IN VITAMINS

Told in Brief

Newly distilled water that is absolutely pure has no taste.

The British Government receives about £64,000,000 a year from motorists.

The world's 1,900,000,000 inhabitants are estimated to speak some 3,420 languages.

Britain has now 4,000,000 tons less of shipping laid up than twelve months ago.

It costs about $500 a year to keep a healthy lion, as on an average it will eat ten pounds of meat and bone a day.

Bombs, shells, and grenades to the number of 350 a month are still being abandoned in Paris and cleaned up by the street scavengers.

Spiders' webs can be woven into fabrics, the only drawback being that spiders cost more to rear than silkworms.

"Red-letter days" are so called from the practice in medieval times of marking saints' and other special days in calendars in red ink.

One of the largest British coastal motor-ships has just been launched; 230 feet long, her draught under full cargo is less than fourteen feet.

Dogs are slowly becoming rarer in London, England. In 1928 more than 253,000 licences were issued; in three years this number has decreased to 230,000.

Purchases for the British Museum are made from a special fund granted annually by Parliament. This sum has fallen from £32,500 in 1930 to £15,000 this year.

Grandmothers have their own swimming club in Plymouth, England. There are five members, and they bathe all the year round, although at least two of them are seventy years old.

Private owners of aeroplanes in America use them just as they do their cars—for getting about. In Gt. Britain more attention is paid to the sporting side of aviation.

Tipperary

"Tipperary," the song which poured from the lips of the "Old Contemptibles" when they first trudged gaily and light of heart through the elm-bordered lanes of Flanders in August, 1914, was written by Jack Judge, the music-hall singer, two years prior to that, writes The Legionary.

And for 21 years Jack has been drawing royalties on the sale of copies. He never sold "Tipperary" outright to any publisher.

In a recent Old Country publication he tells how he came to write the song and his fixed belief when it was first put on paper that it was not worth publishing. The only person who had firm faith in him and his musical effort was his mother. Later, when Jack, full of enthusiasm for "Tipperary," told the old lady that "some day he'd fill her apron with money from the song," the woman smiled and said:

"God give ye sense, my boy."

The British research ship Discovery II. has sailed for the Antarctic to resume efforts to put the whaling industry on a scientific basis.

Classified Advertising

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ABLE TO EARN $200 MONTHLY selling Duplex Auto Heaters. Write, wire, phone 258, Brothers Co., Box W, Essex, Ont.

BONDS AND CURRENCIES WANTED.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN AND GERMAN Government bonds and currencies wanted; previous prices are doubled. David Davis, 137 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Accidents in November

During November there were 3,734 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, this being the largest number during any month of the present year, and compares with 3,227 during November last year. There were 17 fatal accidents, as compared with 18 during last November. The benefits awarded amounted to $369,246.05, of which $306,725.29 was for compensation and $62,520.76 for medical aid. This brings the total number of accidents reported to date this year to 34,621, as compared with 38,510 for the same period of 1932, and the benefits awarded amount to $3,362,891.10, as compared with $4,697,361.15 for the corresponding period of 1932.

British Jobless Turn Shipyard to New Use

Jarrow, Eng. — A location here which was once the Northumberland Shipbuilding ompany's shipyard and a hive of industry in busy times has been turned into an occupational center for unemployed.

This shipyard was closed down, together with two others on the Tyne, as a result of depression in the shipbuilding industry. Buildings that were once devoted to offices and draftsmen's rooms have been converted into occupational and recreation rooms for men, women and boys. Out on the open spaces pitches for quoits and bowls are in course of preparation, and by the summer of 1934 tennis courts will probably be added.

Wherever possible the work of transformation has been carried out by the unemployed themselves, and this centre will, it is claimed, form the first riverside park on the River Tyne.

Downpour in Scotland Nearly Fills Reservoir

Inverness, Scot.—Although some parts of Scotland recently were still feeling the effects of scarcity of water, a storm lasting 12 days has almost filled the Buckie Reservoir here.

One million gallons of water were added each day, it was calculated, Rochomie Reservoir was dry before the storm, and was three-quarters full at the end, having had 12,000,000 gallons splashed into it.

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