RHEUMATISM CREPT OVER HER

Began in Knee, Spread to Arm, Neck and Back

AMAZED AT EFFECT OF KRUSCHEN

The insidious thing about rheumatism is that—like age—it creeps on unnoticed until one day you find yourself in the cruel grip of the uric acid fiend. That is what happened to this woman :—

"I first suffered with rheumatism about 10 years ago," she writes. "It began in my left knee and ankle, which swelled, and sudden pain often caused me to stumble and call out. Then it appeared in my right arm, causing sleepless nights. It increased in severity, coming on suddenly in neck, shoulders, and back, the attacks usually lasting 3 or 4 days. The rheumatism became more general, and I could not raise my arms, or put them up behind me without groaning. I bought a bottle of Kruschen Salts, took it, and was amazed at the effect Pains went, energy came, and now I walk and work with great vigor. I foresaw myself becoming crippled with rheumatism and old before my time; but I have not, for I am now very brisk and lively, and equal to the strain of at-

tending to my home, husband, and three sons, and other activities, due undoubtedly to the wonderful effect of Kruschen Salts."—(Mrs.) E. M. G.

If you could see the knife-edged crystals of uric acid under the microscope you would readily understand why they cause those cutting pains. And if you could see how Kruschen dulls the sharp edges of those crystals, then dissolves them away altogether, you would agree that this scientific treatment must bring relief from rheumatic agony.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c and 75c per bottle.

Radio Listeners Get Taste Test

(Douglas McGregor, in Harvard Alumni Bulletin.)

It is said that 65,000,000 people, half the population of the United States, "listen in" on the radio more or less habitually. The psychologists, who study the human mind and its activities, have begun to investigate the field of radio. The Harvard psychological laboratory is one of the pioneers in this survey.

The laboratory set out, in its experiments, to bring together an "average group" of radio listeners and observe their reactions to messages transmitted over the air. For one of these experiments eighty people were engaged to go to the laboratory an hour a day for seven days. They were equally divided as to sex and represented various age, occupational and educational levels.

They sat in a hall and listened to the broadcasting of material from another part of the building. Ten trained speakers from the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, five men and five women, talked over the radio, reading material which ranged all the way from advertising matter, political speeches and news reports, to poetry and philosophy. Every hearer had a little book containing several printed questions, and at the end of each experiment he wrote his answer.

* * *

In the book were such questions as these: "Do you like female announcers?" "Was the voice persuasive?" "How well do you think you know the personality of the speaker from his (or her) voice?" "How attractive or pleasing was the voice?" "Do female voices carry over the radio as well as male voices?"

The replies revealed many amusing and interesting facts. One was that ninety-five per cent. of the listeners preferred men broadcasters. Another was that people are much more sensitive to affection in the voices of members of their own sex than of the other sex. A third was that women, much more than men, consider themselves adept in judging personality on the basis of the spoken voice.

Although, as has been said, ninety-five per cent. of the listeners in this series of tests preferred men announcers rather than women, in more than half of the experiments women's voices were rated as more attractive than men's.

That choice was based on other considerations, namely, women announcers speak in a more agected manner than the men, the male voice is pitched lower, is more persuasive and carries better over the air.

* * *

The belief that a speaker's voice discloses his personality is more or less widespread, and the Harvard investigators decided to look into that phase of the question. So, the group of people described above was asked to listen to speakers and then identify their height, age, compexion, handwriting, vocation, political allegiance and degree of extroversion or introversion. It was found that, although the auditors agreed to some extent in their estimates of personality, they were not so accurate as they imagined themselves to be.

For example, in one experiment the subjects were told they would hear a professor of English, a psychologist and a journalist, and were asked to determine which voice belonged to which profession.

It happened that the psychologist was a native of South Africa and had an English accent; as a result he was consistently put down as the professor of English. The "poetic voice" of another speaker led a large number of listeners to rate him as a Socialist.

Growing Deaf With Head Noises ? Try This !

If you are growing hard of hearing, and fear catarrhal deafness, or if you have roaring, rumbling, hissing noises in your ears, 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 1 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 take. Anyone who is threatened with catarrhal deafness or who has head noises should give this prescription a trial.

Dominion Weather Turning Milder In Past 50 Years

Gradual Rise in Average Temperature Shown in Most Sections, F. Napier Denison Says.

Victoria.—Although the Pacific coast is experiencing some of the coldest weather it has had for some time, F. Napier Denison, director of the Dominion Metreorological observatory here, said last week the climate of British Columbia and the whole Dominion has been gradually turning milder for the past 50 years or more.

Winnipeg can boast of the greatest change in average temperature, said Mr. Denison, with an improvement of six degrees, 1883 being the coldest year on record during the last 53 years and 1931 the warmest.

Records for Toronto and Montreal show these cities have experienced a gradual rise of about four degrees. Montral's record cold year was 1875 and 1931 was the warmest.

Alberta and the Maritime Provinces are tied in third place, both being about three degrees warmer. Records at Calgary show the lowest temperatures there in 1887 and the highest in 1931 while 1875 was the coldest year recorded at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and 1901 the mildest with 1930 aand 1931 coming next.

The Pacific coast shows the smallest change of all, about one and one-half degrees. Records here show 1880 and 1884 were the coldest years with 1893 and 1916 coming near the low mark, and 1926 being the warmest.

These figures seem to indicate the warm and cold years come in cycles with the cold years around 1875 to 1890 and the warm years between 1926 and 1931.

Trade of World A Third of 1929

Industrial Activity is Steadily Increasing in Some Countries

Geneva.—The gold value of world trade during the third quarter of 1934 represented only 32.6 per cent. of the average for the same period in 1929, the economic section of the League of Nations reported to-day. Compared to the second quarter of 1934 it showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. Compared to the third quarter of 1933 there was a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

Industrial activity has been steadily increasing in a number of countries during 1934, the report stated. Particular progress was recorded in Chile, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Sweden. Decreases were recorded in France and Belgium.

Compared to October, 1933, industrial activity in October, 1934, marked an increase of 20 per cent. in Germany, 19 per cent. in Sweden, 15 per cent. in Italy, nine in Canada, eight in Poland and four in Norway. Against this there was recorded a decrease of four per cent. in the United States, five per cent. in the Netherlands and 18 per cent. in France.

Inflicting Loss Of 10 Millions

Insects to Blame — Parasites Introduced To Offset Damage

Ottawa, — "The average annual damage to the forests of Canada, caused by insects, may approximate in value that caused by fire, or nearly $10.000,000 annually," said R. D. Craig, at the recent conference of the Dominion Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The extent to which insects carry on their destructive work is not readily realized by the forest authorities, he said, nor by those engaged in the forest industries. The introduction of parasites for biological control, is one of the most effective means of direct attack. Great credit, he claimed, is due to the branch in this field. Fungi is also another cause of great loss in the forests.

The forests of Canada cover 1.1501 00 square miles, or about one-third of the total land area of the country. The stand of merchantable timber is estimated at 165,880,000 cubic feet, valued at $1,689,000,000. The young growth is placed at 400,000,000 cubic feet. About 82 per cent. of the accessible timber of commercial size is coniferous trees, 11 per cent is intolerant hardwoods, white birch, and poplar, and seven per cent. tolerant hardwoods, yellow birch, maple and elm.

Charles II Pensions

Says the Manchester Guardian — "Mr. Penderel-Broadhurst,, an aged journalist, consulting editor of the well-known Church journal the "Guardian," who died this week at Brentford, had a curious connection with Charles the Second. He was a descendant of one of the five brothers Penderell who saved King Charles by hiding him in the Boscobel oak when the Cromwellians were searching for him, and he drew a pension for that service.

Charles, who was ungrateful to so many of his helpers, actually gave each of the five brothers a pension for himself and his heirs forever.

A few years ago the question came up in the House of Commons, and it was stated that the pensions consisted of a number of fee farm rents formerly payable to the Crown, but granted by letters patent in 1676 to three trustees in trust for members of the Penderell family. The Crown's reversionary interest was sold in 1923, and the pensions were then administered by a private trust.

The original pensions were six in number, two of £100 a year, one of £50 a year, and three of "100 marks" (£66 13s 4d.) a year. One of the present annuitants was a laundryman in the United States, and he is drawing £100. Another pensioner was a London cabdriver.

"Unparalleled Penderell," who owned The Whiteladies, in Worcestershire, where Charles took refuge, is buried in the churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-fields. His tombstone is now tidied up but before the war it was in a neglected condition, quite unworthy of one whose deeds brought pensions to the living two hundred and fifty years afterwards."

Manitoba Farm Settler Finds 1934 Season Best

Hodgson, Man.—Settling on an abandoned farm mostly of scrub land 14 years ago, Louis Conan, a war veteran looks over neighboring vacant farms and smiles as he nears the achievement of his ambitions to enter pure-bred stock and grain in 1935 exhibitions.

At the age of 25, Conan migrated to Canada from France in 1920. He acquired a 160-acre farm from the Soldiers' Settlement Board, midway between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba. Then came breaking of new land, experimenting with crop rotations, hay growing and livestock production.

The best year was during 1934. "I was too busy sending cream into town to keep accurate records of returns," said Conan in a report early in the year. Later he sold alfalfa seed and harvested 3,000 bushels of grain from 160 acres, besides stacking 65 tons of hay for sale.

The word "depression" has no meaning to him as he toils on the farm, enlarged from 160 to 560 acres through his own efforts.

May Be New Viceroy Of India

Pictured above are the Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow. The Marquis, it is rumored, will be the next Viceroy of India.

Paper Using Only 900 Words Helps Aliens Learn English

Chicago.—A tabloid weekly newspaper, printed with a vocabulary of only 900 of the most common English words is being introduced in factories, prisons, night schools, CCC camps and other places throughout the United States, where people are learning the English language.

It is called The American World and is sponsored by the Language Research Institute at New York University.

The eight-page newspaper has proved its worth in this field, having been used for three years in New York City night schools, according to Miss Margaret Mitchell, a member of the institute staff who introduced the paper to adult education teachers here recently.

The committee which worked out the list of words was trying to make every possible short-cut for the foreigner who wants to get a practical speaking knowledge of the language as soon as possible, Miss Mitchell said. Some 14 foreign-born students who learned their English on the streets of New York co-operated with the committee.

The original list worked out by the committee, known as the "traveler's vocabulary," has 300 words which is considered the irreducible minimum with which a person can get around. This was lengthened to 600 and then to 900 as the number necessary for printing a simple newspaper. The institute learned that this number represents 76 per cent of the words used in an average newspaper and that most adults have a vocabulary of about 25,000.

A few of the 900 words are still in the doubtful list, but as soon as they are finally decided upon, they will be published as a possible means of help to those teaching the foreign born, Miss Mitchell said.

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Issue No. 2—'35

Scientists Succeed In Securing Good Spirit from Rubber

Compression of Rubber and Hydrogen at High Pressure in Same Way as Coal and Tar Utilized to Produce Oil Brings Results

London — British Government research workers have succeeded in obtaining motor spirit from rubber.

The report of the Fuel Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research reveals that by compressing rubber and hydrogen at high pressure and high temperature—in the same way as coal and tar are hydrogenated to produce oil—it is possible to produce either motor spirit or lubricating oil.

At a temperature of 450 degrees centigrade there was a yield of motor spirit equal to half the amount of rubber used.

At 350 degrees centigrade a pale yellow lubricating oil was obtained equal to about an eighth of the bluk of rubber.

This lubricating oil had certain disadvantages—which, it is thought, could be corrected—but the motor spirit, water-white and free from impurities, would be suitable for use in cars with only ordinary distilling.

"It is realized," says the report, "that the manufacture of these products would not be economic unless rubber were available at a very low price."

The changing fashion in coal, it is pointed out elsewhere, is creating new problems.

Whereas large lumps were in demand, both by the housewife and by gas-works. now, with modern cleaning and grading—which has reduced the amount of ash in small coal—the fashion has altered.

Dog Feeding

Writes Bruce Kennedy in The Ottawa Journal:

Sir:—A large percentage of the dogs brought to veterinarians for treatment are, unknown to their owners, suffering primarily from nutritional ailments. The domestic dog is restricted greatly in his selection of food. The chance that he will receive a balanced diet when fed table scraps and occasional purchases of meat or meat scrap from the market is indeed small. Unfortunately the commercial dog food industry is of such recent development that unless discrimination is employed, unless the dog owner is willing to confine his purchases of commercial food to a few of the well-known and thoroughly reliable firms, he should seek the advice of his veterinarian as to what to feed his dog.

An improper diet is a direct cause of many ailments of dogs, not only of the digestive system but of the bones, the eyes, the skin and other organs. Further, it lowers their resistance to disease and to parasites, thus increasing the likelihood of illness and lessening the chance of recovery. The desirability of a dog for a pet depends very much upon how it is fed.

Contrary to popular belief, glass, powered or broken to particles varying in size from very fine to fairly course, do not cause death when ingested by dogs. The whole or by far the greater portion of the glass given passes through the alimentary tract in the course of 96 hours without causing ill effects.

I thought this would be of interest to owners and breeders of dogs, and would appreciate it very much if you would publish it in your paper.

Two-Year-Olds Suffer Tooth Decay

Pittsburg.—Dental decay is beginning its attack at an earlier and earlier age. About half the two-year-old children in large cities have at least one cavity in their teeth.

These perhaps surprising and certainly unpleasant facts about tooth decay were told by Dr. John Oppie McCall, director of the Guggenheim Dental Clinic, New York City, at the recent meeting here of the American Association for the advancement of Science.

The importance of diet in preventing and controlling dental caries is known. Dr. McColl said, but scientists do not yet know how the foods and food factors like vitamins which have been found helpful do their part.

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ALSO MADE UP IN PIPE TOBACCO

Coal Produced In N.S. Gains

Biggest Firm in Province Mines Million More Tons in Year

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia—A heartening uptrend in Nova Scotia's great coal industry was evident recently in the indication that 1934 production of the Dominion Coal Company, the province's largest mining concern, would outstrip last year's by a full 1,000,000 tons.

The output from the company's collieries at the end of November was 3,450,882 tons. Production for the whole 12 months of last year was only 2,597,945 tons.

The large increase, bringing with it fatter pay envelopes for the miners of nine large collieries, has been brought on chiefly, in the belief of officials, through improved business conditions and lessened competition in markets reached through shipment of coal to St. Lawrence River ports.

Time Clocks "Undignified"

So German Laboring Men Officially Informed By Government

Berlin.—German laboring men were informed officially last week that time clock punching was undignified.

Robert Ley, trade union commissioner, issued a public manifesto addressd to "the soldiers of labor" saying that the system of dial punching must be replaced by a military muster in factory courtyards.

"Whoever heard of a regimental commander installing a time clock at the entrance to his barracks?" asked Ley.

He also urged that every factory manager give his staff a brief address each morning and evening on Nazi ideals, ending his little speech with the question, "any complaints?"

The manifesto continued: "To the soulless employers asking who will pay for the time so spent, I reply: 'You are men not machines.'"

Ley claimed that many factory managers had reported to him that their staffs were so inspired with the joy of work by the adoption of this scheme that their output had been raised tremendously.

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