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Firestone

No. 2315-E—C Schedule July

HAVE YOU HEARD

UP AND DOWN!

Are you going up, or are you going down?
Would you rather smile, or would you rather frown?
Do you ever stop to think what's really right or wrong?
Answer this yourself—It won't take you long.
Can you try your best when tasks are hard to do?
Are you much depressed when life looks rather blue?
Can you crack a joke when things are going wrong?
If you can answer "Yes," you're bound to get along.

* * *

"And the vacation resort overlooked a lake?"

"Yes, and it overlooked comfortable beds, good food and everthing else besides!"

* * *

Friend—Is your son still pursuing his studies in college?

Father—Yes, but he doesn't seem able to catch up with them.

* * *

Nature adjusts things. By the time his wife gets too fat to be held in his arms he doesn't give a darn.

* * *

On a vacation trip a man gets:
Burned up by the sun,
Blistered by the rowing,
Stung by the hotel clerk.

* * *

MacPherson arrived at the office half an hour late.

Chief—What does this mean?

MacPherson—Well, it was like this, I squeezed the tube of toothpaste too much, and it took at least half an hour to get the stuff back.

Employment Shows Jump Of 22,704 in 9,270 Firms

Ottawa.—A substantial expansion was shown in employment on June 1, when reports from 9,270 concerns showed 915,792 workers on the payrolls, an increase of 22,704 over the previous month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported recently.

The crude index on June 1 stood at 7.6 against 95.2 the preceding month and 96.6 on June 1, 1934. On the base that June 1, 1926 equals 100, the index for the 13 previous years as follows: 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3, and 1921, 87.7.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, when the additions to staffs considerably exceeded the average seasonal gain on June 1 in the past 14 years, the report states.

The favorable movement extended to practically all classes of factory employment.

In the non-manufacturing industries increased employment was shown in logging, mining, communications, local and railway transportation, building, and railway construction and maintenance, service and trade. On the other hand, shipping and stevedoring was slacker, and there were temporary losses in highway construction.

Improvement was indicated, says the report, in all five economic areas, except Ontario, where there was a minor contraction, while firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

Treatment by Metallic Arsenic Claimed Successful for Cancer

Ithica, N.Y.—A metallic arsenic colloid treatment by intravenous injections has given encouraging results in treatment of sarcoma (cancer), the 12th colloid chemistry symposium at Cornell University was told recently.

Prof. E. F. Burton, head of the Department of Physics at the University of Toronto, reported on the treatment, which was prepared at the suggestion of Dr. A. C. Hendrick, Toronto physician.

Pure metallic arsenic was prepared in colloid form by mixing arsenic and water, using some gelatin as "binder" to prevent arsenic from precipitating, he said. Tiny particles of arsenic are held suspended in the colloid form.

Prof. Burton cited one case of a young Winnipeg woman suffering from osteogenic sarcoma in the lower third of the left femur. In Seputation after biopsy was recommended. Arsenic treatment, however, began October 20.

X-rays taken in December, 1934, and March and May, 1935, showed progressive reduction of tumor and regeneration of bone. The patient returned to her home in Winnipeg "apparently quite cured," Prof. Burton said.

Mother says Father never has his initials put in his hat, thinking a little later he might be able to pick up a better one.

* * *

The girl out our way with the terrible looking riding habit has got worse ones than that.

* * *

Patient (nervously)—And will the operation be dangerous, doctor?

Doctor—Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for $40.00.

* * *

In the old days they married and worked together to get ahead; now they pnch pennies to pay for the diamond ring and the coupe.

Father—It's a good plan, my dear, always to think before you speak.

Daughter—But, Dad, when I do that the girls have changed the subject.

* * *

Who bosses the house? Well, do they spend more tme with his family or her family?

* * *

Mabel—What's worrying you, David?

David—Iwas just wondering if Dad would see to the milkin' while we're on our honeymoon, supposin' you said 'yes', if I asked you.

* * *

Wealth isn't everything. You wouldn't enjoy owning the whole earth if you were the only person on it.

* * *

John—I must get my overcoat which I left at the railroad station.

Harry—Was it checked?

John—No, brown, with a belt across the back.

* * *

What the average woman wants is a strong, inflexible man who can be wrapped around her finger.

* * *

Country Boy — Say Mister can you tell me what an orator is?

Man—Sure. It's a fellow who is always ready to lay down your life for his country.

On his appointment, the new manager of a certain big bank was given much publicity, and photographs of him were reproduced in newspapers. All were not printed attractively.

A depositor wandered in, walked up to the manager, produced one of the photograhic reproductions, and said, "Is this your picture?"

The manager assured him that it was.

"Are you the manager of the bank?"

The other admitted that he was.

"Well, give me my money!" ordered the depositor.

British Debt Per Capita Up On U.S.

Washington.—The United States Government neared the end of its fiscal year recently with a gross debt of almost $28,700,000,000.

In the face of this, an authoritative comparison showed that the public debt per head in Great Britain is about two and one-half times greater than that in this country.

Figures gleaned from a statement prepared for a congressional committee by Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board Governor, indicated the debt per head for all public bodies in the United States was $370 compared to $991 in Britain.

Meanwhile, bill-drafting experts were busy preparing legislation to whittle the Federal indebtedness down a bit with the tax-the-rich program that President Roosevelt has advocated. Hearings on their product were arranged to begin very soon. The most optimistic predictions at the Capitol were that the tax measure would be ready for presentation to the House by July 29.

Eccles, in the statement that he prepared for Congress, contended that treasury cash balances, the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund set up with the profits of dollar devaluation, and recoverable assets, should be deducted from the gross debt figure.

On that basis, the net Federal debt was calculated at less than $20,000,000,000.

The national income for 1934 was estimated at $50,000,000,000 or $400 per head in the United States, against $20,000,000, or $430 per head in the United Kingdom.

Yesterday

You cannot get away from yesterday. What you did, what you said, what you were is interwoven with every experience of today. Just because there is no escape from yesterday, you should give it very little deliberate attention. Sometimes the recollection of yesterday's mistakes fairly paralyzes your initiative. You brood upon them until you get the feeling that everybody else must be thinking of them too, and come to the conclusion that it is no use to try. Perhaps yesterday's little triumphs loom so large that you feel you deserve a day off. Trying to relieve yesterday's good times may make today's task seem hopelessly dull and dreary. Brooding on yesterday's sorrow may keep you from seeing the little joys that today has waiting for you. Yesterday is not done with you but you are done with yesterday.

Land is one of the things we have in abundance in Canada. It is the source of wealth. How about letting a few more people begin at the source?—Regina Leader-Post.

GASOLINE NOW NON-INFLAMMABLE

Years of Research by Chemists World Over Now Bear Fruit

For many years chemists and fuel engineers in many lands have tried to develop a process for converting the highly inflammable liquid gasoline into a non-explosive solid form. The event of the research is indicated by the fact that more than 200 patents have been granted for solid fuels. None of these, however, was found to be efficient when put to the test, according to Dr. Alexander Klemin, director of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University.

Last week a demonstration was held at the Guggenheim school which suggests at last a method has been discovered for producing a non-explosive solid gasoline which would have as its chief advantage the elimination of the fire hazard in air travel.

The new solid gasoline, called "solene," has been developed after sixteen years of research by Dr. Adolph Prussin, Nw York chemist. If the preliminary tests are to be taken as a criterion, he has succeeded in producing a solidification of gasoline readily usable in internal combustion engines at a cost said to be less than one cent a gallon above the ordinary liquid fuel.

It is predicted that "solene" will prove of great advantage to the army and navy air forces, as the igniting of gasoline tanks by tracer or explosive bullets during combat is one of the serious hazards. To test this non-igniting quality, Clyde Pangborn, round-the-world flier, fired furr incendiary bullets with an army rifle from a range of twenty-five feet into a five-gallon can of the solidified gasoline.

EFFECTS OF THE SHOTS

The first three shots had no effect whatever. It was only after the fourth shot, when some of the gasoline had liquefied by pressure and spilled on the ground, that it ignited, and then only in such a manner that it could be easily extinguished by merely stamping on it.

Another advantage in military and naval aviation under combat conditions would lie in the fact that a tank containing solid gasoline would continue to operate even after it was punctured by an enemy bullet, whereas gasoline in liquid form would, of course, when its container was punctured, leak out. It was shown in the course of the demonstration that "solene" would not burn even when subjected to a high degree of heat, unless a flame was actually brought in contact with the substance.

Full details of the new solidification process are being withheld, but a few general hints have been given out. The principle upon which the new solidifying process is based was first discovered by Dr. Prusian in 1919 while he was trying to remove paraffin from gasoline. He found that the gasoline could be solidified by first altering its molecular structure through catalysts, the "match-makers" of the chemical world, and then removing the catalysts. If this sounds simple, let it be stated that during the past sixteen years he tried out no fewer than 9,000 types of hydrocarbons before he hit upon the right combination.

PROCESS WIDLEY USED

The same process, according to Dr. Prussian, has been used for turning into solid form kerosene, naptha fuel oil, lubricating oil, crude oil, shale oil and alcohol. The process is not complicated. It employs cheap chemicals which can be used over and over again. It takes only fifteen minutes for the conversion from the liquid into the solid state. The temperature is never above 155 degrees Fahrenheit and no expensive machinery is required. With the present apparatus, using pressure kettles turned by hand, 120 gallons an hour can be produced. It can be speeded up to as high as 2,500 gallons every four minutes.

Only one chemical is used as catalyst, it was revealed, but the time of the removal of the catalyst is an important factor in the process. The process, it is claimed, can be applied to gasoline of any octane number, and the mere act of solidification imparts to it a high anti-knock quality without the need for the addition of tetraethyl lead.

NEW METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

Invented By Holger Nielson And Adopted By Danish Red Cross

Many minor details of the treatment, chiefly in regard to caring for the patient before and after the artificial respiration is applied, are similar to the Schaeffer and Silvester methods and will require no description, as they are known to all. The essential rules, according to which the new method may be correctly performed, are as follows:

If rescuer is alone, he shall start resuscitation immediately and shall send for the doctor and ambulance only when others have come to his assistance. If help is very long in coming, patient should be removed to nearest house.

Remove outer clothing and quickly loosen all garments restraining breathing if necessary.

Lay patient face down on flat, hard surface. If surface slopes, keep head at lowest point. Bend patient's arms at elbow, cross hands flat, one over the other, and place directly under patient's forehead.

Place handkerchief under hands and face, if possible, to prevent dust entering and to keep mouth and nose clear of the ground.

Then, standing at head of patient, the operator places one knee near head on a folded cloth or coat, and places the other foot near his elbow.

Kneeling thus, the operator slaps heavily with flat hands between the shoulder blades two or three times, so that the tongue may fall forward. Note, if tongue does not fall forward, operator must open patient's mouth and draw it forward. At all times he must be certain that the tongue remains forward and downward.

STARTING POSITION

The operator lays his hands with outstretched fingers on patient's back, so that his palms are just on the shoulder blades and the wrists just over the top edge.

EXPIRATION

Operator commences artificial respiration at once by swinging his body forward, swining freely from the hips, with his arms straight and stiff. He moves slowly and with progressive pressure. The pressure is to be made only by the weight of the operator's body alone. He must be certain that his movement of pressure shall be free of muscular force. Continue pressure until arms are quite vertical. Operator holds position while he counts 1, 2, 3, 4, and on four he releases pressure by swinging his torso backward.

Operator then moves his hands along the patient's shoulders and arms until he can grasp the middle of the patient's upper arms. He now swings slightly backward, causing the patient's arms to "lift" a little. Only the arms move in this second half of the movement, the head and torso of the patient remaining undisturbed. The arms are held in this "lift" position while the operator continues the count by 5, 6, 7 and 8.

At eight, the operator returns his hands to the first position and repeats the whole movement.

The operator repeats these double movements seven or eight times the minute. The first half the pressure on the shoulder blades, must last for 2½ seconds, while he is counting to four, and at four he must swing backward and grasp the arms. The "lift" of the arms continues during 2½ seconds, while operator counts from five to eight and at the count of eight he returns to the starting position. The count must be made slowly and evenly and the eighth count should be made seven seconds after the first. This allows ample time for the even, slow swinging from pressure to "lift" position and back. If necessary, operator may employ a watch during the beginning of the resuscitation.

The treatment must not be given up until at least four hours of steady, unremitting resuscitation have been tried, unless, of course, the patient commences to breathe strongly and naturally of his own volition.

The basis of the method is form and rhythm. A really rhythmic, soft rolling movement can be carried on indefinitely, if the operator makes certain of the balance of his position. This, of course, may be slightly adjusted during the first few double movements, until he finds himself working without effort.

Artificial resuscitation is to be carried on well after the patient gives the first signs of life by exhibiting the ability to breathe slightly by himself, but from that point on the operator must discontinue the second half of the movement, the "lift." The operator proceeds only to apply and relieve pressure on the shoulders, thus speeding his movements to nine to 10 times per minute.

For if the "lift" is continued after this point the patient can be very seriously over-ventilated, causing a great diminishment of the carbon-dioxide in the blood, C02, and resulting finally in a total inability to breathe at all.

If a carbogen apparatus is employed the "lift" may be continued, but only in this one circumstance. And only if the apparatus is in the hands of a trained operator. Without the carbogen apparatus the "lift" must be discontinued at once on perceiving the first signs of life in the patient.

SEVEN AGES OF AMBITION

At five year—to be like Uncle Bob.
At 15 years—to be a detective.
At 20 years—to be idolized by all the pretty girls in the town.
At 30 years—to pay his debts.
At 45 years—to pay his wife's debts.
At 60 years—to be a boy again.
At 75 years—to be let alone.

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