Green tea with a flavour and a delicacy beyond compare

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

319

Safety of Passengers More Important Than Speed

It might sound like sour grapes to point out that speed is not everything now that the Queen Mary just failed to beat the trans-Atlantic record of the Normandie, but certain signals from the bridge to engine room of the great liner prompt a comment, observes the Hamilton Spectator.

Evidently Sir Edgar Britten, captain of the Queen Mary and commodore of the White Star Cunard fleet, though he may not have been officially trying to beat the Normandie on the maiden trip, would have liked to do so. He knew that the eyes of the world were on his ship. He knew also that for a number of hours he ordered the Queen Mary to go half speed and then slow, because fog conditions made fast sailing dangerous. A comparison between the handling of the Queen Mary and the handling of the Titanic springs to mind.

The Titanic, man's greatest marine achievement in 1912, raced across the Atlantic, with bands playing. Inadequately supplied with life boats, superbly appointed according to the more modest requirements of that day, she defied the age-old laws of the sea. She was the symbol of man's conquest of the elements. She was unsinkable, and throughout the story of this ship —a story which moves forward relentlessly, and with gradually increasing velocity — that ironic phrase recurs — "The Titanic is unsinkable."

The fates, almost as if they had planned a rebuke to human audacity were against her. Had she smashed head-on into the iceberg which caused the disaster, the Titanic might not have sunk. At least the concussion would have delivered a sufficiently clear warning. Had she lessened her speed through the ice field, the "side-swipe" might not have been fatal. Instead, an imperceptible shock, which hardly interrupted the festivities had brought her career to an end. Bells rang and the machinery whereby the passengers are removed to the boats was quietly, almost casually set in motion. A band played on. Passengers strolled toward their boat stations. Colonel Astor lit a cigarette. Women wrapped their evening cloaks around their shoulders. Something had happened, but it hardly mattered. The Titanic was unsinkable. Then the deck rose up wards and men and women began to fight like savages for the boats. The side of the Titanic had noiselessly been ripped away and she was sinking. At 2.20 a.m. on April 15 she disappeared.

The Queen Mary is no doubt infinitely more seaworthy than the Titanic was, but the lesson of that early disaster has been learned. Prestige is important, and speed means prestige, but prestige is not won by taking any chances. Whether the Queen Mary can beat the Normandie or not remains to be seen, but at least we are assured that men no longer take the old chances with human life for the sake of a blue riband.

"Our culture is superficial today and our knowledge dangerous, because we are rich in mechanisms and poor in purposes."—Will Durant.

"Society is divided into two classes, those who will not starve if they don't work and those who will starve if they don't work."—Sherwood Eddy.

Issue No. 25 — '36

Amateur Writers May Be Discouraged

NEW YORK—Mary Roberts Rinehart, the author who is "unhappy when I'm writing, but utterly miserable when I'm not," polished off her latest novel recently and than sat back to figure out how many of them she's written.

She counted 50.

"It seems incredible," she said, putting aside the manuscript for a new short story. When that's out of the way, she'll start novel No. 51, she said.

A slow writer, Mrs. Rhinehart said she pours 500,000 words into the first draught of a story (she makes three), then cuts the final job down to 160,000 words. On some of her books she has worked from two to three years.

Bumpless Buses

Last week Earnest R. ("Pop") Haselwood looked like a good bet against the field. "Bus Transportation," McGaw-Hill trade journal was tabulating returns in its contest, not to be decided until late this year, to discover who is the safest bus driver in the U.S. Owen Meredith of Enid, Okla., drove 976,800 miles without scratching a fender. Ancel Mistler of Sedalia, Mo., turned up with a no-accident record of 950,000 miles. But "Pop" Haselwood, of Chappel, Neb., in 20 years had driven 1,772,651 miles without a "chargeable" accident. Driver Haselwood's formula: "Drive like the other guy is crazy".

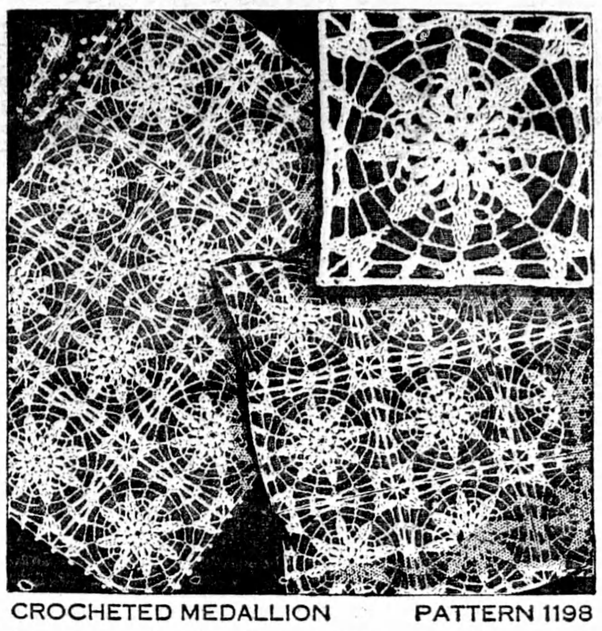
"Pop" Haselwood, 44, started out as a Northwest farmer and lumberjack, bought a Ford in 1916, put it in tip-top shape, ran a one-man, one-car busline. After two years he sold out, drove for a half-dozen bus companies. Since 1929 he has driven for Omaha's Interstate Transit Lines, now makes the 219-mile run between North Platte, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., one way or the other, six days a week. When passing on oncoming he sights the road edge over the radiator cap, gets his righthand tires on the brink of the paving. Three times automobiles or trucks have bumped him. In every case his bus was standing stock-still.

"Pop" is not so called because of his age but because that is a favorite nickname for a stolid driver. There are five other "Pops" in his division. Most Interstate drivers look like wrestlers because the company's minimum weight limit is 160 lb. Haselwood is just over the line with 164. He is married, childless, makes $225 per month. The one time he ever drove "like hell" was when a woman in his bus bore a baby.—From Time.

Britain Reports Fewer Jobless

LONDON — Unemployed in Great Britain on May 25th totalled 1,705,042, a decrease of 126,188 in one month, it was announced officially this month.

Laura Wheeler Crocheted Squares For Articles of Lasting Wear



CROCHETED MEDALLION PATTERN 1198

Learn to crochet this simple medallion, repeat it a number of times, then know the thrill of joining the squares to make a beautiful pillow cover, a stunning buffet or dresser scarf, or set of lacy place mats for your dinner table. Done in string, their beauty and durability will repay you a hundred-fold. You can use one or three colors to make the square, as you choose. Pattern 1198 contains directions for making the square and joining it to make various articles; illustrations of it and of all stitches needed; material requirements; color schemes

Send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) for this patter to Needlecraft Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 W. Adelaide St., Toronto. Write plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

Splendid Results Are Claimed For Crops Grown in Water Tanks

Crops grown in tanks of water, rather than in the time-honored fields of soil, are a decided novelty described in the new issue of a trade journal. "Food Industries." Tomatoes yielding at the rate of 217 tons per acre of tank surface, as compared with the outdoor field yield of about five tons per acre, potatoes at 2,465 bushels "tank acre" as against 11 bushels per field acre, tobacco plants 22 feet high with leaf-quality under full control — these are among the results claimed for the new method.

In basic principle, the procedure is said to be nothing new. For many years, we are told, scientists have been growing plants with their roots in jars of water, to which nutrient minerals have been added in varying amounts for the purpose of laboratory tests.

The reader can do it himself, with no more equipment than a few radish seeds and a tumbler of water with a piece of mosquito netting tied loosely over the top, so that its centre sags and gets wet.

But the idea of doing it on a commercial scale with the hope of actually making it pay for itself, awaited the pioneering of Dr. Gericke of the University of California. He uses a number of great tanks of concrete or redwood planks, it is explained. Over the tops are wire nettings, on which the seeds are planted in beds of peat moss, excelsior or straw. Their roots grow down into the water, which contains fertilizer in solution and which is kept electrically heated to the temperature best suited for rapid plant growth.

It is even claimed to be possible to dispense with sun as well as soil, or at least to supplement the sunlight with electric illumination, for plants can use this second-hand sunlight as well as the original article, for purposes of food manufacture and also growth. — The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Place of Execution

Writes the Brantford Expositor—There seems to be considerable approval of the idea that the time has arrived when the death penalty should be inflicted, not in the community where the murder occurred, but at some central place in the provinces, or at the penitentiaries.

There is a good deal to be said for this view. If, after murderers are tried and condemned, they were transferred immediately to the penitentiary there to await the time of execution, which could be carried out with as little publicity as possible, it would save a lot of turmoil and curiosity that invariably accompany hangings in small communities.

Canadians are quite generally agreed that the death penalty for murder is necessary for the protection of society and, if this is so, then it should be imposed in a manner that will disturb the public as little as possible.

Ontario Barley Situation

That Barley is assuming a more important place in Canadian Agriculture and Canadian industry is evidenced by the fact that a National Barley Committee has been set up and was in session in Toronto recently. With these facts in view, the following brief paragraphs from "The Ontario Agricultural Outlook for 1936" should be of special interest and value to Ontario farmers who are just now laying their plans for this year's crop production.

"The 1935 barley crop in Ontario was the largest since 1930 and is estimated at 16,841,000 bushels. In 1934 the production was 14,741,700 bushels. The acreage was increased from 484,900 acres to 523,000 and the yield per acre at 32.2 bushels was ⅝ bushels higher than in the previous year.

The Canadian crop of 83,975,000 bushels is much higher, showing a gain of 20,233,000 bushels or 31.7 per cent. over 1934.

From the 1935 Canadian crop about 9,250,000 bushels were exported to the United States, whereas in the years 1930-35 inclusive the export to this market was negligible.

The average price being paid for the 1935 barley crop is 40 cents per bushel.

What is a Farmer

A farmer is:

A capitalist that labors.

A patriot who is asked to produce at a loss.

A man who works eight hours a day twice a day.

A man who has every element of nature to combat every day in the year.

A man who is a biologist and economist and a lot more ists.

Who gives more and asks less than any other human being.

Who takes unto himself for his own substance and that of his family, those of his products that other people will not utilize.

Who gives his boys and girls to the big cities to infuse red blood into society that is constantly decadent, and whose only salvation is the virility that it draws from rural sections.

Who is taxed more and has less representation than any other citizen.

Who sells his products for what the other fellow cares to pay for them and who buys the other fellow's products at what the other fellow charges for them.

Who is caricatured on the stage and in the daily papers but who can come nearer taking hold of any business and making it go than any other man alive and in captivity.

That's what a farmer is.

—St. Petersburg Times.

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AFTER EVERY MEAL

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM

THE FLAVOR LASTS

AIDS DIGESTION

Earth Girdled By Sandwich Of Frigid And Fiery Layers

(From the Australian Press Bureau)

A startling series of discoveries, following ingenious radio signal experiments by Drs. D. F. Martyn and O. O. Pulley at Sydney University, Australia, may revolutionize scientists' views of the condition of the earth's upper atmosphere.

Dr. Martyn has invented a new method of probing the upper air by radio signals. His method gives a measure of the amount of electrification, the amount of ozone, and the temperature throughout the whole thickness of the upper air, from 22 miles up to 120 miles.

A new type of apparatus has been devised which, unattended, will probe the atmosphere. This robot sends out signals, catches the echoes, varies the wave-length, and plots all the information on a tiny chart.

Dr. Martyn's first remarkable discovery was that of another cold layer lying above the cold stratosphere, recently reached by Picard and other ballonists. Between the two a warm layer is sandwiched.

Dr. Martyn's records show a second stratosphere above the warm ozone layer. Here the temperatures again dip, reaching a minimum at 50 miles. From there temperatures rise, to end in a torrid zone at 150 miles.

In this zone Martyn's radio results directly contradict Prof Appleton, who had the idea that this zone was hot only in Summer. Martyn's experiments show that the seasonal drop is from 1,300 to 1,000 degrees; that is, that the earth is girdled perpetually by a fiery ring of inconceivably rarefied air.

Measuremens of the upper zone show fluctuations exactly corresponding to barometric measures on the ground, but ante-dating them. In other words, a weather forecast can be made from these radio probes of the sky.

Australian authorities are so impressed that modern ozone measurers are being installed at the Commonwealth Weather Bureau, the Solar Observatory at Camberra, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The peace of the world would be more secure if governments could get their appropriation bills through without pointing the finger of alarm at their neighbors.

Clover and Grass Seeds

Reports from Central Ontario indicate that most of these seeds have mover from growers to the trade, largely to the local retail trade. Most of the timothy seed in the St. Lawrence counties has been sold. There still remains however, some 350,000 pounds. A fair quantity of timothy is still available in the lower Ottawa Valley. Growers in south-western Ontario still hold about one-half of the red clover and timothy crops, or 750,000 pounds and 2,000,000 pounds respectively. Buying by the wholesale trade has declined owing to large stocks secured already. Most of the alfalfa, alsike, sweet clover and Canadian blue grass has been sold to the trade. It is expected that much of the timothy seed and perhaps some red clover wll be carried over by growers to next season.

Reports from north-western Ontario indicate that there are at least 10,000 pounds of red clover and 15,000 pounds of alsike still in growers' hands as well as about 75 per cent. of the timothy or approximately 200,000 pounds.

Prices being paid growers, per pound, basis No. 1 grades, are: for red clover in Eastern Ontario, 12 to 13c; in south-western Ontario, 11 to 15c; for alfalfa 12 to 16c; and alsike, 16 to 18c; sweet clover, 3 to 5c; timothy, 3 to 5c; timothy, 3 to 6½, and Canadian blue grass, 3½ to 4c.

Keep Young and Beautiful Is a Woman's Slogan

TORONTO — Let depression do its worst, Toronto women have apparently decided their first duty is to remain young and beautiful, W. P. Smith said recently. He is a Toronto druggist attending the Ontario Retail Druggists' Association convention here.

While sales of virtually every other drug store commodity have fallen off in the years of depression, sale of cosmetics has increased steadily since 1929, said Mr. Smith.

"Women might economize on other things but never on cosmetics," he said, "and not only are they buying more "cosmetics but they insist on the best."

for Remarkable Economy!

COOL MILD TOBACCO

Buckingham Fine Cut 10¢

Here Is Why We Believe

DARWIN

A MOST ATTRACTIVE SPECULATION

FROM THE NORTHERN MINER OF JUNE 4th

Darwin Grade Good

	1st Quar. 1936	4th Quar. 1935	All 1935
Tons Milled	3,977	2,103	2,103
Production	$61,906	$17,750	$17,750
Aver. per ton	$15.56	$8.44	$8.44
Daily Tonnage	44	.....	.....

Decidedly better results are notable at this new producer, following access to underground ore. Previously much dump rock had been handled.

A later telegram from Mine Manager M. H. Frohberg tells of progress on the new vein at the sixth level. This vein, according to preliminary assays, averages $59.50 over a three-foot section. On June 4, 32 feet of high grade had been opened up on this vein. This, we believe, definitely marks an upswing in Darwin's prospects.

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