

Rocketbook
RED
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 Company, Ltd.



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Growth of Silk Industry in Canada

Capital Invested in it More Than Doubled in a Year

The silk industry of Canada, an activity the development of which belongs almost entirely to the post-war period, continues its expansion in yet more remarkable manner, says a recent Canadian Pacific Railway bulletin. At the end of 1927 the capital invested in the industry stood at \$22,327,818, which was more than double the amount in 1926, \$10,015,519, due to two new plants. During the year 497 employees were added to make a total of 2,890; and their wages of salaries went up by \$334,971 to a total of \$2,239,571. The cost of materials utilized in the industry rose from \$5,129,965 to \$4,016,631, and the gross value of production from \$3,507,153 to \$9,970,917. This is substantially the greatest production the industry has ever recorded, an almost unbroken rise featuring its progress, the bulletin adds. Compared with the year 1917, there has been an increase for the ten years of more than 300 per cent in capitalization and more than 300 per cent in the value of production. There are in all fourteen plants engaged in the industry, the bulletin continues, "nine of which are located in Quebec and five in Ontario, one having been opened in each province in the course of last year. Quebec's capitalization at \$16,255,514 was substantially greater than that of Ontario's at \$6,072,274. The general tendency toward concentration in industrial enterprises is also evident in this industry, there being three plants installed in more than \$1,000,000, while two have productions of more than \$1,000,000 and four between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. "The average capital investment per factory increased from \$31,560 in 1926 to \$1,594,814 in 1927, owing to the increase in the number of plants operating, while the average production per plant declined from \$708,230 to \$682,637 owing to the fact that these two new plants were not operating during the year. There is, therefore, every indication that the production of the industry was substantially augmented in 1927 and will continue to increase in 1928 as new establishments come into full operation. "The silk industry furnishes another example of an industry built up and developed in an extraordinary way through which Canada is endeavoring to achieve independence of imported manufactured goods. The success of the activity is accomplishing its purpose to meet home consumption is evidenced in its increasing production with increasing figures of imported raw materials and declining ones of finished products. Between 1925 and 1927 there was an approximate decline in the import of all manufactures and in 1928 the figures of silk fabrics imported declined by \$1,972,000. There is still a long way to travel in this direction, however, the value of imported silk fabrics last year reaching to more than \$16,000,000. "In spite of steadily augmented production, the export trade in silk products does not expand very rapidly, owing largely to annual increments going to meet a steadily increasing domestic demand. The trade is also subject to rather violent fluctuations in accordance with the state of world markets. In 1928 the value of silk goods exported was \$1,912,000, and in 1924 became \$655,556 whereas in 1927 it had declined to \$81,166. In the calendar year 1927 there was a substantial increase of from \$93,928 to \$123,376, but during 1928 exports of silk fabrics apparently fell away by some \$400,000. "During 1928 the British market, which had been dull the year before, recovered, markedly, whereas Australia, which quadrupled its purchases in 1927 over the previous year, bought an extremely small volume in 1928. Newfoundland was the first customer purchasing to a substantially greater extent than the year before. Canada has many firmly established markets and there are many other countries which come spasmodically to the Dominion to furnish their requirements. The market situation augurs well for that time when the industry has so expanded that it can take more extensive advantage of the foreign market. "While the silk industry subsisting on foreign raw material is achieving a very satisfactory development, more significance attaches at the present time to the branch manufacturing artificial silk on rayon, which is drawing more extensively upon Dominion waste resources. The Canadian rayon manufacturing industry, as yet, has not yet been able to get going under way and the activity as it exists to-day is importing unfinished products for manufacture, while the domestic demand is interfering with the development of the export market. "In 1927 artificial silk yarns were imported to the value of \$1,781,200 and tops and wastes to the value of \$91,324 from the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland and other countries. The increase in artificial silk tops and yarns imported in 1928 was \$74,000. While the export of artificial silk and manufactures in 1927 stood at \$487,514 as compared with \$38,646 in the previous year, in 1928 it declined by almost a half to \$255,000. "It is an anomalous situation since Canada is the great producer of the raw material, and, according to authorities, has the cellulose pulp used in the manufacture of viscose rayon is produced in Canada from Canadian spruce. World production of rayon has increased from 50,000,000 pounds in 1920 to almost 35,000,000 pounds. The United States accounts for about 100,000,000 pounds, Great Britain for about 50,000,000 pounds and Italy for about the same amount. Canada's proportion is as yet insignificant. "The future is, however, fraught with great significance in this connection. Canada has two mills manufacturing artificial silk at the present

National Wealth of Canada

Ottawa, Canada.—A survey of the national wealth of Canada for the year 1926 has just been completed by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. This survey placed the aggregate wealth of the country, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, at \$26,591,482,000, equal to about \$2,842 per head of population. In five years the increase in total wealth has been nearly \$3,500,000,000. That agriculture is the most important factor of Canada's wealth is shown by the fact that the largest item in the total is \$7,817,718,000 equalled to agriculture or 29.38 per cent of the whole. Next comes urban real property at \$7,051,575,000 or 26.53 per cent. Steam railways account for \$2,890,000,000 or 10.83 per cent; tangible value of the forests, \$1,866,613,000 or 6.99 per cent. Ontario ranks first in regard to provincial distribution of wealth with \$9,120,189,000 or 34.3 per cent of the total; Quebec second with \$3,658,000 or 24.9 per cent and Saskatchewan, third with \$2,920,738,000 or 10.9 per cent. While Ontario led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth; British Columbia held first rank with \$3,644; Alberta second with \$3,059; Saskatchewan third with \$3,259; Manitoba fourth with \$2,957. These figures may be compared with \$2,902 for Ontario and \$2,598 for Quebec.

At the same time, another is on good authority to establish shortly, and yet others are projected.

The Japanese Idea of Vulgarity

The queer Japanese conception of vulgarity is amusingly brought out by a news item in the current issue of "Time." To a Japanese gentleman of the Old School there are two ways of avenging an insult. These are: "1. For an insult-in-Ordinary, repair to the doorstep of your insultor, and there publicly jump up and down, holding your breath, until your face is purple with congested blood. The insultor's neighbors will not let him forget this, and he is in a hurry. "2. For an Insult-Extraordinary, you repair again to the insultor's home, and standing upon the door sill, disembowel yourself with a sharp knife. This is the final retort (hara-kiri), to which there can be no reply. "Last week a young Japanese named Furuda made a public and that he had been extraordinarily insulted. The purpose of the Old School, understood sympathized. They were glad that at least one young man had the pluck to consider himself insulted by the frequent and utterances of notorious Senji Yamamoto, loud-mouthed Farmer-Labor member of the Imperial Diet, a Canadian distributor, publisher of The Japanese Birth-Control Review. "However, although young Furuda had announced himself extraordinarily insulted, and although he seized his hara-kiri knife and rushed in a towering rage to the house of his insultor, he failed to disembowel himself, upon the doorstep, instead, when insulted Yamamoto opened his door, he insulted Furuda; violating every canon of Japanese etiquette, plunger the short sharp blade not into his own vitals, but into those of the astounded Farmer-Laborer, who died instantly. "These young people!" muttered dignified Japanese gentlemen. "Such bad taste! Such vulgarity!"

Bird Menace Seen in Abandoned Cats

Concrete attacks on the slinking hordes of stray cats have notified the New York City Division of the S.P.C.A. some \$22,770 points says an article in the April issue of "Field and Stream." The police, however, are not desired so much as the lives of the straggle weavers, though the out is closely allied to the other, the main purpose being the elimination of stray cats as a menace to birds. Says the article, "It is the unwanted, homeless, hungry cat that is the menace of bird life. What is true in the environs of Greater New York is equally true in every part of the inhabited United States. The number of birds devoured by the straggle and homeless cat is beyond computation. The house cat goes wild and foraging in the country for its own living is by no means a helpless, puny animal. Its extraordinary growth and strength indicate an abundant food supply, a great part of which is birds. As for cats, being kept to kill rodents (this article discounts the claim that a large cat population is necessary to control the increase of rats and mice, and urges that the proper care and storing of foods which are attractive to rodents and the avoidance of scattering loose food around stock or poultry will do more to discourage the breeding of undesirable rodents than can be accomplished by any number of cats.

Keeping Pace With Settlement

Edmonton, Alberta.—Fifty-six new school districts were organized in the Province of Alberta during 1928 bringing the total number of districts in the province up to 3,497. The total school enrolment is now approximately 160,000. Eighty-one new one-room schools and thirteen new two-room schools were built in country and village districts last year. A feature of the report of the Department of Education is the reference to the increase in the number of students enrolled for technical education. In the Institute of Technology at Calgary enrolment last year reached a total of 1,745. Approximately 500 new students were enrolled during the year for correspondence course. Over 1,000 more pupils wrote the department examinations than in any previous year. Of all the units granted in the high school grades 75.13 per cent were passed successfully.

Once the Pride of the Road, Now a Pile of Junk.



Officials and wreckers of the C.N.R. observing the chaos of all that remains of the train No. 3. This picture was taken immediately before the task was commenced of clearing away the tangle to clear the line for traffic.

Community Art Action Needed

Lee Shoumin Says Towns Should Get Together and Head Off Ugliness. In a joyous dialogue concerning culture in the April "Forum" between Harvey Wiley Corbett, William M. Evans, Henry Goddard Leach, Vachel Lindsay, Lewis Mumford, Walter Pach, Walter B. Pitkin, Alfred Steiglitz, Harvey M. Watts, Art Young and Leo Cimonsky, the latter remarks, "We need a development of community effort, if we are to get anywhere in such arts as architecture. The community should get together, as it has in Frankfurt and many Dutch cities, and decide what it needs and do it. This is our problem. You can do anything but sidestep the problem and take it. Now go ahead and find the ornament that expresses that! Every time that has been done in Europe it has been successful. Whereas here, every time you haven't a community that is clearly conscious of its real problem, that isn't free to give a mandate to the architect and say, 'Light, air, leisure, recreation, and don't you dare tunk one of these, then you get this crazy mixture we have of part magnificence, part borrowing, and part Renaissance palace, Roman bath, or Greek temple.' "Prohibition was adopted in 1920 and the U.S. has been treating it like a foster-child ever since. "Magistrate: 'You say defendant struck you three times and knocked you down.' Witness: 'He did strike me. And what did you do then?' 'I asked him if he'd finished.' "The teacher gazed sorrowfully at the small boy who had stolen an apple from one of his schoolmates. 'Bewildered James,' the teacher said, 'that those temptations can easily be resisted if you turn a deaf ear to them.' The boy looked solemnly at her. 'But teacher,' he said, 'I haven't got a deaf ear.'

To Finance Canadian Farm Development

Ottawa, Canada.—Provision for the better financing of farm development in Canada is being made by the newly organized Canadian Farm Loan Board authorized under Act of Parliament of the Canadian Government. Loans up to fifty per cent of the value of land for agricultural purposes and twenty per cent of the value of buildings thereon may be made upon the security of a first mortgage on such lands by the Board for the purchase of farm lands, improvement and cultivation of farm lands, or for the payment of existing liabilities. Provision is made that the borrower, by the payment of a stipulated rate per annum on his loan will discharge both loan and interest in periods of twenty-three or thirty-two years, as desired, though he may prepay his loan if he so wishes. The rate of interest has not been definitely fixed but will probably be in the neighborhood of 6 1/2 per cent. On this basis the total rate paid by the borrower will be 7 1/2 per cent on a thirty-two year loan or 8 1/2 per cent on a twenty-three year loan, which will discharge both principle and interest. A feature of the scheme is that each borrower becomes a shareholder in the Board in company with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and will receive his share of the profits of the Board's operations. Loans will be made only to settlers furnishing ample security. Up to the present the provinces which have entered into the Federal Farm Loan Scheme are British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. "One woman," remarked the merchant, "is just as good as another—if not better. And one man," rejoined the widow, "is just as bad as another—if not worse."

Palmy Weather Seems to Predict Early Spring

City folks find themselves at a disadvantage when it comes to comparing dates from one year to another such as the early or late arrival of spring. Farmers are probably more sure of the coming and going of the seasons but on the subject of spring they are argumentative as George Godfrey points out in the April issue of "Successful Farming." "Every spring," he says, "you hear a lot of complaint about the lateness of the season. It is mighty easy to forget from one year to another just when we do start into the field. I went to a meeting a few days ago and was surprised to find that the one early spring, we discussed the backwardness of the season. I have decided that for us in this latitude we are about in normal time if we get into the field by the middle of April."

Swap Wives and Split the Expense

Two farmers who traded wives in the subject of an item in the current issue of "Time." "The Willis Knights had been married for 17 years and had five children," reads the "Time" story. "The Lawrence Rikansruds had been married for twelve years and had two children. The two families were friendly farm neighbors, near North Dakota. "Two divorces were granted, last fortnight, in Minot. One automobile containing four persons immediately set out for Minot, Canada, where two marriages were performed. Having re-arranged themselves, the Knights and the Rikansruds tabulated shared expenses. Divorces at \$65 each \$130 Marriage licenses at \$5 each 10 Gasoline, incidentals 10 Total \$150

Strict Treatment Venezuela Moves Rebels to New Prison Secret Trip

Caracas.—After the conflict between the government and the university students at Caracas last October the rebellious students were under arrest and at work on the ways some thirty miles east of Caracas. They were housed under guard and guarded by soldiers so as to prevent escape or communication with their families. Recently, however, in the middle of the night, the easterly quarter of the city was aroused by the rumbling procession of c. mions loaded with students. The rumor of what was about to happen had already spread through the town, and a thousand more persons, for the most part natives of the young men, were awaiting their arrival in the neighborhood of the Carabobo plaza. The government, it was learned, decided to transfer the students to 200 in number, to another section. They were brought to a group of sixteen lorries, under a guard of armed soldiers, and in charge of Governor of the Federal District, General Velasco, and of the prefect. No communication was permitted with them during the journey and were speedily transferred to a bus and departed from the city on a side route, so as to avoid publicity. Telephonic information that the students would be transferred to the morning, apparently en route to Puerto Cabello, was soon reported at the fortress of San Carlos at the time of the uprising last February. It is known concerning the purpose of the government in releasing the prisoners, but uneasiness among their friends.

Should a Mother Go Gadding?

The modern mother, as represented by Stella Rex in "Children's Magazine" believes little "gadding" away from home week is not only beneficial to the mother but also to the children. "I am convinced that my occasional 'gadding' is my conscientious best call for cutting makes me a better mother than it is possible to be if I were with my constantly. Paradoxical as it sounds, I am a better mother being someone else act as their sometimes. Meeting other mothers, discussing our problems, changing ideas, getting a new viewpoint as well as a change scene I return home to my own a better parent—more understanding, more tolerant of their irritations when they irritate me. "But how can the mother of the day do this of her own work time to go out? That is the question I asked myself, and when I answered myself, I should go, I answered myself, 'She must go.'"

Masters of the Situation

La Sotol (Lab.): The expert is called to solve the complex problem of the reparations that Germany is compelled to pay. But the presence of the experts has a character that everybody complains of. It is an arbitrary foreign European creditors and German debtor. The arbiters are the "Americans." heard to two parties, Mr. Owen and his colleagues will render a decision. It is practically certain that the reparations will be accepted. The judges are the members of the League. They do not of course represent the Government of the States directly, who affect to be the arbiters of the whole reparations problem. But they represent the interests financial and political power of the United States, who are credited with their own debts, and Germany by the advances which have made to her since 1924 for reconstruction. Thus are America appear to be impartial, as they money to receive from both sides the "credit" of both parties to their position is a very strong one. It only has one danger to be avoided—the revolt and coalition of all debtors.

Cost of King's Illness Likely to be \$225,000

Parliament May Be Asked to Appropriate Sum Covering Portion of Expense

Cost of Doctors \$125,000 Surgeon Who Performed Operation to Get \$10,000

London.—It is possible that Parliament will make a grant to cover the enormous expense attendant upon the illness of King George V. Lord Dawson of Don in a recent statement in the House of Lords hinted at such a possibility, though in guarded terms. The cost is to be paid to Lord Dawson of Don and Sir Stanley Hawley, the two physicians, will run into many thousands of pounds. As physicians' fees to the King are received each year. That sum is supplemented to cover any medical attendance that either doctor may be called upon to render to the King or Queen during the year. But it is hardly conceivable that such attendance as Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley gave to the King in his illness are still living. Bill May Total 175,000 Stanley gave up his private practice to devote all his time to his royal patient. He has been in residence at Crispwell House since the King's illness there. His private practice for some years has been worth at least £10,000 a year to him. At the end of it he will receive £5,000 for his services. Lord Dawson, who has not had to do with the King's illness, will receive an amount to the extent of £10,000. This would be the total for physicians to about £125,000. Sir Hugh Raby, who performed the operation on the King and attended him for some time afterwards, will receive about £2,000 or £10,000. The various other doctors, including the X-ray specialists, the anaesthetists, and blood specialists, roughly added to the £10,000. The total cost of the King's illness, including the cost of the drugs, and medical expenses, will therefore amount to not less than £250,000. But that is only part of the cost of the illness. Pharmacy installed in Palace. One of the rooms at the palace was fitted into a pharmacy and put in charge of the most skilled pharmacist to be had in London, who prepared the drugs, and medicines given to the King. A similar dispensary has been set up at Crispwell House. The cost of the dispensing room was £1,000 and that of the drugs about £1,000. The total cost of the pharmacy will run to a total of £2,000 a week and each month will give a substantial gift from the King when she is discharged. Crispwell House was acquired for a comparatively small sum of £25,000. But the construction of special telephone and telegraph wires, including the Crispwell, the Crispwell, cost nearly £3,000. Parliament May Act. It is said to say that up to the present time the King's illness has cost more than £15,000, and before he is fully recovered may cost him many thousands of pounds. Usually the sovereign and members of the royal family defray the cost of their illness they may suffer from. When the King of Prussia died of an attack of typhoid fever, which cost him in medical fees about £2,000, it was suggested that Parliament should make him a special grant, but the matter was not proceeded with. So royal illness has, however, put the matter to rest. Parliament will probably make a special grant to cover at least part of the expense.

Record Mineral Production

Ottawa, Canada.—A new record in the value of the mineral production of Canada was made in 1928 with a total of \$274,446,864, an increase of \$25,939,000 or 10.5 per cent over 1927. The value of the gold output alone was \$11,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1927. The value of the silver output was \$28,183,113 followed by nickel with \$21,900,000, an advance of 12.2 per cent over 1927. In non-ferrous metals, asbestos was the leader with a value of \$11,123,000, an increase of \$1,123,000 over 1927. The value of the coal output was \$2,995,215. Canada's mining industry represents a capital investment of more than \$700,000,000. This includes only the money actually spent on property for lands and plants, equipment, and other matters, and the cost of mines and the operating expenses. Nearly 85,000 men are employed in the operating mines and their associate enterprises, exclusive of prospecting and outside development workers of whom no record is kept.

Area Under Pasture

The total acreage under pasture in Canada in 1928 was 9,529,013 acres. You seem very much impressed by all these explanations I have been giving you about the mining and curvener. "Yes, Charlie dear," replied Mrs. Perkins. "It seems perfectly wonderful that anybody could know as much as you do about money without having any."

Nova Scotia's Salt Industry

Salt mining is the third most important and youngest mining industry in Nova Scotia. Commencing with small shipments in 1919 the value of the annual output is now well over \$100,000.

A Good Idea of What a Terrible Mess Occurred



The tangle of wreckage of train No. 4, with wreckage and baggage car of train No. 3 are shown in the background at the right. The remains of the other train standing beside it.