Have You Heard?

Did you give a cheerful greeting to
the friend who came along?
Or a churlish sort of "Howdy,"
and then vanish in the throng?
Were you selfish, pure and simple,
as you rushed along the way?
Or is some one mighty grateful for
a deed you did today.

Woman—You can't believe all you hear.

Neighbor—No but you can repeat it.

A depression seems to put all the retired actors and actresses back into circulation.

Girl—I made this cake all by myself.

Boy—Yes, I can understand that but who helped you to lift it out of the oven?

In matrimony the first hundred days are the easiest.

Two drunks were staggering home at an early hour of the morning, when they got into an argument about the sun and the moon.

First Drunk — I'll betcha $25 thash the moon!

Second Drunk—I'll just cover it. Thash the sun.

Stopping a man who chanced to come that way, they asked him to settle the argument for them:

Stranger (apologizing) — Sorry, fellash, but I'm a stranger in these partsh.

Although painful. the lessons learned during the depression are useful.

Some people require very little sleep, says an eminent scientist. And, evidently, as soon as they find out about it, those people move into our neighborhood.

Wife—That child doesn't get his temper from me!

Husband—No, there is none of yours missing.

We are very curious to know what goes on at the broadcasting stations that make people laugh so hard at the comedians.

Jones—So you don't advise me to go there for my vacation? They advertise good meals.

Smith—Yeh! You are them — for the mosquitoes around there.

As far as crooners are concerned, how about a coast-to-coast hush-up?

Horace—Well. Howard, you look miserable. What's wrong?

Howard—I am up to the neck in debt.

Horace—It cannot be as bad as all that.

Howard—t is. My hat is the only thing I've paid for.

Tramp—All I ask is to be given work in my line. But I must be provided with the proper equipment.

Citizen—What is your trade?

Tramp—I'm a capitalist.

The fact that you can shut your eyes to the truth does not keep it from being the truth, and you can't get about with shut eyes, so face it.

A young naval student was being put through the paces by an old sea captain:

Captain—What would you do if a sudden storm sprang up on the starboard?

Naval Student—Throw out an anchor, sir.

Captain—What would you do it another storm sprang up?

Naval Student—Throw out another anchor, sir.

Captain—And if a terrible storm sprang up forward, what would you do?

Naval Student—Throw out another anchor.

Captain—Hold on, where are you getting all your anchors from?

Naval Student—From the same place you're getting your storms, sir.

Flower Famine

(For a Calendar)

From the first snowdrop to the
latest rose
The interval is long; but longer
yet
The season of black nights and
blanker snows
That parts the rose from the first
violet!

Love counts not time by years. . . .
I count my winters by their lingering hours;
Love's days are reckon'd by their
smiles and tears.
My summers by their flowers.
—George Douglas, in "The Glasgow Herald."

At 62—In Bed With Rheumatism

At 65 —— Working Again

Why worry about rheumatism ? This old fellow had it almost as bad as it could be. But he just found the right remedy, stuck to it, and now he's working again—at 65 years of age.

Let him tell you about it:— "For two years and a half," he writes, "I have suffered from rheumatism. For eighteen months I could not turn over in bed, nor help mysef in any way. My legs and feet were swollen, and I could not sleep or get any rest until I started taking Kruschen Salts. After taking one bottle, I went about on two canes. I kept on taking it, as I found the pains were leaving me. I have taken six bottles, and now I have started work again. I am 65 years of age, and everybody that knows me says I am a wonder to get on, after what I was."—J. B.

Do you realise what causes rheumatism ? Nothing but sharp-edged uric acid crystals which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen Salts can always be counted upon to clear these painful crystals from the system.

Where Men Are Men

Alaska and the Yukon have grown respectable. Skagway is living on the memory of Soapy Smith, selling guns he used and did not use, and if there are any ladies left that were ever known as Lou, they have changed their names and gone in for large families and for growing vegetables.

And if a stranger should happen to come tramping over the Whitehorse Pass into Dawson City, with a glint in his eye and muttering of gold "in them thar hills," he would probably be sent outside on the next boat and incarcerated in one of the provincial asylums.

The Yukon of Robert Service has vanished as completely as the England of William Shakespeare.—Hamilton Herald.

"There are two democracies in America, it seems to me. There is the democracy of bad manners and the democracy of good manners."—J. B. Priestly.

Now Science Explains Why So Many People Past 40

Feel That They're Slipping Losing Their "Grip" on Things

Many people 'round 40 think they're "growing old." They feel tired a lot . . . "weak." Have headaches, dizziness, stomach upsets.

Well, scientists say the cause of all this, in a great many cases, is simply an *acid condition* of the stomach. Nothing more.

All you have to do is to neutralize the excess stomach acidity.

When you have one of these acid stomach upsets, take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia after meals and before going to bed. That's all!

Try this. Soon you'll feel like another person! Take either the familiar liquid "PHILLIPS' " or the convenient new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia *Tablets*. Made in Canada.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' *Milk of Magnesia*

Seadromes to Aid Atlantic Flying

Fifteen years ago Edward Armstrong, a well-known American inventor, conceived the idea of a marine structure that would have certain unique properties. This structure he termed a seadrome. The inventor saw in a floating vessel that remained steady without and tendency to roll or pitch, whatever the state of the sea, a number of important uses.

In this article I am going to deal solely with the possibilities of such a structure with regard to floating airports. and in particular those that have been designed by the inventor for use on the North Atlantic airway.

For some years we have heard of the idea of floating islands across the Atlantic on which aircraft could land to refuel, and thus overcome the otherwise insuperable difficulty of bridging the Atlantic and at the same time carrying an economic payload.

Many pilots have proved that the Atlantic can be crossed, but to do this they have had to carry such a huge load of petrol that there was no room for anything else. Indeed, it is generally considered that a range of 500 miles is about the limit for an air-liner running a commercial service.

The idea of a string of floating airports at intervals of 450 miles across the Atlantic would therefore solve this difficulty, provided that these airports were possible from an aeronautical, marine and economic viewpoint.

I personally always regarded this idea as fantastic until I was given the opportunity of studying the claims of the seadrome in detail.

The result of the preliminary investigations of the past few weeks that I have carried out with the assistance of the official representative of the Seadrome Ocean Dock Corporation of America leaves no doubt in my mind that 24-hour London-New York service is capable of immediate operation from every point of view.

* * *

The suggested scheme is to moor five seadromes at 450-mile intervals along the 38th parallel of latitude. These seadromes consist of a flight deck 1,500 feet in length and 300 feet in width. supported on 32 streamline telescopic pillars, 103 feet above sea level.

When in position these pillars are sunk to a depth of 208 feet below the surface and ballast and bouyancy tar are so arranged in them that the centres of bouyancy and gravity of the whole seadrome structure are well below the agitated surface of the sea. The seadrome is therefore at all times floating in suspension in still water.

The supporting pillars are of such size, construction and shape that they offer practically no resistance to waves, and so do not bar their passage. No energy is therefore released from the waves to be absorbed by the pillars as impact force.

The prospect of the seadrome being damaged by a storm, as so often happens to Atlantic liners, need not therefore be considered. The liner is floating in the agitated water. is constantly breaking waves and thus absorbing their energy. The seadrome is floating in suspension beneath this agitated surface, and the waves pass through the pillars undisturbed, as they do through those of a seaside pier.

I have seen films depicting the official experiments with models of the seadrome in one of the United States Navy Dockyard basins. The claims of the inventor with regard to the unique stability of the seadrome in stormy weather were here justified in every way.

I saw on model about 15 feet long alongside one of the Majestic to the same scale. The manufactured waves were of such a size that the Majestic was shipping them over her funnels. It would have been impossible for her to have survived such a storm in real life. Throughout the demonstration, however, no movement could be detectd in the seadrome. I saw another model which was over 30 feet high being subjected to waves coming from all angles off the walls of the basin. Alongside was a gentleman in a rowing boat having an acutely uncomfortable time, but the seadrome remained quite steady.

* * *

These experiments led the United States Navy Department to satisfy themselves entirely with regard to the stability of the seadrome in the roughest of Atlantic storms. And this stability makes in itself the problem of anchoring the structure much easier.

The chief difficulty with regard to the anchoring of ships in storm conditions lies in their movements produced by wind and waves. This problem does not arise in the case of a seadrome as it remains perfectly steady. There were other problems involved in mooring a 60,000-ton structure in three or four miles depth of water, but all of them have been overcome.

Only the briefest of descriptions can be made in this article, but let me add weight to them by saying that the United States Navy Department has given its unqualified approval to the practicability of the whole system.

The anchor is of a novel type designed for the great depth that it will lie and for the nature of the bottom that it will encounter. It has a rounded top and a flat bottom, and weighs 1,500 tons. Special bouyancy chambers enable it to be floated to the desired position, where seacocks are opened electrically. and the anchor sinks to the bottom. Its speed is checked by means of water brakes, and the landing shock should not exceed 15 percent. of the anchor's weight.

The cable to be used is of the type used on suspension bridges. This is because the stoutest chain cable ever made would break from its own weight at a depth of 13,000 feet. The suspension type cables have ample strength for them to reach a theoretical depth of 60,000 feet before breaking. This cable is to be attached to the seadrome structure buoy, which in turn, is attached to the seadrome itself. There is therefore, never a direct pull on the anchor.

In the worst conditions of wind and tide ever known on the route to be used the maximum pull by the seadrome will be 100,000 lbs. The mooring system is designed to withstand a pull of six times this, and in addition the seadrome has motors that can relieve the strain, if ever necessary.

* * *

On each seadrome will be accommodation for a crew of 43 and an hotel for 500 passengers by day and 100 by night. Full meteorological, wireless and workshop equipment will also be on each.

Cater to Wants Of Tourist, Says Hotel Official

Secretary Blackpool Association Suggests British Make Themselves Familiar with Foreign Dishes

"The tourist wants something more than porridge, bacon and eggs for breakfast. You must cater to his wants." So says the Blackpool general secretary of the British Federation of Hotel and Apartment Associations, in his annual report.

The secretary said he did not believe any other country in the world could provide a better afternoon tea and dinner than Britain, but "even here we should make ourselves familiar with certain foreign dishes if we intended catering for the foreign tourist."

"In any case," he added. "I would impress on you the desirability to make your guest, foreign or British, feel he is not lost but is an essential part of the scheme of things. The important part is that you can help the government, the municipal authorities and others interested in the tourist industry to earn that $500,000,000 of ready money which is ours for the asking."

In this effort newspaper advertising would play an important part. Mr. Evans said he could not speak too highly of this medium. Indeed. he knew of no other that could beat it; it was supreme.

Their foreign rivals, with State aid, were in close co-operation with newspapers at home and abroad, with the result that they were developing a cultural propaganda peculiarly favorable to them. He had not seen anything brilliant in the shape of news to attract the visitors in Great Britain.

"This country will have systematically to train experts whose main objective must be to influence favorably all sorts of travel facilities in this country. This is a brand-new field of educational training which our polytechnics and like institutions should forthwith introduce."

MEET TO DISCUSS POTATO SURPLUS

Report Of Meeting At Ottawa To Be Issued—Investigation To Be Carried On.

A conference of representatives of the National Research Council, the Dominion Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce, the Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Departments of Agriculture, the Canadian Horticultural Council and the principal potato growers of the Maritime Provinces was held in Ottawa on December 16th to discuss ways and means for using the surplus of over 7,500,000 bushels of potatoes on hand this year.

The 1934 potato crop in Canada is placed at 78,735,000 bushels an increase of 7,494,000 bushels over the production in 1933. The principal export markets for Canadian potatoes are the United States and Cuba but high tariffs and other handicaps, recently imposed. prevent the normal movement of the Canadian product to those countries. Another factor that aggravates the situation is the gradual decline in the per capita consumption of potatoes in Canada which is now about four bushels per year. In the United States it is only about two and one-half bushels per person.

On the agenda of the conference. for discussion, were new uses for Canadian potatoes, such as for confectioners' glucose, grape sugar, syrup, starch, potato flour and potato chips and such non-edible products as laundry starch, dextrine, glue, gum, alchol and in making foundry moulds. Other means of disposing of this surplus are the preservation and canning of potatoes; the use of potatoes as food for live stock; the possibilities of extending the market for Canadian seed potatoes; market possibilities both foreign and domestic for commercial grades; problems of transportation and the possibilities of increasing consumption of potatoes by advertising.

It was recommended that the chairman of the conference, Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the National Research Council, appoint a committee consisting of representatives of departments of the Dominion Government to draw up a research programme on new uses of potatoes, the preservation and canning of potatoes and food values generally, including particularly the food value of potatoes and the claims made in advertising for various foods and diets. It was stated that such a programme of research might be undertaken jointly by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. the Department of Pensions and National Health (Food and Drug Laboratory) and the National Research Council.

It was stated that certain of the investigations projected held out definite promise of valuable results. Potatoes. it was said, could be substituted for corn now imported in manufacturing millions of pounds of a variety of food products. Dr. W. Gallay of the National Research Council said his calculations showed that the entire present Canadian potato surplus might be so used. The possibility of using potatoes for the manufacture of alcohol was discounted. If the alcohol so produced was to be used with gasoline it was stated that the price of the mixture would be approximately three cents above the present market price of gasoline if 10 p. c. alcohol were used, and would require compulsory legislation. Such compulsory legislation was in effect in other countries, including Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The Director of the Commercial intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, reported that the Department, through its Trade Commissioners. was making a survey of the potato export possibilities in various countries, but the information so far received did not offer very much encouragement.

Certain anomalies in freight rates were pointed out to the Conference. For example, the rate for carring potatoes from Halifax to Bermuda was 15 cents per barrel higher than for carrying potatoes from Bermuda to Halifax. Netherlands ships were carrying potatoes to the West Indies at from 50 to 53 cents per crate as compared with a rate of 60 to 65 cents which was open to Canadian shippers. Holland, it was stated, was subsidizing the exports of potatoes to the extent of tariffs placed against them.

Dr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, told the conference that while 39 per cent. of the potato production of Germany was used in feeding live stock. only 11 per cent. of the Canadian production was so used.

A report of the discussion is being prepared to serve as the basis of further discussion. A programme of research and investigation is to be carried on.

INSECT ENEMIES OF CANAD'S FORESTS

Damage Is Estimated At $10,000,000 Annually

"There is reason to believe that the average annual damage to the forests of Canada, caused by insects, may approximate in value that caused by fire. which averages nearly $10,000,000 annually" said R. D. Craig in a paper read at one of the sessions of the conference of officers of the Dominion Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture held recently in Ottawa. Mr. Craig's paper was entitled "The Forest Resources of Canada—Their Protection Against Insect Pests".

Continuing he said that the loss to the forest wealth caused by insect pests constitutes a most serious drain on one of the most valuable of the Dominion's natural resources. The extent to which insects can carry on their work of destruction is not readily realized by the forest authorities, nor by those engaged in the forest industries. He emphasized the economic value of the work of entomologists, and said that in his opinion the introduction of parasites, as a means of biological control. is proving one of the most effective means of direct attack, and maintained that great credit is due to the Dominion Entomological Branch for what has been done in this field. Fungi is also another cause of great loss in the forests.

The forests of Canada cover 1,150,000 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. From the standpoint of forest economy, it is most important to protect the young stands of trees from insects. fungi and fire, the three principal causes of loss. for the future of the forest industries depends on these young trees. 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.

FORECASTS NOT ALL REALIZED

1934 Prosperity — Montreal Edtor Believes Gains Noteworthy

Montreal—A year of definite progress toward a better economic position in Canda is the description of 1934 running through many articles on the country's business and industrial life published recently in the Montreal Gazette's commercial and financial review.

"If the year 1934 failed to realize fully all the predictions of 1933 prophets," writes Paul Bilkey, editor-in-chief. "it was nevertheless a year of progress. It may have been and doubtless it was, disappointing to many people; if so it was because they expected too much."

Mr. Bilkey reviewed factors militating against any important alteration during the past year in the fundamental conditions which lay beneath the world-wide depression, such as political upheavals and recurrent threats of war on the continent of Europe; collapse of efforts towards universal disarmament and uncertainties surrounding developments in the Far East and continued "It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that a recent estimate of the gain in world trade based upon the exports of 19 countries has amounted to only five per cent. since the low point of the depression was reached.

"In these circumstances, the economic grains actually registered in Canada in 1934 were all the more noteworthy. They were significant of the ability of the Dominion to so employ its own resources as to attain some measure of immunity from commercial debility prevalent elsewhere."

Mr. Bilkey found large increases in the physical volume of business, in external trade. including higher exports of newsprint, pig iron, steel, etc., and an encouraging rise in volume of reveune freight carried by the railways. The improvement, however, was by no means general. There were many lines of business it failed to reach, and a very large number of individuals derived no benefit from it. Generally speaking. therefore, the psychological reaction was disappointing.

C.N.R. Gets $1,114 "Conscience Money"

Montreal—Persons who defrauded the Canadian National Railways in one way or another in 1934 and whose consciences bothered them remitted anonymously a total of $1,114 during the past year, the treasurer of the line reported last week.

The largest single amount of this "conscience money" was $800, and the smallest 25 cents. Both these remittances were made last October.

Classified Advertising

PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of wanted inventions and full information sent free. **The Ramsay Company,** World Patent Attorneys 274 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WOMEN wanted to sew for us at home. Sewing machine necessary. No selling. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 297, Toronto 8.

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OBTAIN the highest prices for your old gold, silver or platinum. Deal direct with the largest refiners of precious metal scrap in Canada. The Williams Gold Refining Co., Ltd., Assayers, Smelters and Refiners, Box 219A, Fort Erie, North, Ont. 76

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BUFF MINORCAS—New breed for Canada. Premium size white eggs. Huge broilers. Catalogue on request NEUHAUSER'S, Chatham, Ontario.