

Rayon Industry One of Italy's Trade Leaders

Production Since 1919 Has Multiplied More Than 26 Times

Rome—The increase in the production of artificial silk in Italy has been more rapid than in any other country, and to-day the rayon industry is one of the most flourishing in Italy. Italian rayon production, which in 1919 amounted only to 1,000,000 kilograms, rose to 24,100,000 kilograms in 1927 and to 26,500,000 in 1928. More than 2,000,000 lire are invested in the Italian rayon industry; of the total investment, 83 per cent. is distributed among the three major groups, namely, the Sna Viscosa, with 56 per cent. of the total, the Societa Generale della Viscosa with 17 per cent. and the Sole de Chatillon with 10 per cent., and almost the total Italian production (93 per cent.) is supplied by the 15 plants of these three companies. Seven other independent companies turn out the remaining percentage of production.

During the first six months of this year production of rayon totaled 15,205,000 kilograms, compared with 14,567,000 kilograms in the corresponding period of 1928. During 1928 exports of rayon totaled a little over 15,000,000 kilograms. During the first seven months of 1929 exports of rayon and of rayon waste together amounted to 11,239,000 kilograms as compared with 9,347,000 kilograms during the corresponding period of 1928.

Last spring the four largest Italian artificial silk companies concluded an agreement regarding the output and the marketing of their product. The companies concerned are the Sna Viscosa, its subsidiary the Varedo, the Sole de Chatillon and the Societa Generale della Viscosa. The agreement, which has a temporary duration of five years, provides for the allocation of the production among the four companies on the basis of fixed percentages, and is limited to the home market and for viscose silk only, acetate and other artificial silks being excluded. The formation of national cartels paves the way to a general international agreement, negotiations to that end being easier than by dealing with individual companies. The competition among the home producers, which had been so strong as to bring the domestic prices below the export price, has thus come to an end.

During 1929 a new Italian company was formed in which the Societa Montecatini of Milan, the Societa pour la Fabrication de la Soie "Rhodia-silk" of Paris and the Societa Unives du Rhone Poulenc are interested.

Italy's best customers for artificial silk are India and China, which between them take over 44 per cent. of the total output. In Europe the chief Italian markets are Germany, Austria and France.

A Tehuantepec Dinner Party

The next day in Tehuantepec. On the street a tall, heavy figure. The dress is Mexican but the determined stride is not the languorous glide of the native. The features are browned by the sun, but the set grimace about the eyes and the corners of the mouth are nothing if not Nordic. I have not seen his like in a long time, but there is no mistaking his nationality. Every movement bears the hard gritty stamp of the country north of the Rio Grande. We meet, hesitate, eye each other suspiciously, and speak as "pansanos," fellow countrymen. His Western accent is incredible dreamlike, in this soft, melting atmosphere. His face relaxes and he permits himself to laugh. The laugh improves him, dissolving the artificial grimace out of his face. Though he is a man of some forty years, he became suddenly boyish and pleasant-spoken. After some fencing, he accepts me and invites me to his home for dinner. I accept.

His house is high-ceilinged, cool and tiled, its Hispano-Mexican character fighting with North American fixtures and plumbing. Odors from massed flowers give secret battle to the prim whatnot on which they rest.

His wife is a Tehuana woman. On her soft-slippered feet she glides in gracefully and curls herself up in a corner like a panther on a limb. She is poised and graceful in her manner. The five children come in, three dainty girls, pliant and a little timid, the two boys tousled and riotous. We get down on the floor and play with giant beetles which the boys have brought in. The father shouts with laughter at their antics. The mother adds to the entertainment by showing me the Tehuana festival costume, with its wide white stiff, starched Elizabethan ruff worn around the face in church, but in the street dropped so as to hang fluttering from the back. She shows her collection of twenty-five huipils, made in rainbow colors and embroidered with rows of gold thread. Such huipils are scarce now, having been driven out by machine-made garments, and the women no longer care to spend the many hours necessary for the proper starching of the white ruffs. Dinner is served in the patio and we are all very merry.—Phillips Russell, in "Red Tiger."

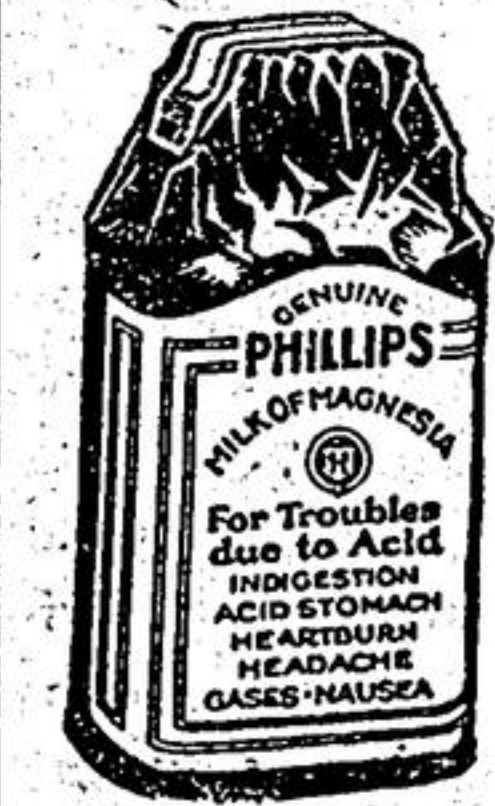
Canadian Politics in 1929

The session at Ottawa had several long debates and a variety of subjects were discussed, but the volume of important legislation was not large. A \$400,000,000 budget was introduced but aroused little discussion. Tax and tariff alterations were not important though relief was given through decrease of the sales tax and abolition of some stamp duties. There was some talk of a general election but the rumors came to nothing and Mr. R. B. Bennett and Premier Mackenzie King made speaking tours of the West and Pacific coast in the summer and fall. The Government and the country suffered a severe loss through the death of Hon. James Robb, Minister of Finance on Armistice-Thanksgiving Day. His place was filled by the appointment to the post he had filled so ably of Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways. Certain other Cabinet changes were freely rumored towards the close of the year. The question of divorce occupied a large amount of the time of the legislators. What amounted to a blockade took place when divorce bills occupied the entire time of private bills legislation. The filibuster was halted when Premier King promised that legislation would be brought down in 1930, providing a more satisfactory way of handling divorce cases. A proposal to hold an Inter-Empire Economic conference to discuss the promotion of inter-Empire trade was brought up. It is understood that all units of the Empire save Australia approved the holding of such a conference at Ottawa next year. Efforts to secure federal aid for three fields of activity now provided exclusively by the provinces were made during the session—public health, technical education and public highways. The proposals were rejected but the matter will come up again in 1930.

The largest individual vote was the granting of \$50,000,000 to enable the Canadian National Railway to embark upon a huge terminal project for Montreal. Loans of \$29,000,000 were also passed for harbor improvements—ten millions for Vancouver and Montreal, five millions for Halifax and two millions each for Quebec and Chicoutimi.

There were long discussions regarding the Civil Service and charges were made that subterfuges were being resorted to destroy the rules governing the department regarding promotion. Repeated attacks were made on the Postmaster General throughout the session for alleged favoritism towards political friends. An effort to pass retaliatory legislation to offset the expected discrimination of the new American tariff was frustrated by Premier King, who said that the Government would wait and see what action it would take until the tariff legislation was passed in the United States. After sitting until late in November the United States Congress adjourned without taking any action on the tariff, due to differences developing between the Senate and the Lower House. A Conservative motion censuring the Immigration Department was defeated. A new scheme of taxation on low priced mining and other shares brought about much lobbying and raised long discussion, the question raised being whether power to pass such legislation rested with the provincial or the federal authorities. Important changes for railway extensions in Saskatchewan and Alberta were granted thereby opening up new areas for exploitation and development in the North. The Government agreed to

Edge-Holding
Fast Easy-Cutting
SIMONDS
SAWS
Guaranteed because made from our own steel
S. SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
MONTREAL
VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
TORONTO



When Pain Comes

What many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sour. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained the standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water will neutralize instantly many times as much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go get a small bottle to try.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

A Grand Old Sport Has Birthday Too



ATHLETICS' PILOT CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY
Connie Mack, manager of world-champion Athletics, visits Sible Park, not to manage ball team, but to celebrate his sixty-seventh birthday.

pay in full all reparation claims by Canadian civilians for damages suffered during the war which had been approved by the Royal Commission. The amount involved was \$4,246,868 and the number of claims was 1,321.

The Board of Grain Commissioners came under fire. All the Commissioners resigned and new ones were appointed. Four deputy commissioners were also added. Parliament closed a question that had hung fire for several years when it voted \$100,000 to pay the time lost by the postal workers who struck in Winnipeg in 1919. The sinking of the rum runner 'I'm Alone' in waters that the skipper of the vessel claimed were outside the jurisdiction of the United States raised a ticklish problem. Premier King promised to name assessors to sit with similar appointees of the United States to settle the matter and the storm subsided. The Commission has been appointed but has not yet had its first hearing. A treaty affecting the sock-eye salmon fisheries of British Columbia was discussed, but final action was postponed until next session. A resolution regarding title of honor and distinction which have been in abeyance in Canada since soon after the war was brought up, but the matter was dropped when an adverse vote along non-party lines prevented its being brought in a committee. A convention covering the preservation and beautification of Niagara Falls was approved by both Houses. Petitions signed by over 100,000 prayed that the Government would take action to prevent the exportation of liquor to the United States. The Cabinet was generally admitted to be divided on this point, but in the end no action was taken, the Government intimating that the United States authorities had not shown any particular zeal in enforcing its own regulations. The return of the natural resources to Manitoba was advanced a step when a Commission brought down a report which is to be implemented with legislation this year.

Merchant Adventurers.
London Times (Ind): The foundations of British foreign trade were laid by men who were adventurers as well as merchants. They went out into the world and saw with their own eyes the manners and customs and needs of their customers. What seems to be wanted is a more general revival of that adventurous spirit. Only by the personal touch that comes of actual visits to foreign markets can there be a proper understanding of the mentality of potential customers and of the points in which British methods of salesmanship, as compared with those of foreign rivals may call for amendment.

Children in Poor Houses
Prior to the Children's Protection Act it was a common practice in various Counties to send destitute children as well as adults to the County poor house, the number of youngsters in these institutions varying from two or three to twenty. The surroundings were not at all conducive to good morals and these children were referred to by officials as "pauper brats" and similar disparaging names. Dr. R. M. Coulter in his report to the York County Council in January, 1894, on the health of inmates at the Industrial Home, added:

"The example and influence of old men of dissolute and vicious habits is ruining the boys, and there is very great danger from the contaminating influence of these boys on the children of the district school which they must attend."

This matter was brought to the attention of the Government and on Mr. Kelso's suggestion the following section was passed by the Ontario Legislature in March, 1894:

"No child between the ages of two and sixteen years shall be received or boarded in any house or institution established for the reception and care of paupers or other dependent adults. This section takes effect on and after the 1st of July, 1895."

There were nineteen children in the Industrial Home at Newmarket and through the efforts of Mr. Kelso foster homes were found for them in various parts of the Province. Today the Children's Aid of York County has a fine Children's Shelter at Lansing and a great work is being done for the better care and protection of children.

CONTENT
One must look downwards as well as upwards in human life, though many have passed us in the race, there are many we have left behind.—Sydney Smith.

"Speed is the one and only reason for the airplane."—Eddie Rickenbacker.

Falling Hair—Just try Minard's.

A Cargo of Stories For Children

By Emma Lorne Duff

The author of this charming volume of stories for children is a Toronto Kindergarten teacher, who, through years of experience has gathered a rich harvest of stories of many kinds, and through her love of children and her knowledge of the educational value of beautiful imaginings, has learned how to tell them delightfully. No child and but few grown-ups would fail to fall under the fascination of these tales and we can imagine no one dipping into the volume who is not made thereby a little kinder or tendered to young things, or more wide awake to the beauties round them. The stories are told as they have been told many times to children and one cannot fail to sense that the teller, equally with the children, has enjoyed them. Here is one who frankly loves children and loves stories, whose emotions are active yet wholesome and quite under control. Here is sentiment and a beautiful assumption of a desire in her listeners for goodness and beauty, but absolutely no sentimentality.

The stories themselves cover a wide range. There are fairy stories, nature stories, animal stories and the story of the first Christmas told largely in the Bible words. This latter, though very beautifully told, is more poetical and spiritual in its treatment than many even amongst good story tellers could tell successfully. Yet, provided the children have the vocabulary and the experience to follow it, they could never forget the atmosphere of reverence and awe which permeates the beautiful story of the coming of the King.

A section following the stories is headed "About the Stories," and is for grown-ups. This is a wise and suggestive chapter, full of sense and sensitiveness. One wishes that instead of being a very brief word it had been expanded into amore thorough exposition of the author's point of view. For she has a very definite theory of story telling, of what to tell and how it should be told, and a very clear idea of the effect on the children which should result from the hearing or reading of these tales. "The influence of a literature on a race is not greater than that of the baby-tale of nature and nursery tales of nature in all her forms upon a little child," she says. The caution so often heard that children are cruel cannot stand in the face of such testimony as this. "No one who has looked into the faces of a group of little children and has begun, 'There was once a little dog,' or 'There was once a piggy,' or 'When I was a little girl I had a darling pussy-cat,' and has seen the lighted lamps of love in their faces, will believe for a moment that they are naturally cruel or even fearful where animals are concerned. The love and care of beasts is the ladder upon which little feet climb to the heights of love and self-sacrifice expressive of the highest and best of that known in later life by the dignified name of 'altruism.'"

Nature stories should foster this instinctive love, stimulating and training it to feel the spirit rather than to see with accuracy the forms of nature—to feel the beauty born of obedience to law, and to trace the mutual dependence of all living things—in the hope that even children may realize that—

"We are held accountable
And God some future day will reckon
With us roundly for the abuse
Of what He deems no mean or trivial trust."

The book is a gay little book in an orange cover and with excellent live drawings by Elsie Deano, scattered through the text. In literary form it is excellent. The stories are told in the vivid and dramatic, yet simple language which befits the high tone of the tales and which it is good for children to read. Altogether those who are in the way of story-telling to children are to be congratulated on the arrival of the Cargo, which should be invaluable to them, while children who can read will no doubt unpack it with delight. (McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto).

Backache

After ten months of suffering—after spending many dollars on other remedies—this woman got Kruschen a trial. Now read what she says: "I am just writing a few words of praise in which the wonderful way your Kruschen Salts have helped me. May I say I have suffered with terrible backaches night and day for this last 10 months, and have spent many dollars on advertised remedies, without result, and decided a few weeks ago to give Kruschen Salts a trial, and I can tell you I am feeling better and better ever since I have taken them. I take Kruschen on rising in a cup of tea, and if only people knew they would not spend the money they do on other materials when they could derive such benefit from Kruschen Salts. Wishing your firm every success."

—Mrs. J. V. P.
Original letter to the Editor.
Kruschen Salts is obtainable at drug and department stores in Canada at 75c a bottle. A bottle contains enough to last for 4 or 5 months—good health for half-a-cent a day.

EGGS sell yours in the highest Market

We have paid for eggs for the week ending January 4th.

EXTRAS	60c dozen
FIRSTS	55c dozen
PULLETS	50c dozen
SECONDS	30c dozen

Deal with an old reliable business house with a reputation of square dealing. Best prices paid. Prompt payments. Cases returned quickly. Cases supplied, 60c each, complete, delivered, payment in advance. Reference:—Your Own Banker.

Write for Weekly Quotations
THE WHYTE PACKING CO., LIMITED
ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEARS
78-80 Front Street East Toronto 2

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO TORONTO

LOW INSURANCE AND STORAGE RATES
FIREPROOF ELEVATOR
Write or Phone For Particulars

TORONTO ELEVATORS, LIMITED
Queens Quay
Toronto, Ontario
Phone Elgin 7161



Which would you choose?

On one side charity or perhaps the generosity of relatives. On the other, an old age of independence and comfort; blessed by the respect of your fellow citizens. Make the second choice yours by taking advantage of the Canadian Government Annuities System.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES
Department of Labour, Ottawa
HON. PETER HEENAN, Minister
BACKED BY THE WHOLE DOMINION

Unemployment
New York World: It is now apparent that in spite of the beneficial effects which President Hoover's program of stabilization will have there is going to be some increase in unemployment during the winter. Nothing is to be gained by shutting one's eyes to this unpleasant situation. The way to deal with it is to recognize it frankly and then to take prompt and energetic steps for its alleviation.

"The worst crimes are never punished."—Lady Astor.

"A busy woman is usually a happy woman."—Kathleen Norris.

Minard's for the Ideal Rubdown.

PATENTS
List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request.
THE SAMPSON CO., Dept. W.
375 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

So SKINNY Ashamed in Bathing Suit Gained 15 lbs
—Elsie Deano writes: "I gained 15 lbs in 3 weeks with new Kruschen Salts. Skin cleared like magic. Nerves, constipation, vanish overnight. Get Kruschen Salts from drugists today."

Relief for Colds BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE
Flash

Insure against Skin Troubles
by daily use of
Cuticura Soap
Assisted by Cuticura Ointment
Sold Everywhere 25c. each

That Cold
So miserable and lasting. Shake it off with Minard's. Heat and inhale. Also rub on throat and chest.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

ASTHMA
QUICK RELIEF obtained by thousands through use of Dr. J. H. Guild's Green Mountain Asthma Compound. Its pleasant smoke vapor soothes and relieves. Originated in 1869 by Dr. Guild, specialist in respiratory diseases. Also relieves catarrh. Standard remedy at drugists: 35 cents, 60 cents and \$1.50. Powder or cigarette form. Send for FREE TRIAL package of 6 cigarettes. "Canada's Dispensary, Lyman, Ltd., Dept. C-1, 288 St. Paul St., West, Montreal, Can."

From Mother of Six
"I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is wonderful. I have had six children of which four are living and my youngest is a bonnie baby boy now eight months old who weighs 23 pounds. I have taken your medicine before each of them was born and have certainly received great benefit from it. I urge my friends to take it as I am sure they will receive the same help I did."
—Mrs. Milton McMullen, Vanessa, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Lydia E. Pinkham, Med. Ex., Lynn, Mass., U.S.A.
100 College Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Guild's GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA COMPOUND

ISSUE No. 2—30