

Have You Heard?



"How is it you never have a new suit?"
"It is this way," replied the man addressed, "and mine is a sad story. I once wore out a pair of trousers sooner than the coat. I bought a new pair of trousers to match the coat. Later I bought a new coat to match the trousers, and I have been keeping that up ever since. And that's why I never have a new suit."

"There's no present like the time," remarked the incorrigible punster as he gave his wife a wrist watch.

A political platform is made of planks, but we suppose the ladies will add a rug and a rubber plant.

Full of enthusiasm, she had gone in for politics and was out of the house most of the day. The other night she returned at 9 o'clock and sank into a comfortable armchair. She—Everything's just grand. We're going to sweep the country. Husband (looking around wearily)—Why not start with the dining room.

Farmer—And how's Lawyer Jones doing, Doctor?
Doctor—Poor fellow, he's lying at death's door.

Farmer—That's grit for you, at death's door and still lying.

When your troubles weight you down, invest in a new set of thinking scales.

Friend—How's your business?
Business Man—Huh! I'm just on my way to the drug store now, to get some chloride of lime to sprinkle on it.

Laws are much like cobwebs which catch many small flies, but let the wasps and hornets break through.

Mrs. Jones could only find two aisle seats—one behind the other. Wishing to have her sister beside her, she turned and cautiously surveyed the man in the next seat. Finally she leaned over and timidly addressed him:

Mrs. Jones—I beg your pardon, sir, but are you alone?

The man, without turning his head in the slightest, but twisting his mouth to an alarming degree and shielding it with his hand, muttered:

Man—Cut it out, kid—cut it out! My wife's with me!

If, as is said, the good die young, the reason probably is lonesomeness.

Man—Are you afraid of the germs they claim are so thick on our paper money?

Friend—Not a bit. My money goes out so fast no germ could be quick enough to get from it to me while its in my possession.

Pupil (after lesson creation)—But, teacher, Daddy says we are descended from monkeys.

Teacher—We can't discuss your private family affairs in class.

World's Biggest Nose

The huge cavities in the skull of the sperm whale, which seem like tanks for storing the valuable sperm oil of commerce, have only recently been recognized as the creature's nostrils! This huge nose is six times as big as the whale's brain-case, and a whale with a head 12 ft. long and 6 ft. high will have a nose 10 ft. long and 5 ft. high; and a big whale may have as much as 5000 gallons of oil in its nose!

Through the bones, fat, oil and consecutive tissue of this vast organ run the nasal passages, the right and larger one capacious enough to admit a man. This can be expanded and has a much smaller aperture leading into the windpipe funnel than the left passage, and it has recently been ascertained that these passages to the throat can be closed by two enormous plugs, which function exactly like a stopper in a bath or wash-basin.

This unique control of its breathing apparatus enables the whale to "hold its breath" when it dives to a depth of a mile, and also prevents the tremendous pressure at that depth from forcing the air out of the whale's lungs.

Australia Willing To Cut Wheat Quota

CANBERRA, Australia. — The Australian Wheat Advisory Council recommended recently that Australia accept an export quota of 120,000,000 bushels if a new wheat agreement between the major exporting countries is reached. The recommendation was made subject to the stipulation that Argentina abide by its quota.

The International Wheat Conference meeting in Budapest recommended Australia's quota be reduced to 100,000,000 bushels.

HER ARMS AND LEGS IMMOVABLE

Ten Years with Rheumatism

To this woman it must have been like commencing to live a new life, when she began to use her arms and legs again, after they had been helpless for ten years.

"I suffered with rheumatism," she writes, "and had been bedridden since 1920. I could not move arms or legs, and had to be fed like a child. Everybody thought I should be an invalid all my life. I forced myself to fight against it, and tried a number of different things. It was Kruschen that, eventually, saved me, and today I consider it is saving my life. My condition has greatly improved, and my limbs are gradually becoming more supple. Already I can eat without assistance, and dress myself—which I had not done for ten years."

—M. H.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts are the most effectual solvents of uric acid known to medical science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of painful crystals, then convert them into a harmless solution. Other ingredients of these Salts have a stimulating effect upon the kidneys and assist them to expel the dissolved uric needles through the natural channel.

Schools Proposed For Prison Inmates

TORONTO — Compulsory school attendance for inmates of all penal institutions was suggested in the fifth annual report of the Citizen Service Association, presented at their recent annual meeting here. With a view to bettering conditions, it recommended that every illiterate prisoner should be given schooling, and every prisoner with the ambi-

tion to study should be encouraged to do so.

All efforts of the organization are directed toward making the prisoner a self-supporting citizen, the report continued. The best way to do this is to find him a job and not give him promiscuous charity.

The association during the five years of its existence has done everything possible socially, economically and religiously to keep them on the straight path. During the past six months 520 men have been placed or replaced in jobs. The association has been successful in the complete reclamation of more than 85 per cent of first offenders out of the Guelph reformatory. These men are given personal interviews before they are released, jobs found if possible, and in some cases tools bought.

France Also To Export Wheat

LONDON, Eng.—The big four wheat exporters are prepared when wheat export quotas for the crop year 1934-35 are finally allocated to make room for France as a temporary wheat exporter, it was stated by the wheat advisory commission's permanent secretary last week.

The statement indicated the commission's 600,000,000 bushel estimate of the world export demand during the present crop year would be divided so the 520,000,000 bushels tentatively allotted the four overseas exporters—Canada, Australia, the Argentine and the United States—will be reduced to 526,000,000 bushels.

The estimated quota of 10,000,000 bushels for the smaller exporters, Hungary and Bulgaria, will be reduced to 6,000,000. With "reserve" quota France will be allowed an export quota of 11,000,000 bushels, apart from 6,000,000 quintals of denatured wheat.

Notable Progress Made By Royal Bank of Canada

Deposits Increase \$50,000,000—Liquid Assets \$382,172,287—Profits Down Slightly After Heavier Taxes

The financial statement of The Royal Bank of Canada for the year ended November 30, 1934, reflects a period of improved business conditions. Figures of total assets, deposits, cash, investments, commercial loans and notes, circulation all show an increase during the year.

Total assets are \$758,423,904 of which \$382,172,287 are liquid, being 50.16 per cent of total; liabilities to the public compared with 55.76 per cent a year ago. Cash, cheques and bank balances aggregate \$165,683,031 or 21.85 of public liabilities.

Government and municipal securities have increased during the period from \$113,782,602 to \$133,220,459.

The outstanding feature of the statement is the increase of \$50,551,510 in public deposits. Of this increase it is understood that \$11,347,334 is in Canada, the balance abroad Canadian savings deposits being up \$11,126,336.

After a steady decline in commercial loans of banks in Canada over the period of the past few years, it is encouraging to note as further evidence of business revival, that the Royal Bank's figures under this heading show an increase of \$10,092,494 the total standing at \$225,942,028.

Profits for the year were \$4,398,217 but are not properly comparable with published profits for the previous year, because heretofore they were reported after deducting Provincial

taxes but before Federal taxes. For the sake of uniformity and the fuller information of shareholders, both classes of taxes are now disclosed in the published report.

During the year under review Dominion and Provincial taxes aggregated \$1,075,016. Making allowance for the increase under this heading, profits are lower by \$263,448. Net profits, after taxes, covered dividend requirements of \$2,800,000, annual contribution of \$200,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, the usual appropriation of \$200,000 for Bank Premises, and left a surplus of \$123,200 to be added to Profit and Loss Account, increasing that account to \$1,506,504, to be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

The showing, while gratifying to the shareholders, will this year be of special interest to the public, as it affords perhaps the most striking evidence yet given of the extent of the improvement in trade throughout Canada.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 10th.

The principal accounts with comparative figures for the year, are as follows:—

	1934	1933
Total Assets	\$758,423,904	\$729,280,478
Liquid Assets	382,172,287	322,471,645
Dom. & Prov. Gov. & Mun. Sec.	133,220,459	113,782,602
Can. Loans	226,942,028	216,849,534
Dep. Bearing Int.	488,136,483	442,846,084
Free Deposits	124,452,970	119,178,860

Conquering Influenza

Tests Indicate It Is Caused By a Filterable Virus

"Find me a suitable animal which can be infected with a disease and I will give you good hope of prevention, if not of cure," said the late Sir David Bruce. Influenza has little if anything to do with tropical medicine—Sir David's specialty—yet like Malta fever and Nagana, the diseases with which Sir David's name is especially linked, its nature has been made a little clearer by practically applying the principle of "find me a suitable animal." The animal in this case is the mouse.

It has long been suspected that influenza is caused by a filterable virus, in other words by some virulent organism too small to be seen in any microscope, so small, in fact, that it flows through the finest porcelain filter like water. With that hypothesis the medical profession had to content until last year. Then it was discovered that influenza can be transmitted to ferrets. The call for a suitable animal had been answered. The animal found, further

investigation removed any doubt as to the nature of the virus. It did indeed belong to the filtrable variety.

Now come Drs. Andrewes, Laidlaw and Wilson Smith with a new discovery and a new step in the fight against influenza. Strains of human and swine virus which had laid ferrets low were successfully used in infecting mice through the nose. Sera were then prepared against the ferret strains of human and swine influenza. Injected into mice, they had a neutralizing effect. From the story as the experimenters tell it in The Lancet, it is evident that the discovery is complete in the large. Even if it has still to be shown that mice can be infected directly by man without the aid of the ferret, influenza has now been definitely conquered.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The waltz tempo has a new significance at Smith College. The Department of physical education has inaugurated a new method of teaching swimming. It is music supposed to give rhythm and emphasis of stroke, according to Miss Gertrude Goss, swimming instructor. The waltz tempo is suitable to the side stroke, breast stroke and trudgeon, but the foxtrot is better for the crawl.

Gives Duchess Shoe of Canadian Spruce

(Canada's Weekly, London)

One of Canada's presents to Princess Marina, now the Duchess of Kent, was probably unique. For a considerable time experts have been carrying out extensive experiments with Canadian spruce wood. The ultimate success attendant on these experiments has resulted in the introduction of a new and intensely interesting fabric to the Mother Country, and one which is destined to immense popularity on account of its extraordinary durability and utility. Through their experiments and discoveries in this direction Canadians may well be instrumental in opening up new and important trade connections with England and other parts of the Empire.

The fabric resulting from the experiments with Canadian spruce wood is startlingly similar in grain and texture to leather, with all its commendable features of durability. Yet the fabric is actually manufactured from the purified cellulose fibres of the spruce wood. By means of a recently discovered process these fibres can be moulded by intense heat pressure until this takes on the form of a leather-like fabric, which has withstood remarkable tests, enabling it to be placed in the front rank of durable fabrics.

Two of the first articles made from this new fabric for introduction into this country may be found among the wedding gifts of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, although primarily designed and executed for the personal use of Princess Marina. They take the form of attractive soft brown shoes with a matching handbag, both produced to a corresponding design.

The use of these articles by the Duchess of Kent will doubtless do much to introduce and popularize this unique Canadian fabric to the people of this country. When once tested, the qualities of the fabric will commend themselves to British users, who are not slow to acknowledge a thoroughly reliable article. Shoes made from this fabric are light, soft and exceedingly hard-wearing, and the material lends itself to intricate design and interlacing. The Duchess of Kent's shoes have interlaced instep strappings.

The experiments on the cellulose fibres of spruce wood have opened up a wide range of possibilities, for the fibres can be utilized in many widely divergent articles, from fabrics, shoes and upholstery fabrics to asphalt roofs. New products will, no doubt, be rapidly developed, based on the new discovery, quite apart from the vast improvements to present utility articles which will be rendered possible.

During the process of perfecting this fabric many severe tests were carried out, after which the finished article bore no ill-effects. The proof that a fabric of this nature can emerge unharmed from the stringent and somewhat drastic tests of freezing and boiling, is sufficient testimony to its reliability. Two subsequent tests to which the fabric was submitted were those of baking and freezing and then baking again, but neither process affected the material. Among other equally stringent tests, the fabric was boiled in water, soaked in ammonia for a day and a night and afterwards dried immediately in an intense heat.

With a member of the Royal Family to set this new fabric on the road to popularity, and with its own undisputed advantages, Canada has here every prospect of a new and profitable line of commerce.

Stone of English Abbey Sent to Kenilworth, N.J.

KENILWORTH, N.J.—The Urban District Council of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, has sent to its New Jersey namesake a stone from the ruins of the old abbey at Kenilworth Castle for the new municipal library in the Harding School. Founded in A. D. 1130, the old abbey was dissolved in A. D. 1538. The inscription on the stone states that it was carved about A.D. 1300 and that it was taken from the ruins of the Abbey at Kenilworth by the council "as a token of good will for inclusion in the building of this library" at Kenilworth, N. J.

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Sugar From Wood

German Process Successful, But Is Not Considered Practical

During the World War German chemists were hard at work trying to convert cellulose (wood) into sugar. It was a harder problem than it seemed—so hard, in fact, that not until after the treaty of peace was signed was success achieved. The victors in this struggle were Professor Friedrich von Bergius (Nobel Prize winner), famous for his work in making gasoline and motor spirits out of coal gas, and Professor von Scholler. What the two chemists gave the world is a way of making wood palatable.

A goat can eat paper, but a man cannot. A difference in digestive processes is the reason. Hence the problem that von Bergius and von Scholler faced was that of creating an artificial stomach of glass and metal and letting that digest wood. The digestive juices were powerful acids that split the cellulose into sugar.

PLAN NOT PRACTICAL. There can be no question of the efficacy of this process. But will it enable Germany to do away with sugar importations? Her production of sugar beets, while large is not enough for her domestic needs.

Professor O. Spengler, director of the Institute for Sugar Industry in Berlin, crushes the wild hopes that German economists have based on the work of von Bergius and von Scholler. The process of converting cellulose into sugar is commercially cheap and efficient enough, but it takes too long to grow wood. To support ten people, according to the statistically inclined Spengler, only 1.25 acres of land planted to sugar beets are required. The same area planted to potatoes will support but ten and wheat but six. Because wood grows so slowly the same amount of forest land would make even a poorer showing than does wheat over the year. Evidently a tree is a poor substitute for the sugar beet in Germany's present economic crisis.

Little New Marinas

Loyal Toronto has already had two girl babies named after the "fairy princess" Marina. In all probability there will be hundreds of others all over the Empire who will be similarly named within the next year. It is a pretty and unusual name, but it seems rather a mistake to "date" the year of a girl's birth so unmistakably. Perhaps the woman of the future will be above considerations of age—perhaps!

Classified Advertising

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SCOUTING
Here There Everywhere
A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

Boy Scout toy repair shops in well over a hundred towns and cities across the Dominion from coast to coast again helped Santa Claus to visit the many thousands of children of needy families on Christmas Eve.

In the parade of Scouts of many lands that opened the Scout Jamboree at Melbourne, Australia, December 27th, Canada was represented by Scout J. G. Langley, of Peterboro, Ontario.

To express the appreciation of the Alberta Scouts for practically shown interest, a Thanks Badge was presented by Lt. Gov. W. L. Walsh, the Chief Scout for Alberta, to Col H. G. Reid, head of the Western Arctic transportation system of the Hudson Bay Company.

Scouts of Wallaceburg, Ontario, under direction of the Scout Leaders' Club, co-operated with the town Relief Department in a Saturday clothing collection.

A diary report, date by date, of the doings of the Glenboro, Man., pack and troop, published in three issues of the Western Prairie Gazette, was the effective form of annual report made to the community.

The third Annual Hobby Show of the 1st Queenston, Ontario Group made a new record with 995 entries and \$200 worth of prizes. Some mammoth apples, pumpkins and vegetables were shown by Scouts and by other boys of Lincoln and Welland counties.

During a mountain climbing hike, Scoutmaster Gale and several Scouts of Anyox, B.C., shot a mountain goat. They brought it home and treated

the troop to a goat meal banquet. Troop Leader Kirkwood gave a talk on "Asisting to get the Scoutmaster's Goat."

The reviewed 1934 activities of Picou County, N.S., Scout Groups covered: A skating meet, a hockey league, a bird house competition, church parades, a Cub and Scout athletic field day, a first aid competition, a Scout Apple Day and a Christmas Toy Repair Shop.

Two patrols of Lone Scouts numbering nine boys, have been organized at Fenelon Falls, Ontario, under the leadership of two former Scouts, Murray Graham and Douglas Ward.

In recognition of good work done on Poppy Day, the 1st Grenfell, Sask Scout Troop was presented by the Canadian Legion with a handsome troop flag.

Scouts of Kent, England, saved enough small colns during last winter to entertain 300 unemployed boys at successive summer camps.

On behalf of the B.P.O.E. Exalted Ruler A. E. Megson presented the Moosejaw Scout Association with a shield for annual efficiency competition. President O. H. Zimmer accepted the shield, and awarded it to the 12th Moosejaw Troop for 1934.

A free skating rink is being operated this winter by the Scouts at Glenwood, Alberta.

The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement 30th November, 1934

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid up	\$35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,506,804.99
Balance of Profits carried forward	20,000,000.00
Dividends Unclaimed	\$21,506,804.99
Dividend No. 189 (at 8% per annum) payable 1st December, 1934	17,190.39
	700,000.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	\$5,659,841.78
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	11,072,420.62
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	124,452,970.76
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	488,136,483.20
Deposits by and balances due to other Banks in Canada	1,286,381.70
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	8,851,103.56
Notes of the Bank in circulation	637,479,210.62
Advances under the Finance Act	33,221,806.74
Bills Payable	8,000,000.00
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads	294,606.98
Letters of Credit Outstanding	445,527.02
	20,763,758.14
	\$758,423,904.88

ASSETS	
Gold and Coin on hand	\$11,755,028.82
Dominion Notes on hand	63,174,883.29
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	3,900,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	17,849,226.38
	\$95,777,138.49
Notes of other Canadian Banks	\$1,871,356.17
Cheques on other Banks	21,994,944.16
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada	2,189.59
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	46,037,403.36
	69,905,893.28
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, direct and guaranteed (maturing within two years), not exceeding market value	69,832,406.07
Other Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, direct and guaranteed, not exceeding market value	56,663,110.24
Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	6,724,973.12
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	17,487,895.87
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	12,443,170.98
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	23,430,645.46
	29,907,053.66
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) estimated loss provided for	\$382,172,287.17
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) estimated loss provided for	226,942,028.26
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	95,616,158.61
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,224,347.86
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	16,833,330.67
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	2,681,571.01
Shares of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	821,327.72
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of the Bank	20,763,758.14
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads	6,313,081.60
	1,600,000.00
	456,008.84
	\$758,423,904.88

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. S. G. DORSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:
We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1934, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1934, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAS. G. ROSS, C.A. of P. S. Ross & Sons, Auditors
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A. of P. S. Ross, Mitchell & Company
Montreal, Canada, 24th December, 1934.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1933	\$ 1,383,604.18
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1934, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserve, out of which Reserve provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	4,398,217.62
	\$5,781,821.80
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividend No. 186 at 8% per annum	\$ 700,000.00
Dividend No. 187 at 8% per annum	700,000.00
Dividend No. 188 at 8% per annum	700,000.00
Dividend No. 189 at 8% per annum	700,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	\$ 2,800,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	200,000.00
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes	1,075,816.81
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	506,084.99
	\$5,781,821.80

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. S. G. DORSON, General Manager. Montreal, 24th December, 1934.