

Develops Vaccine To Combat Colds

Catarrh, Bronchitis, And Even Influenza, May Be Routed

PASSES SEVERE TESTS

LONDON—A tall Scotsman, speaking with a thick Highland burr, sat in a cluttered laboratory shaking a bottle of yellowish fluid which he believes has the power to make the world immune not only from the common cold, but bronchitis, catarrh and even influenza.

Dr. David Thomson, whose report of effective oral treatment for colds and complications was placed before the British Medical Association, revealed that he had spent 10 years developing the fluid.

He and his younger brother, Dr. Robert Thomson, were quick to insist that they did not claim their discovery was a positive cure or panacea for all types of colds.

The fluid has been put to severe tests in laboratories and clinics, Dr. Thomson said. He suggested that it be tested further at some large British boys' school, such as Eton or Harrow.

"Last September," Dr. Thomson said, "my brother and I started taking two tablespoonfuls of the new vaccine each night before retiring. It had no bad effects and despite deliberate exposure to colds we haven't had the slightest sniffle."

The doctor told of a young assistant in his laboratory who did not take the treatment. He contracted a cold and was forced to remain in bed.

Dr. Thomson's vaccine looks like strong lemonade. It has a dry bitter taste, and unlike most vaccines which are injected into the blood stream, it is swallowed in large doses. This, according to the discoverer, is of great value.

"When a person," he said, "at the outset of winter wants to immunize himself against cold he formerly had to go to a doctor and take shots in the arm which were bothersome and sometimes sent the patient to bed. Our vaccine, we hope, some day will be kept in the family medicine chest like castor oil or iodine. The whole family can take it in the fall and the attention of a doctor will not be needed."

Dr. Thomson added that, despite his vaccine, there would be infectious colds and the only safe treatment would be to place the victim under the care of a physician.

"Influenza," he said, "we found undoubtedly to be the outgrowth of the common cold."

The physician declared that the new fluid had been found to be from 200 to 400 times more effective than by injection. He said the vaccine had proved its worth in clearing up many cases of chronic coughs left after fever and other effects of cold had disappeared.

Accident Costs Would Give Light

Money Spent on Damages Would Pay for Lighting Highways

TORONTO.—One-third the cost of the property damage done by highway automobile accidents would pay for lighting all the highways in the United States, Dr. Matthew Luckiesh, Cleveland lighting research scientist, told delegates attending the annual convention luncheon of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

Approximately 17,000 workers were killed and another 1,500,000 injured annually in the United States at a cost of \$1,500,000,000, he said, and quoted insurance statistics to the effect that "20 per cent. of this carnage is due to poor lighting in industrial plants."

Industry must find a way of giving its workers some reasonable sense of security in their employment before accident prevention could be thoroughly effective, declared John H. Vernor, newly-elected associations president. He pointed out that the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations was spending \$100,000 annually from funds supplied by employers through the Workmen's Compensation Board and stated that all classes of industry served by the associations had a markedly lower accident rate than industries outside the field of the I.A.P.A.

R. J. C. Stead, of the department of immigration at Ottawa, commended the activities of the organization and told the delegates that their work was "definitely and directly concerned with the building of good citizenship and the conservation of life and efficiency for useful purposes."

"The executive who ignores laws made for his protection on highways," he warned, "has no ground for surprise if his employees ignore the laws made for their protection in factories."

Pastor Sees Turn To Better Books

Rev. George Little Speaks at Upper Canada Tract Meeting

104 YEARS OF SERVICE

TORONTO.—While a lot of "miserable" books had been printed and people had seemed to want to "crawl through the gutter" in their reading, the tide was gradually turning in favor of good literature, Rev. George A. Little declared at the 104th meeting of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society.

Dr. Little commended the work of the Society's Book Room and stated it would be well for the Government to allow greater tax exemptions on benevolent institutions. The Society should be exempt from paying property taxes to the city, he said.

The annual report showed that books and pamphlets had been given to lonely lightkeepers and to sailors on the Great Lakes, to Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to patients at Christie Street Hospital, and to people looked after by the Back-to-the-Land committee. Ministers of all denominations visited the Book Room, it was stated. The Fellowship of Service on the Great Lake had operated a mission to thousands of sailors, and the Free Employment Bureau, clearing homes for sailors seeking employment and ships looking for crews, had placed 310 men during the last navigation season.

Girlish Style Set By Little Princess

NEW YORK.—Famous children are setting styles for young America this spring.

From England's fair-haired Princess Elizabeth to youthful "royalty" of the movie world, they are launching frock and coat fashions for the rest of the juveniles.

Princess Elizabeth's love for daffodil shade in summer frocks, while the preference of her small sister, Princess Margaret Rose, for pink has kept that in the foreground.

English smock frocks of pastel crepe or soft flowered silk with the skirt falling from a brief yoke are shown by many children's designers. "Princess" frocks fitted to the waistline and buttoned straight down the front, also are seen.

Bishop of London Tells How to Save

LONDON.—The Bishop of London calculates that he has saved about \$50,000 in the past 50 years by not smoking or drinking. He gave this estimate in an address at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Women's Union branch of the Church of England Temperance Society.

"Just as no individual can exist without honor, so also a nation can not exist without honor."

—Adolf Hitler.

Temporarily camps and shacks were utilized for the occasion, and around these constant service was being rendered by those in charge; but after all that, every available corner of the homes was drawn upon as living quarters for the people of all the classes united in one by the inner urge to save the lives of the embattled men.

One woman, not in good health told me that when it all began she allowed her neighbour's daughter who was helping her, to go home to assist her mother in attending to the extra lodgers who were coming in; and she then found that she had to open her own home till every corner was taken up with roomers.

"I have slept them every place but the wood box," said another. "We couldn't get to church Sunday evening for we didn't get through serving suppers until nearly nine o'clock," said one.

"I served eight meals one night at two o'clock (in the morning)" said still another. Of course the visitors on their own account paid for their meals, but there were others who were there at the call of other authorities.

"Will we get paid for this?" was the comment of one woman to another as they chatted of their experience. "I don't know whether we will or not" was the reply. "There is nothing to do but carry on whether or no." That was the spirit of all that splendid service.

And these stories could be duplicated over and over, if one had time to dig them out. Mrs. D. E. Robertson, of Toronto, asked me to speak for herself and friends, and convey their most cordial appreciation and gratitude to the people of the village for their kindness and consideration during the trying days of anxious hopes and fears. None too much has been said of all the others who made



Bernard De Boissiere, the pick of French Boy Scouts, who sent him on a good-will tour of the United States, is shown as he entered the White House, where he was guest of Mr. Roosevelt.

It's A Gal(a) Event



That epidemic of musical comedies sweeping the college boys of the country off their feet has struck New York University. Joe Caputo, Dan La Verne, William Cohen and Leonard Shalleck (left to right) rehearse for varsity show, "Bric-a-Brac" (right).

Moose River Women

The Rev. J. H. A. Anderson Praises Wives Who Kept Home Fires Burning as Miners Battled to Save Toronto Men From Rock Prison

MOOSE RIVER, N.S.—There is a group of worthy people whose service during the 10 days' epic of the Moose River Mines tragedy; and rescue should not be forgotten. I refer to the women in the homes of the little mining village who kept the home fires burning, the tables spread with meals at all hours of the day or night, the sleeping quarters, most of them improvised for the occasion, ready for tired workers and anxious visitors throughout the whole trying period.

Their work was not spectacular, and they themselves would be the last to speak of it for publication, but it represented a faithful and unremitting service without which the valiant work of so many heroic workers could not have been accomplished. I have had occasion to touch the home life of the people in a more or less incidental way, and feel that this word of tribute should not be omitted.

There are only some twenty-five homes in all in the little mining village, and, as in any similar community, these have not been built as hostels for a travelling public. Think then of the situation created by a sudden influx of people of all classes in the month of April, called there by a tragedy unmatched in mining history—groups of miners from eight or ten different communities in Nova Scotia and Ontario, over-ground workmen in connection with the different features of rescue equipment, government officials, newspapermen, radio and the moving picture men representing a wide area, besides the interested visitors who came from afar and had to be accommodated with meals and beds—all easily making an additional of two hundred or more to the daily residential life of the community.

Temporarily camps and shacks were utilized for the occasion, and around these constant service was being rendered by those in charge; but after all that, every available corner of the homes was drawn upon as living quarters for the people of all the classes united in one by the inner urge to save the lives of the embattled men.

One woman, not in good health told me that when it all began she allowed her neighbour's daughter who was helping her, to go home to assist her mother in attending to the extra lodgers who were coming in; and she then found that she had to open her own home till every corner was taken up with roomers.

"I have slept them every place but the wood box," said another. "We couldn't get to church Sunday evening for we didn't get through serving suppers until nearly nine o'clock," said one.

"I served eight meals one night at two o'clock (in the morning)" said still another. Of course the visitors on their own account paid for their meals, but there were others who were there at the call of other authorities.

"Will we get paid for this?" was the comment of one woman to another as they chatted of their experience. "I don't know whether we will or not" was the reply. "There is nothing to do but carry on whether or no." That was the spirit of all that splendid service.

And these stories could be duplicated over and over, if one had time to dig them out. Mrs. D. E. Robertson, of Toronto, asked me to speak for herself and friends, and convey their most cordial appreciation and gratitude to the people of the village for their kindness and consideration during the trying days of anxious hopes and fears. None too much has been said of all the others who made

their wonderful contribution to the story of heroism and there may be still others who should be mentioned with honor and applause; but amid it all I have felt that some such mention should be made concerning the patient enduring cheerful service of the women in the homes of Moose River Mines.

More Employed Than Last Year

918,816 on 9,474 Payrolls Compared with 874,556 in 1935.

OTTAWA.—A considerable gain was recorded in the employment situation in Canada on April 1 compared with the corresponding date last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

In comparison with the previous month, however, a decline was shown, due to the usual between seasons contraction, mainly from the release of bushmen, before any considerable number could be absorbed into other industries opening up in the Spring.

A total of 9,474 employers showed an aggregate payroll of 918,816 compared with 9,066 establishments with 874,556 on April 1, 1935. On March 1 of this year 933,221 persons were employed.

"Hotel de Luxe" Nearly Ready

\$100,000 Home in Chicago Will Be Used for Stray Dogs and Cats

CHICAGO — Flagstone paving in the sunken garden was started, recently as the last step toward completion of the Anti-Cruelty Society's \$100,000 "hotel de luxe" for stray cats and dogs.

Workers were erecting an eight-foot stone wall around the luxurious exercise yard to guard hoboes of the animal world from the prying eyes of humans.

The garden itself was a canine and feline heaven, what with its two big maple trees—and the flagstones.

The hotel, a three-story affair was made possible by a bequest of the late Marlon E. McConnell, boasts still more attractions.

On the first floor are the kitchen, with electric refrigeration and pasteltinted walls; the dogs' bathroom, spotless white, and kennels, with the glass doors leading to the garden.

There are two rooms for cats, one a many-celled cage on wheels and the other more commodious, with shelves to accommodate leaping animals.

On the street level was the two room free clinic and operating room. Hidden away was the death chamber.

DIFFERENT LENGTHS

Dinner dresses are floor length. Many evening gowns have short trains. Street skirts are about twelve inches from the floor.

This Grand Old Man Likes 1936 Styles

Nearing a Century but Still Takes Keen Interest in Modern Fashions.

WINNIPEG.—Alex Calder, Winnipeg's grand old man, is just 94 and he is still just as "spry" as most people who are 25 years younger.

Mr. Calder, who among other distinctions is the world's oldest Rotarian, still gets a lot of fun out of life. Sitting at his bedroom window during winter months, when he is not able to get out, there's not much he misses. "He sees more than I do, and we often tease him about having an eye for the ladies," laughed Miss Calder, his daughter.

"What does he think of the new styles in hats," she was asked. "He thinks they are very charming. He tells us that women are going back to the styles of his mother's day."

Mr. Calder who is a striking figure with his fine patrician features and gray beard, was born April 19, 1841, at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He came to Canada in a sailing vessel, starting the journey when only a month old. He was five months old when he landed. After living his early life in Eastern Canada, he came to Winnipeg in 1879.

GOOSE FLESH

"Goose flesh" (slightly pebbled) satin, offers a design of large orchids in watercolor tones.

The Old House

Sadness of Farewell on Moving Day

It is one thing to grumble at the old house, to point out that the doors have never fitted, that the windows rattle, no matter how many patent wedges are put into them. It is one thing to complain of draughts; that the landlord will not do the place up, and that one must do something. But it is another thing to be told to go; to be told that the house is sold and that it is not improbable that anybody would like to buy one with it. Even the tear in the wallpaper becomes inexpressible dear; the mark where the rain came through is something of an old friend. There is the view down the whole length of the road, with that tree which always came out first and the birds who never resent the food that is thrown out to them. The old house is quiet, too. Through the cracks in its stucco, and through the solid walls only comes the sound of the faintest wireless, and pipes cannot be heard as they are knocked out upon the grate. The studios at the back are well-behaved, only rarely by night occasionally and, that by the light of the moon sometimes, not unpleasant. And that reflection in the east room where in the morning the sun shines pleasantly; and the wide stairs, even if they are shabby — there is something about the old house which has grown unawares.

It is something which, if by miracle one could stay, would make one refrain from paint and paper for ever. One would not have the heart to wipe out human characteristics—that deep scratch on the drawing-room door where X experimented with a pair of scissors; that effacement of the paper where the wall has been cleaned a dozen times; even the board that cracked affectionately every time one went to the cupboard. The old house has its lines and wrinkles, its familiar expression; and friendliness.

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE PRICES

United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Saturday were paying the following prices for produce:

EGGS—Prices to producers, cases returned basis, delivered Toronto:
"A" large 18c
"A" medium 16c
"B" 15c
"C" 14c

BUTTER — No. 1 Ontario solids, 20½c; No. 2, 20¼c.

POULTRY

(Quotations in cents)
Live Dressed Milkfed
Hens— "A" "A" "A"
Over 5 lbs. .. 15 18 ..
4 to 5 lbs. .. 14 17 ..
3 to 4 lbs. .. 11 14 ..
Old roosters 7 10 ..

HAY AND STRAW

No. 2 timothy hay, baled, ton, \$9 to \$10; No. 3 timothy hay, ton, \$7 to \$8; straw, wheat, baled, ton, \$5 to \$6; oat straw, \$5.

WHOLESALE PROVISIONS

Wholesale provision dealers are quoting the following prices to the Toronto retail trade—
Pork — Ham, 20½c; shoulders, 14½c; butts, 17c; pork loins, 19½c; picnic, 14½c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 13c; prints, 12½c.
Shortening—Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c; prints, 11½c.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Following are Saturday's closing quotations on Toronto grain transactions for car lots, prices on basis c.i.f. bay ports—
Manitoba wheat — No. 1 Northern, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, 81½c; No. 3 Northern, 77½c; No. 4 Northern, 73½c; No. 5 Northern, 67½c; No. 6 wheat, 57½c.
Western oats—No. 2 C.W., 31½c; No. 3 C.W., 35½c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 35½c; No. 1 feed oats, 31½c. No. 1 feed screenings, \$16 per ton.
Manitoba barley — No. 3 C.W., 42½c; No. 5 barley, 40½c.
Ontario grain, approximate prices track shipping point—Wheat, 70 to 72c; oats, 26 to 28c; barley, 32 to 35c; corn, 40 to 43c; rye, 40 to 43c; buckwheat, 42 to 46c; malting barley, 46 to 49c; milling oats, 29 to 32c.

The Brave Sex

Dentist Says Women Put Men to Shame

BOSTON.—Woman may shriek and faint at the sight of a mouse, but when it comes to sitting in the dentist's chair and standing pain without a whimper, they put the stronger sex to shame.

That, at least, is the experience of Dr. Walter Emerson Briggs, instructor in dentistry at Tufts College, who is attending the 72nd annual meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society here.

"Men as a rule are very unreasonable patients," Dr. Briggs said. "The language they use to the dentist is not exactly polite."
"Women can take any kind of pain without a whimper."

An Early Water Bird



Coulson, Canadian sculler who will compete with his countryman, Campbell, for the honor of representing Canada, in Olympic games, is the first oarsman to arrive in Grunau, Germany, to prepare for games this summer. He is shown out for a practice row.

Canada Sells Last of Fleet

Merchant Marine Built After War To Be Scrapped

OTTAWA.—Rather than bear a capital outlay of approximately \$6,000,000, the Canadian Government has decided to scrap its merchant marine service.

Used in Pacific

Sale of the ten remaining vessels of the fleet of more than 60 ships constructed by the government after the Great War was announced recently by Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of railways and marine. The ships, which have been operating in the Australia and New Zealand service, have been sold to the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Limited, and the New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

The new owners intend to scrap the vessels and provide faster and more suitable boats for the service, which they have agreed to maintain for at least five years without subsidy. They have further agreed to take over the staffs and crews of the merchant marine, both afloat and ashore.

In his official announcement the minister pointed out the merchant marine should not be confused with the Canadian National Steamships, Limited, which operates between Canada and the West Indies as a different concern. It is the government's intention to continue this service.

Mr. Howe's Statement

"The Canadian Government Merchant Marine management having advised the government that the vessels in question were nearing the end of their usefulness, and that an expenditure of between five and six million dollars would be necessary for the construction of new boats if the services were to be maintained, the government considered it advisable to dispose of this residue of the original fleet of more than 60 ships constructed by Canada following the Great War, and the sale was recommended by the board of directors of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine (who are also the trustees of the Canadian National Railways) by resolution of the board of April 13 last," stated Mr. Howe.

"While the operation of these vessels in 1935, had resulted in a small operating surplus, there has been an annual operating deficit from 1921 to 1934, inclusive, the total operating deficit over that period having amounted to \$11,064,725. In view of these heavy deficits and the necessity for further extensive capital expenditures if the Australian services were to be maintained, the government considered it in the public interest to accept the offer of the Australian shipping firms who, as already stated, are undertaking to provide an improved service without subsidy."

350 Men Are Put on Farms

First Week of Drive to Fill Jobs Is Success

TORONTO.—Three hundred and fifty men have been placed on Ontario farms in the first week of the province's farm labor campaign, Hon. Dave Croll announced on April 30th.

"Everything considered—and especially the bad weather—this is a remarkable showing," commented Mr. Croll. "Reports from local offices of the employment service indicate that immediately after we launched an advertising campaign, there was a jump in both farmers' orders and workers' applications."

"At the moment, supply is keeping pace with demand in most parts of Ontario. Skilled men are registering at about the same rate as farmers are asking for help. But superintendents in every part of the province are warning headquarters that a shortage can be expected in about two weeks. They predict that as soon as the weather shows definite improvement, there will be a rush of orders which it will be virtually impossible to fill with trained men."

Mr. Croll said that farm operations were more extensive this year and his previous estimate that 10,000 men would be placed would have to be revised.

"Present indications," he said, "are that it should be something closer to 15,000. I would suggest, however, that farmers waste no time in making their needs known to the government; they can communicate with the nearest office of the Employment Service in Canada or with any official of the provincial Departments of Labor, Public Welfare and Agriculture or they can write directly to myself."

Because their own pasture-lands were snowbound, 124 cows belonging to a French farmer were taken by special train to sunnier quarters in the South of France.