

A Modern Gangster

EARTH'S BULLET-PROOF VEST WARDS OFF CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT

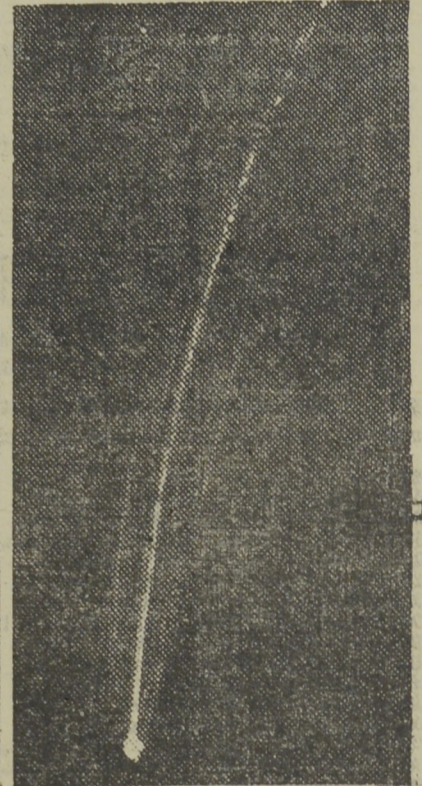
By RICHARD BAYLIS
Central Press Canadian Science Writer

The earth, like a modern gangster, is possessed of a most effective bit of armor in the way of a bullet-proof vest.

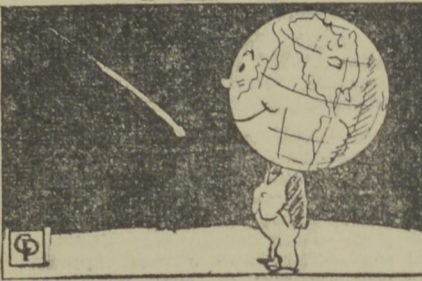
Somewhere back in time, perhaps in that period when the earth was born, a great deal of matter, ranging in size from small specks of dust to heavy rocks, began describing orbits around the sun, much like the earth and the other planets. These particles cannot be seen through the telescope because of their relatively small size, but they do become visible to the naked eye when they hit the earth's atmosphere.

Travelling at a terrific rate through space one of these small stones enters the earth's atmosphere and friction immediately causes sufficient heat to bring about combustion. If the meteor is small it usually is consumed long before it reaches the surface of the earth. If it is large it sometimes explodes or causes the ground to shake as in an earthquake.

Astronomers have estimated that thousands of millions of these shooting stars enter the earth's atmosphere every day, but that the earth is protected from the constant bombardment by its bullet-proof vest, the atmosphere. These swarms of shooting stars, or meteors, in many cases are believed to have had their origin in the breaking up of comets, but for the most part they probably began their lives about the same



Shooting stars hitting the earth's atmosphere.



time as did the earth, being but smaller fragments of the material taken from the sun in the process.

Domestic Consumption of Electricity On The Increase

Despite Business Depression Electricity Used on a Larger Scale in Homes of the Different Provinces.

The domestic consumption of electricity throughout the Dominion continues to grow even during the years of declining total consumption. During 1934 the consumption of electricity in the Dominion was 1,717,090,000 k.w.h., or an increase of four per cent. over 1933.

The average cost of electricity in the Dominion in 1935 was 2.13 cents per kilowatt-hour for all domestic services, while in the United States similar services cost 5.30 cents.

The average annual bills for domestic service were remarkably close in all the provinces, espe-

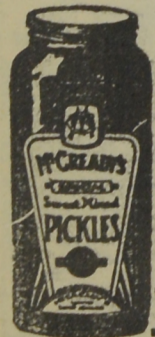
cially in view of the large differences in consumption and cost per kilowatt-hour.

This indicates that with adequate supply low rates generally induce increased consumption. Manitoba showed by far the lowest average cost per kilowatt-hour and the largest consumption per customer and per capita. These were largely affected by the flat rate for water heaters in Winnipeg. Flat rate water heaters in Ontario also affect Ontario averages.

The following table shows the domestic services consumption in the provinces:

DOMESTIC SERVICE DATA FOR ALL CANADIAN PROVINCES

PROVINCES	Number of Customers		Average Annual Consumption			
	Total	Per 100 Population	Average Bill For Year	Average Per Kilowatt Hour	Per Customer K.w. Hr.	Per Capita K.w. Hr.
Prince Edward Is.	4,097	4.60	32.67	8.34	392	18
Nova Scotia	48,852	9.31	25.74	5.32	484	45
New Brunswick	35,364	8.32	27.21	4.91	554	46
Quebec	378,705	12.55	20.53	3.28	627	79
Ontario	605,885	17.00	27.75	1.71	1,612	275
Manitoba	73,545	10.06	37.83	.99	3,835	386
Saskatchewan	44,493	4.61	39.14	4.99	785	36
Alberta	58,375	7.59	30.22	5.81	520	39
British Columbia and Yukon	129,837	17.81	25.25	3.08	821	146
Total	1,717,090	12.75	26.47	2.13	1,245	159



McCREADY'S PICKLES

P. O. BOX 796

NEW BRUNSWICK PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

Office: Room 12, 50 Princess Street

JAMES W. BRITTAIN, WM. M. CAMPBELL, WM. A. LOCKHART, MRS. J. FRED. EMERY, H. USHER MILLER,
President 1st Vice-President 2nd Vice-President 3rd Vice-President Sec'y-Treasurer

To The Protestant People of New Brunswick—

LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN:

So far in this fiscal year which ends on April 30, 1936; we have not had to increase our borrowings at the bank. We are hoping that your immediate response to this letter will enable us to not only close this fiscal year without having to borrow; but also will give us something over, to help with the early summer months when general contributions have always had a tendency to drop off. We hope that the general contributions in the months immediately before us will not fall off as they have in most former years. The children must have their necessities just the same in the summer months as in the winter months, except of course, fuel for heat.

We are sure you will agree that the Home has just had its most successful fiscal year since it opened its doors in 1854; when we tell you that sixty-six otherwise unwanted children, mostly babies, that were in residence, have become in the past eleven months loving and loved sons and daughters. Could any work be more worthwhile than this? Could any charity be more worthy of your support?

Yes, children from your County; yes, children from your own city, town or settlement have been helped; if not in this immediate past year then previously; and undoubtedly other children therefrom will be helped in the future. Also probably today we have one or more children in residence from your own locality; and certainly we have from your own County.

Please show your approval by sending your 1936 contribution at once to the Treasurer, P.O. Box 796, (or Room 12, 50 Princess Street), Saint John, N. B. Thanking you in anticipation, we remain on behalf of these Little Ones, who cannot help themselves.

Yours very truly,

JAMES W. BRITTAIN, President.
H. USHER MILLER, Secretary.

April 6, 1936.

To Know England a Person Must Have Historic Sense

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your visit if you concentrate—all else is weariness and expense.

Visit London for as long as your inclination or your time will allow; however long you stay there you will see only a little of it. If you sit or wander in Westminster Abbey for a half a hour a day you will know more of England's historic life than weeks of diligent sightseeing will tell you.

Then choose a headquarters somewhere in the country, or in a small seaside town, not too far from some such place as the University cities of Oxford and Cambridge, or Canterbury, a cathedral city, or Bath, which typifies in its stately formal architecture the 18th century. Or find a home in one of the grey stone villages in the Cotswold Hills, in Shakespeare's country, or under the lee of the grassy slopes of the Sussex or Wiltshire Downs, which look much the same today as they looked a thousand years ago. It will do equally well if you choose a fishing village on the coast of Devonshire, or, to appreciate fully the many contrasts of landscape which England achieves in a limited space, the lovely lake and mountain district near the Scottish Border known familiarly as "the Lakes," or the rural peace of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Gradually the inner relationship of all that you have seen will begin to dawn upon you. The hedged fields and winding lanes, the manor in its park, the cathedral, green university lawns, Shakespeare, the Houses of Parliament, the policemen, cricket matches, the judges in wigs, the advertisements, fishing smacks and railway carriages, and the British Empire itself will begin to wear a sort of family likeness.

The real magic of England's historic places is this, that their beauty and their dignity are the ideal expression of a spirit which animates the whole of English life, a spirit most strongly to be felt in those places because it is concentrated in a visible whole.

For just as the beauty of the world is most keenly felt when it is condensed into a work of art, or the beauty of a character is suddenly epitomized in a single gesture or a single act, so in those buildings or landscapes which Englishmen love for their beauty you will find the English spirit most fully manifested. And having once felt the presence of that spirit, you will have had the chief reward which a visit to England can offer.

SON OF AN ENGLISH EARL WAS LICENSED VICTUALLER

London, Eng.—Major the Hon. Henry Lygon, whose death occurred recently, was the son of an Earl, a licensed victualler, wartime balloon officer, brilliant university man, unsuccessful parliamentary candidate, and fire brigade committee chairman. He was half-brother of the present Earl Beauchamp, and died aged fifty-two, at his home here, after a long illness.

Major Lygon had an outstanding career at Oxford, and was the president of the Union in 1906. As a member of the L. C. C. he was chairman of the fire brigade committee from 1909 till 1911.

A distinguished career during the European war included service in the yeomanry, as an observer-balloon officer, and in the R.A.F. He attempted to enter Parliament four times, but was unsuccessful. In 1928 the Major became the licensee of the Hand and Shears,

an old tavern in the Cloth Fair, Smithfield. His object, to demonstrate the public-house as a place where good food could be procured, was in connection with the scheme of the Association for the Promotion of Restaurants and Public Houses in Poor Districts.

National Park Idea Gaining Strength In The Maritimes

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homes in the area it could be made into a winter resort with varied attractions.

If the Federal Government will not establish the parks and the provincial governments cannot afford it at present the people in the districts mentioned as suitable for parks could have the parks on a co-operative basis. Then all sections could have parks of their own and they would reap the benefits and at the same time help the whole province.

It has been said that for a province like New Brunswick to count on only one national park is folly, for there is need of several at convenient places. So maybe some time in the future New Brunswick will become a park country, where tourists will come to enjoy all seasons of the year.

Military Customs Changing Because Of The New King

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"unquestioned loyalty" is the reason for not drinking "The King." Others honor the toast on guest nights only or when a member of the Royal Family is present. A few regiments drink the toast seated.

It is understood that regiments which do not drink the Royal Toast had their loyalty tested many years ago and as a special reward they are not called upon to toast the King.

There are ten cavalry regiments in which the "health" of the King is taken for granted and in most cases the "privilege" of omission is said to be for some incident in past wars.