

WHAT WORLD WILL BE LIKE 100 YEARS HENCE

When Lord Birkenhead, that once licensed libertine of British politics, left Whitehall for the London financial district and Fleet Street it was predicted that he would enliven both journalism and finance. Nor were the prophets wrong. When Birkenhead is not joining the board of directors of some financial or industrial enterprise, he is writing or dictating an article that is both provocative and unique. His latest production appears in The Comopolitan, a curious magazine which Mr. Hearst runs for dissatisfied wives and tired business men, and which, we understand, pays its contributors fabulous sums for their articles. In this article, entitled "What the World Will Be a Hundred Years From Now," the former Lord Chancellor of England peers into the future, and this is what he sees:

Babies will be produced by chemists in laboratories.

We will all live to be 150.

The entire institution of marriage will be changed.

No one will need to work more than two hours a day.

Sitting in our homes we will see and hear events the world over.

An atom will produce energy equal to ten million horse-power hours.

All this, of course, makes a safe prediction; safe because none of us can live to be able to laugh at Birkenhead. But if we could live, would we be able to laugh at him? Who, in other words, can say with certainty that these predictions are crazy, that they can't come true?

After all, are the things Birkenhead foresees for 2029 more remarkable, so far as change is concerned, than what has happened since 1829? If anybody one hundred years ago had said that within a century people would be telephoning across the Atlantic; that a person would sit in London and hear a concert in New York; that men would be flying from San Francisco to Australia; that a plane would fly over the North Pole—what would have been said about him? So, after all, Birkenhead's predictions—or some of them—may not be so fantastic.

OUCH!

Little bits of caution,
Sudden drops that pain,
Make the mighty profits
Paper stuff again.

STEWART AND COOPER ARE SCORE LEADERS

CANADIAN DIVISION.

	G.	A.	Pts.	M.
Stewart, Montreal	14	3	17	46
Bailey, Toronto	10	7	17	48
Blair, Toronto	8	5	13	18
Morenz, Canadiens	7	6	13	58
Smith, Montreal	6	7	13	58
Ward, Montreal	8	4	12	24

AMERICAN DIVISION.

	G.	A.	Pts.	M.
Cooper, Detroit	10	6	16	8
W. Cook, Rangers	11	3	14	26
Oliver, Boston	9	4	13	12
Boucher, Rangers	6	7	13	4
Lewis, Detroit	8	3	11	15
Hay, Detroit	5	6	11	8

THE LIMIT!

Bella—"Your husband is a rather secretive sort of person, isn't he?"
Stella—"You don't know the half of it! He even thinks in German when I'm around!"

EXPORTS OF LATIN AMERICA INCLUDE QUEER PRODUCTS; MODERN TRADE SURPRISES

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Ipecac and ox-gall stones, petitgrain and divi-divi, aigrettes and sarsaparilla, buttons and bismuth, orchids and ixtle.

In connection with the tour of the President-elect much discussion of the products which Latin-America sends North America has arisen. Bananas from Costa Rica have been mentioned and coffee from Brazil, nitrates from Chili, quebracho tannin wood from Argentina and petroleum from Mexico and Venezuela. Common products have received most attention.

Balata and Kapok

But what of the uncommon exports of Latin-America? What of the items in the first paragraph? Why does the United States want annatto seeds, copaliba gum, castor oil, tungsten, alpaca wool, balata, tonkabbeans, Job's tears, molybdenum, ox-gall and kapok?

"Consider what strange experiences an American dollar has in Latin-America" suggests a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"It sends brown skinned Indians of the Venezuela coasts to the aigrette rookeries in canoes to collect the white feathers of molting mother birds. A United States dollar bill has dictated the picking of leaves from the orange trees near Yaguaron, Paraguay, and orders their distillation which releases petitgrain an oil with the smell of orange blossoms for use in perfumes and soaps. It has prompted the shearing of alpacas by the heirs of the Incas who own the flocks; and the collection of balata sap from a type of rubber tree that grows deep in the jungle. It has sent men searching for emeralds in the ill-charted mountains of Colombia.

"A dollar and many more like it have floated a mammoth American-built dredge in the Condoto river, Colombia, where the sands yield platinum without which there would be fewer platinum rings.

"And Christmas candles! Southern areas which have never seen snow contribute to the multi-colored candles for our holiday decorations. Every hostess who lights her table and every

church that illumines its altar with the candles soft gleam is in debt to Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Chile or some other Latin American country.

"Vegetable waxes are obtained from the leaves and branches of certain species of palm trees and desert bushes. In 1926 Brazil exported more than 12,000,000 pounds of carnauba vegetable wax, of which the United States took 40 per cent. Cousins to carnauba that also go northward to the candle shop are the ceroxylon palm wax of Colombia and the candellilla wax of Mexico. All three of them lend a hand to modern industry, helping the candle maker and popping up in other guises few persons could guess: phonograph records, insulation for electric wires, tailor's chalk, carbon copy paper, floor polish, shoe polish, sealing wax and dental molds. Probably these vegetable waxes do not enter into the making of the shorter candles, but they do brace the tall ones, keeping them straight and unbending.

Fountain Pens

"South and Central American trade illustrate many surprises of modern trade. When you buy a sea green or mandrian red fountain pen for somebody's Christmas present ask the clerk of what substance the barrel is made. Find out if he knows whether it is celluloid and a product of the southern cotton fields or casein and a product of the pampas.

"Casein is the solid substance of milk and it might have become cheese if it had not been hardened into casein. Milk in the form of casein, to the extent of 38,920,000 pounds was shipped in one recent year to the United States where a varied career awaited it. Fountain pens, earrings, "tortoise shell" for tortoise shell rims, cigarette holders, telephone receivers and chess men are but a few fates awaiting Argentinian casein. Aladdin rubbed a lamp; chemistry stirred a milk pail and brought forth casein wonders that give the cattle raising countries of South America an outlet for their surplus milk.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN CALENDAR HITS MANY PEOPLE

(By Frederic J. Haskin in Boston Traveller)

Washington.—The purely mundane aspects of the proposal, pending before Congress, to alter our present calendar, are in some respects amusing but, when analyzed, have interests close to the heart of many hundreds of thousands of persons. The proposed new calendar, making a year of 13 months divided in 28 days each, with a leap year to take care of the extra day falling annually, has been praised and attacked by many persons and organizations during the course of its consideration before committees of the Congress.

Out of Joint

For those who devoutly believe that every seventh day should be what we, generally, call Sunday, time would be put all out of joint. Take the Seventh Day Adventists, for example, who oppose the movement. Their Sabbath falls on Saturday, and so they worship it will be seen that, under the new system, the second year would find their Sabbath falling on Friday, the third on Thursday, the fourth on Wednesday, and so on because of the shortening due to the 28-day month. This aberration is referred to picturesquely as the "wandering Sunday." One scarcely can upbraid them for finding fault.

Under the proposed system of 13 months of 28 days each there would be the day between June and July 1. The old adage concerning whose ox is gored finds eloquent illustration here. Religious bodies, not definitely opposed to the idea as are the Jews, the Seventh Day Baptists and the Seventh Day Adventists, contend that in any event, leap day each year would be certain to be declared a holiday of some sort. They have instantly—and quite naturally and sincerely—declared that it should be a day of worship. This would mean two Sundays in immediate succession, for under the new calendar the first day of every month would be a Sun-

day. Therefore, leap day, the odd day of the year, and the following day, the 1st of July, would both be Sundays. Two Sundays in succession! The suggestion causes grave ideas to arise according to the persuasion of the thinker. One may think of the benefits of worship interrupted by labor and another of the possibility of two successive days of blue law enforcement.

Week-End Holidays

It is interesting to note that a large number of labor unions have come out in favor of the revised calendar. It is proposed to change as many holidays as possible to make them fall on Mondays. This pleases laboring men—indeed most workers whether of brawn or brain—for it gives promise of two holidays the normal first-of-the month Sunday and the extra Monday holiday with a preceding Saturday half-holiday. This would make a real week-end. The United States and presumably other nations have holidays which have been arbitrarily fixed. In this country for, example, Thanksgiving day is fixed by presidential proclamation. In recent years the last Thursday in November has been customary. But in previous years Thanksgiving day has been set in April and in July.

Public opinion doubtless would desire that it be kept an autumn festival, to compare with the old English Harvest Home, but it would not greatly matter if it were moved to a Monday in November instead of a Thursday. In fact, most persons probably would prefer it. As a matter of fact it is never absolutely certain that the President will declare the last Thursday in November to be Thanksgiving day. Any President who so desires can proclaim the 4th of July or April Fool's day as Thanksgiving day if he chooses.

The same is true of Memorial day. That has been arbitrarily fixed, but there is no occasion of outstanding merit which dictates that date as an

anniversary. Labor day is another arbitrary holiday, but that has already been fixed to fall on a Monday. Proponents of the new calendar desire to have Christmas day fixed for the 23rd of December, which would make it fall on Mondays regularly, and Christmas being an arbitrarily fixed holiday, there is no very genuine reason why it should not be so observed.

Two Arguments

Two very interesting arguments have been put forward by two groups whose commercial reason is obvious and candidly stated. One group consists of the proprietors of hotels and the chambers of commerce at summer resorts. They point out that if the holidays are made to fall on Mondays, there will be more of those glorious, extended week-ends during the year. The summer resorts, as well as some winter resorts, will get more business, hotels and general retail trade of those places gaining thereby. A lot of golf could be played and more balls lost.

But there are other business reasons which the general public never spares a thought. In the conduct of business a vast amount of bookkeeping cost accounting and general statistical work is necessary. Thirty days hath September, April, June and November; all the rest have thirty-one, etc., etc. With all this variation business people have difficulty in keeping accounts for the day of the week has much to do with the course of trade. It may be said, in general, that business men favor the revision.

As matters stand, on a basis of monthly settlements, there is no standard of accounting, and accounting being a mathematical science, cries aloud for standardization. Thus, some months have four Sundays, some five. This means that some have four Saturday half-holidays, some five.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 42 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.



MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd, February for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 3 times per week on the route:—Boiestown Rural Route No. 1 from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Boiestown, Hayesville, Bloomfield Ridge and at the office of the Dist-Supt. Postal Service, St. John.

H. W. WOODS,
Dist-Supt.

Office of Dist-Supt., Jan. 9, 1929.

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