

Fragrant and Fresh "SALADA" TEA

THE RADIUM INSTITUTE

LEADS IN ALLEVIATION

Skilled Work Under Direction of Dr. J. Ernest Gendreau Reviewed—Twelve Years of Constant Devotion to Task of Treatment and Cure of Cancer.

Far in the east end of the city handicapped by unfavorable financial conditions and restricted quarters, the Radium Institute of Montreal, a god-send to numerous Canadians, victims of the plague of cancer, has however maintained itself rather well under the guiding hand of Dr. J. Ernest Gendreau, its director, as the outstanding anti-cancer centre in Canada—in fact, as one of the leading anti-cancer institutions of the world—and holds its lead in cancer treatments through the application of radium and ultra-penetrating X-rays.

In the face of tales of intense suffering, deep discouragement, loss of hope, and extreme poverty, on the part of the patients Dr. Gendreau and his assistants have remained at their post, to combat cancer so ably as to stop its spread in numberless cases and to cure those patients who have not become defenceless victims of the cancer plague.

Dr. Gendreau is performing almost a miracle task. Not only is he providing the best in physical care, but he is also contributing to the upbuilding of the morale of many heartbroken patients since prolonged, costly and repeatedly ineffective treatments by a new class of racketeer have too often gradually led many afflicted ones to deep discouragement. Many cancer-stricken persons are physical wrecks; some are also moral wrecks. Officials of the Radium Institute are in a position to lead them toward a means of recuperation. They do so. If the institute's finances are restricted the personnel is intent upon curing those who have not yet reached the stage of the completely incurable.

Co-Operation by Quebec Govt.

The institute saw light under most humble conditions. However, through the co-operation of the Provincial Government and the University of Montreal, it now regularly treats cancer patients. It also provides rays of hope for many unfortunates. And these everyday treatments are given in a former mansion, now converted into the Institute at Pie IX Boulevard and Ontario Street East where Dr. Gendreau is zealously at work each day. This has been his constant occupations for 13 years.

Cancer is treated at the institute. But not cancer alone. Need of funds have compelled the staff to resort to the treatment of other diseases so that additional revenue may be available. But as Dr. Gendreau explains, additional revenues are not the only reasons, however. With the realization of a greater number of cures of other diseases those who are really attacked by cancer regain hope when they see their fellowpatients recovering and leave the institution completely cured. Their morale is improved. This also serves as an inducement to those who, for some reason or other refrain from seeking treatment of their condition.

Death Rate Unchecked Until Recently

Cancer was known as "stinking death" by the ancients. Then it inevitably meant death. Whatever progress has been made in the medical field, the disease yet remains known to many as by this appellation. Medical authorities were handicapped until a few years ago as no progress in the search for a remedy had been made. The cancer death rate had steadily increased to such an extent

that the very life of the race itself had been threatened by this disease. Records indicate that about 100 years ago, old people were struck by the diabolical sickness. For many years younger people were attacked. A greater number of people between the ages of 29 and 40 were afflicted and even in the age of childhood the number of deaths had notably increased. Progress in the fight against cancer in Canada was noticeable about 15 years ago, and this progress originated at the institute.

At the Radium Institute of Montreal cancer is treated by radium and ultra-penetrating X-rays. The institute has a gram and a quarter of radium in its possession. Then 13 tubes do the work of ultra-penetrating therapy. While radium exerts its intensive action upon a limited field, the rays penetrate deeper and cover a wider field of the affected area. Apparatus of a 200,000 voltage is in regular operation. Recently the 500,000 voltage was set in operation and soon the institute will have a 600,000 volt machine for the treatment of patients.

The medical staff includes four full-time and four visiting doctors of whom three are professors of the University of Montreal. There are also one radiologist, in charge of radio-diagnosis, one surgeon assigned to general surgery, one part-time electrotherapeutic specialist, two consulting surgeons, one oto-rhino-laryngologist and one gynecologist.

Eight doctors were given special courses in Europe or in the United States for periods varying from three to ten years. Four nuns, all graduates in nursing, are in charge of internal administration. The institute counts about 20 graduate nurses, six technicians and an additional staff of ten persons for general work.

Laboratory and radiodiagnostic apparatus is up to date. Research work has been conducted by the provincial government and a third from the City of Montreal.

The director is appointed by the Studies Commission of the University and the selection must receive official sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, the rector of the University of Montreal, and the president of the Curie Foundation to which the local institute is affiliated.

Cancer Controllable and Curable

Dr. Gendreau's chief contention is that cancer, when taken at the proper time, (particularly when it has not developed beyond all control) is curable. He has definite proof that cancer is curable. These proofs were first given at the Radium Institute of Montreal. Hundreds of cases have been cured. A hundred of these were the basis of Dr. Gendreau's recent pamphlet on "One Hundred Cases Treated and Cured." He has, furthermore, the backing of a number of cancer experts who assert that cancer is curable either through radium or by ultra-penetrating X-rays.

One co-ordinating statement, with respect to Dr. Gendreau's contentions, comes from Dr. Russell Gaylord, director of the New York State Institute for malignant diseases at the New York State Institute: "Radium has cured cases of cancer which surgeons could not help. In other cases, far advanced, radiation has lengthened life, relieved suffering and helped where the patient has been beyond assist-

PAPER RUBBISH VALUED IN EAST

Thousands of Pounds Shipped Annually To Be Used as Clothing, Shelter.

BOSTON, May 10—It probably will be almost five months before the newspaper you are reading is used as a petticoat for a native girl in Upper Tibet, as fuel for the pyre of an Indian widow, says the Transcript, but the chances are \$3 to one that sooner or later the sheaves of newspapers cast out daily by the American housewife will be shipped to the Orient, following the same path as the scrap steel for Asiatic munitions. Last year the trade in newspapers amounted to a total of almost \$1,000,000, and weighed somewhere in the region of 50,000 tons.

The journals are shipped either directly to the Chinese and Indian ports or are first freighted to the California ports, there to start their long journey. Step by step it is possible to follow their trail from the rubbish piles of America to the homes, backs and even temples of foreign nations 6,000 miles away.

First comes the junk man, paying possibly 10 cents for the accumulation in each cellar. The papers, a wagon-load for a dollar, are taken to a paper firm, and sold at a slight profit, the amount depending upon the cleverness of the buyers and sellers.

There are companies in Boston that as an extra line provide for the future disposition of the merchandise. In one of these plants the bundles are stacked in cubic blocks measuring perhaps six feet each way. Huge presses, exerting tremendous pressure, compress the masses into blocks some five feet by three. Shunk to such an extent that the printing is often lifted right off the sheet, the bales are wrapped in burlap covers and wired together for shipment.

Destination is Far East

According to the condition of shipping rates, the blocks are freighted direct or first by boat or train to the West Coast. The ultimate destination, however, is the same—Singapore, Calcutta, Canton, Rangoon—as the demand requires.

It seems a lot of trouble for something that Americans consider only good for starting fires. But papers are extremely valuable in the poverty-stricken East, where a dollar-a-year man works for love of money and not for love of the job. You may think it worth while to pay a janitor a dollar just to get rid of the accumulation of newspapers in your cellar, but the Chinese often make what to them is a good profit when one bundle of these compressed papers has been carried 1,000 miles through the bleak regions of inner China, there to be sold to native painters, house builders, fish peddlars or tailors.

Many are the taboos on certain sections of the papers. Comic sections are forbidden by governmental law to be used as wrapping for fish. Still more strict are the religious bars placed by priests and Lamas. Rotogravure sections are strictly outlawed, as much on account of the sanitary rules as the ancient fetishes of the native religions.

It would not be unusual to visit one of the houses of the interior, 1,000 miles from the nearest seaport and find the whole house fitted with your favorite newspaper. Mixed with paste, the papers make a splendid roof.

Used As Wall Paper

What could be more inspiring as able to be used for fuel, and it is only wall paper than a series of stories and pictures marking the epic of our used for the funeral of an Indian widow? We of the western world often spend a great deal of money to have our walls ornamented with scenes depicting the bright points of our history. How much simpler the practice of using newspapers for wall paper. Ninety-seven per cent of all cases of cancer of the skin treated have not yet shown a relapse and some still under observation are five years old. Radium treatment has given to many cancer victims a longer lease on life, in some cases as much as five years. Most of these cases had been given up by surgeons after operating upon them.

STORIES ABOUT THE PICTURES YOU'RE SEEING

"Black Fury". The man who is mainly responsible for this flicker is Paul Muni. Muni is the one actor at Warners, and one of the few in pictures, who can select his own stories and has something to say about them, although there may be many studio battles. Muni read the play "Bohunk", liked it and purchased it. He then went to Warners, insisted that he wanted to make it into a picture, and sold the play to Warners for the same price that he paid for it. He didn't wish to make money on the play. He merely wanted a good screen play. "Bohunk" was purchased before the censor flare-up. It was listed for production before a camera ever started turning on "Bordertown". Muni even went East and stayed for several weeks in a Pennsylvania mining town to acquaint with the character he was to portray. Next, there were the censors. These days they would never pass "The Public Enemy" or "I'm a Fugitive" and now the problem was to present this play of the miner's problem and still make it vital.

The task of writing the scenario was given to Abem Finkel and Carl Erickson. Erickson is an able scenarist and Finkel is Paul Muni's brother-in-law. Thus Muni was able to keep tabs on the scenario from the first word to the last; he sat in on conferences, made suggestions, and the writers, for a change, knew they were writing what was desired.

It took weeks and weeks to research and writing to hit on an angle which would offend neither labor nor capital. One day Finkel read an article called "Labor Spy", written by Sidney Howard, the playwright.

This solved the problem. Howard wrote about the professional police who are hired to break the strikes. They would be the dirty villains.

Muni is reunited in this flicker with two players who were with him in his first screen success, "Scarface", Karen Morley is again his leading lady and Vince Barnett tries to supply what is commonly known as the "Comedy Relief". The entire coal town was constructed on one of the large sound stages. The set was very realistic and Mrs. Paul Muni, Bella Finkel, who sits in a camp chair on the set whenever Muni is emoting, excepting the love scenes, had to wear dark dresses, and suits for they were covered with dirt very quickly. In fact, Mrs. Muni was in character and dressed like a coal miner's wife.

Mae Marsa, the former screen star, lays a bit in the picture.

Many important touches which showed the terrible conditions under which the miners lived were eliminated from the picture to please the board which doesn't wish you to be corrupted. Example: When Karen Morley returns to the coal town, she walks down the street with the girl who makes a remark, concerning her shoes as she trips. It means practically nothing new, but there was an important scene showing the kids standing in line to get second hand clothing. Many other harsh edges had to be softened. It is for this reason that the screen, a great medium,

of the Chinese who awakes in the morning with the romance of the world spread before his very eyes.

When he tills the rice fields he is a running newsreel, a perambulating announcer of current events. His underwear, waistcoats and even jackets are often reinforced with newspapers.

The papers are considered too valuable to be used for fuel, and it is only on rare occasions that they may be pictures marking the epic of our used for the funeral of an Indian widow? We of the western world often spend a great deal of money to have our walls ornamented with scenes depicting the bright points of our history. How much simpler the practice of using newspapers for wall paper. Ninety-seven per cent of all cases of cancer of the skin treated have not yet shown a relapse and some still under observation are five years old. Radium treatment has given to many cancer victims a longer lease on life, in some cases as much as five years. Most of these cases had been given up by surgeons after operating upon them.

In China and Japan, where the main stock for paper is furnished by the rice fields, wood pulp is virtually nonexistent. Inasmuch as the Chinese this year expect some 7,000,000 peasants to die of starvation, the rice crop is turned to more necessary uses than the making of paper, and our newspapers are used even for making their own journals.

Of Interest to Women SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN, STUDYING SINK-FATIGUE

Housewife's Working Hours Investigated by the Electric Eye—Operating a Home.

Current news interest in the subject of shorter working hours is by no means confined to industry. With the opening of the Industrial Arts Exposition in New York, sponsored by the National Alliance of Art and Industry, the matter of shorter working hours for housewives is one of the most interesting features of the exposition agenda. But it is being approached from the scientific, not the legislative angle.

"The attention given by manufacturers and designers to kitchen equipment and its efficient arrangement," says Miss Dorothy McGeehan, home service consultant "has resulted in much shorter working hours for women, leaving more time free for outside interests.

"For instance, look at the materials which are used today for kitchen furnishings," Miss McGeehan continued. "The bright metal so much in vogue for sinks, stoves and working surfaces is exceptionally easy to keep clean, particularly as there is nothing to crack or chip. On other equipment, paints and enamels with a hard finish which does not soil readily and can be wiped clean with a damp cloth have been introduced."

Sink-fatigue is a new phrase for students for home economics and the first factual data ever developed in

studying the problem is reported at the exposition. An electric eye and a delicate timing instrument were used to register exactly the number of trips to the sink and the time spent there in the kitchens of a series of typical homes. The scientific study is of special interest to Canadians since the Dominion's nickel industry was largely concerned with discovering these facts on kitchen operation.

The average number of trips was found to be 107 but one woman with a family of six including four children, made only 42, while another with a family of the same size, made 62 trips. The average time spent at the sink was an hour and a half per day, though the figures varied from less than an hour to two hours and a half. The length of the kitchen working day, the records revealed, was from eleven to fifteen hours.

From the results, the investigators conclude that the kitchen deserves the same study of operating efficiency that has been so valuable to industry. The study of materials used in kitchen equipment, the careful planning of kitchen arrangements and the elimination of useless movements can make kitchen work faster and easier just as similar surveys have increased production in industry while shortening working hours.

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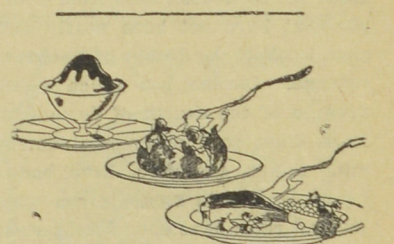
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