

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK UNDER WAY; MANY NEW USES FOUND FOR PRODUCT

WASHINGTON, June 4 — During National Cotton Week (May 31 to June 5), it might be interesting to discuss eight new uses for cotton that are being encouraged under a programme of the agricultural adjustment administration for diverting surplus cotton to uses which will increase consumption.

Cotton or fabrics needed will be donated by the AAA on the basis of applications made by government agencies, colleges, universities or other non-profit organizations.

The eight new uses now being tested include: (1) a covering for sides of irrigation, drainage, runoff or other kinds of ditches, (2) a covering to reinforce fills or cuts for roads, highways or other projects, (3) a protection for beehives, (4) a protective covering for fruits or vegetables during growing, ripening or curing, (5) a covering for shading or protecting tree seedlings or shrubs during critical growing periods, (6) a portable covering or tent for use in fumigating, spraying or dusting fruits, vegetables, vines, trees or plants, (7) an outside covering material or insulation in the construction of buildings and (8) a reinforcing material in surfacing roads, bridges, paths or airplane runways.

Used in Fumigating
Already 1,000 yards of untreated cotton fabric have been furnished to the bureau of plant industry for use in fumigating young tobacco plants to lessen or prevent damage from diseases. Another 1,000 yards of the fabric will also be used as a chamber on covering to retain gaseous poisons applied at night.

Tests of the efficiency and economy of various types of cotton fabric for these uses will be conducted at federal or state experimental stations in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and possibly other states.

The forest service has just received 10,000 yards of an open mesh fabric for experimental work as a membrane in the temporary fixation of soil on

both sides of cuts and fills of roads and highways. Cotton fabric will be used to hold soil on the side slopes of roads between the time grains and grasses are sown and the time when their roots will hold the soil in place.

Fabric Materials Made
Through co-operation of the forest service and the department of agriculture's marketing section, other fabric materials will be utilized as a roofing, side wall and ceiling material. These structures will be built in Missouri and Iowa.

Cotton fabric will be used for the first time, as far as AAA records show, when experimenters reinforce airport runways with it. Its use for even the somewhat similar purpose of roadbuilding is still in the testing stage, experts said. Approximately 45,000 square yards of cotton fabric will be applied for surfacing an airport runway at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Approximately 8,500 bales of cotton were used in experimental highway construction work last summer and more will be used this year.

Two Projects Tried
Last year's supply was evenly divided between two projects—a fabric binder for bituminous-surfaced roads and mats for curing concrete. This work is a joint project of the AAA, bureau of public roads and various state highway departments.

Experts said that these 8,500 bales last year supplied more than 6,165,500 square yards of cotton fabric reinforcing material and 89,500 mats for the concrete-curing projects. The surfacing work was carried on in 24 states in building 578 miles of new road, while the concrete-curing work went forward in 23 states.

Highway engineers are hesitant about praising the new uses of cotton in road building until they have had a chance to see how these projects hold up under the stress of ordinary wear. Then they will know just how useful this major crop of the southland can be.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR HEALTH

Poison Ivy and Other Rashes

(By Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Former President American Public Health Association)

When you have a skin rash, your doctor may tell you that you have what is called dermatitis. The word 'dermatitis' looks like a difficult medical term. But the word is really simple when you stop to analyze it. 'Derma' means skin. 'Tis' means inflammation of and thus dermatitis means inflammation of the skin.

Inflammation of the skin may be caused by plants—such as poison ivy, poison oak, primrose, chrysanthemum, ragweed oil, snapdragon, redwood, pine, ebony; or metals such as nickel and tin; and other substances such as leather, fur, dyes, paints, cosmetics, and ink, also often produce this condition. I list these few here so that you can see how many different common things there are, even around us, which may cause skin inflammation. You can realize, too, the problem the doctor is confronted with in trying to find the thing guilty of causing the rash.

While it is true that many persons do not appear to be bothered by any of the things they handle, there are others who easily get a skin inflammation when certain substances touch their bodies.

Dr. Samuel Ayres, skin specialist of Los Angeles, who has made a study of this subject, says that the number of materials which are known to cause dermatitis in different people run into the hundreds. He tells us of a person who had skin inflammation from merely getting near the smoke of a fire where poison oak was burned. He has seen dermatitis on the hands of a person who squeezed oranges and lemons. That person was sensitive to the oil in the peelings.

The leather of a hat band, the leather of a wallet, the leather of shoes have all been known to cause skin trouble. Rouge, powder, cold cream, a fur piece, beads, a scarf, and soap cause skin troubles in some people. A bank teller may get skin rash because he is sensitive to nickel or a person may get a rash under a garter where a nickel clasp touches the skin. A policeman is known to have developed a rash behind his vest pocket where he carried a tear gas bomb.

Doctors have ways of finding out what particular thing causes dermatitis, when a patient comes for treatment. First, he tries to get a clue from the place that the rash appears.

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If it is on the forehead, is it a hat band? If the rash is on the face, is it soap, rouge, powder or cream? If it is on the neck, is it the scarf, fur piece, or cloth in the coat the person is wearing? If it is on the hands, what particular material has the patient handled which is different from what he usually handled before he had the rash?

Then the doctor has another way. He uses the patch tests. He places small bits of the various substances he suspects are causing the trouble on the skin under a bit of cloth, about 1½ inches square. This patch is left on for 24 hours and then examined. When he finds that a substance causes blistering and irritation, he knows this is the material causing his trouble and that the patient must stay away from it.

LARGE INCREASE SALMON ANGLERS

An increase of 53 per cent, over the total of last year in the number of non-resident anglers taking out early season permits was announced today by L. H. Parks, Federal Supervisor for this district. He gave the total number of permits for spring salmon as 237, against a total of 155 last year. The first permits given out last year were applied for on April 1, because of an early ice run, but this year none were issued until April 15. No charge is made for permits, but non-residents are also required to take out angling licenses, issued by the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines, for which the charge, entitling them to a week's fishing, is five dollars.

Halliwell Gold Mines Making Rapid Progress

Rapid progress in development work and an active program for the month of May have been announced by the directors of Halliwell Gold Mines, Limited. This is a copper gold property in the Rouyn district. The sinking of a 500 foot shaft on the Company's property, including installation of plant, etc., with stations at 150,300 and 450 foot levels, has been accomplished in 125 days, under the supervision of Mining Projects of Canada, Limited, and lateral work is progressing well.

In new surface explorations, in both West and East sections of the property, three diamond drills are to be employed this month. The complicated formation characteristic of the district makes it essential that all areas be explored for ore deposition according to Mr. Forgues. In the southern zone, former drilling has shown values of over \$20 across the widths from 6 to 18 feet, and extensive exploration is planned here, while, in an easterly zone, important possibilities of locating ore extensions have been suggested as drilling operations have revealed a syncline underlain by albite, a formation similar to that in which ore indications have been obtained in the shaft section.

FIRST FLYING AUTOMOBILES TO BE DEMONSTRATED SOON

Studebaker Concern Will Introduce Auto That Will Run on the Road or Fly in the Air

WALKERVILLE, Ontario, June 3—The world's first 'flying automobile' will be demonstrated to America this summer by Studebaker, according to an announcement made today by Paul G. Hoffman, President of The Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana.

Five 'flying automobiles,' contraptions that may be driven upon the highways and actually flown in the air, have been purchased by Studebaker and will be 'toured' and demonstrated in every principal city during the late summer. The vehicles are Waterman Arrowbills, powered with Studebaker Dictator motors and manufactured in Santa Monica, California.

The 'flying automobile' has regular airplane wings which may be detached in less than three minutes and left at the airport hangar while the pilot switches his engine's power from propeller to wheels and takes to the highways. While on the streets and boulevards the propeller does not revolve, the two rear wheels of the vehicle being supplied with both forward and reverse power and equipped with brakes.

When desiring to quit the city streets, the 'flying automobile' owner drives to the airport. There the wings are attached within three or four minutes and, engaging the propeller drive, the pilot may be off to the air lanes.

While in the air the flying automobile has a top speed of 125 m.p.h. and it cruises at 105 m.p.h. Its gasoline tank has capacity for fuel enough to carry the vehicle 400 air miles. It lands at 45 miles per hour and, unlike many aircraft, it is unusually easy to get back on the ground at the end of flights.

The Studebaker Dictator engine with minor modifications is used and it delivers 100 horsepower to the propeller. This engine, being much less expensive than the average aircraft power plant, permits a much lower price on the aircraft-automobile.

Unlike most airplanes, the Arrowbill has no rudder, nor any rudder pedals. It is controlled by a 'stick'

that extends downwards from the cabin ceiling and to which is attached a revolving wheel. In the air the pilot pushes the stick forward or pulls it towards him to drive or climb and rotates the wheel to make turns. On the ground the driver steers the car in the same manner he steers a regular automobile.

To the air-wise the absence of rudder or rudder pedals is not a matter of moment, especially after studying the Waterman 'ship.' The wings have unusual sweep back and the ailerons are raised or lowered by the fore and aft motion of the stick, both at the same time. When the wheel is turned the ailerons work in opposite directions making banking and turning possible. Vertical fins at the ends of wings are stationary with trailing 'vertical fins,' each moving outward only. Thus, a wing end may be 'dragged,' aiding the banking turn, or both fins may be dragged in the manner of air brakes. The latter action permits a steeper glide without adding to the forward speed.

"We're delighted to have the opportunity to show America that an automobile will fly," said Mr. Hoffman. "Naturally, we're pleased that this craft is powered with our Dictator engine. We have purchased five of these 'flying automobiles' and we will start them on tour of America as soon as they are delivered to us by the Waterman Aircraft Corporation."

First Bright Salmon Taken at Hart's Pool

To a party composed of Gorham Hubbard of LaPlata, Md., George Perry of Boston and H. Alden of Brookline, Mass., goes the distinction of connecting up with the first fresh run salmon of the season at the Hart's Island pool on the Saint John river near this city. While fishing from a canoe, Mr. Alden hooked and landed a 12-pounder, and a nine-pound fish was taken by Mr. Hubbard. Mr. Alden hooked a nice one on the previous day, but after a few leaps it disengaged the lure and made a getaway. Mr. Hubbard also recorded a miss in one case. Fresh run salmon at this time of year are of the tackle smashing type, but are not always overly keen on taking a fly.

Donald Ferguson, Roland Wheeler and Raymond Currie, all in the ace class in the angling game manipulated the canoes for the visitors. The catch of bright salmon by this party, is said by the guides to be the earliest on record for the Saint John river. The party have left for their homes by car and plan to return in a few weeks for another outing.

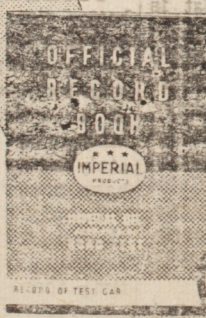


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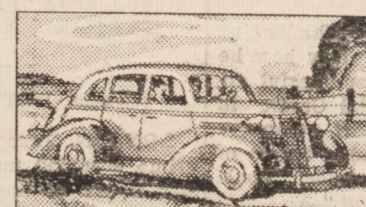
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