

performed to completely cure these disorders. Announcement of the invention comes simultaneously with the appearance of Dr. Wismer and Dr. John Hunt, local specialists as lecturers at the Wayne County Medical Society of Detroit. According to Dr. Hunt who introduced the new method of diagnosis to the American physicians they were amazed when the invention was outlined to them. After four years experimental work in his own laboratory and working in conjunction with Dr. Hunt, the discovery, was finally perfected recently. Previously to Dr. Wismer's discovery, treatment for chronic catarrh of the antheroid cells has been absolutely guess work, according to a number of local physicians who describe Wismer's discovery as unique. It is stated that poison from the antheroid cells in many cases causes rheumatism and mental disease which can now be cured by an operation which, although not serious, is intricate. Dr. Wismer will receive no remuneration for the discovery, it being given to the world purely for scientific benefit.

Luxor Egypt, March 7th.—The reopening of the tomb of Tutankhamen yesterday, for inspection by some 200 visitors guests of the Egyptian Government, was preceded by the picturesque ceremony following the custom in the days of the Pharaohs of sacrificing two bulls in the centre of the town. Thousands of natives and Sheiks in gorgeous costumes crowded the gaily decorated streets, singing to the accompaniment of Egyptian instruments. After the sacrifice the government party was entertained by feats of horsemanship performed by the Sheiks. The whole party, including foreign diplomats, members of Parliament and Commissioner Allenby, were taken across the Nile on a government steamer and to the Valley of the Kings in motorcars through a road lined with soldiers. After refreshments, served in a big tent, groups of eight entered the tomb, where the lid of the sarcophagus has been removed since the Egyptian Government took charge of the tomb. A large platform was erected, from which visitors had an excellent view of the gold covered figure of the Pharaoh. The ceremony was superintended by Professor Lacou, the French Egyptologist and the Egyptian Minister of Public Works.

London, March 7th.—The estimates for the Air Service 1924-25 show a gross increase of 787,000 pounds sterling and a net increase of 2,500,000 pounds sterling gross and 14,511,000 pounds sterling net.

London, March 7th.—Delicate negotiations were opened here yesterday between the representatives of the Miners Federation and the coal mine owners on the subject of the miners demand for increased wages and the proposed determination of the national agreement, with a view to securing better pay.

London, March 7th.—What voice the Trade Union members of the House of Commons who number one hundred and twelve out of a total of one hundred and ninety-two members of the Labour Party, in Parliament, should have in the affairs of Government, was the question raised by a deputation of the party received by the Premier last night. The deputation urged that the Trade Unionists advice should be sought upon all matters of departmental administration and legislation in which their experience would be valuable to the Cabinet, but they did not wish to interfere with matters of departmental authority or responsibility. Mr. MacDonald, in a comprehensive reply, gave a pledge that their claims would be considered and promised that the Cabinet would consult with heads of departments, with a view to ascertaining whether a method could be devised whereby the experience of the Trade Union group might be utilized in framing industrial legislation.

Washington, March 7th.—An increase of twelve cents a bushel in the tariff rate on wheat was ordered today by the President. Acting under the flexible provisions of the tariff act and on the basis of the Tariff Commissions recent inquiry, the President at the same time ordered an increase of 26 cents a hundred pounds in the duty on wheat flour and a decrease of 50 per cent in the ad valorem rate on mill feeds. The new rate on wheat will be 42 cents per bushel, as compared with the present rate of 30 cents. The new rate on flour will be \$1.04 per hundred pounds, as compared with 78 cts., and the rate on mill feeds will be 7½ cent ad valorem as against 15%. The new rates, as ordered by the President and set forth in a formal proclamation, will become effective in time to be applied to the flood of Canadian wheat which descends on the United States about the middle of April each year with the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes. An advance in rates was sought to aid particularly the hard wheat growers of the Northwest, but the resultant increase in the price of Spring wheat is expected to be reflected in the market quotations on winter wheat raised in the Middle Western and other States.

St. John's, N. F., March 7th.—For the first time in the memory of the present generation the whole sealing fleet of the New Foundland steamers, which is to operate off the coast of the island, is ice bound at this port. The seven ships had planned to get away between eight o'clock this morning and four o'clock this afternoon. The delay to the ships is likely to affect the voyage adversely for, as a general rule, if the ships do not get into the seal herds by the eighteenth of March, the prospects for the trade are regarded as very poor. The sealer "Eagle" which is among the ice bound craft, has a small aeroplane on board

which she plans to take to the ice fields for observation purposes to guide the seips to the main "patch" or herd of seals. This experiment was tried during the last two sealing voyages but with small success.

FORD SAYS HIGH SURTAX HITS POOR AS WELL.

COULD NEVER HAVE DEVELOPED HIS INDUSTRY UNDER PRESENT PLAN.

New York, Feb. 26.—An administration or set of legislators advocating high taxes should be run out of office, in the opinion of Henry Ford. He also contends that high taxes on the rich put burdens on the poor.

High surtaxes, he said, will curtail industrial activity. His views are expressed in an interview obtained by Samuel Crowther and will be published in an early issue of Collier's Weekly.

"Take the Ford car as an illustration. We had very little money when we began to build that car. We took out small wages for ourselves and put back the profits into better machinery—which enabled us to reduce prices. We made more money and we put that back. Our profits began to be large and if the present income tax had been in force we should have had to pay most of what we earned to the government.

"We did not spend the money we made. It has gone to the support of 2,000,000 people. It has permitted the farmer and his wife to come to town whenever they liked. It has let millions of people get out into the fresh air, and it has made the automobile a thing that the poor man can have.

"With the high surtaxes, advocated as a benefit to the poor man or the man of moderate means I doubt if ever we should have reached a point where we could have produced a car under \$1,500 and that only by paying very low wages." —*Boston American*, 26th Feb.

CYRIL SAYS HE WILL TRY TO BE CZAR.

London, Feb. 26th.—"In twelve months, perhaps sooner, we may strike for Russia's freedom, and then I will return." So declared Grand Duke Cyril, heir-presumptive to the Russian Dynasty, in an interview at Cannes.

"I know that Russia wants a Czar, proper representative government, and not the autocracy of terror imposed by the scoundrels now controlling its mighty destiny," he said. "Though I cannot disclose recent vital plans for my eventual return, I know there is a strong movement now to escape from the present Bolshevik tyranny which may be considerably augmented by the recent political factions." —*Ibid.*