AT 62—IN BED WITH RHEUMATISM

At 65—Working Again

Why worry about rheumatism? This old fellow had it almost as bad as it could be. But he just found the right remedy, stuck to it, and now he's working again—at 65 years of age.

Let him tell you all about it: —"For two years and a half," he writes, "I have suffered from rheumatism. For eighteen months I could not turn over in bed, nor help myself in any way. My legs and feet were swollen, and I could not sleep or get rest until I started taking Kruschen Salts. After taking one bottle, I went about on two canes, I kept on taking it as I found the pains were leaving me. I have taken six bottles, and now have started to work again. I am 65 years of age, and everybody that knows me says I am a wonder to get on, after what I was."—J.B.

Do you realize what causes rheumatism? Nothing but sharp-edged uric acid crystals which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen Salts can always be counted upon to clear those painful crystals from the system.

Winter Killing Of Crops

One unfavorable factor of the past season, declares the Picton Gazette, was the winter killing of wheat and clover. Both suffered badly. Much of the wheat had to be reseeded and many fields of clover will have to be plowed up and sown to spring rain or planted. What makes this the more serious is the fact that the meadows were badly winter killed a year ago last winter. This resulted in a severe hay shortage last year. With a few old meadows and severe winter killing of new seeding, the hay crop will again be light.

Winter killing of meadows is a severe loss to the farmer. Grass and clover seed is expensive. It costs a lot of money to seed a meadow. Winter killing destroys this investment, and adds to the acreage to be sown or planted in the spring. At the same time it destroys the plan of crop rotation adopted by the best farmers and the soil loses the renewed fertility furnished by the growing of clover.

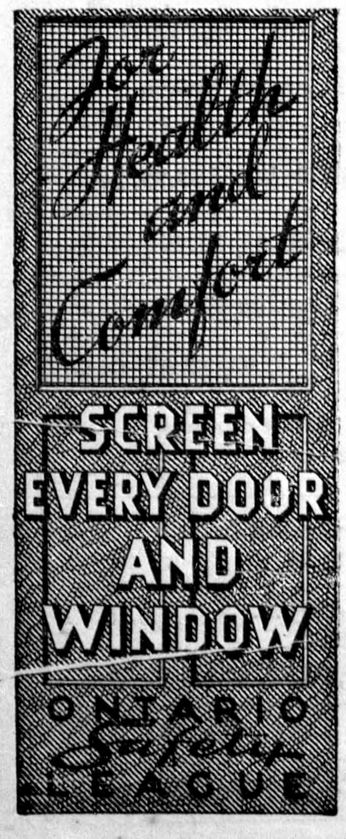
NEW MIXTURES

Feed mixture for live stock have been carefully tested at agricultural colleges and experimental farms across Canada with the result that many new facts have come to light on the food needs of animals for their various productions. Commercial feed manufacturing companies have been keeping step with their findings, trying at all times to offer to farmers products which contained the proper amounts of the essential feed substances at a justified cost.

Ginger Exports From Jamaica Increase 44 P.C.

Ginger has long been associated with Jamaica, an island in the British West Indies, forming a part of the Greater Antilles, in the well-known commodity "Jamaica ginger," which was so much used medicinally in the days of our grandparents. Exports of ginger from Jamaica during 1934 increased nearly 44 per cent. over the previous year, which would indicate that there is an increasing demand for it. Approximately 2,394,700 lbs. were exported in 1934.

Rats have been taught to dip their paws in ink and spell out dot and dash messages in the Morse code by Josef Novotny, of Hovazadovice, Southern Bohemia. He was once a lion-tamer.



SCOUTING

Here · There Everywhere

A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

Gilt Crosses for life saving were presented to Troop Leader Donat Thauvette and Patrol Second Bruno Poirier by Mgr. Couturier, Bishop of Alexandria, at a largely attended entertainment of the 1st Alexandria Troop, Ont. Addressing the gathering in French and English, Bishop Couturier strongly endorsed Scouting and stated that "it was his great desire to see more Scouts everywhere." A special matinee of the Scout show was witnessed by some 500 school children.

* * *

The Nelson, B.C., Scouts were given a special demonstration at the City Fire Hall in the handling of apparatus by Fire Chief Maloney.

* * *

The charting and marking of previously uncharted reefs in nearby waters was the very useful project carried out by the 1st Fort Frances (Baptist) Sea Scouts, working from the ice before the spring break-up. Material is being prepared for the building of a small lighthouse at Sunny Cove, the troop's camp-site.

* * *

Prizes for the making of bird houses by the Cubs and Scouts of Swift Current, Sask., were given by the Lumbermen's Association of that district. Each house was to be made of old lumber, such as packing cases, and the first prize was $2.50.

* * *

For the highly successful "Cyclorama" of the Scout Groups of the Parkdale District, Toronto, Parkdale Assembly Hall basement was filled with Cub and Scout handicraft of every description, while upstairs Scouts engaged in competitions in rope spinning, knotting, signalling, etc.

* * *

The Town Council of Blairmore, Alta., made sure that all of their Scouts saw Lord Baden-Powell by voting $25.00 to help defray their expenses to the Calgary rally.

Scout news column clippings from all parts of Canada tell of a great number of Parents' Nights held during the spring months. The programmes are well worked out, and usually are aimed to show just what is done at Scout meetings. This is an excellent practice, and should be on the spring programme of every Scout troop.

* * *

An international Boy Scout Troop, of Canadian and American boys, has been organized in the twin border towns of Coutts, Alta., and Sweet Grass, Montana. The troop is under the sponsorship of the Border Lions' Club.

* * *

Scouts of the 1st Lucknow, Ont., Troop has been operating a check room in connection with entertainments at the Town Hall, the small charge going to the credit of their camping fund.

* * *

During the next school year, principals who were former Scouts will head the public schools of Kentville and Aylesford, N.S., and will act as vice-principals at Annapolis Royal, Windsor and Wolfville.

* * *

Wolf Cubs of the 1st Smith's Falls (St. John's) Group sold garden and flower seeds to raise funds for the purchase of a Pack flag.

* * *

Stirling, Ont., Cubs and Scouts were guests at an evening entertainment of the Men's Club of St. John's Church and contributed a number of Scout work programme numbers.

* * *

Jeanne Baptiste Boulanger, young editor of a successful French journal, "Le Petit Jour," published in Emonton since 1931, is Secretary and a Patrol Leader of Alberta's first troop of French-Canadian Scouts.

WORLD WHEAT

With Canada dependent in no small way on wheat for general prosperity both in the east and the west, it is interesting at this time of the year to watch crop reports, even if it is a bit early, and so to get some grasp on the possibilities of the future An official report from Ottawa states that crop news during the past month has been of a variable nature. Timely rains have been received in many parts of Canada and the United States, but the winter wheat crop in the United States has been irreparably damaged. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that 31.2 per cent of the sown acreage has been or will be abandoned and production is estimated at less than 432 million bushels as compared with 405 million harvested in 1934, and as compared with an average production of 618 million from 1928 to 1932.

Europe reports a slight increase in wheat acreage for 1935 and excessive winter damage has been confined to relatively small areas. Reports are favourable from most areas in central and southern Europe with the exception that drought has caused considerable damage in Spain and Iatly. Unfavourable reports have also been received from North Africa and substantial reduction in production is indicated from this area.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, has cabled that the weather continues too dry for the seeding of the new crop throughout the Australian wheat belt with the exception of the State of New South Wales where prospects are generally favourable.

FIGHTING 'HOPPERS IN WESTERN CANADA

Control Campaign Against Destructive Grasshopper Has Been Inaugurated.

An edition of 5,000 map-posters in regard to the grasshopper situation in the province of Saskatchewan has just been issued and distributed by the entomologist branch of the Dominion department of agriculture as part of the co-operation with the province of Saskatchewan in the grasshopper control campaign for 1935. The poster presents a map in colors forecasting the distribution of the probable grasshopper outbreak in the areas likely to be involved in three categories, and also indicates an outbreak of pale western cutworm. The map is supplemented by text cutlining the general grasshopper control practices to be followed throughout the province. The combined map and poster should be of the utmost value in dealing with the impending outbreak. The poster will be distributed chiefly through the office of the field crops commissioner of the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan, and in addition to being on view at all municipal offices and centres of agriculture assembly, will be displayed in railway stations and post offices throughout the infested part of the province.

Issue No. 23 — '35

Lady Haig to Attend Memorial Unveiling

OTTAWA,—That Lady Haig will be present at Canada's unveiling of the War Memorial at Vimy next July has been announced by Brigadier General Alex Ross, Dominion President of the Canadian Legion.

"I am so grateful to you for your kind letter which has reached me regarding the Canadian Pilgrimage in 1936," wrote Lady Haig. "It will be a wonderful gathering to unveil that beautiful memorial, and I shall feel much honoured that the members have allowed me to accompany them."

Canada's Peace Army, registration to date now over a thousand and expected to reach twenty times that figure, will attend the unveiling of Canada's War Memorial at Vimy Ridge in July of next year in the presence of representatives of the British and European as well as Canadian and United States Governments.

Brazilian Income Again Shows Gain

TORONTO, — Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd. reported another monthly increase in gross and net earnings, continuing the run of gains that have been reported since last fall. Gross earnings from operations in April were $2,452,156 compared with $2,392,850 in the same month of 1934, an increase of $59,306. Operating expenses declined $50,180 from $1,194,389 to $1,144,209 and net earnings for the month (before depreciation and amortization were $1,307,947 compared with $1,198,461, an increase of $109,486.

Aggregate gross earnings for the first four months of 1935 were $10,030,220, compared with $9,313,273, an increase of $716,947, and aggregate net earnings for the same period were $5,340,446 compared with $4,645,642, a gain of $694,804.

FINED FOR SHOUT.

For shouting "Up, the Rebels" in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on Sunday afternoon, young Joseph Neil has been arrested and fined.

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DOMINION

CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Ontario's Finest Nature-Flavoured Leaf!

Romantic History Of the Eel is Told

(By Major John W. Hills, M.P., in the London Spectator.)

Unprepossessing in appearance, often looked on with disgust, eels have a history of romance.

They had crossed the Atlantic from Europe to the Bermudas and back for untold ages before Columbus was born. There is not one single eel in the Thames or the Severn, in the Po or the Elbe, in the Danube, even in the Nile, which was not bred thousands of miles off in the West Atlantic.

So, let me give their history, and let this history start at some pond in a quiet English meadow, on an Autumn evening, warm, still and dewy.

For some time before, an eel in that pond has been changing. From being yellow, it has become silver, its eyes bigger, its snout sharper, its movements more restless, it has ceased to feed.

On this night the moment has come. It pushes out of the pond through the dewy grass, until it reaches a ditch, wriggles down this till it comes to a stream, then to a river, then to the sea. There it will find other eels, from Morocco, from Spain, from Egypt, from Italy and from Sweden. All start to cross the sea to their distant breeding ground.

How long they take over the journey we know not: all we know is that they leave in Autumn and that their eggs hatch in Spring; and that males who may enter the sea at five years old do not breed until they are in their eighth to tenth year. The females are always older. They breed at a depth of about 400 meters in water of fairly high temperature, probably guided to it because its saltness suits some chemical necessity of their being.

Anyway, they all go to the same spot, southeast of the Bermudas. After breeding, the parents die. The eggs float and hatch near the surface, and here the young begin to feed fast and to grow rapidly.

And now their real romance starts. At once they begin to cross an ocean which they have never traversed to reach homes which they have never seen. Most of them travel northeast with the Gulf Stream, floating at a depth of about 100 fathoms in water of about 68 degrees temperature.

They grow in size. By their second Summer they are in the mid-Atlantic. They are then about one and three-quarters of an inch long. After two and a half years, fully grown and three inches long, transparent, flat and leaf-shaped, they reach the west coasts of Europe and Africa.

There they undergo a change: their bodies shrink in breadth, they lose half an inch in length, they become cylindrical or eel-shaped. They are now called elvers or glass eels; and in their fourth Spring, in thousands. They push up these rivers, up tributaries, up ditches, some even to ponds. In fresh water they feed voraciously, the males living usually five years, the females staying longer and growing much bigger. Then one Autumn night they in their turn get restless and repeat their parents' journey, from which they never return.

The most remarkable part of this remarkable story is what guides eels to certain rivers. Shoals arrive in the East Atlantic: some have to go to the Channel, some to the Adriatic, some to the Baltic, some to the Mediterranean. What directs them? They have never seen these seas, nor the rivers running into them. There can be no memory, and instinct is only a name. Yet the fact remains that eel-bearing rivers always have eels; the elvers never seem to miss them.

What guides an individual elver to the Nile instead of to the Severn? It is strange; and, stranger still, ponds, if once they hold eels, always seem to do so. Why does an eel which enters the homely and muddy Thames not stay in its lower reaches, but push on many miles in order to cross an uncomfortable field to reach a pond in Oxfordshire? Have the elvers who do this been hatched from eggs of parents who lived in that pond? It is incredible that they should; that so much knowledge and geography should be inherited from the egg. Yet how is it that all waters are regularly repeopled?

The only explanation (if it is an explanation and not merely words) is that instinct is not something which inheres in the individual, but something which is the possession of the race. It is as though mind was a reality, but held as it were in solution, not informing any unit, but a guidance to all. Whatever you call it, this force must exist. The young eels get there. There must be some motive which steers their small and delicate bodies across many thousand miles of ocean and delivers them to a goal which seem to be predetermined.

Of course, the eel is not the only living thing which does acts necessary for its survival of which it has had no experience. Insect life shows many examples of what looks to us to be reason and inherited knowledge. But the eel performs on a bigger stage, against a mightier background. In working out its destiny, it does not turn to a continent which lies close at hand, but travels for years to reach another in which its ancestors lived.

This piece of natural history was discovered only 30 years ago. It had for long been known that elvers ascended the rivers in Spring and that full-grown eels went down to the sea in Autumn. But it was believed that they bred there in deep water, not far from the coast. The immature eel was also well known, but it was classified as a separate fish and given a Latin name.

Then in 1896 an Italian naturalist, Grassi, discovered that it was the young of our eel. Still its breeding place was not discovered for another 10 years. A Danish naturalist, Johannes Schmidt, found one of these creatures west of the Faroes. He followed the trail backwards, across the North Atlantic end, with infinite patience, traced them to their breeding ground.

Thus a mystery which had defied the world for centuries was dispelled. Many curious tales have been believed about the breeding of the eel. The great Izaak Walton thought that they were bred from horsehair; others solemnly stated that they originated from corruption or may-dew. But it was left to a writer of last century to start the most fantastic fable of all. He —Cairncross was his name—solemnly wrote and published a book, the Silver Eeel, to prove that eels proceed from a certain beetle. And the book contained an engraving, presumably from life, of such a beetle, with its carapace split open and a small eel emerging.

Natural history has always been infested by writers of legends, but surely no more egregious one has ever been propagated.

Finally, there is affinity between migration of mature eels and migration of birds. Those birds which seek a warmer climate in Winter return north to breed. The chiff-chaffs and willow-wrens now flittering and singing on our copses have wintered in Persia and Cape Colony. Probably our northern country was their original habitat.

And so it may be with the eel. Undoubtedly he started as a sea-fish: that we know. And possibly he lived then south of the Bermudas, and this is why he returns there to breed. But though a sea-fish by origin, he, like the brown trout, has become a fresh-water one by adoption. Thus the eel is the opposite of the salmon: the salmon is a sea-fish, breeding in fresh water; the eel a fresh-water fish breeding in the sea.

THE FIRST BICYCLE

The bicycle, like many other devices, is a product of evolution, and it would be impossible to pronounce that it was invented in a certain year. But an Englishman connected with the trade—and England pioneered in the bicycle business—is authority for the statement that 1935 is the centenary of the modern "wheel." It was in 1835 that the first machine was built that was driven by pedals and a chain.

Prior to that there was the old "Dandy Horse." That consisted of two wooden wheels connected with a sort of flat board. The rider lay across the board and propelled himself along by kicking the ground alternately with his feet.

Then came a device with pedals and a rear seat, the pedals orperating the rear wheel. Despite the discomfort of riding, it became very popular, yet there was a great deal of public hostility to it. Older people looked askance at the then modern implement that sped along the roads at the probably terrible speed of 10 or 12 miles an hour. Cyclists were assaulted and bicycles were wrecked. In those days cyclists encountered the sort of hostility that afterwards was visited upon the heads of the first motorists.

In the sixties came the "bone-shaker," which gave propulsion to the front wheel as well as the back. rubber was not yet thought of for tires. Around about the late seventies the solid rubber tire was introduced. Next was the 'high" bicycle with the huge wheel in front and the little one behind. Riders had to be constantly on the alert for ruts and stones which pitched them over the handlebars. It was for that reason perhaps that the next type, which is standard today, was known as the "safety." But the bicycle did not come into its own until about 1890 when an Irishman named Dunlop invented the pneumatic tire.

From that date cycling boomed...

Millions of boys and girls, now driving cars, remember the thrills of owning their first bicycle. And some of the older riders may still rub the parts of their bodies that used to ache on the old "bone-shaker" and the "high" bicycle before Dunlop revolutionized the business.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

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