Especially good for CHILDREN

Children can eat all they want of this nourishing whole milk food. On graham crackers . . . toasted . . . or in tempting sandwiches for school lunches. Velveeta contains all the elements of rich whole milk. It is digestible as milk itself.

Made in Canada

Velveeta

Made by the makers of Kraft Cheese and Kraft Salad Dressing

Denmark Favors Slot Machine

Wide Variety of Goods Is Sold Through 40,000 Automatic Devices in Operation

Owing to the strict legislation governing shop hours in Denmark the automatic vendor has become a popular selling medium and a special industry producing slot machines has been developed, says a recent report of the Dept. of Commerce of the United States. Sales at first were confined to cigars and cigarettes. Now, however, a wide variety of goods is handled by the 40,000 machines which are estimated to be in use.

Many of the models offered of late by the local industry are much more complicated and better fitted than the original cigarette machine, which because of the uniform price of cigarettes and their standard packing is one of the simplest types of automatic machines, says the report.

Among the new models is a machine adapted for the sale of an extraordinary number of different articles. The later models are so arranged that the customer can assure himself of the quality of his purchase, each compartment being fitted with mirrors and illuminated by an electric light; some of the machines have a separate slot for each compartment. The top and base of the machines are likewise illuminated. This serves the double purpose of drawing attention to the machine and providing an advertisement for the owner.

The arrangement of ventilation in combination with the heat generated by the electric bulbs is said to safeguard the goods against frost and dampness, while sun blinds can be fitted as a protection against direct sunlight.

The question of the protection of slot machine sales against both theft and the use of spurious coins has had close attention. Additional security against burglary is offered in some of the new models by a cast aluminum front plate and every effort has been made to make the machine sensitive enough so that false coins will fail to operate the releasing mechanism.

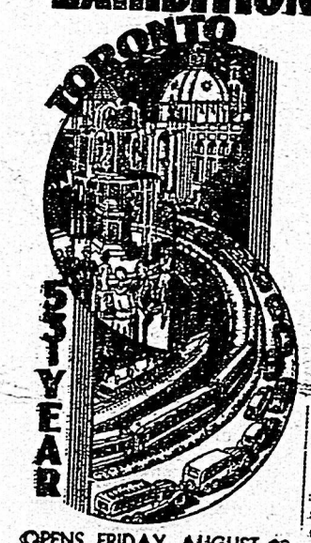
The Danish industry engaged in the production of this type of machine is well established and of long experience and is making rapidly increasing sales in both domestic and foreign markets. Evidence of the striking development of the industry can be had from the production figures. In 1927 a total of 1,616 units were turned out, valued at 662,000 crowns; in 1928 the number of machines manufactured rose to 2,040 units and the value to 752,000 crowns; while in 1929 the figures had increased to 4,926 units and 1,298,000 crowns, respectively.

No figures are available covering exports and imports, but it is reported that Danish automatic machines have become a very considerable article of export and are sold to such countries as the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, and Sweden. Machines are also manufactured abroad under Danish patents.

The latest field to be entered by the automatic vending machine in Copenhagen is the restaurant industry, the opening of two restaurants of this type in busy sections of the city having been announced. The equipment, according to reports, will be furnished by a vending machine manufacturer of Berlin, Germany. All the visible parts will be made of polished metal. The walls will be faced with marble and topped by an electrically-lighted glass molding on which will appear the names of the foods served below.

It is also planned to place ambulant automatic machines at railway stations and on the principal boulevards. These vendors will supply both beer and lemon soda water. Such machines are reported to cost about 2,500 crowns apiece (the Danish crown equals about 26 cents United States currency) and have a capacity of 55 liters. They are equipped with refrigeration units and also with ingenious apparatus which manufactures a paper cup for each customer.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION



OPENS FRIDAY, AUGUST 28

Keen enjoyment and inspiration follow a visit to the largest annual exposition. Take a day or two—or the entire fourteen days—seeing things new and strange from other lands, listening to music of famous bands, or the Exhibition 2000-Voice Chorus; watching some sport spectacle of international renown; or the Grandstand Pageant unfolded on the world's largest outdoor stage.

The Canadian National Exhibition is different, bigger, more wonderful, more diversified than any other exposition. Send now for illustrated literature describing in detail the forthcoming Canadian National Exhibition.

Mail reservations now for "ORIENTIA," glamorous spectacle of the Eastern World—nightly grandstand pageant; also for the 4 concerts by internationally famous EXHIBITION 2000-VOICE CHORUS in the Coliseum.

GRANDSTAND PAGEANT "ORIENTIA"—Reserved seats $1.00, Box seats $1.50 each (5 or 6 chairs in each box).

EXHIBITION 2000-VOICE CHORUS Sat., Aug. 29; Thurs., Sept. 3; Tues., Sept. 8 and Sat., Sept. 12. Ground floor reserved, 75c. Box chairs $1.00.

AUG. 28 to SEPT. 12, 1931
WORLD'S GREATEST PERMANENT EXPOSITION
53RD CONSECUTIVE YEAR
$21,000,000 INVESTED IN BUILDINGS, PARK, EQUIPMENT
SAM HARRIS, President — H. W. WATERS, General Manager

Sensitive Puffball Mushroom Is Poor Man's Weatherglass

"The poor man's weatherglass" is a mushroom, so named because it is so sensitive to changes in the moisture of the air that it serves as a barometer, says The United States Department of Agriculture. It grows in woods, sandy places, and on partly cleared land. As it develops, the two outer coats of the puffball containing the spores split into segments, but remain united at the top of the ball. The two coatings vary in composition and do not absorb moisture in the same degree. The result is that in wet weather or when there is considerable moisture in the air the segments stand out from the plant.

In dry weather the inner layer contracts more than the outer and causes the segments to curve in sharply. Because of their habit of splitting into starlike segments this group of fungi is known as the earth stars, and Geaster hygrometricus is known both as the barometer earth star, and as the poor man's weatherglass. The puffball mushrooms are not poisonous.

"The trouble is women don't stand together."

"They don't. Well, you just watch them on a bargain counter."

A SCAR

Judge not; the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a strain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from a well-worn field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.
—Adelaide Proctor

"I hear your wife is thrifty and saves for a rainy day!" "Well, she puts a few shillings in the bank now and then—she's not counting on more than a sprinkle."

North American Continent Rich Field For Prehistoric Animals

Discovery of Phytosaur Armor in Texas but One of Many Traces of Early Monsters

The discovery in Texas of the dorsal armor of a giant phytosaur, a crocodile-like creature which lived more than 50,000,000 years ago, emphasizes the fact that the North American continent is still a fertile field for paleontologists seeking the fossils of prehistoric animals. Traces of many species of these monsters have been found from time to time.

Judging from the number of tracks found, the dinosaur, or "terrible reptile," seems to have been the most common in all parts of the country. Beside the Connecticut River near Northampton are preserved dinosaur tracks said to be the most perfect ever found. Nearer New York, at Woodbridge, N.J., dinosaur tracks were discovered last year measuring twenty inches across the toes. They are thought to date back to the cretaceous period of the Mesozic Age. The haunts of the dinosaur in New Jersey were fisrt discovered, however, in 1858, and a mounted skeleton is in the State Museum at Trenton.

In the Province of Alberta and some parts of the Western States dinosaur bones have been most frequently found and most easily excavated. Some huge tracks, thirty-eight inches long, have been discovered in Colorado; and in Dinosaur Canyon, near Flagstaff, Ariz., 300 tracks were found by one expedition. One of the largest skeletons of this beast was found in Utah in 1923—the diplodocus of the species. This specimen was seventy-one feet long and the pieces discovered weighed about 52,000 pounds. This creature is supposed to have lived 170,000,000 years ago.

Mastodone, it is believed, were abundant here about 25,000 years ago, whereas this animal was thought to have become extinct in Europe 1,000 centuries back. Mastodon teeth seven inches long have been discovered in the ocean off the New Jersey coast; and the vicinity of Niagara Falls has furnished a fertile field for such discoveries.

Near Medicine Bluff, Wyo., was found the skeleton of one of the largest of the prehistoric reptiles, the brontosaurus, or thunder lizard, now in the Peabody Museum at New Haven. When alive, its weight is estimated to have been about forty tons, and it lived about 120,000,000 years ago. The jaw of a tithanothere, to which family belong the modern horse, tapir and rhinoceros, was found in the White River Bad Lands of South Dakota in 1846.

Water Babies

Condensed from Safety Education By Readers' Digest.

In a village of lagoon dwellers, people who raise their thatched houses on piles in a water village half a mile from shore, I watched the parents of the Manus tribe train their small children to meet light-heartedly and efficiently the continual challenge of their precarious water existence, writes Margaret Mead, author of "Growing Up in Guinea," who spent six months among the Manus. And there was much in the educational methods of these lithe brown savages, in G string or grass skirt, which could be transplanted with profit into our educational systems.

In the first place, the parents considered that the physical training of their children was a serious matter, not one to be left to chance, nor the casual ministrations of other children—the primitive equivalent of ignorant nurse maids. The baby's first step, its first experience in the water, its first attempt to handle a paddle and a punt, all were carefully supervised by a patient, attentive parent.

They never forced the children to walk or swim or climb too soon. But a child was never allowed to go backwards, to refuse to do something which he had shown he was strong enough to do. We are all familiar with children among ourselves, who start to walk and fall down, getting a painful bruise or a bad fright, and subsequently refuse to walk again for several months. The Manus are interested in the child's making the maximum physical adjustment of which he is capable; they have delighted praise and vociferous applause for the baby's first step, cold indifference for the baby who falls down and refuses to take another step. The only way in which the child can recapture the delightful admiration of his elders, is to stifle his cries, struggle earnestly to his little bruised legs, and try again.

For the very small baby who falters, and hesitates, the parents have only indifference and temporary inattention; an older child who falls down or makes some other awkward mistake, is likely to be actually punished, so that the Manus child doesn't look about to see if Mother is near enough to make it worth while to cry, but rather looks about in devout hope that no one has seen his stupid blunder. We, on the other hand, are too anxious to console the stumbler, to surround him with warm arms, kind words, and comforting assurances. This association of a mistake with a reward is a bad method of training children not to be awkward, careless, stupid in their physical adjustments.

The Manus parents are also exceeding careful not to frighten a child, either purposely or accidentally. When a baby has taken its first steps, its mother or father puts it down in the water at low tide, leaves it there for just a few minutes, repeats the experiment next day. Later, he will be permitted to play about in the shallows under the house, an alert parent on the verandah or within doors, listening for a cry which would mean that the child had strayed out into deeper water. The child is not made conscious of continuous supervision; no hail storm of "don'ts," "be carefuls" rains upon his playground; he is trained to use his own judgment as much as possible, but he is not allowed to get bad frights when his own two-year-old judgment fails. The Manus would find our pleasant little way of accustoming children to the water by force, a brutal, horrid custom, without any excuse.

Manus parents, like their children, were given this same training when they were little. All their lives they have lived upon the water, managing canoes, hoisting sails, carrying great water pots, balancing babies on the backs of their necks, while they handled the punt of a large canoe. They are so efficient that children are never made to doubt their world through their doubting parents.

The child learns from the very beginning that the physical world can be handled, is handled, every minute, every hour, by all the grown up people, with sure footed, clear eyed competency. Those same adults never permit the child to even consider that he will not do as well as they do.

The results of this system of training are truly amazing. Children of three are perfectly at home amid the perils of their water world. They can swim as well as they walk; they can climb up and down the slippery house piles; they can tread their way sure and quick footed over the treacherous muddy shallows of the lagoon at low tide. They can be trusted to carry father a glowing cinder to light his pipe, without fear that they will fall and set the light thatched house on fire. They can climb all over the big canoes, work their way out along the slender booms of the outrigger, slip into the water and swim beside the canoe, one hand on the outrigger, until weary of this they climb aboard again.

At about two or two and a half, their fathers make them small canoes of their own, tiny craft, four or five feet long, simply shallow wooden shells hollowed out of small tree trunks. In these little canoes, the children race and play about the lagoon, learning to paddle accurately, to judge distances correctly, so that they will not catch the outrigger which projects from one side of the canoe, in the house piles, when they bring their canoes up to the house landing platforms. About the same time, their parents begin training them in handling larger canoes, and it is no uncommon sight to see a child of three or four, slowly punting along a 12-foot canoe, while father sits patiently, cross legged, upon the platform. The Manus are a busy people, ever up and about their fishing, their trading, their canoe building or voyaging; but they are never too busy to spare the time to properly train their small children, because they realize that upon good early physical adjustment the child's future efficiency depends.

When the whole aim of the parental training is to make children feel at home in the world, feel self-reliant, easily resourceful, surely confident, they do not try to deter a child by the sayings which are so often on adults' lips among ourselves. "Don't do that, you are too little." "Your legs aren't long enough." All such counsel tends to breed fearfulness, lack of confidence in children, and a Manus child who lacked self confidence would be a nuisance to himself and to everyone else. A child who attempts something beyond his strength is diverted, rather than discouraged. The Manus child consequently grows up completely sure of himself, sure that he can handle any situation, afraid of nothing, for certainly much of the basis of fear is laid in the frights, the failures of early childhood.

One other good effect this type of childhood training has. The children learn to take a realistic view of the universe. Instead of sitting idle, deterred from the activity which they covet, and dreaming of seven league boots which would enhance the power of their short legs, they are up and about, happy in continuous activity in which they are always becoming more able, more sure of themselves. They learn to blame, not their tools, their canoes, their paddles, for mistakes, but themselves, because they have a clear and accurate knowledge of how these mistakes were made. They are healthy, flexible minded children, supremely safe in a dangerous world, made so by the intelligence and patience with which their parents train them so early that they have not time to learn to make inept adjustments to the physical universe.

To a Sunday School Teacher

How God once made the Heavens and the Earth
And all that in them is, a wondrous way;
The starlit story of the Christ Child's Birth,
And how kind Christ hung, nailed, one Spring day—
These I have told my son—and gentle things
Out of the Scriptures, bids of psalm and prayer,
Thus fashioning for his faith, soft, fragile wings
To lift him into blossom-sweet Spring air!
Now you must teach him—it is time he knew—
About the fruit of that forbidden tree;
Of Eve who tempted and of Cain who slew;
And how kind Christ hung(nailed, on Calvary.
Forgive me, if, at first, with fearful eyes,
I watch you light the way from Paradise!
—Violet Alleyn Storey.

I conceive the state of the blessed to be a total forgetfulness or absence of self and to consist of beholding the good and the happiness of others, so that every individual will enjoy the whole happiness of heaven.—Rev. John Clowes.

Owl Laffs

Household Help: We clean your dirty kids for a quarter.—Ad. in the Elmira, N.Y. Advertiser.

Daughter—"Nothing gives the thrill of those three little words, 'I love you'."

Daddy Dear—"How about those three little words, 'Enclosed Find Cheque'?"

The worst fire menace in this country—The fellow who is always firing off his mouth. Some people notice that the days are getting longer; others that the nights are getting shorter. To an honest man a debt is never outlawed, regardless of what the law may be.

Mr. Perkinson—"Do you act towards your wife the way you did before you married her?"

Mr. Livingston—"Exactly. I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to lean over the fence in front of her house and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. I act the same way now."

It now costs more to amuse a child than it once did to educate his father. When a man wants his handkerchief he reaches around and yanks it out of his pocket; when a girl wants hers, she arises, shakes herself, and picks it off the floor. Yesterday's neglect causes most of to-day's worries.

Sweet Young Thing (to hotel clerk)—"How much are your rooms?"

Hotel Clerk—"Two dollars up to twelve."

Sweet Young Thing—"How much for one all night?"

Out of depression comes necessity; Out of necessity emerges invention; Out of invntion grow new methods of work; Out of work will come renewed prosperity.

Gladys—"Why is Dorothy so angry? The papers gave a full account of her wedding."

Eloise—"Yes, but they put it in that Miss Blackfield was married to the well-known collector of antiques."

A bride, so the story goes, sent a dollar to New York recently for a copy of a book advertised as "What Every Young Married Woman Ought to Know." She received a cook book.

Jacob—"I've a good job now, Reuben, working in a shirt factory."

Reuben—"How does it happen that you are not working to-day?"

Jacob—"Oh, they are making night shirts this week."

Bill—"Our cat has kittens."

Sue—"What did you expect it to have?"

Gayful Gladys Giggles—"A bachelor is a man who believes in freedom of the sea of matrimony."

Most people get what they deserve, but few are willing to admit it.

Brains and Character

Manchester Guardian (Liberal): It is quite possible to have a strong character without very bright brains, and there may be a temptation, as Sir Josiah Stamp has suggested, to assume that if people "only had character everything else could be allowed to go." For the better correction of that attitude he enunciated the definite doctrine "The world is full of very good and very stupid people and a horrible mess they have got us into"—a very sound and stirring proposition, though it might be strengthened by the rider that some of the people who have made the mess are not only stupid but are also not particularly good. And it is also certain that we shall never get out of the mess without men of character to help us. But when all is said and done, there never was a time in the world's history when it was more necessary for good heads to be used hard. We simply must take better charge of our own affairs than we have done in the past, and to do that something more than mere "character" is needed.

Chinese Fisherman Spears Son Thinking He Was a Fish

Shanghai.—Chang Ahtsiu, a fisherman, 41 years old, who lives within three miles of Shanghai's International Settlement, speared and killed his only son, thinking that the boy was a fish.

After a hard day's work spearing fish near his mud hut, Chang was dozing at dusk on the bank of the canal when his wife shook him excitedly, pointing to a splashing in the water near by, and declared it must be a very large fish. Chang jumped to his feet and threw his spear with perfect aim, only to find when he pulled it in that he had pierced the body of his 5-year-old son just below the heart.

League of Nations

Sir Charles Hobhouse in the Contemporary Review (London)): Since the League, as it exists, is not the League envisaged by Germany or desired by France at the time of its creation, it remains an authority disappointing and not wholly acceptable to the two nations whose relations and differences are the chief cause of unrest in Europe. At no time of its existence has it been more necessary or more imperilled. Every problem that concerns, interests and baffles the human intelligence is now automatically referred to Geneva.

Australia Eats Most Sugar

London.—Australia consumes more sugar in proportion to its population than any other country in the world, with America second and Britain a close third. These facts were mentioned by Dr. T. Drummond Shields when he opened the first Empire Sugar Conference here, attended by forty delegates from nine countries to discuss sugar-cane production and research.

"What lovely tea!"
You hear that wherever Red Rose is served.
Why not serve it yourself?

RED ROSE TEA
"is GOOD tea"
2 CHOICE BLENDS—Red Label & Orange Pekoe
246

Strength of Man Measured in Tests

Public Health Service Finds Heavily Built Are Usually Stronger Than Slender of Same Weight

How strong is a man? The answer has just been made by the United States Public Health Service through a series of tests given to 500 men. Generally, heavily built men were found to be stronger than slender men of the same weight.

The tests were made to ascertain the pulling, pushing, handgripping, lifting and lung power of men between the ages of 20 and 34, between the weight of 120 and 169 pounds, and between the heights of 63 and 70 inches.

The greatest pulling power was demonstrated by men in the heaviest weight class, between 160 and 169 pounds. Men in the two heaviest classes, 150 to 159 and 160 to 169 pounds, tied as the most powerful pushers. In each of these weight groups the taller men proved to be the best pushers, with a force of 121 pounds, the record figure.

In the handgripping contest the tallest and heaviest men gave the most powerful hand grips, with a force of 108.48 pounds. But the shortest men in the heaviest group were the most powerful lifters, lifting on an average 519.2 pounds.

The men having the greatest lung power were found among the shortest in the 150-159 pound class. Their lung force was measured at 154 millimeters.

So far as general strength went, it was found that the taller men were for their weight the less strength they had on the average, and the shorter they were for their weight the stronger they were. This rule applied through practically all weight groups.

As a rule heavy men were found to be stronger than men of a lighter weight. Men in the 63-64 inch class were found to be the strongest in the 120-129 pound class, as they were in the next weight class, 130-139 pounds, and also in the 140-149 pound class. However, the tallest men in the 150-159 class proved to be an exception to the general rule, for they were found to be the strongest. But the general rule held again in the heaviest class, 160-169 pounds, where the shortest men were the strongest.

Peace in Europe

New Statesman and Nation (London): We are convinced that no permanent peace is possible in Europe unless some of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles are rectified by the constitutional means provided in the Covenant. Ever since the War Europe has been built on a lie—the lie that Germany was solely responsible for the war, and as long as we refuse frankly to admit that lie and to accept the implications of that admission, Germany must remain dangerous and unstable, and Europe must live on a volcano.

BORDEN'S CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK IS GOOD AT ANY TIME

HERE is a delightful change for noon day luncheons, picnics, and outings, that your children will love. Borden's Chocolate Malted Milk is rich and creamy, with a real MALT flavour that puts a finishing touch to any meal. Buy a tin of Borden's Chocolate Malted Milk today—your dealer has it in pound and half pound sizes. CM.18

The Borden Co. Limited

Good Bye Mr Fly
and all the little flies

They can't get away, once they touch Aeroxon. There's something in it that has an irresistible attraction for these household pests. A wider and longer ribbon provides a greater area, and the glue does not dry—good for 3 weeks' service.

At drug, grocery & hardware stores.

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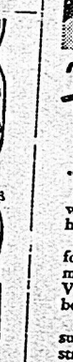

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Gets the fly every time

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FREE—NEW 1931-1932 CATALOGUE. Auto Accessories, Tires, Sports Goods, Bicycles, Radios. Big money savers. Toronto Tire and Radio Sales Co., 191-3-5 Dundas West, Toronto.

Different Languages of Sexes in Tribes

The difference in the language used by men and women of the same tribe, discussed by Sir James George Frazer, English anthropologist, in his recent book, "Garnered Sheaves," calls to mind the varied words employed by the Incas of Peru to describe the same object or operation. Spinning, for instance, by a woman was called "buhca," but when a man engaged in this task it was called "buhco."

Before the Inca youths of royal blood were invested with arms, they were tested as to their ability to meet the exigencies of warfare, such as the making of shields, weapons or even sandals, of any material available. Thus they practiced the manufacture of woolen sandal cords by twisting wool with a small stick. This method of twisting was called "milluy," and as the work was for men, women did not use the word.

According to news from Paris, it begins to look as though the Old Family Album might serve as the latest style book.—The Christian Science Monitor.

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421 College St., Toronto
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Write at once for our bargain list of used motorcycles. Terms arranged.

Best for You and Baby too
When Granny was young she used:

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Then as Now—the leading Canadian Soap for Toilet and Nursery.
"Best for You and Baby Too"
10c. in individual cartons 3-31
ALBERT SOAPS LTD. - MONTREAL

HE COULDN'T READ FOR INDIGESTION

"For some years previous to 1922 I was subject to indigestion, with headaches and thousands of stars sparkling in my eyes, which prevented me from reading. I decided to try Kruschen Salts. That was August, 1922, and I have taken a little in my first morning cup of tea ever since. I now eat anything, and am entirely free from indigestion or 'stars.'"—F. C.

Now let it be said quite definitely, that what Kruschen did for him, it will do for everybody else who suffers from indigestion as he did. The fact is that "the little daily dose" first stimulates the flow of gastric juices to aid digestion, and then ensures complete, regular, and unfailing elimination of all waste matter every day.

Soon after you start on Kruschen you will begin to feel the benefit. You will find to your satisfaction that you are able to enjoy your food without any distressing after-effects. And, as you persevere, you will see that the relief which Kruschen brings is *lasting* relief.

Neighbor Suggested Compound

"It took away the Pain"

"I HAVE been married for ten years. I had one child who would be seven years old now if it had lived.

"My husband and I are both very fond of children. A neighbor told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have been taking it for about two months.

"It took away the pain I used to suffer and I am getting well and strong."

This medicine is helping Mrs. Kenneth Cooper of 9 Davison St., Halifax, Nova Scotia. It will help you too. Won't you buy a bottle?

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

ISSUE No. 35—'31