

Even "Quinta" Could Be Identified By Their Fingerprints

"Even the Dionne quintuplets could easily be distinguished by finger-printing," declares Col. H. N. Schwarzkopf, commandant of New Jersey state police.

"Finger-printing is the only positive personal identity," he declares. "It may save you from the fate of an unknown identity."

New Jersey clubwomen set the example for United States with a mass finger-printing and registration of law-abiding citizens for their own protection. Led by their state officers, delegates at the 41st annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs passed in an ever-lengthening line past fingerprint equipment set up in a hotel by state police. By the end of the day 400 had been registered.

Mustn't Paint Nude In Green Slippers

Bruce Hutchison, in the Victoria Times

The other day I was talking to a distinguished Russian painter. (I don't mean a house painter like Mr. Hitler, but a fellow who paints landscapes and portraits and nudes and all that sort of thing). What he said about Canadians I found instructive.

"You are a funny people, you Canadians," he said. "You have dirty minds. When I came to this country I thought to myself, 'Ah, here is a young, clean country, uncontaminated by our vices. Here a man will be able to paint what he likes and the people will understand it.' Ah, that was a mistake all right."

"In Toronto I go to work and paint some nudes. Nice ones, you know, nothing suggestive about them in the least—no, no. Just nice, clean nudes. But can I get them in the art galleries? Not in your life I can't. You Canadians are nasty-minded, so you think nudity is nasty. You have no appreciation of beauty unless it is wrapped up in red flannels, eh?"

"Well, after a while I find it is all right to paint nudes in Canada if you have them out in the woods, or standing by a lake as if they were going to jump in, or dancing on the grass. Then the art galleries they will admit your nudes to the exhibition. But there was one fellow painted as nice a nude as you ever saw, and when the art gallery turned it down he was told it was indecent because it was wearing green slippers! In Toronto your nudes have got to be nudes. If they have green slippers, then they are just naked ladies."

"So all the Canadian painters now, they are painting their nudes running through the woods, or shivering on the edge of a lake, or dancing on the grass. As long as they are running or shivering or dancing, so long as they are outdoors catching cold and exhibiting themselves to the public, nudes are what you call okay in Canada."

"But put 'em inside the house, where they ought to be, and you Canadians won't stand for 'em. That's because you have evil minds in this country. Well, so many nudes are being painted in the woods, beside the lakes and dancing on the grass that other countries are going to think pretty soon that the woods and the grass and the lakes of Canada are just teeming with nudes. They are going to think this is a nudist country. Well, that will serve you right for being so dirty in the mind."

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 seedling, 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.

He Married A City Girl

J. C. Kirkwood, in Marketing

I heard of a man well known in Toronto who had a farm near Noel's—a real farm, with 100 pure-bred Jerseys on it, and other costly stock. He hoped his son would have a land-love equal to his own. Perhaps the son had, but he married a city girl, whose pretty nose is offended by the smells of earth, stables and pens, and whose feet prefer the floors of the Royal York to the turf of rural acres.

And so the father's herd was sold at sacrifice prices, and the farm has now a new owner; and the son and his wife look for their names in the society columns of the Toronto dailies; and the father goes about with a defeated look in his eyes.

A Round Robin

Protect the birds That eat the insects That destroy the forests That conserve the waters That feed the streams That fill the reservoirs That produce the crops That moisten the lands That supply the markets That provide the foods That nourish the people That make the nation.

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

The charting and marking of previously uncharted reefs in nearby waters was the very useful project carried out by the 1st Port 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.

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 Italy. 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 supplied.

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 \$2,392,856 in the same month of 1934, an increase of \$59,300. Operating expenses declined \$60,139 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 Nell has been arrested and fined.

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.

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 a 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 a ditch, wriggles down until it reaches 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 or 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 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 eelvers or glass eels; and in their fourth Spring, in thousands, they push up these rivers, up tributaries of 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 eelvers never seem to miss them.

What guides an individual eelver to the Nile instead of the Severn? It is strange; and stranger still, ponds, if once they held 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 into order to cross an uncomfortable field to reach a pond in Oxfordshire? Have the eelvers 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 reepl-

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 1935," 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.

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Issue No. 23 — '35

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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 1835 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.

ROSS

The latest statistics show that if all the lawyers in the country were laid end to end, about half of them could be left there.

ROSS

Height Specialist, Scarborough, Ont.