

## Here and There

Great Britain used 1,000,000,000 gallons of petrol last year.

A banana plant bears a single bunch of fruit and is then cut down.

Whales have been caught with as much as two tons of shrimps inside them.

There are 5,167 public-houses and beer-houses in the London County area.

There are 853 Justices of the Peace for the County of London and 27 for the City.

People who go to the seaside to recuperate after illness should indulge in sun-bathing only on medical advice.

Great Britain's total population is 44,790,485; this is over 2,000,000 higher than the figure for 1921.

American are fond of sweets, their consumption of chocolates and candies last year working out at 12.59 per head of the population.

One of the largest forests in the world, situated between the Ural Mountains and the Okhotsk Sea, in Russia, stands on ice.

In spite of the increase in unemployment figures, British industry as a whole employs 727,000 more workers than it did five years ago.

It is now possible to travel from London to Karachi, India, by regular aeroplane services, in a few hours over five days.

With the exception of Belgium, Britain is the most densely populated country, with 655 persons to the square mile.

A gas which stops an aeroplane if any enters the engine is the latest German device in the war against aircraft.

An offer of free telephone installation in Rome, Italy, during May, brought in 13,000 new subscribers.

After London, Britain's largest cities are Glasgow, with 1,088,417 inhabitants, and Birmingham, with 1,002,413.

Divorces are becoming much more common. In 1921 there were 166 cases in England, Scotland, and Wales; in 1929 there were 3,396.

Organized air-lines now cover 136,000 miles in regular routes, over which 600,000 passengers and 13,000 tons of mails and freight are carried every year.

Among private motor-cars, the average horsepower is 13.11, the average petrol consumption 20 miles per gallon, and the annual average mileage 7,000.

One big firm of drapers in the West End of London estimate their annual losses through shoplifting at £10,000. They prosecute thieves in about 250 cases every year.

A cow sweats to some extent, but in cows the sweat glands are not abundant except on the end of the nose. That is why a cow sweats freely on the muzzle while perspiration is hardly perceptible elsewhere on her body.

Among the true ostriches of the Old World several females lay their eggs in the same nest and the male sits on the eggs during the night while the hens take turns at the job during the day.

All fish have an organ very similar to the human ear, by which they maintain equilibrium, and through which they are conscious of sounds and vibrations in the water about them.

"Red snow," which is to be found on Vancouver Island, is puzzling the scientists. Where the snow lies deep it is of a decided red color, although when a handful is picked up it appears white.

Searching all over the world for rare mice is the unusual hobby of a young man, who has discovered innumerable types ranging from the size of rats down to less than one inch and a quarter in length.

New Delhi, the seat of Government in India, is only used half the year, the result being that for six months out of every twelve it is a deserted city, with mules and camels roaming in the principal streets.

Divorce is now very simple in Canada. A married couple simply write down a declaration of their desire to separate and sign it before two witnesses who also sign. They are divorced. If, however, either party objects, a court action is necessary.

Approximately 10,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Canada to the United Kingdom so far this season, according to information in the office of the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

Believed to be the oldest ship afloat, the Success, sole survivor of the old-time convict fleet which journeyed between England and Australia, remains in her original state and sails round the world as a "side-show."

Large enough to supply 3,000 portions, the world's biggest apple-pie, recently made at Birmingham, was 12 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep. It contained 4½ cwt. apples, 1½ cwt. flour, ¾ cwt. lard, and 23 lb. sugar, all British produce.

Ducks and certain waterfowls do not get wet because their feathers are kept in an oily condition by small oil glands. While paddling about in the water, ducks frequently bend back and rub oil on their heads from the glands at the base of the tail, and then oil their feathers with their heads. In addition to being supplied with oil, the feathers of a duck are exceeding dense which aids in keeping out the water.

## 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.



# Velveeta

Made by the makers of Kraft Cheese and Kraft Salad Dressing

## Find Animal Life Waxes Then Wanes

### Strange Outside Influence Dominates Man, Beast and Plant—Great Laws Link All

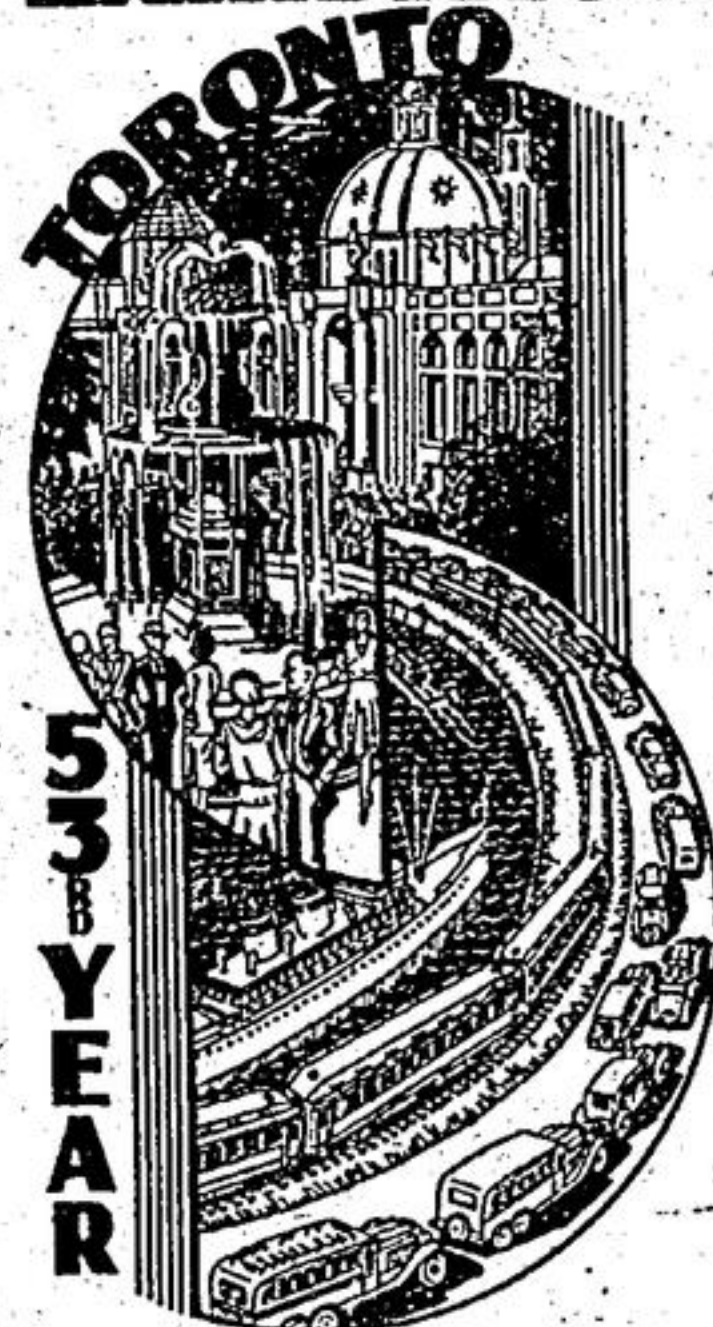
Matamek River, Que.—Many interesting and surprising facts concerning animal life were revealed at the Canadian Biological Conference held recently in Matamek Factory, comments Lois Currier in The N.Y. Times. He writes:

"A summary of the work of the conference, prepared by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University, has just been made available for publication.

Reviewing the discussions, Dr. Huntington says:

"Fluctuations of all sizes and sorts were discussed; not only irregular fluctuations but cycles with lengths

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION



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ranging from 30 months to 260 years or more. Such fluctuations occur in trees, insects, fish of the sea, fish of the rivers, game birds, birds of prey, mice, rabbits and a dozen different fur-bearing animals that prey upon their smaller neighbors. They also occur in bacteria and other parasites which cause epidemics among animals and sweep them away by the millions. Reproduction, diseases and deaths among human beings also came in for discussion. Agricultural fluctuations and even financial panics were not neglected. A number of solar, lunar and meteorological cycles were suggested as causes of the cycles in plants, animals and man.

Somewhat to the surprise of the conference, continues the report, the main discussion did not centre around the well-known sunspot cycle of eleven years, but around shorter cycles of four years and especially nine or ten. The four-year cycle was described by Dr. A. O. Gross of Bowdoin College as being well shown by the migration of the snowy owl into New England. Charles Elton of Oxford University describes the same cycle in Far Northern mice, lemmings and ptarmigan, and also in the Arctic fox and snowy owl which feed upon lesser types of animals.

Similar cycles in Britain were cited and also in Norway where lemming migrations have been known for hundreds of years. Dr. William Rowan of the University of Alberta has found a four-year cycle in Western mice and shrews.

The regular course of events seems to be that the mice, lemmings and ptarmigan increase enormously in numbers for a season or two. Foxes, owls and other creatures are thus provided with abundant food. They, too, increase so fast that the number of skins brought in to the Hudson's Bay Company may be many times as great at one phase of the cycle as at another.

Thousands Die in "Crash" Then there comes a change so sudden that the term "crash" was applied to it. The rodents and game birds begin to die by the thousand or million. Some of them, such as the lemming, migrate long distances only to meet death in some other region. The creatures that have been feeding upon them soon become hungry. They, too, begin to die or else migrate to even greater distances. Snowy owls, for example, are described by Dr. W. Reid Blair of the New York Zoological Park and by Dr. Gross as moving from sub-Arctic Canada to Southern New England and New York by thousands. They generally perish, for they do not appear to return north, and cannot breed so far south.

In the plains around Edmonton, according to Dr. Rowan, a cycle of almost ten years is evident in grouse, some other non-migratory birds and rabbits, and also in their enemies, such as the coyote, lynx, red fox and other fur-bearers. Further north the voluminous records of the Hudson's Bay Company have given Mr. Elton abundant data which show a cycle of 9.7 years in hares, muskrats, grouse, lynx, red fox, marten, wolf, mink and goshawks.

The extraordinary thing about all this is not merely that many different animals show the same periodicity, but that the same period occurs in the far northwest of Canada and all the way south into the United States. The increase or decrease in the animal population appears to begin in the Far North and to work its way southward and eastward, reaching Southeastern Canada after three years or so. In spite of this the period of ten years or a little less is constant in each region.

Still more astonishing are the results of Dr. A. G. Huntsman of the University of Toronto and the Atlantic Biological Station, Dr. Barle B. Phelps of Columbia University, and Dr. D. L. Belding of Boston University School of Medicine. U.S.A.; the records of the commercial catch of salmon in the bays along the coast of New Brunswick, Dr. Huntsman found indications that the salmon come and go in periods of 9.6 years.

Still another type of evidence of the ten-year cycle was contributed by Dr. Huntington himself. His measurements of the annual rings of growth in the giant sequoias of California showed variations in rate of growth recurring in about ten years.

Cycle Found in Tree Growth Thus once in ten years or a little less something seems to happen which causes an increase and then a de-

## Hilltop and Aunt Ellen

I suppose there are some things we heard close in memory and which, in the naive of our childlikeness, we think can never change. So the little town of Hilltop was with me. And the strange part is that it is difficult to say why. My acquaintance with it was limited to about six short summer vacations in childhood, during which my family occupied a cottage just across the creek from the little town itself. To reach this quaint village you came down a long green meadow from the white clapboard house, passing under a great elm, its green somewhat grayed with the years, and under which (so the town folks will tell you) Indians once held their powwows, crossed the bridge and walked up a little dirt road, and presto! you were on Hilltop's main street.

Doubtless all of us remember some such old village with a white covered bridge leading into town and, perchance, a red one leading out, with board sidewalks lying between, I suppose all of us must remember, too, how harshly that which we misname progress has encroached slowly but surely upon all which we once held hallowed. So you will understand how rudely I was jarred, upon coming back some time ago, to be greeted, first by a new concrete bridge, and second, by a sign extolling the virtues of Hilltop's Royal Hotel—no hundred rooms and baths, with a radio in every room. Now, I would be the last to disparage the obvious advantages and utility of one hundred rooms with baths, to say nothing of an equal number of radios; but oh, I did miss the old covered bridge!

I missed its dusty shade and the chinks in its roof that let the sunlight filter through to lie upon the floor in multitudes of fantastic shapes. I missed, too, the old board walk, now concrete, that led up to "Jack's General Store, Dry Goods and Notions," now the Hilltop National Bank. I had counted upon Jack's with its cool dimness and open cracks, barrel and the yellow cheese under glass covers. But again I was forced to bow to progress and forego an old and cherished delight.

Once there were canals and river warehouses dotted; the outskirts of the old town, but the canals are long since gone and the warehouses are deserted now. There is no use for such, for the trains have come and the motor trucks and, yes, even airplanes. In place of the dusty romance of hemp

sent a number of curves indicating an eleven-year cycle in tree growth, agricultural production, the value of fish and abundance of animals. It was thought, however, that much of the evidence advanced in support of the eleven or twelve year cycles fitted exceedingly closely into a cycle of nine to ten years.

More significant was Dr. Huntington's charts showing a distinct cycle of droughts and of agricultural production. One of the most interesting of such wanderings is the migration of sperm whales, described by Dr. Charles Townsend of the New York Aquarium. The minute forms of life upon which these huge animals feed are abundant only in summer. In order to obtain the huge quantities which form their meals the whales each year wander back and forth over routes 6,000 or 8,000 miles long, enjoying our summer in the Northern Hemisphere and moving to the Southern Hemisphere for the Southern Summer.

Fish Affected Differently The fish of the sea apparently are affected by different influences and in different manner from land animals, as shown by Dr. Harry M. Kyle of Hamburg and Glasgow. Their numbers may vary enormously, but a year in which fishermen do not catch a normal quantity of fish does not necessarily mean that there are fewer fish than usual in the sea. The ocean is so huge that the best food supply or the best spawning grounds may lead the fish to concentrate in parts of the ocean where there is commonly little fishing.

The rate of reproduction as a casual factor in fluctuations is also emphasized. The average litter of snowshoe rabbits tends to increase in certain years and to decrease when scarcity of food occurs. Dr. Huntington showed that even in man the rate of reproduction is closely correlated with climatic conditions. A rapidly increasing race like the Japanese would decline in numbers if the relative rates of deaths and of conceptions resulting in living births stayed steadily at the levels of September, when health and vigor are at a minimum.

"One of the outstanding features of the conference," Dr. Huntington says, "was the frequency with which was emphasized the fact that in spite of minor differences the general reactions of men, animals and even plants to physical environment are essentially the same. Certain great laws seem to run all the way through the whole realm of life, and one result of the working of these laws in cycles are a very widespread phenomena."

NOT PAID FOR EITHER. "You say that your shoes bother you? If the proverb is true, you have not paid for them."

"How absurd! Do my hat and my suit hurt me?"

The most peaceful place in which to live is within one's income.

LOVE No one has seen love, because no one has seen God.

and turpentine and tar is a cold, sterile cleanliness of a modern factory that makes little paper boxes all day long. There is a challenge of brick and stone everywhere, and I thought all had yielded to its insistent clamor.

It was with some misgiving, then, that I walked to a familiar tree-lined street to Aunt Ellen's. I had not seen nor heard from her in all the years that I had been away, and I wondered a little if progress, too, had had its way here. As I walked, I remembered our meeting. It was upon the occasion of my first trip alone from our summer cottage to town. I was very brave in my smug assurance of eight years. The journey held no terrors with which I did not feel equal to cope. I was coming down the narrow boardwalk, she was coming up; and, in order to give her room to pass, I stepped too wide and tumbled down ignominiously into the street. In a second she had picked me up, wiped off my face with a consolatory dab to my nose with her white handkerchief smelling sweetly, I know now, of lavender.

"Would you," she inquired, "like some gingerbread?"

O discerning woman! Had she said chocolate cake, I would never have yielded. Even lemon tart would have found me somewhat reluctant. But gingerbread!

"Has it," I inquired, gravely, "raisins?"

"Raisins," she assented and smiled. So from that meeting we became fast friends, and I called her, for no reason that I know about now, "Aunt Ellen."

It was with such thoughts that I walked up the vine-shaded path to the old colonial doorway under its grape-like gloom. My heart beat faster as I lifted the brass knocker. She might not remember and she might have changed. And I thought desperately of bobbed hair and bright dresses. But it was the same familiar face that answered my knock. It might even have been the same black lace dress and high white collar. She peered at me intently for a moment, and for a second I had a desire to run away and hide from my impending disappointment. But then she stepped back and opened wide the door.

"Come in," she said simply, "the gingerbread's most done."

"With raisins?" I inquired exultantly.

"Raisins," she laughed.

And I knew there are some things that do not change.—J. C. R.

## "What lovely tea!"

You hear that wherever Red Rose is served. Why not serve it yourself?

# RED ROSE TEA

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

## Busy With Great Thoughts

I have walked barefoot along drear-dreared trenches. Mile on mile in meditation. My thoughts have come in rhythm with my stride, slowly, across the waste. O'er land and sea and sky, seeking their destination. In my heart.

So I have walked barefoot and been oblivious. To sinking of my feet in sand along my way.

Oh, I have been oblivious to laws and labors. Of the waters' sweep and swung beside me, been oblivious. Within great thoughts.

I have been busy. —Carl John Bostelmann, in Christian Science Monitor.

## Aluminum-Plated Iron Incapable of Oxidation

London.—A new process for the plating of iron with aluminum has recently been evolved in Sweden, says Engineering. The process is the result of experimental work by H. Johansson, of Stockholm. The plating process is carried out at a temperature of 90 deg. C., and it is stated that the aluminum not only covers the surface of the iron effectively, but penetrates into the base metal to a certain extent. The resultant product, it is claimed, resists oxidation, and the influence of corroding gases and fluids. The process has been subjected to a series of tests at the Sandviken Iron and Steel Works, and this concern has acquired the sole rights for Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, for the use of it in connection with the manufacture of cold-drawn and rolled tubes, and cold drawn iron strip, which latter product is extensively used for the packing of pulp wood. At the present time, the process is being tested in connection with the manufacture of hot-rolled sheets and such appliances as kitchen ranges, stoves, dairy utensils and meat mincers.

"Why are you looking so fed-up?" "I bought a book called 'How To Make Love' and now I don't know what to do." "Why?" "Well, it says you should take the girl's hand, look into her eyes, and say, 'I love you, Beatrice!'" "What's wrong with that?" "My girl's name is Lizzie."



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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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LITTLE CHILDREN He who will not learn from little children will never gain any of the prizes of life.

Employment in Canada showed a slight upturn at the beginning of July, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 7,803 firms reporting showed an employment roll of 940,22 workers, or 1,794 more than a year ago. The index number now stands at 103.8.

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When Granny was young she used:  
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Then as Now—the leading Canadian Soap for Toilet and Nursery.  
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"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 unflinching 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.

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"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