CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

CANADA

THE LEGGINGS.

This column doesn't see anything more entertaining in this paper than Dan McDonald's record of his tribulations while rambling around Algoma as the Star's travelling reporter. Mr. McDonald has no particular fancy for being bitten by farm dogs, and his theory that tin leggings would solve the difficulty—or hoop skirts as another member of the family suggests—may have something in it.

So it made Dan feel good to strike a Finnish settlement where they rap their dogs over the knuckles after the first growl with the result that Finnish dogs remain in statu quo when a visitor heaves in sight. It is always a pleasure, Mr McDonald says, to call on Finns anyway because their houses are always spotlessly clean, they talk good English, and have prevailin an air of thrift and hard work.

The average farm dog in Algoma doubtless gets that way from chasing autos, and we are sorry he does not make an exception in favor of our travelling reporter.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

AN EXAMPLE.

An Ontario chauffeur has just established this record, 800,000 miles in an automobile in 18 years without an accident. This should be surely enough to convince anyone that it is still possible, in the year of grace 1935, to venture out on our asphalt and concrete speedways without exposing oneself to a crash or a smash. For this record indicates 120 miles per day. And the driver is in charge of an autobus. Yet he doesn't consider himself a hero. His system, it has will give it you, will be something like this: "Keep your mind on your job, and don't go hunting after thrills." That is excellent commonsense, but commonsense isn't to be found on all highways, alas! as the mounting toll of accidents shows.—La Press, Montreal.

ALAS, POOR DOBBIN.

Certain elements in Forest Hill Village, fashionable suburb of Toronto, have become unkindly toward one of man's best friends, the horse. A bylaw is to be submitted to council which would make it a criminal offense to drive a horse on the street there after 10 p.m. or before 8 a.m. The sponsor claims dozens of people are being treated for nervous ailments because they can't get sleep at nights.

This sounds like one of the most far-fetched ideas that we have heard for many a long day. One would almost imagine upon reading the news item that horses are driven about the streets for the specific purpose of rousing householders. Surely there are not so many milk delivery wagons that the residents are actually kept awake.

We submit that motor horns are much more troublesome, even in small localities, in recent years. There is a sort of rhythm to the tramp of horses' hoofs to which one ought to become accustomed, but the rhythm is sadly lacking in the honking of the average horn.—Border Cities Star.

WEATHER THAT SUITS.

Fifteen thousand Doukhobors plan to leave western Canada to become re-established in Paraguay, the climate of which, we presume will be more suited to nude parades than that of the prairies.—Brockville Recorder.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Ripley has discovered a man in Milwaukee who sold tobacco for 50 years but never used it. Neither did Sir William Macdonald, who made an immense fortune out of the manufacture of tobacco in Montreal and who called the chewing of the plugs that he made "a filthy habit" — Brockville Recorder.

CHAIN-HEADACHES.

Hold on to your poor head, dear reader (unless you were one of the dear readers who sent us one of those chain letters), and let us try to work it out together. It's only a little exercise in the higher mathematics and lots of figures in the nth power. It was originated by a man who feels rich because he has a pound in his pocket is 50 times as well off as any of them.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

And then—O, joy, perhaps, or perhaps merely O, boy—you receive not 15,625 letters in which your name is first on the list, but you receive 15,625 remittances of ten cents each, because your name is first on the list. And then you give a party.—Vancouver Province.

WHAT A PARADE!

Canada is a "travel wealthy" country, having over 1,100,000 motor vehicles—one for every 10 inhabitants. If the motor vehicles of Canada were mustered out in one monster parade with 100 feet of highway allowed each vehicle they would form a procession over 20,000 miles in length, and with a little crowding, utilizing trucks and buses, the whole population might be carried.

Canada has about 400,000 miles of highways, which provide a spending place of "travel wealth," and in addition to her own heavy motor traffic, an even greater motorcade of 3,261,848 automobiles from other countries travelled over the Dominion's highway systems during 1934.—Canada Week by Week.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

The Ottawa Journal comments on an item which appeared in its columns on May 10 last, reproduced from 25 years ago. It was to the effect that Ottawa had its first fatality through the agency of the automobile. Perhaps it would be well for communities today if they were as greatly shocked and concerned when some one is killed or even badly injured as they were 25 years ago.

Safety on the highways will not be assured until drivers of motor cars become impressed with the consciousness that they are handling dangerous machines that require unceasing vigilance and caution. The Department of Highways in Ontario is doing its utmost to promote safety in travel, but it can only succeed if given co-operation by the public.—Brantford Expositor.

A HEN CAN'T BE HAPPY NOW

And now it is the National Inventor's Congress which is convention at Chicago. Once more the inventor has picked on the hen, and there is a new device on exhibition. The hens go on the nests and if they lay eggs they open a door through which they can go out and mix with the producers. If no egg is produced there is another door which opens and the hen walks out to be numbered with the non-producers, and in the corner of this room stands the axe.

It's not much fun being a hen any more.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

NATURE'S WAY

A negro in Chicago, hit in the head by a bullet, flattened it with his skull. Perhaps the people of that city are changing in physique in order to adapt themselves to the environment.—Hamilton Herald.

THE EMPIRE

THERE TO STAY

While (Russia apart) there has been in the last few years no tendency towards an increase in the number of women in employment, the apparent stagnation masks great changes. Women are leaving agriculture in most countries, a movement that he suggests is sound economically since it is in sort the reflection of advancing mechanisation, and sound socially, for it means that women are leaving work that is often (especially in the peasant countries) excessively hard and exhausting for work more suited to their physique. In other industries, particularly the light industries, commerce, and non-manual occupations, women's employment has been steadily increasing. The evidence of a few war and of the ousting of men from jobs by women does not, in any general sense, exist, and the attempts to divert women from employment in the supposed interests of men find their ground only in the desperation of the depression.—Manchester Guardian.

WEALTH.

A woman has said in court that with 60,000 pounds to her name she would not call herself rich. In another court a bankrupt said that he did not feel wealthy on 6,000 pounds a year and sometimes was very hard up. An actress who had more than 6,000 pounds a year has told how she had spent 10,000 pounds. These people have spent a lot of fun. A pound in his pocket is 50 times as well off as any of them.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

"SLAP BANGS" IN EGYPT.

Shem el Nessim brought with it last Monday a far greater sale to children of that mischievous explosive toy known as the "slap-bang." Time was when the youth of the country were content to throw these miniature bombs on the pavement, for the simple joy of scaring passers-by. This year saw a very dangerous departure, for there were numerous cases of boys and in some cases young men and women flinging the missiles at the screens of motor cars. A direct hit in the driver's face or a shower of the loading stones from the side of the screen would cause sudden blindness and probably a serious smash. The frequent dropping of the slap-bangs from town balconies has now become very much worse than before. We would therefore ask the police authorities to prohibit the sale of such things in Egypt, prescribing a strongly deterrent punishment for all vendors and users.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

Doll Envoys Leave

"Mr. and Mrs. America", two life-size dolls that will make a 20,000-mile journey in the interests of good-will between the United States and Japan, are presented by Mayor LaGuardia of New York to the Japanese Government represented by the Hon. R. Sawada (right), Japanese Consul General, and M. Y. Indmata (left). Dolls will travel through Japan and be given official receptions.

HISTORIC ROCK TO BE BLASTED

"Honeymoon Point" To Vanish July 1 As Safety Measure

Niagara Falls, Ont. — Historic Table Rock overhanging the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of mighty Niagara, will be blasted with explosives July 1, the parks commission announced recently.

Decision to blow up the 5,500 tons of rock in the 30-foot overhang was made by the commission as a safety measure, feeling danger to sightseers through erosion and previous rock-falls. The commission to-day set Dominion Day for the "big boom."

L. L. Gisborne, works superintendent of the parks, described the overhang as a cave extending back 30 or 40 feet which undermined the guard rail, sidewalk and part of the roadway.

The rock, known also as "Honeymoon Point," has been the scene of several falls, dating back more than 100 years. In 1823 there was a fall that carried away a large mass, though the platform was left in front of Table Rock House. Other falls occurred in 1842 and 1850. In December, 1934, more than 200,000 tons of rock "let go."

Rushing waters of the Niagara River have gradually worn back the brink of the falls, from two to four feet a year. Table Rock, overlooking the great cataract, has been subjected to constant lashing of spray from the bottom of the falls, and this has worn away the soft shale lying beneath the hard dolomite crust.

Engineers estimated that the weight of the overhanging rock would eventually become so great the precipice would part and the ledge drop nearly 200 feet into the gorge.

Greatest Census Of Traffic Will Be Taken In Britain

London. — Ten thousand enumerators will be engaged on the greatest traffic census ever taken in Great Britain.

They will keep watch from between 5,000 and 6,000 specially selected points. For the first time pedestrians will be counted at difficult street crossings. With the exception of steam rollers, every type of road vehicle will be included, from express bus to market cart.

This census announced recently by Leslie Hore-Belisha, minister of transport, in the House of Commons, will be carried out during the week of August 12. Its principal object is to provide adequate data for road improvement on a scientific basis.

We exaggerate misfortune and happiness alike. We are never either so wretched or so happy as we say we are. Balzac.

NITRATES IN THE SOVIET

Fixation Plants Are Needed For Industry and Farm

With the development of agriculture in Soviet Russia came the need of fertilizers, which means nitrogen in some fixed form. What has been done in the last five years is revealed by Professor P. Chekin in in Planovye Khoziaystvo (Planned Economics). He pictures the "capitalistic countries" erecting nitrate plants for the manufacture of explosives and only incidentally of fertilizers. How different in Russia! Farming needs are the prime consideration, according to him. Perhaps. But a standing army as large as any in Europe assuredly requires powder.

The professor estimates that 2,000,000 tons of nitrogen are taken from Soviet soil every year by crops. By sowing such pod-bearing plants as beans, peas, vetch, this loss is reduced by 1,200,000 tons; for the bacteria which brow on the roots of the pod-bearers have the miraculous power of extracting nitrogen from the air and transferring it in chemically assimilable form to the soil. This leaves a deficit of 1,400,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, which is met by the usual plants for the production of synthetic ammonia, calcium cyanamide, nitric acid and other forms of fixed nitrogen. There are also coke-oven plants that yield ammonia sulphate as a by-product. Peat, brown coal, natural gas, blast furnace gas every possible source of nitrogen has been studied by the Nitrogen Institute of Moscow.

At present no fertilizers are imported. But such are the needs of industry and agriculture that bigger and better nitrogen-fixation plants are necessary.

By what process fertilizer is made depends much on the region. Near Moscow brown coal is the source of nitrogen. In the Ural district, Western Siberia and the Donbass country it is the retort coke oven; in Transcaucasia it is the oil industry, and in Central Asia synthetic ammonia produced with the aid of hydroelectric energy.

200 Year - Old Coin Is Found

Spanish Design — Leamington Man Digs It Out Of Garden

Leamington. — A coin dating back to 1774 is in the possession of W. Richards, who dug it up in his garden here.

The coin of silver and slightly thinner and larger than a 25 cent piece is considerably worn, but as nearly as can be made out is of Spanish origin. How it arrived in Mr. Richards' back yard, is a mystery.

On the face, the coin bears very plainly the date, and the inscription "vrtu qui vnum," together with the letters "Ferdinandus" above the other at one side of the date. There is no discernable figure.

On the back is a shield which the best local knowledge interpreted to be the lions and castles of the Spanish kings. Around the border are the abbreviations, "PHS. V. D. G. HISP. ET. IND. R."

Whether the coin is of any particular value is not known.

It is more difficult, and calls for higher energies of soul, to live a marriage than to die one. — Horace Mann.

BLUENOSE CROSSES ATLANTIC SAFELY

Nova Scotia Schooner Looking For Races Along The English Coast

Plymouth, England. — The barn-storming Bluenose, Nova Scotian fishing schooner has completed the 20-day crossing of the Atlantic and looks forward to a Summer season of racing in English waters.

Her skipper, Captain Angus Walters who took her out of Halifax harbor on May 9, said the crossing was "uneventful." Bluenose is expected to engage in a series of races at ports aroung the English coast until September.

Originally it was planned to have the mistress of the North Atlantic fishing fleets race across the Atlantic with a Gloucester fishing schooner, but this project fell through. Captain Walters hoped, however, to pit his ship against the Gertrude L. Thebaud in a series of international matches off Gloucester this fall for the fisherman trophy now held by the Lunenberg schooner.

Aboard the Bluenose as she slid into the harbor here were Marion Young, 17-year-old Halifax telephone operator; F. W. "Casey" Baldwin, aviation pioneer Walters' two sons, Robert 21, and Pat, 13, and Captain Harry Buke, veteran Lunenberg skipper.

Value Of Mines Production Up

Toronto. — The value of metalliferous production from Ontario mines, smelters and refineries in the first quarter of 1935, totaled $29,517,953 in Canadian funds, compared with $27,864,933 in the corresponding quarter of 1934, an increase of 5.9 per cent. The increase was in nickel and copper, gold, silver and cobalt showing smaller declines.

In the last quarter 500,299 ounces of fine gold were produced, compared with 506,902 ounces in the first quarter of the previous year. Silver production fell off from 1,375,474 ounces to 1,111,407, while copper in blister and ores increased from 39,351,411 pounds in the first three months of 1934, to 56,632,053 pounds in the first quarter of this year, and nickel from 26,964,806 pounds to 29,021,486 pounds.

Ontario department of mines figures show that 32 gold mines milled 9.2 per cent. more ore in the first three months of this car than the 20 mines operating in the first quarter of 1934 milled, but the value of the bullion marketed was 1.7 per cent. lower in the 1934 period.

Influenza Is Blamed For Child Deafness

Toronto. — Possibility that the sharp rise in deafness among children noted recently by medical men, particularly in the United States, may be traced to the influenza epidemic of 1918 and use of drugs in treating this disease, was suggested by Dr. Gordon Wilson, ear, eye, nose and throat specialist, of Chicago, at the convention of the American Otological Society here recently.

Among children registered in schools for the deaf in Southern States, said Dr. Wilson, 536 were born in the second half of 1918. The average of children born in corresponding months was 260.

"It is suggested," said the specialist, "that an endeavor be made to find out if this sharp rise has any relation to drugs given during the epidemic."

Writers Should Interpret Life As It Really Is

Note of Realism Often Lacking In Fiction Submitted to Magazine Editor Declares

Ottawa. — Canadian fiction lacks a note of realism in short stories, Miss Wilma Tait, of the Canadian Home Journal, told the seventh triennial convention of the Canadian Women's Press Club recently. Authors generally speaking lack the moral courage to interpret life as it really is.

Editors were avid for good material, Norma Phillips Mole, well-known fiction writer said, speaking on the subject of marketing. Years ago the market for short articles had fallen to a low ebb, demands with a high level of quality. Many who found themselves deprived of their regular means of livelihood turned in desperation to writing. Editorial offices had been flooded with drivel. Conditions were different.

Agents now report they find sufficient good stories to meet the demands editors make on them, said Miss Muir. They are of quality. Fashions in stories change and writers must keep in step with the changes.

H. Napier Moore, editor-in-chief of MacLean's Magazine devoted the hour to answering questions. He had a natural predilection for "names," but good material from writers not widely known was wanted, said Mr. Moore, general. Mr. Moore advised his hearers to get the crack of the day to work into their stories.

An editor studies the crowds, he was his job to gauge as far as possible the type of story which will have the widest appeal. He said manuscripts submitted by Canadian writers were badly written, Mr. Moore said.

The convention decided to publish for the next three years, a competition whose prize would be $250 annually at $25, with a silver medal, to be known as the Mollie Memorial Award.

Miss Winifred Stokes presented the report of the Kit Memorial Fund established in memory of the late Kathleen Blake Coleman. Since inception $650 had been raised and this would be used to establish scholarship in literature or journalism for women at McMaster University, Hamilton.

1,000 Auto Drivers Lose Their Permits

Minister of Highways Tells of Action in Four Months

Toronto. — Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways, revealed recently that approximately 1,000 motor vehicle drivers in the province had had their driving licenses suspended during the first four months of this year, as a result of the drive to check the alarming increase in auto accidents and fatalities by imposing more severe penalties for violations of traffic rules.

"Since September, 1930 more than 15,000 suspensions have been imposed and 5,000 of these are still in force," he added. "I cite the figures to show that the threat of loss of driving privileges is no idle one. Those who persist in breaking the law, in violating the rules of safety, will be driven from our highways."

The minister's statement regarding concern the continued increase in auto accidents, injuries and deaths and asked for "increased co-operation of law enforcement agencies" in the effort to bring about better observance of traffic regulations. Accompanying the statement were accident statistics for April, showing an increase of 16 per cent in the number of accidents in comparison with the same month a year ago, and an increase of 7 per cent. in the total for the first four months of the year. The April figures also showed double the number of deaths (from 19 to 38), from auto accidents and an 18 per cent. increase in the number of persons injured.

To Get Results, Study Household Appliances

How many could mend a fuse or give the correct voltage of their electric current and the cost of lighting their homes per hour? Every housewife ought to know about domestic electrical facilities as a matter of course. Not only has to know about the cost of the goods he sells in the labor market whether he is concerned with a shop, an insurance company, a hospital, a clinic, or an artist's studio.

Every woman should strive to understand the business of life as it concerns her work, duty and comfort of her family. The housewife has a duty to provide a healthy happy environment for husband and children. To this end she must study the ways and means of running the house on modern lines with modern methods.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others. — Lew Wallace.

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SCOUTING
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Five Rover Scouts of the 29th Toronto Crew hiked to the Caledon Mountains, as a step toward qualification for the hundred-mile requirements of the Rambler's Badge.

Nanaimo, B.C., Scouts assisted the local police in controlling traffic in Chatham during the arrival of cyclists participating in a Victoria-Nanaimo bicycle race.

An arrangement has been made by which the Boy Scouts' Association of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick Forest Service of the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines will take over the Canadian Forestry Association direction of the Junior Forest Wardens of that province. There are said to number approximately 1,000.

Walkerton, Ont., Scouts will soon be the fortunate possessors of a specially built Scout hall, the generous gift of Mr. George D. Martyn. The headquarters will include a library, reading room, small gymnasium and shower baths. Surrounding grounds and shrubbery will help make it one of the town's attractive institutions.

One of the notable King's Silver Jubilee functions was a dinner gathering at Toronto of some 60 members of the Canadian Boy Scout contingent which attended the King's coronation ceremonies 25 years ago. Later the former Scouts, now including men of all the professions, attended the great rally to welcome Lord Baden-Powell. The reunion was arranged by W. Irvine Heart, N.C., son of Sir William Heart.

Some 30,000 "Cancer Fund" envelopes were distributed by uniformed Scouts of Edmonton and Calgary, preliminary to the opening of the local fund campaign.

The latest report of a Boy Scout collection of used clothing comes from Timmins. The Scouts of the big mining town put on the campaign to help settlers in that district whom they learned were badly in need of clothing.

A Scout troop vegetable garden will, the boys hope, provide camping funds for the Scouts of Tilbury this summer.

Classified Advertising

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U.S. TO CO-OPERATE FOR WORLD PEACE

Washington. — The United States is ready to co-operate with Great Britain in an attempt to maintain world peace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said recently.

"While we were not in every instance viewed problems eye to eye," he said, "yet our common outlook and the many traditions which we share have enabled us to work together in appreciation of the importance of a constructive policy favoring the promotion and preservation of peace."

Hull was commenting upon a statement made by Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader of the British House of Commons, and Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, that the United States and Great Britain eventually should co-operate to maintain world peace.

"My attention has been called," he said, "to two very friendly references to the United States in recent speeches made by Stanley Baldwin and Captain Anthony Eden. It is heartening to note such expressions which I am happy to reciprocate in full.

"Looking back over recent years I feel that both the British and American countries and I forsee that there will be time to come many opportunities for similar helpful and constructive collaboration."

SAVING THE COAST OF THE BRITISH ISLES

London Spectator

Wherever you may be along the coast of Britain you find among the dwellers there an ardent desire for protection. It is like a personal insult to see barbed wire or warnings against trespassers and much more to see dwellings set across the edge of the sea, whether close down to water, as in the Isle of Wight, or up on the cliffs as near Looe in Cornwall. If any land in the island should be nationalized it is the land that lies one foot on sea and one on shore.

Access to the sea is a national demand; and no national park is so desired as the very edge of the silver girdle. There are many gross offences against this privilege in existence; but it is said and felt by many seaside dwellers in a number of counties that the desire to buy and sell patches of land bordering on the sea is very rapidly on the increase. Even rough dunes become "building land," that is, a popular site for shacks.

Some curious uses are made of the edge of the sea. I visited one area of rough dunes that has been famous, and indeed still is, for the number and rarity of the birds, insects and plants that have a natural home there. An essential part of it was being used for the stabling of camels and such plaguy wild fowl.

It appeared that the area had been discovered to be an excellent desert, and a passable Pacific island, a wild corner of Asia or Africa, or where not; and we may presently find the prickly pear—that unlovely pest — planted in an English scene with the object of lending "artistic verisimilitude" to the otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative of the film.

Some owners, indeed many owners of property along the shore, are wise and careful enough. Over one very loved stretch of coast in North Devon a proclamation is set up in bold capitals on a board, containing three prohibitions. You may not put up a tent dwelling, dig sand, or preach a sermon inland from the point reached by a moderately high tide. King Canute did not offend for his sermon was acted below high water mark.

Such care of the sea's edge is not, however, universal and generally speaking, landowners are poor and ready to sell land that approaches the artificial value set on the building site. The threat against access to the sea is general; and more than rights of access are in jeopardy. Some of the villas and shacks recently erected are a grievous eyesore. The shacks are often half hidden in dunes, as at Saunton sands, but some of the cliffside villas of Cornwall and of South Wales beacon their repellent colors and shapes from afar, and there is no chance of such disappearances as have been both welcomed and lamented on the "slipper" clay of the east coast, for they are founded on granite or the hardest of igneous rocks.

Don't Let Mosquitoes Spoil Your Holidays
Take "Mecca" along in readiness—and if you do get stung, simply rub the spot with Mecca. Stops the itching and reduces swelling. Better still—smear the exposed parts with "Mecca" as a preventative "Sheeters", Black Flies, etc., hate "Mecca."
Mecca Ointment is sold by all Druggists—25c, 35c (Tube), 50c and $1.00.

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HANDWRITING TENDING TO BECOME FORMLESS

Chicago Daily News observes —

"The National Association of Penmanship Teachers has been holding a revival convention in New York. The problem of restoring handwriting to a status of importance in American education deeply concerns its members. But the ancient and lovely art of calligraphy has fallen, we fear, upon evil days.

Undoubtedly, despite the tremendous multiplication of typewriters, more persons than ever before are using their pens or pencils to inscribe words. Unless for some reason the attendance at schools and colleges declines, handwriting of a kind probably will continue to be increasingly practised. Only the general use of silent typewriters or stenotype machines for classroom work could drive out of use the modern successors of the stylus.

But the handwriting of the classroom is intended primarily for the reading of the writer. It tends to become hieroglyphical, as many an instructor has discovered in the weary task of decoding his students' papers. He tolerates it, perhaps because his own is worse. Some penmanship experts hold that the notion that use of writing is the chief foe of their art. They even argue that substitution of machines for the pen for nobler and more leisurely exercise.

When the printing press superseded the skilled makers of manuscript it was commerce that saved the craft. The clerk on the high stool in the merchant's office was required to make out invoices and bills of lading in round, flowing, easily legible script. Models were developed on the business desk that went into the schools and shaped the style of those long and delightful letters which once were written for the sole sake of communication between friends and kindred minds.

Alas, commerce now gives us no scrawling memoranda on a pad.

It is true some authors are still scriveners. They find that imagination works more readily and words flow more freely when fingers grasp a pen or pencil. But legibility is necessary only for the author and his typist. He asks neither his publisher nor his public to read his script.

Ian Migamota

"Veteran" Champ.

Captaining the Japanese team who are competing for the Seagram Gold Cup in the General Brock Open Golf Tournament at Fonthill, July 11, 12 and 13, is the thirty-three-year old "veteran", Tommy Migamota, who has been Japan open champion three times and now holds the national professional title. Others on the line-up are: Kanekichi Nakamura, reigning open champion; Bob Asami, twice national open and twice national professional title holder, heaviest of the lot at 150 pounds; Jack Yasuda, four times open runner-up; whose 110 pounds makes him the midget of the team; and Seisui Chin, Eastern Japan professional champion, the tall man of the squad at five feet, ten inches.

Discourteous Motorists

"One evening recently a car stopped at our nearest neighbour's home; the horn blew two or three times, but no one appeared. The car moved slowly down the road, turned in slightly at our door, and blew again. Not knowing what might be wanted, I stepped to the door, which, as it was a warm day, was open. The driver of the car stuck his head out of the car and said, "Could you tell me where So-and-So lives?" (Never a please.) The thought came to me: 'If you would just keep on blowing your horn at each house along the road eventually you would find the home you want,' but the words were not spoken. Instead I directed him and without even 'Thank you,' he drove on. Did you ever think how an automobile can save a lazy person a few steps, while someone else is called upon to take a few more?"

"There is no such thing as chance or accident; it being evident that these words do not signify anything really existing, anything that is truly an agent or the cause of any event; but they signify merely man's ignorance of the real and immediate cause."—Adam Clarke

STRANGE PLANTS, AND INSECTS WITHOUT WINGS

From the Manchester Guardian

The two young scientists who have been on a British Museum expedition to study plant life and insects at various altitudes on mountain ranges in East Africa have just returned to England after a more successful six months than they had ventured to expect. They will not know the value of their finds until the fifty cases of specimens now on their way have been examined, but they know they have secured specimens of many species not yet represented in the national collections.

This was not their first adventure. Dr. F. E. Edwards, the entomologist, had collected specimens in South America, and so had the botanist, Dr. George Taylor, in South Africa. They wanted to compare the plants and insects on different mountain ranges, so they went first to the Aberdare Range for a fortnight, where they found one of their plant specimens at a height of 12,500 feet. On these mountains, and on all the others they explored, were giant groundsel, close relations of our small weed and with a flower not unlike. These, however, were trees reaching a height of 15 feet to 20 feet, with trunks two or three feet in diameter.

They found lobelia trees 20 feet high and tree ferns 15 feet high, and quantities of mosses and ferns. Among their specimens are sections of very tall trees. Discussing the results of their explorations at the Natural Science Museum recently, they said that on the three ranges they explored they found the same type: on all of them, but different species.

The expedition visited the Ruwenzori Range twice staying there for six weeks on the second visit and getting a magnificent view from the summit of the dully-named Observation Peak, and they pitched their camp 13,000 feet above sea level.

Dr. Edwards captured some rare insects on the snow-covered rocks at a height great for plant life. He found big beetles in the leaves of the groundsel, and he captured many of the wingless flies. He explained that frequently in the mountain regions subject to strong winds, where wings are not of much use, the flies, especially those that walk about on the ground, lose their wings. Hitherto the museum has had no flies of this type.

They visited three of the extinct volcanoes in the Burlinga Range on the border of Uganda, and here, though they saw no wild elephants, they were glad to use the elephant tracks through the forests. In the thick bamboo growth on the lower slopes they discovered two new species of mosquito, which deposit their larvae in the stem just above a joint where water collects. These mosquitoes look and bite like the common type, but they are not fever-carrying.

So our handwriting tends to become without form, and that is to be deplored. For there is a certain discipline of thought and feeling in setting the hand to shape clearly, and with some measure of beauty, the words and sentences which express them. And the reader can feel the personality behind the phrase more intimately in the script than in the type.

We have no wish to return to the flourished capitals and shaded strokes which Mr. Spencer introduced to the American public through his business colleges more than 70 years ago. That ornate style, now practised mainly by those peripatetic artists who write visiting cards for vain patrons, may well be left to them, but if the professors of penmanship can promote a renaissance of writing that has legibility and simple beauty of form they will add something to the grace of life, and save a lot of time for the decipherers of correspondence and all penned documents."

BROKE HER LEG AGAINST A STAIR

Whilst Hampered By Rheumatism

"Two years ago," writes a woman, "I was suffering with rheumatism in my legs, and when walking up stairs one day just kicked my right foot against the stairs, and broke my leg just below the knee. I was in hospital for four months, and when I came out someone advised me to try Kruschen Salts. I did so, and now I have no trace of rheumatism. I would not be without my daily dose of Kruschen, which I take every morning—half a teaspoonful in warm water."—Mrs. P. B.

The six salts in Kruschen stimulate the liver and kidneys to healthy, regular action: assist them to get rid of the excess uric acid which is the cause of rheumatic pains. When poisonous uric acid goes—with its deposits of needle-pointed crystals—there's no doubt about those aches and pains going too!

New Code Of Ethics Is Set For Dairymen

Toronto.—A new code of ethics for milk distribution in Toronto and suburbs is in effect following its approval by Toronto Milk Control Board, and the Ontario Milk Producers' Association.

One of the main points of the code agreed to by the distributors provided for abolition of premiums or sale of milk.

Under the agreement distributors will no longer advertise their accredited herds; all plain bottles will be banned for retail store sales and drivers will be forced to stop unfair soliciting for business.

The code provides that distributors shall not supply milk to any dealer who resells it at a cut price. The secretary-manager will each week set a uniform price for butter sold to the retail trade. All milks testing over 3.7 per cent. butterfat shall be sold as special milk at the same price as Jersey or Guernsey, all special milk not to exceed five per cent. butterfat, buttermilk testing over 1 1-2 per cent. butter fat to be sold at a special price, the pact states.

Dominion Statistician Political Science Head

Kingston. — R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, Ottawa, was elected president of the Canadian Political Science Association recently. He succeeds D. A. MacGibbon, board of grain commissioner, Winnipeg.

Other officers are: Vice-president, H. Laureys, school of higher commercial studies, Montreal; C. J. Heameon, McGill University; W. C. Keirstead, University of New Brunswick; W. I. Mackintosh, Queen's University.

"The boss isn't here, he's at work," a telephone operator reported, and for a moment we thought we were listening to Amos 'n Andy broadcasting.

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