

CANADA FINDS SLUMP WANING

Toronto, Ont. —(UP)— Canada is stirring to new life and breaking the depression which has enmeshed it for four years, statistics show.

The employment figures for May show an increase over any month since September, 1931. From 7,998 key industries, payrolls have increased from 699,414 in April to 714,891 in May, 1933.

In April, 1932, a total of 912,999 tons of freight passed through Canadian canals. In April of this year 949 boats laden with 1,062,813 tons of freight passed through.

Fourteen new industries have sprung up since January. A shoe firm in Montreal found it difficult to find sufficient workers to meet the labor demands. One shoe firm in Toronto is three months behind on its orders while another firm has increased its payroll by 10 per cent.

Breweries through Ontario have increased their staffs and are working night and day in an effort to keep up with the orders coming in from the United States.

GLORIFYING YOURSELF

By Alicia Hart

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MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR SUMMER LEISURE

Leisurely summer days are a grand time to get caught up on your beauty.

You may not take prizes anywhere for your looks. You may even have grown up with a set of brothers and sisters who called you ugly. But if you really want to, you can make yourself attractive.

It is all in the little things you do. I know a woman of 50 who is always the synonym of all eyes because she is so faultlessly groomed and well-dressed, and I know that her clothes do not cost her half what other women's do.

She brushes her iron gray hair nightly with all the loving care that a mother bestows upon the golden curls of her first born girl. She has worked out a few little coiffure for herself, a few little waved bangs on the left forehead, the rest of her hair rolled very softly back over the tops of the ears (which incidentally are lovely ears and should be shown) into a roll all down the back of her head, with no ends showing, every hair in place.

Her face has that moist, dewy, healthy look that life out in the open and the most persistent care of the skin gives a woman. Her make-up is always inconspicuous—you just think how fine she looks today! And her nails and hands are always meticulously cared for. She uses natural enamel, not scarlet. Her clothes are neatness personified, soft, gracious things but practical. And she wears white all the time in summer and it always is absolutely immaculate.

There's a lesson in this 50-year-old woman for every girl and woman any age. It's care that makes you attractive!

Government Hired All Indian Graduates

Albuquerque, N. M. —(UP)— College graduates may have difficulty finding employment, but all of the 54 boys graduated in the 1933 class of the U. S. Indian school here have gone to work for the government.

The Indian youths were employed in the emergency forest camps on Indian reservations as carpenters, laborers, timekeepers and interpreters.

Besides the 54 Indian boys, 45 girls received diplomas.

Graduates represented the following tribes: Acomas, 4; Apache, 2; Cheyenne, 1; Cherokee, 1; Hopi, 11; Mojave, 1; Navajo, 45; Papago, 1; Piute, 1; Laguna, 6; Isleta, 5; Santa Clara, 3; Santa Ana, 2; San Domingo, 2; San Juan, 1; Taos, 7; Ute, 2; Zuni, 4.

State School Farm Made \$12,000 Profit

Miles City, Mont. —(UP)— A \$12,000 profit for the fiscal year has been reported by the state industrial school farm, an audit by State Accountant William Hosking reveals.

The report was in sharp contrast with that for practically all other farms at state institutions for the same period.

Production values and crops sold were placed at \$20,929.29 while production costs amounted to \$7,938.52. Nearly all vegetables used at the school were produced on the farm, and no beef has been purchased at the institution in nearly three years.

Stolen Bulbs Worried

Director More Than Car Salt Lake City, Utah —(UP)— Mrs. Richard Kietting, a director in a local gardens corporation, excitedly reported to police that more than 100 bulbs had been stolen.

"Where were they?" an officer asked. "In my car," the woman replied. "Then the car is stolen also?" "Yes," was the answer. "But I was too worried about the bulbs to think of it."

"Bombs Bursting in Air"



Or rather, we should have said over the Fair. Here is the scene looking across the artificial lagoon at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition as a brilliant display of fireworks told the world that the fair was open for business. Over 85,000 persons passed through the turnstiles on the opening day.

DESPAIR FILLS MODERN SONGS

Philadelphia —(UP)— Modern songs are filled with a philosophy of despair and futility, in the ton, co-rector of the Protestant Episcopal church in St. James.

"We're in a social slump," he said, "and there has been a dimming down of the sense of the world of life."

"The question most frequently demanded by youth today is a reason for life: a desire to know what it's all about."

Dr. Newton spends much time lecturing to college students.

"Recently I heard Rudy Vallee say that four out of nine of the popular songs tell of weariness, loneliness and futility," he said. "I find in songs such expressions as 'we're dancing in the dark till the time ends—and it soon ends,' and that 'we're waltzing in the wonder of why we're here,' and 'that time hurries by and we are here and gone.'"

Only Ten Per Cent Are Professional Criminals

Auburn, N. Y. —(UP)— Only 10 per cent of the 4,000,000 persons who have been or now are in prisons are professional criminals, according to Rev. George S. Scott, chaplain of Auburn prison.

"There is not a man who has not violated some law, whether he is inside or outside of a prison," Scott said, "but the prisoners usually are the first men to have been caught. The prisoner is no different in prison than he is on the outside. The problem touches our pocketbooks to the tune of \$400 a year to look after a prisoner, besides his loss of income."

Man Was Attacked And Bit by Goldfish

Springfield, Mo. —(UP)— R. W. Lochrie believes he is the only man living who has been bitten by a goldfish. The piscatorial attack — to make the story better — occurred in the basement of the Lochrie home.

During heavy rains, the Lochrie basement acquired from 6 inches to 3 feet of water. When Lochrie entered the basement after a particularly heavy downfall to retrieve some gadget for Mrs. Lochrie, he felt a nip on an ankle. He reached down and pulled from the water a goldfish. Search disclosed several other goldfish. Where they came from still is a mystery.

The Lochries never kept the "fish bowl" variety and still don't believe it rains goldfish.

Revision of Old Safety Rules Planned

Indianapolis, Ind. —(UP)— A revision of police rules dating back to "horse and buggy days" is planned here by Charles R. Myers and Frank C. Daley, president and member, respectively, of the safety board.

Rules relating to barn sergeant, wagon men, mounted patrolmen and bicycle officers, most of which ceased to exist before or when horses were banished from the force, are among those to be revised.

Other regulations place a ban on visiting saloons and getting drunk, forbid policemen from accepting for arrests, or carrying a cane or umbrella. Another obsolete rule applies to station houses which no longer exist.

Pheasant Drowned While Taking a Swim

Kansas City —(UP)— Geofus, a Chinese pheasant, has taken his last plunge. The unusual bird, until his life was cut short, amused and bothered workers at a farm near here by his love of the water.

Daily, Geofus would set bravely out to swim a small lake. Always he would shriek for help when approximately half across the lake and would have to be rescued.

Time after time he was rescued

CATS ARE PALS OF LONE PIGEON

Monona, Ia. —(UP)— Despite the fact that the meat of a young pigeon, to a cat, is almost an irresistible delicacy, a number of pet cats of the J. G. James farm here have adopted a young pigeon as their pal.

The pigeon and the cats eat, sleep and sun themselves together with never a sign of uneasiness. The pigeon, until recently, was unable to fly because of a broken wing.

In some manner, the crippled bird allied himself with the cat colony, and in spite of his helplessness the cats made no effort to harm him.

Now that his wing is on the mend, the little pigeon flies away now and then with his bird friends, but always returns to spend the night with the cats.

Santa Barbara, Cal., received so many inquiries it is considering manufacturing for sale the metal policeman developed to stand in the street and warn autoists of school crossings.

To Wed Schmeling



A new photo of Anna Ondra, Czech actress, whose engagement to Max Schmeling, German boxer, has been officially announced. Miss Ondra has been reported engaged, in the last few years, no less than 38 times. Her suitors included a nobleman, a banker and American movie producer.

just in time, and nursed back to health. The last time rescuers arrived too late. Geofus was pulled from the water, but the endeavors of the rescuers to resuscitate him were futile.

CITY ACTS TO RELIEVE NEEDY

Huntington, Mass. —(UP)— This little town has taken the depression bull by the horns and begun operating the village mill on a community basis to create jobs for the townfolk. The woolen mill had been closed for years.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

POISONOUS PLANTS

Livestock men are often puzzled by mysterious losses of live stock. Animals often die in such a mysterious manner that even the veterinarian cannot point definitely to the cause of the trouble. A thorough study of poisonous plants will often throw light on these vexing problems. During the past eight years a project has been under way that has shed considerable light on the causes of these strange losses. Veterinarians have long suspected that some form of plant poisoning was responsible for at least some of the live stock losses. With this in mind the veterinarians at Purdue joined forces with the botanists and as a result 420 farms on which local veterinarians reported losses of farm animals were inspected and on 242 of these farms toxic plants were located that were held responsible for the loss of 614 sheep, 381 cattle, 191 hogs, 60 horses and mules, and 81 goats. The field work gave a practical viewpoint regarding the plants while feeding experiments conducted, demonstrated the poisonous character of the species under suspicion. White snakeroot was found to be the most important poisonous plant. This is a common woodland species with opposite leaves, fibrous roots, and masses of handsome little pure white flowers that come into bloom during the late fall. From this innocent looking plant a poisonous principle called trematol has been extracted, a chemical that not only poisons live stock but in addition may enter the milk and cause human disease known as milk sickness. This is believed to be a malady that decimated the pioneer population of the Ohio River Valley region during the early days, and it is held responsible for the death of Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Even to this day, although most of the land has been cleared, some human deaths occur every year from milk sickness. The amount of white snakeroot that animals can eat with safety varies greatly but in general about three pounds is usually fatal to a sheep or a goat while about 10 pounds is the lethal dose for a cow or horse. The first indication of trouble is marked listlessness followed by attacks of severe trembling or so violent a nature that the victim finally dies from weakness and exhaustion. In the human snakeroot poisoning, the chief characteristics are frequent vomiting of a greenish fluid, the presence of a sewer-gaslike odor on the breath, and symptoms of fever without a rise in temperature. Next to white snakeroot, the most important poisonous species is one that few farmers suspect, the common wild cherry. It has been found experimentally that the foliage of wild cherry, particularly on the young sprouts or when in a wilted condition, contains fatal quantities of highly dangerous prussic acid. So powerful is the prussic acid that a few drops of the pure liquid are deadly to any animal. Scores of instances were found in which sheep, cattle, or horses died after eating wild cherry sprouts, particularly along fence rows, or after grazing on wilted wild cherry foliage from broken limbs cast into the pasture by storms or by telephone linesmen trimming the trees. Sprouts that develop on the stump after a healthy tree has been cut down often cause trouble. The usual symptoms of cherry poisoning are staggering, difficult breathing, dilation of the eyes, convulsions, and falling, followed by coma and death. In many cases as small a quantity as one pound of wild cherry foliage may prove fatal. Usually animals poisoned on cherry die so quickly that little can be done to save them. If time permits, the administration of corn syrup and milk in quantity will prove beneficial. Probably next on the list of dangerous poisonous plants is the common farm weed, the ordinary cocklebur. The seeds and the young sprouts of this species are highly dangerous, particularly to pigs and sheep. Strange as it may seem, the plant is only poisonous in the two-leaf stage, since the poison apparently disappears after the second pair of leaves unfold. Field work indicates that poisoning is most apt to occur along the banks of streams and on overflow land, particularly when the moist land begins to dry since it is then that the dangerous sprouts appear in largest numbers. The usual symptoms of cocklebur sprout poisoning are depression, nausea, vomiting, weakness, unsteady gait, twisting of the neck muscles, labored respiration, and coma preceding death, which occurs within 18 to 20 hours after the first symptoms are noted. There is evidence that fats or oils will counteract the poison if the victim is not too far gone. The discovery that cocklebur sprouts are poisonous to live stock has cleared up the mystery surrounding numerous pig losses during early spring. The most deadly of all plants, although not the most common, is the water hemlock. This species is often confused with the wild parsnip, a non-poisonous plant. The wild parsnip, however, has yellow flowers, a parsnip-like root, and grows on all types of soil, while

water hemlock blossoms are pure white, the stems usually streaked with purple, and the roots clustered like a hill of small sweet potatoes. In case of doubt, cut one of the fleshy roots and if a glistening yellow juice exudes be careful, since this is a certain sign of water hemlock. Furthermore water hemlock grows only in moist places, such as wet roadsides, swamps, and along banks of streams. While snakeroot, wild cherry, cocklebur, and water hemlock are undoubtedly the "Big Four" among stock poisoning plants of the corn belt, there are a number of other species, however, that in the aggregate cause heavy losses. The black locust, for example, the bark and seeds of which contain a potent poison called robinin, is a poison capable of causing death of horses, sheep, and cattle. Another dangerous tree is the buckeye, since both the nuts and the foliage of this common species are poisonous to live stock. Many a corn belt farmer has found Jimson weed responsible for heavy live stock losses. The plant is rarely touched in the field on account of its disagreeable odor and flavor. Hogs are most susceptible to this type of poisoning and also most frequently graze on the plants. The greatest source of trouble coming from Jimson weed is from seeds and seed pods that are mixed with silage. Then there is night-shade, common in pastures, the green berries of which are fatal to sheep, hogs, and poultry. Poneroots are dangerous to animals and man alike. Mention should be made of the scouring rush or horsetail which, when cut in quantity with hay, may cause a type of poisoning in horses and occasionally in sheep. May-apple roots are poisonous to sheep, cattle, and hogs. There are numerous other poisonous plants that cause trouble. Among these are sneezeweed, black-eyed Susan, wild indigo, cursed buttercup, cat-tail, whorled milkweed, water parsnip, button bush, star flower, and seeds of red sorrel eaten in quantity. During the course of this extensive field work it has repeatedly been noted that animals that have been well fed on balanced ration are not nearly as apt to eat dangerous plants as animals that have been poorly fed, so the practicing of proper feeding methods is an excellent insurance against losses of this character. Especially dangerous is the common practice of turning live stock into the woods too early in the spring when there is nothing green present except such dangerous plants as Duchman's breeches and dwarf larkspur, and allowing them to remain late in the fall when acorns and similar undesirable forage are the principal items to eat.

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How a man beat a wild stag to death with his fists has just been reported from Cologne, Germany. It is the first case of an unarmed person winning a battle for life with one of the infuriated beasts. The man received only slight injuries about the hands and body. He was riding a motorcycle near Adenauer, in the Eifel district, when the savage stag raced after his machine and charged him. The cyclist was knocked to the ground, but scrambled to his feet in time to ward off another attack. In the long wrestle that followed he gripped the stag with his hands and beat it with his bare fists until it fell unconscious. It died within a few moments.

The beginning of winter puts a stop to crop making activities but it increases the responsibility of converting feed crops into live stock and live stock products. This brings us to the very important subject of feeding. About 75 per cent of a dairy farmer's investment is for the benefit of feed crop production. After one has produced feed it is highly important that it be combined in rations that supply nutritional requirements in the most economical manner. If one has produced the right kinds of feed, ration making is made easy; if one has not given planning and subsequent action to producing the right kinds of feed, his feeding problem is more difficult and, as a rule his costs of producing milk, meat, and eggs are greater.

Heaven's all right! but still I guess I'll kinder miss the Lady Lunar moth at night and the White Wanderer butterfly crawl' out of its chrysalis! I want my heaven human too, 'Twixt me an' you—Why I'd Jus' love to see a chipmunk hop up to the Lord an' eat right out o' His hand same as it does to me: Eternity—eternity—don't it sound grand but say, what's the matter with today?

Goiter in lambs may be prevented by feeding around one-twentieth of a grain of potassium iodide per ewe daily during pregnancy. This was determined in a series of tests at the Iowa experiment station.

BEST DAY EVER

and ground oats will it take, supplementing this roughage, to supply the protein requirements of a 1,200-lb cow producing 30 lbs. daily of milk testing 3.5 per cent fat? It will take 18.3 lbs. grain. How much grain would it take of the proper mixture? About 8 lbs. How much grain would it take of the proper mixture if alfalfa hay is substituted for the timothy hay? About 7½ lbs.

GOITER IN LAMBS

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DON'T DELAY SEPARATING

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Hamilton, Ontario —(UP)— A court action to recover \$1.90 is on file here. The plaintiff, Constable Alex Arnold brought the action against Constable Geoffrey Sullivan, a fellow officer, who he claims broke the robe rail in his automobile. Sullivan's defense is that the rail was old and weary and fell apart when he touched it.

Whether or not Arnold collects the \$1.90, he must pay \$3.00 for filing the suit plus attorneys fees.

KANSAS FIGHTS GAS 'LEGGERS

Topeka, Kan. —(UP)— Dry Kansas is on guard against a new kind of bootlegger—the gasoline importer who seeks to evade the state's 3-cent-a-gallon tax on motor fuel.

Thirty-nine "ports of entry" for gasoline trucks have been designated on principal highways leading into the state and an army of inspectors has been mobilized to prevent tax evasion on gasoline coming in from other states.

State officials have estimated that bootleg gasoline has cost Kansas hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars in tax revenue annually.

Henceforth at the 39 ports of entry and about a dozen sub-stations at other points, trucks hauling gasoline will be inspected, registered and sealed before being permitted to continue. A registration fee of 50 cents will be charged each truck.

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U. S. Money Helped Give Minister Power

Berlin —(UP)— The minister of public enlightenment and propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, extended his control over the Berlin high school of political science, which was founded in 1920 with the help of American public endowments to cultivate political science unhampered by party bias. Since state control of the institute was deemed incompatible with the principle of political neutrality it was agreed that the Rockefeller foundation and the Carnegie endowment which supplied the largest contribution toward maintaining the school would withdraw their means and that the school would further be financed by the reich.

However, the school's former teachers, including Director Erwin Jaekel, will continue their work in a research institute, the "Institute of International Relations," to which the American funds were transferred. This institute will not take on pupils, but confine its activities to the study of international relations.

HAVE CLASS DISTINCTION

Twin Falls, Idaho. —(UP)— There is a "class distinction" among coal thieves, Sturgeon McCoy, local dealer, reported to police. In the past, loose coal was stolen, but those operating now are more particular and take only sacked coal.

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