

Important Catch-Anton Nilsson, captain of a Swedish fishing boat, points to the hole in an airplane wheel his vessel picked up in the Baltic Sea. Naval authorities say the wheel could have come from the unarmed Navy plane that disappeared over the Baltic after an attack by Soviet fighters. Nilsson and the wheel

in 1947, and \$15,000 in 1948.

beginning back in 1940.

Where Did The

Wild Pigeon Go?

is referred to by Miss W. L. Puxley

Strayed Among Lonely Islands."

numerous as to constitute a plague.

"A vast host of beautiful birds

with long tails and bright red

bodies, which literally filled the-

"For three days, the birds kept

on flying in a column a mile wide.

and the whole column was about

250 miles long when a fresh one

appeared. Round and round they

wheeled as they swept by, with

that no one could make their voices

near to the person addressed. When

they settled to rest, they left the

woods in ruins for 40 miles, and

killed by them. Year after year,

settlers who dried the meat for the

A year or two later, there were

were very few."

such a rush of millions of wings

She describes:

In the last century, they were so

Most folks who raise beef cattle | Mangus' gross income of \$700 know that they can make more beef on a mixture of legume and grass But they also know that it's a tough job to keep a good legume-grass mixture going for more than two or three years. That's because the through Mangus' land improvement grass has a tendency to crowd out program.

Nine years of testing at the Illinois Experimental Farm showed the following results: They got 342 pounds of gain per acre the first year of a legume-smooth brome pasture. The following year, they got 126 pounds LESS gain, as the oth brome had taken over 80 to 85 per cent. of the pasture. And at the same time, the gains on a DROPPED from 245 pounds to

* * * The Illinois folks are still working on the perfect answer to this prob-lem. But, up to now, they have found that what works best for This is a mixture of two bushels of oats, with 2 lbs. of sed clover, sweet clover, alsike clover, timothy and rape per acre. Steers gained as much as 298 pounds per acre on first-year Haas mixture, and UP TO 416 POUNDS THE SECOND YEAR! Sounds interesting, to say

The second se * * *

today, or even tomorrow, still their outlook is rather gloomy. So, for a change, this success story-as reported in The Farm Journal (Philadelphia)-might be welcome. It tells of how a man over in India was almost wiped out back in 1940, but managed to build his income from \$700 to \$17,000 in less than a decade. What's more, it was cows that pulled him through.

Ten years ago, things weren't Magnus; in fact, he freely admits he was just about down to his last nickel. The general situation was not any too good, and a bad attack of Bang's disease and mastitis had just about wiped out his dairy herd.

But this farmer and his wife weren't the easy quitting type. They were willing to try it again, so they their six children, and took off for a farm they had bought about 60 miles away.

It wasn't much of a farm. You probably know the sort-old, hilly, run-down-a fine place to go really broke on. But it hadn't cost much -around \$40 an acre—and it was a heard unless they shouted, however "cull" cows and five heifers they took along.

Although Mangus was down for "out," as the events of the last 10 years prove. Since then, his wheat vield has jumped from 10 bushels to 30 bushels per acre; his oat yield has climbed from 25 bushels to 50 ushels; his corn is up from 25 And his herd of seven cows has

the species has ever been seen Those cows are doing mighty well, too. Last year, they averaged-on What was the cause of their distest-13,311 pounds of milk, and 448 appearance? Your guess is as good pounds of butterfat. as those of the scientists.

Detroit Tigers in a nine-inning game. Unless this mark has been that first year has climbed to \$17,000 bettered between the time these lines are written and when they appear in print-which is unlikely, How did he do it? Well, those considering the trouble pitchers are dairy cattle, for one thing; they ate having with the new rules-that the greatest hurling feats in baseball history, beyond a doubt.

When he went on the farm, grass But, although most baseball fans have heard of Rapid Robert's won-derful work that afternoon, how would hardly grow on half of the place. So, little by little, he limed; fertilized; tested his soil; re-limed; re-fertilized; changed his fences; name of a guy named Harry Eisensunk some deep-rooted legumes into
his tired, hard-to-work soil; and
nlanted saveral accounts the solution of the saveral accounts the solution of the saveral accounts the solution of the saveral accounts the saverance accounts the saveral accounts the saverance account planted several acres of evergreens when Feller, pitching for Cleveland, on some washed-out slopes-and whiffed that record-breaking dozen added some grass waterways.

* * * mound for Detroit was Mr. Eisen-Back in 1940, Mangus had to buy stat. WHAT IS MORE, DE-TROIT WON THAT BALL hay; 20 acres of meadow on the back of the farm yielded exactly seven tons of timothy. Now he gets GAME BY A SCORE OF 4 to 1.

"To the victors," etc. Phooey! ar easy average of three tons of Still, there are plenty of forgotten alfalfa-clover to the acre. men in sport. Danny Gardella, for Just in case you're wondering since Danny's name was appearing what happened to the disease trouin big type on every sports page bles, don't sell Mangus short; he from coast to coast-for Danny was the man who had the audacity to learned his lesson. Now his herd gets a Bang's test and a T.B. test sue organized baseball for the sum

apiece.

* * *

right to make a living in the major leagues, just because he had done A lot of the news you see regarding farming these days seems to echo the tone of what you read on the front and editorial pages. While the has improved, remodeled and modernized the buildings on the first and editorial pages. While the has improved, remodeled and modernized the buildings on the first and the first terms of the first t those whose task it is to peer into the future aren't predicting disaster farm.

of his suit as it was settled out of court, and Happy Chandler isn't court, and Happy Chandler isn't court, and provided the buildings on the court, and the set of the court and the set of the court and saying. But, for a while, it looked as if the suit might bust the game He and his family are living a lite that's a far cry from that \$700 wide open and, as Arthur Daley puts it, when the settlement was made, organized baseball took it

first deep breath in months. Now, Gardella's name has popped up in the news dispatches again, and most of us had to give our memories a couple of sharp jabs to recall just who he was. He made What happened to the millions of the news this time-in small typebeautiful passenger pigeons once so common in America and now bejust because the St. Louis Cardlieved to be extinct? This mystery inals, from whom he had been draw-

> ettes, in Houston. Texas. The truth of the matter seems to e that Danny never was a real big leaguer. When he managed to get a fair clout at the ball, it was liable to travel quite a piece-but even that wasn't any too often as, in his best year with the New York Giants his batting average was a non-too-

His fielding was apparently of the same variety as that of one, Yencer Wiedensaul, who used to do a spot of outfielding for the Toronto Maple Leafs back in the days when Granmaw and Grampaw were stepping out. Wiedensaul could misjudge

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stepped back into the bedroom. It was empty; the door was locked from the inside; the window was wide open; and on the table was a note, reading, "Life is too much for

Trembling and afraid, Reyes tottered to the window and peered out, expecting to see the mangled corpse of his teammate lying far below. Instead, there was Danny grinning at him, hanging by his hands from and the pavement but 23 stories of

But now, Danny the forgotten man, is back in the minors. We wish him well and hope that he manages to get up top again and stick there as he had-if nothing else-plenty of color. But even more than that, we wish that his ing to take a look at the inside works of "the world's greatest, etc., etc.," and see just what really makes

Horse-Keeping Costly

Are you keeping an old team around the place for an occasional ob, or because of sentiment? If o, it probably costs you a lot more than you realize. In a study of verage expense of horse labor, the ing wages, had shipped him down niversity of Wyoming has found one of their minor league farmthat it was as much as \$7.77 an hour, where horses were used for little work. The average cost of horse labor was \$1.52 an hour Economists-not taking the horse's or the farmer's feelings into account -sternly advise disposing of the draft animals. The pasture and feed released for beef or dairy cattle will bring better returns.

Coming into the kitchen from hopping, she could smell burning. "Oh, John," she said reproachfully, "you promised you'd keep "Well, so I did," replied her husband, "but after a bit there was so much smoke I couldn't see a

Nature Was The First Inventor

d they get their ideas? When we look at the world of ring if men really orginated ose tools. An observant eye will on see that Nature was "first in Let us dip into the gardener's

vild animal he had just killed.

ble tool for the job.

t us look into the carpenter's

for that almost equally com-

an Iron Age man long to de-

els" lay all around him-saw-

in the sea; crocodiles, alliga-

rain, take the carpenter's chisel.

loubt someone, at some period istory, laid claim to the "in-

But he had Mother Nature to

him, for there were some ex-

fan came on the scene. Take

ace inside the mouth of any

it, and you will see them. And

don't wear out. In fact, the

e they get, the sharper they

n the beaks of birds. Not un-

perhaps, for the bills of

designed by Nature for

long, slender, delicate bills

le snipe and woodcock are per-natural forceps, enabling their

sors to extract all manner of

these species feed. Similarly,

conbills make very serviceable coping instruments, while the

broad bills of the ducks and

cially useful to the primitive

n must have been the var-

better model could he have

had only to study the crook-

ak of the merganser, that now

spear than the long.

this useful instrument, for his

Anway, as we said, Danny Gardella's fielding appears to have been along the same lines. A baseball reporter once wrote, "Gardella caught the ball—unassisted." And, again, "Gardella made a sensational catch of an easy fly ball."

Danny was a practical joker, too, of a somewhat ghoulish kind. Like the time in Cincinnati when he and Napoleon Reyes were roomed on the 23rd floor of their hotel. Reyes had just finished shaving and stepped back into the bedroom. It was empty; the door was locked from the inside; the window was locked from the inside. OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BE A HAIRDRESSER

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When you take a look into a box carpenter's or gardener's tools dobserve the incredible variety of einstruments it contains, do you er pause to wonder how they all the thought of and deme to be thought of and de-med? One thing is certain. None Again, suppose you wanted to make a paddle for a canoe you had built. The idea would have come to ppened."

you instantly, on watching how gulls
and ducks use their webbed feet. I think the man who originally "designed" that useful article of

footwear for humans, snowshoes had probably been watching the wading birds as they ran hither and of inspiration there!

build on. Evidence is everywhere.

of inspiration there!

Examination of fishes must also have played its part in the development of the modern tool-chest, no less than in the growth of weapons. Who first thought of the bow and ol of the lot-the spade. Did men went that instrument? asks Craven Bill, F.Z.S., writing in "TitBits." arrow is anyone's guess, but it seems quite feasible that whoever it was borrowed some useful ideas from the archer-fish of Malaya, the East Indies and elsewhere. long ago looking at the ground

This little underwater marksman ow he can best make a hole big feeds mainly on insects, for which it hunts diligently along the banks of nough to hide the carcase of a streams. Having seen an insect, the Their Feet are Shovels fish captures it by shooting out a What he wants of course, is the drop of water from its mouth, and hat he wants of course, is the fument we call a spade. But e no one (at the time of which m speaking) had yet been clever distances of twelve to fifteen feet. gh to invent such a thing, he

problem. His attention is drawn mole burrowing its way into and there, in the mole's vented and perfected that shining hovel-like forefeet, is the solution.

There is his idea for a spade! Nature but the credit for the idea really shown him the way. All he so now is a little constructive originated the suit of mail long beo fashion for himself a ser- fore the Middle Ages. If you doubt ether or not that is a true crab! Or-if you do not feel like e of how the first spade came | dipping into the briny-take a look being I do not pretend to know. | at the admadillo, that strange-lookif it is not literally accurate, annot be very far from the fact. ing South American mammal whose fat, squat body is entirely encased Iron Age Models in a hard, hornlike covering-a ver-

> If we chose to examine the matte more closely, we could find scores mankind has found in Nature The claws of the lobster; the princers at the business-end of the earof the octopus (first-rate "lassos," inal models from which Modern pons. Think it over-it's worth a

"Good Old Days" Weren't So Hot

The National Industrial Confer

ence Board, Inc., does an outstanding job of presenting statistics on studies on personnel policy and irds are little less than tools, studies on labour statistics have received and merited widespread compublished a booklet entitled, "What An Hour's Work Would Buy, 1914-1918", the third in their studies in labour statistics. While the information contained therein is based on American figures, the pattern which has been uncovered is equally apontrates that the average manufacturing worker in 1914 worked 51.5 hour or \$12.72 a week, required and, therefore, showed a deficit of \$3.28 a week, requiring some 14 of his family to make ends meet. In 1948, the average manufacturing worker worked 39.7 hours a week, received \$1.47 an hour or \$58.52 a week, required \$49.52 a week to support his family and, as a result, asts, whose long bill has at | showed a surplus of \$9.00 a week



Couple Attacked-In Los Angeles, Robert Mueller, 22, console is girl friend, Carol Ann Cope, also 22, after they were rescued police. They had been attacked by a thug, who pistolfinally assaulted Miss Cope. Mueller crawled to an all-night radio station and told his story to a disc jockey, who called

Modern Homebuilders and What They're Building

Today Canada and the United States are in the midst of the greatest home-building boom in all history. Herewith, in chart and picture form, we publish a revealing look at the different ages and types of these homebuilders, also the various types of houses they most favor. All these data are taken from a recent coast-to-coast survey of 2000 new homebuilders conducted by the magazine Better Homes and Gardens; and although the survey was mostly made south of the border, it gives a very fair idea of Canadian trends and preferences as well.

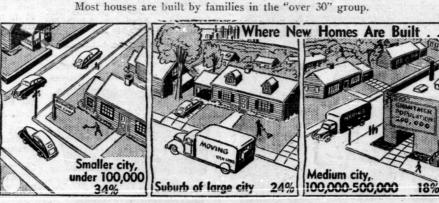


Cape Cod is still the preferred architectural style, but moving up fast in popularity are the "ranch-type" houses and contemporary designs. Cape Cod is strongest in the East and West North Central regions. Ranch and contemporary styles are very strong in the West and Southwest; but even in the East,

Price Ranges for New Homes

810,000 to 715,000 is most popular price range.





of work would purchase the week's | saving levices, the convenience of



These features are gaining in popularity.

family in 1948. In 1914, it took 30

hours of work. The big item for a

required more than four hours'

work in 1914. The 1948 wage-earner

required only a little more than two

Clothing himself and his family

the number of hours of work in

1948 than it did in 1914. Despite the

fact that housing conditions have

manufacturing worker in 1948 had

to spend only a little more than 1

hours a month to house his family as compared with the 1914 average of more than 35 hours. The 1948

model low-price car sold for only 954 hours of work despite the fact

The intangible gains, such as the

cost the factory worker one

standards prevailing in 1914,

ours' work to buy the same fowl.

Sunday dinner, a roasting chicken

be saved or used for improving

We are all familiar with the

stories of the "good old days" when

eggs were sold for 15 cents a dozen

and a man felt that he could sup-port a wife when his pay reached

the amount of \$12.00 a week. The

reason for the nostalgic regard for

the past is that comparisons are

always based on the buying power

of the dollar. The dollar, however,

is of no value whatever as a norm

or standard because it varies con-

tinuously. The Conference Board

recognizes this fact by using, in-

stead of the dollar, the buying power

of one hour's work to compare the

factory workers' situation over the

past four decades. The results are

startling and informative. The study

was based on the average pay for

25 manufacturing industries. A

is that the wage-earner today has

a much wider range of goods to choose from than did his predecessor of 1914 and his standard of living

and the convenience he now enjoys

are superior to anything available

34 years ago. Some of the details

of the study are of more than pass-

ing interest. For example, 12 hours

consideration to be borne in mind

the living standard of his family.



Half are two-bedroom.



Contractors lead

modern refrigeration and the comfort of inner-spring mattresses and insulated homes cannot be evaluated in terms of hours of work. All these things rate consideration, however, when we look at the benefits which as though on a radar beam. Many we can hope to obtain if we recognize and appreciate the basic reas ons for our material progress and do not waste our time yearning for the largely fictitious advantages of

Keeping Tab On The Buterflies

One day in the spring, fiftyseven-year-old Carl A. Anderson, of Texas, will release more than 700 orange and brown Monarch butter-flies which he is now breeding in over the 34 years. This meant that the 1948 wage-earner could buy a new car for a little more than one-third the number of bours the

third the number of hours that one cost in 1914. of postcards from nature-lovers who have traced the Monarch in technical improvements, the time and physical energy saved in the this way he hopes to learn more home through the use of labour- about the migratory habits of the

warmer they fly north-sometimes as far as Canada. Anderson is so keen on his selfappointed task that last year he sota and there traced and brought home some of the tiny refugees he had released months before

America are still largely a mystery.

Anderson has already discovered

winter in the southern parts of

America. When the weather gets

that Monarchs fly up to 25 miles

MOST PEOPLE would rather look backward than forward, for a very simple reason-it's easier to remember where you've been than where you're going.

FIND A FELLOW who never accepted any responsibility, never worth while, and we might be able to point out the perfect example of a carping critic who thinks he knows precisely what's wrong with

