

Carried Her 200 Children On The Top Of Her Back

There are perhaps 100,000 species of spiders in the world, and not all are content to weave webs and wait for victims to fly into them.

The magnificent, of Australia, known as the "Spider," is a tiny, she hangs from a front leg a silk thread two inches long with a pin's head globe of gum at the end. Along comes a night-flying moth, perhaps mistaking her for a flower. As the moth flutters about her the spider begins to whirl the line about her head, until the prey is caught by the sticky globe. She "plays" her line like an angler until the moth tires of struggling, then draws it in and gets her meal.

Captured A Mouse

Two members of the British Theridion family make ingenious webs with a kind of central platform, like bare joists of a first story in the frame of an uncompleted house. From these "joists" tant threads hang to the ground.

A beetle or some other insect pecked at the spider's web, gets stuck on one of the bottom strands, struggles, breaks it; but, as it is stretched like elastic, it snaps back, and soon the victim is hanging, captive.

The spider, watching from above, goes to the job supporting one of the threads and pulls it up with the insect.

A small mouse in a house was once caught in the web of a spider no larger than a pea. Gradually, over many hours, she drew it up from the floor, then made many more away after each, and finally killing the mouse, states Mr. John Compton in a book of enthralling interest, "The Spider."

In Malaya, and elsewhere, there is an insect-catching Pitcher Plant, whose "cylindrical" traps, with hinged top, are nearly half full of a sweet-smelling fluid which lures the insect to its doom. In the remote past a crab spider must have been thus captured, but instead of losing its head and dropping into the fluid it wove a few threads for foothold in the upper part and in due course realized that, far from being in a nasty predicament, it was on a good thing; for insects, attracted by the plant, came along and the spider intercepted them.

This species has now so adapted itself to life within the pitcher that it lives nowhere else.

To enjoy almost complete immunity from natural enemies by looking like something that tastes nasty, and is therefore avoided, many spiders disguise themselves as common ants, like them, often live among them.

An ant has two antennae, six legs, so some spiders place their front pair of legs over their foreheads and wiggle them like antennae, leaving them, apparently, also with but six legs! The spider can so imitate the gait and jerky movements that when its motion and spider are indistinguishable. In Brazil, an explorer caught a large-headed tar to identify its species, and found to his surprise that it was a black spider bearing over its head and shoulders an ant's hollow skeleton!

Families Mixed Up

A fascinating mystery is the birth and rearing of the Lycosa Wolf Spider. When the cocoon of the mother bursts 200 youngsters come pouring out and stay near to her back; then they stay for six or seven months.

Fabre, the famous naturalist, washed a complete brood off one mother, so that they fell by the legs.

LOW-COST SILK TRESSES NEED LITTLE CARE

BY EDNA MILES

If you fear current fashion will outgrow the long-haired look before you can coax your short, shorn locks to grow out, then your best solution is probably a matching hairpiece.

These are available this season in a variety of styles—and, surprisingly—a new material. In addition to the braids and switches of imported hair with which most women are familiar, there are this year pin-on tresses of silk.

These hair accessories are spun into long, fine strands which are almost indistinguishable from real hair.

Advantages include low cost and manageability. These tresses are already dressed in permanent form when purchased, so you need not fear your unskilled hands will have difficulty coiling them into the arrangement of your choice.

Another point in favor of these man-made rather than woman-grown tresses is the uniform length of the silk.

Because there are no varying lengths, the problem of combing untidy strays is eliminated, according to makers. Disarranged strands can usually be worked back into place beneath the protective net with your fingers, they claim.



Despite the brevity of her own locks, this young woman achieves a fashionable long-haired look with the aid of pin-on tresses of silk.

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

of another, who was already carrying more than her full load. The first mother he whisked away. Party No. 1 at once climbed on to the top of Mother No. 2 without protest, either from the driver or legitimate tares!

In dangerous situations—where, say, two wolf mothers come face to face and immediately fight—the youngsters lose no time in dismounting and making themselves scarce, to watch the scrap from a safe hiding place.

Immediately one is vanquished, both broods swarm on to the victor's back. Thus, a mother who is a good fighter may set out with her own kits in the morning and return home carrying three lots.

It is true that if a tarantula bites you can only save your life by dancing frantically the dance which has come to be called the tarantella! Pure legend, for the creature never was deadly.

Long ago, near Taranto, where this species abounds, Bacchanalian rites flourished; the priestesses danced in strange robes. Then the authorities decided to stamp out these orgies. The priestesses did not want their show closed down, so found an excuse for it in the "deadly bite" of the local spider, which only this wild dance could cure!

Mr. Compton tells the whole life-history of spiders in a popular, unpedantic way which makes fascinating reading.

Inflatable Boat

To lighten a portage on that summer camping trip in a new inflatable lightweight boat with water-filled pontoons. Boat and pontoons are made of Vinylet plastic resisting salt water, oils, abrasions and temperature changes. Four side air chambers with three-type valves are filled to keep the boat afloat. Pontoons are filled with water and act as counter-ballast and semirigid keels. Weighing about five and one half lb. when deflated, boat can be folded to parcel 16 inches square by four inches high.

KEPT HIS WORD

A dashing young romantic swore by all lovers' vows that his Clarice was the fairest maid of all the world, and he would have none other.

"Be mine, Clarice," he pleaded. "If you return me, I shall die." But she refused him, and 50 years later sure enough he did die.



Flour and salt are ingredients for the recipe.

We used to laugh and say he had to sleep with it at night and carry it to some cool place in the daytime, perhaps to a mountain stream in very hot weather; at least, to a shady place.

The nice thing about this starter is that it improves with age and the more often it is used the more active it is. In the first place, the starter is begun by dissolving a yeast cake in a small amount of flour and water and keeping it in a warm place until it grows and gets very light and spongy.

The sour doughs are made by stirring a cupful of this starter into a larger bowl of flour and water to make a drop batter; by this I mean a rather heavy batter. This is done before you retire at night.

When you get up in the morning this mass of dough is light and active. Before you do anything more, you take out a cup of it and put it away in a covered bowl. Your electric refrigerator, if you have one, is just the place for it and this is your starter for future use.

Then into your bowl of dough, which for the average family should be about three cups, you drop one whole egg, one-fourth cup of sugar, a rounding teaspoon of salt, and beat all well. You beat this to thin it down so that it runs.

Then dissolve a teaspoon of soda with a teaspoon of water and cut

it in, but do not beat any more. In just a few minutes your hot cakes are ready to fry.

These cakes are light and delicious. If you prefer not to grease your griddle, you can put about two tablespoons of shortening into your tares.

If you do not use all of your sour dough batter for breakfast, you can make rolls out of it, or a loaf of bread for dinner in the evening. For it takes a little longer for these rolls to come up than it does regular yeast rolls. All you do for the rolls is to stir in more flour and a little shortening and work the batter up thick, just as for any light bread. This sour dough bread is extra fine and has a flavour of its own.

I have now been using my starter for over 12 years and have given away many to friends. If you have sour doughs as often as twice a week, your starter will keep active. Of course, the offender is it used the better it is.

So much for sourdough. Now for something different—in this case some hints about how to use some of the cheaper varieties of meat—what are called, in the trade, "variety cuts." Most of these cuts are relatively inexpensive. Sweetbreads and liver are high—that is, beef and calves liver. But the pork variety is a great deal lower in price—and a great deal higher in food value. Calves liver, which has been selling in some of the larger cities for as high as \$1.50 a pound, is only half as rich in iron as beef.

AND ONLY A FOURTH AS PORK. Worth thinking over, isn't it?

Here, now, is a recipe for veal hearts, cooked just the way they do them at the famous Chabard Restaurant. The original recipe calls for a pint of dry wine, but that can be omitted—just use water or stock to make up the difference.

VEAL HEARTS
2 veal hearts
1 pound carrots, coarsely diced
1 stalk celery with leaves, chopped
1 slice Bermuda onion
6 or eight large sprigs parsley
¼ teaspoon salt
Pinch thyme
¼ cup crushed salted almonds

Method: (1) Trim hearts and wash thoroughly in warm water. Bake in a shallow roasting pan in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) ten minutes. (2) Add vegetables and bake five minutes.

(3) Transfer hearts, vegetables and juices in pan to a large deep casserole. Add remaining ingredients. (4) Lower temperature to 300 degrees F., cover and cook about one hour or till hearts are tender. Serve on platter with plenty of juice. Reserve any leftover juice for soup stock. Yield: four servings.

Like to try a Beef and Kidney Pie, as served in a Keen's New York Chop House, which specializes in English dishes? Here's the way they do it, and after you've tasted it you'll know why it is one of the most frequently called-for dishes Keen's serves.

ENGLISH BEEF AND KIDNEY PIE
2 pounds chuck beef
1 pound beef kidney
Beef suet (piece the size of a large egg)
1 large onion, coarsely chopped
1 cup rich beef stock (canned will do)
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
Cayenne
1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
Flour
Pastry made from one and a half cups flour or pastry mix

Method: (1) Cut chuck and kidney into one and one-half-inch cubes. (2) Try out suet, remove suet cracklings, add onion and saute till yellow. (3) Add beef and kidney and cook, stirring almost constantly till thoroughly browned. (4) Add beef stock, salt, pepper and cayenne, to taste and Worcestershire sauce. Stir well, cover and simmer till meat is tender, about one hour and forty-five minutes. (5) If necessary, add enough water almost to cover meat. Thicken broth with flour which has been blended with cold water, allowing one and one-half tablespoons flour for each cup of broth. Transfer to a casserole and cool. (6) Roll pastry to one-eighth inch and place on meat. Cut gashes for escape of steam. If desired, pastry may be cut in strips and arranged lattice fashion over meat. (7) Bake in a very hot oven (450 degrees F.) about ten minutes. Lower heat to moderate (375 degrees F.) and bake about fifteen minutes or till crust is delicately browned. Yield: six or more servings.

Florida's Gov. Fuller Warren stopped by a Lebanon, Tenn., barber shop and asked for Sam Coplin. Told that he was no longer there, Governor Warren handed another barber \$2.10 and asked him to give it to Coplin when he saw him again. Warren explained that when he was graduated from Cumberland University Law School in 1929 he owed barber Coplin a bill of \$2.10.

For Two Pins—Hollywood actress Jeanne Lochridge painted her own fancy leg attire to resemble those eye-catching designs embroidered on expensive stockings. The daisy pattern was done with eyebrow pencil, cake make-up, spirit gum and sequins—right on Jeanne's leg, not on stocking.

Strange Origins Of Common Words

Even if you don't fill in Cross-word puzzles in your spare time, you may still be surprised at the origin of some of the phrases everyday words and phrases.

The word "calendar" (Lat. Kalenda), the name given by the Romans to the first day of each month. July and August were named after Julius and Augustus Caesar, and the remaining months after Roman gods.

The use of the word "noon" for mid-day is derived from the Latin word "nonas," ninth.

In the time of the Early English Church, the services held at the ninth hour of the day, then 3 p.m., as the day according to the Roman reckoning began at 6 a.m., were called the "Nonas," just as the first services were called "Primes," and those in the evening "Vespers."

When the hour for the Nonas was changed to mid-day, the word "noon" was used, to denote that hour.

Milton, in his poem, "Il Penseroso," speaks of "the wandering moon, riding near her highest noon," and Ben Jonson uses the expression "the noon of night," to signify midnight.

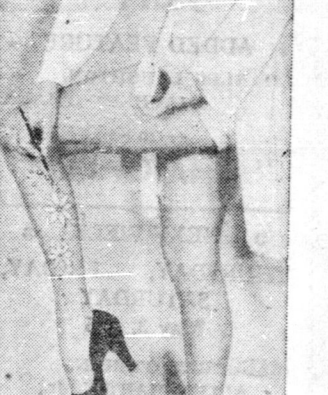
The letters "a.m." and "p.m.," indicating time, are abbreviations of the Latin words ante and post meridiem, before and after mid-day.

The abbreviations "a.m." (Lat. id est, that is) and "p.m." (exempli gratia, for the sake of example) are commonly used.

"One may see" The letters & a. d. are abbreviations of the Latin words, anno a pontificatu, the smallest gold coin, and denarius—the name of an ancient Roman silver coin, used in early books of law for the English penny.

Hence, too, the use of "for a pound by weight, dut. for pennyweight, and cwt. for hundredweight." So, too, the use of "cwt." for "namely," which is the abbreviated form of the Latin "videlicet," meaning "one may see."

PRICE'S PRODUCT: "With God's help . . . in every home."



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SALESMAN STARTS NEW CAREER SELLING TEN COMMANDMENTS

W. R. (Bob) Price has been a salesman for a quarter of a century—selling appliances air conditioners and a host of other things. And his sales records show that he has been a good one, too.

Bob, like many laymen, has been teaching a Sunday School class—a large class of youngsters named after Julius and Augustus Caesar, and the remaining months after Roman gods.

As a salesman Bob has seen much of the world's ugliness and need for spiritual uplift, and as a Sunday School teacher he has endeavored to remedy this as far as possible.

But in the back of his head he

had a feeling for a long time that there must be some concrete plan to bring men closer to God.

He got on a specific train of thought when he heard an address about the great good that can come from the efforts of only a few men working in the right direction.

Then he read a book pointing out that the pillars of civilization rest on the Ten Commandments—God's law for men. Later he read another booklet—this time an FBI publication—in which J. Edgar Hoover pointed to the need of a return to these fundamental laws of God to make America a nation such as our pioneer forefathers established.

Then it came. Bob was driving home from a busy day of selling. He passed a sign on the street—a sign that he had seen hundreds of times.

It hit me like a bolt of thunder," Bob explains. "It was a sign which advised you to 'Refresh Yourself' with a soft drink."

That Was It He went to work. Last September he engaged G. Edwin Shofar, commercial artist, who worked for six weeks to produce exactly what Bob had in mind.

It was a pen etching of the Ten Commandments, with Moses and the children of Israel gathered around Mount Sinai as God gave his law to man.

This Bob had made into an 18 by 24 inch initiation parchment suitable for framing.

"That," said Bob, the salesman, "with God's help, should be hanging in every schoolroom, every college room, every library, every church, every business house and every home in America."

Then he went to work to earnest. He quit his selling of other things and these parchments began to appear in many places in and around Miami.

But that's only the first step of Bob's goal. From the profits from the sale of these parchments, he wants to see the Ten Commandments in stone or bronze in all of the parks, town squares and playgrounds of America.

And that's not all. He wants a great international shrine—something like the Lincoln Memorial—erected with God's laws inscribed in stone or bronze so that people from all over the world would come to see that America has honored God's law.

bakelite adaptor of new device serves into standard sockets.

Manufactured in Canada, cellulose sponges come in four colors to blend in with decorated kitchen and bathrooms. Sponges can be sterilized by boiling and are said to float when saturated. Soft as chamois, sponges are also colorfast.

Sprays Burns Coming in a hermetically sealed, light-resistant bottle, tannic spray cools, soothes, is said, to heal minor burns, scalds, cuts, sunburn and poison ivy. A non-greasy substance, spray relieves pain and dries to a thin, transparent coating protecting the skin so that no bandaging is required. Bottle's thumb-pressed automatic closure and built-in nozzle which prevents clogging, easily eject the acid solution.

Aids Erasures A typist's erasure problems can be solved with new gadget making it possible to erase neatly without smearing carbon copies. Device is plastic with two shields and a handle. Top shield has several sizes of openings to place over erasure area.

Light Without Effort No more fumbling for a light switch in a dark cupboard, no more peevish children turning lights off and on. They'll be aided by the automatic light, going on when door is opened, off when closed. Heavy

How to Exit

BY HAROLD ARNETT



PLATE HOLDER HAIRPINS, BENT AS PICTURED, AND HELD IN PLACE WITH CELLULOSE TAPE WILL HOLD PLATES AGAINST BACK OF CUPBOARD.



Problem in Arithmetic Homework — "Name 'em? I can't even count 'em!" exclaims five-year-old Donald Sandler, Jr., while the causes of his predicament blandly go about their business. They are 14 pups born to the Sandler's German short-haired pointer "Aldwinkles Sky-acre Mella," known around the house as "Wally." Besides trying to think up names, Don helps bottle-feed the newcomers three times a day.

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

"The time is past when you can put on one spraying of DDT and then forget it in full confidence that flies will be killed," says a well-known entomologist, "there's no insecticide so effective that you can neglect garbage, manure and debris disposal."

This expert recommends that dairymen and other farmers launch programs early this spring with a cleanup program that eliminates breeding places. The second point in control is "know your flies." Resistance, so far confined to the common housefly, is not universal. It is greatest in Southern areas where flies breed through most of the year. People living farther north have not encountered resistant strains and find DDT still effective. There are no reports of blowfly immunity. Entomologists say failure to control this fly is due to failure to understand its habits. During the heat of the day it rests in the shade of trees and shrubs where it is vulnerable.

Observation is necessary to determine possible resistance. After a spray of DDT, wait a week and then check the kill. If fly population still is high, try one of the other insecticides. Lindane, toxaphene, methoxychlor, chlordane and benzene hexachloride will kill flies. A new one, dieldrin, has given excellent results and will be on the market this season. Pests resistant to one of these may fall before another.

Dairymen are limited in the use of insecticides. For inside structures in dairy buildings or wherever food is handled, methoxychlor is the only chemical on the approved list.

Heavier outside spraying is recommended this year by the expert. He suggests that shrubs, trees, grass and weeds around buildings be covered. From several centres fly-control researchers report that resistant flies have changed some of their habits. They have abandoned roosting places on inside ceilings and walls in favour of outdoor localities.

Once a resistant strain gets started it does not appear to lose immunity. A strain kept by the expert for three years is as tough as in the beginning of the test period. Other researchers have found that when flies are resistant to one insecticide they can quickly develop resistance to another. This may necessitate several shifts in control measures to curb a strong strain.

If you have some late-cut hay or a cutting spoiled by rain, a small amount of molasses can greatly increase its palatability and consumption.

Benzene hexachloride, used as a ground spray, got some astonishing results for Dr. Edwin Gould last year. On special apple and peach tree test plots it not only gave complete control of soil-borne woolly aphid, but apparently helped produce an unusually heavy and wide-spreading root system in the tree. And the top wood growth in these trees last year was over four times that of check-plot trees which didn't receive the BHC ground-spray treatment.

Immediately following the BHC application, Gould began to notice a quick kill of the cover crop. Then, as the season progressed, the trees began to show some spectacular growth differences over those where no BHC had been applied to the soil directly under the trees.

Growers wishing to try this treatment to boost the growth on their young trees should proceed with caution, however. Gould suggests a mix of 20 pounds of 10 per cent Gamma Isomer Benzene Hexachloride per 100 gallons of water. The material should be applied to the surface of the ground under the droop of the branches at the rate of one gallon per tree.

Apparently the chemical has a

The GREEN THUMB

GARDEN NOTES

Spread Them Out The season may be short in most parts of Canada but this does not prevent a succession of vegetables. The trick is to make several sowings of such things as beets, beans, lettuce, radish, carrots, etc. It's a good plan to sow about a third of the seed a week or so earlier than usual, then follow with a third about the normal time, then a fourth or so later plant the rest. This will spread the harvest out over many weeks. A still greater spread can be obtained by using early, medium and later varieties.

Tools One can do a lot of gardening with just a rake, a spade and a hoe. With a little more equipment, however, much labor can be saved. Digging forks, cultivators, special weeders, ditch hoes, etc., will make the work easier and more interesting. They are designed for special jobs. No matter how few or how many tools are selected it is important to keep their edges sharp. An old file is excellent for this. Sharp tools will save many a back-ache and blister.

For larger gardens a small garden tractor that will cultivate, plow, cut the grass and do other jobs might well be considered. These are now coming on the market freely. They are not expensive and are very cheaply operated. A quart of gas will keep them hustling for several hours. A wide selection is also available.

A Cutting Garden Often a corner of the vegetable garden is set aside to grow flowers especially for indoor bouquets. Sometimes when a large supply of blooms are wanted for this purpose it leaves the regular borders a bit shy. Any of these flowers suitable for cutting purposes will thrive on the same sort of cultivation, etc., that the vegetables get. Certain flowers, indeed, like gladioli, sweet peas and others of which the foliage is not very attractive are best grown under these conditions.

Titanium — Metal of Vast Possibilities

Titanium the earth's fourth most abundant structural metal, may take its place among the other tonnage metals within the next five years, thinks Dr. Julian Glasser, research metallurgist.

Though the element was discovered more than 150 years ago, it was not recognized as a workable metal until about 1910. Its attractive properties have only been known for the past few years. Titanium is lighter than iron, stronger than aluminum, more corrosion-resistant than stainless steel, more abundant in the earth's crust than copper. It is still difficult to extract pure titanium from its ores economically, but smelting and refining difficulties will certainly be overcome.

If titanium were used in frames and engine parts of commercial aircraft, larger payloads could be carried. Because it is highly resistant to salt-water corrosion, titanium is eminently suitable for the hulls of ships, drive shafts and propellers. The melting point is more than twice as high as that of aluminum. Hence titanium or one of its alloys can be used for exhaust manifolds and other "hot spots" that now require steel.

A GOSHEN END, HOUSEWIFE told authorities that magazine salesmen were getting so bold that two men practically forced their way into her home recently and that while one gave her a size talk, the other turned the potatoes she had been frying on the kitchen stove.

Women In Canadian Cancer Research—Miss Amy Britton, M.Sc., measuring radioactivity in plasma samples inside a fume cupboard.



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By Arthur Pointer

Where Do You Think You're Going?—Floating traffic cops now see to it that there is no "Sunday driving" by gondollers on the canals of Venice. Here a water taxi-driver is stopped by a cop. While his two tourist passengers look on, he gets a ticket for crashing a red light. Like many other large cities, Venice has a growing traffic problem, complicated by the fact that most of its "streets" are canals.



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