TABLE TALKS

Eggs are one of the most nourisheat substitutes. Their versatily in cooking, their mild, delicate flavor, and their univer. availability make them a unique food.

They thicken dishes - custards and puddings; they serve as a leaven when beaten to incorporate air in cakes; they make good coating-as binders for meat loaves and croquettes; and emulsifiers sings and cream puffs. In addition, eggs add color and flavor to individual dishes, and make attractive garnishes for canapés, salads

An important point to remember in cooking eggs is that they always require a moderate to low temper-ature. They should be taken from the refrigerator about one hour be fore using; it is easier to separate yolks and whites, and they beat up eggs have first been brought to

When combining hot mixtures souffles, etc., pour the hot mixture slowly into the beaten eggs, stirring r beating constantly. Leftover egg whites, if stored in the refrigerator in a tightly covered jar may be held for a week or ten days. Leftover yolks, if stored under water in a ered jar in the refrigerator, may be held for two or three days.

There are seven basic ways to prepare eggs—bake, fry, broil, poach, scramble, make into omelet, and cook in the shell. Most of these the omelet is often considered diffi cult. To make a good omelet allow one tablespoon of milk for each egg. Melt enough butter in skill to form a thin layer over entire surface. Beat eggs until whites and yolks are mixed, then beat in milk and seasoning. Pour omelet into it begins to thicken at the edges, lift it, tipping skillet so the uncooked portions flow to the bottom.

Do not stir, but keep omelet as level as possible. When mixture will no longer flow, increase heat for a few seconds to brown the bottom Carefully loosen edges with spatula and fold omelet in half and serve There are many variations of th

plain omelet. Cheese, parsley, ham, jelly, mushroom, tomato, and herb are among the most popular. For a hearty and delicious luncheon dish, try serving noodle omelet with glazed apple

Noodle Omelet 11/2 cups uncooked noodles spoons butter or margar-

2 tablespoons finely chopped 3 eggs 2 tablespoons milk or water 1/2 teaspoon salt

Dash of pepper.
Method—Cook noodles until done and drain. Cook onion in butter until soft but not browned. Toss noodles into onion mixture to heat Blend eggs, milk, salt, and pepper with a fork. Mix well but do not noodles. Cook rapidly, lifting the mixture with a fork, at the same time tipping skillet to let uncooked egg mixture flow to bottom of skil-Shake skillet while cooking to be certain omelet is not sticking. heat for a minute or two to set ome let completely. Loosen edges and be sure it is free Fold in half Garnish with parsley and serve on platter with glazed apple slices.

Glazed Apple Slices Firm apples Granulated Sugar Butter or margarine Method—Cut apples in ½- to ¾-inch ring slices. Dip both sides in



("Kicki") 21-year-old looks forward after being 1951." The will be weden's entry "Miss World." at the Festival of Britain

skillet that is lightly greased with There need be no monotony onnection with the egg dishes or your menu. Here are a few sugge

Breakfast Egg Surprise 6 Eggs 2 tablespoons flour 4 cup paprika 4 cup evaporated milk mixed with equal amount of water ½ cup Canadian cheese, grated ablespoons butter or margar-

½ teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons bread crumbs 1 small (7-oz.) can pimientos Method-Melt butter, add flour,

alt and paprika. Add milk graduly, cooking unhalf the pimientos. Break eggs into a well-buttered baking dish, being careful not to break the volks Pour sauce over eggs and sprinkle with remaining cheese and pimientos and crumbs. Bake at 325° F. for 12 monutes, or until set.

Creamed Eggs in Bologna Cups Hard-cooked eggs White sauce

Method-Make creamed eggs by combining cut-up hard-cooked eggs and white-sauce. Brown round slices ot bologna in meat drippings. As meat heats it curls to form cups. Fill with creamed eggs and serve on platter with green beans and

Egg and Cheese Cakes 4 eggs, beaten 1 tablespoon grated onion 1/3 cup flour teaspeon salt teaspoon pepper 1 teaspoon baking powder

3 pound sharp cheese, cut in 1/4. inch cubs

Method — Combine eggs with onion, flour, baking powder, and seasoning. Add cheese. Heat fat in frying pan and dip large spoon of well on both sides, turning once.

Making Grandpa and Grandma Brainier

Big-scale experiments are to be made this summer with a new drug to confirm a theory that it can pep up the mental power of elderly men brains with more oxygen. Known as cytochrome drug consists mainly of a reddish liquid drawn from the hearts of horses. It is now being manufactured in a North of England Labor

Some elderly people have already been treated with this drug in a British hospital. The results were promising. All the men and women showed improved mental alertness when the drug was carefully pumped in to stimulate their ageing grey

breathe in air deficient in oxygen lost much of their reasoning power and their sight became blurred. If the new experiments are successful, the average man and woman will no longer lose about 40 per cent of his or her grey matter by the age of 60. All our bodies contain small quantities of cytochrome C, which helps the brain to make the most of its oxygen. By receiving additional supplies by means of the drug-a fortnight's course of the reatment every six months is suggested-elderly people will be able to reason more effectively and take a greater interest in what is happening in the world.

"To the gardener there is nothing more exasperating than a hose that just isn't long enough."

—Cecil Roberts.

> science is trying to find out. a substance produced by cells. Or maybe it's due to a vitamin, or a hormone secreted by a gland. Perhaps it's the result of diet, nerves, habits, customs, drugs, rays, chemicals, viruses, other organisms. In some laboratory in some city. some scientist is investigating each one of those possibilities and many

Each feels that his work is leading to an eventual answer to the riddle. Most of them, of course, will prove to be duds. They'll be duds as far is cancer is concerned, but they'll add a little something to our general store of knowledge, so they won't be complete wastes of time. But perhaps one of the scientists get the feeling after talking to hun-

DOCTOR'S FIRST AND LAST-in 50 years of practice. Dr. A. W. ("Bill") Jones delivered more than 2500 babies. When the community paid tribute to his long service, the first baby the doctor ever delivered, Mrs. Margaret Rice, right, and the last, Michael McCormick, age three months, were on hand. Dr. Jones boasts a record of having delivered 98 per cent of his babies at parent's homes without ever having lost a mother.

After a Century Meat Still Fresh

as on the day they wrapped it up.

What is the secret of its fresh-

ness? It is the capacitron, rays

from which kill the organisms that

cause decay in food and other per-ishable goods. The scientists know

now that the electrons harm only

strawberries and lettuce.

Brasch, leader of the scientific team

who made the discovery, says he

is sure that food can be preserved

More than 150 years ago Napo-

indefinitely by the new process.

leon decided that the preservation

two kinds of food and plant cells

Don't be in a hurry to scrap your

frigerator just yet, but Dr. Arno

method of achieving this. It was won by a man named Francois A problem that has long baffled Appert who found a way of pre-serving food in wide-mouthed botmankind has been solved by United States scientists after three years of intensive research-how to pretles, corked and sealed. Thomas serve food indefinitely. They claim the same principle, took out the that it will enable America to start first patent for preserving food in tin cans in 1825. We all know how immediately to preserve up to 50,-000,000 pounds of food annually. great has been the developments After long and often fruitless exn the canning industry since then. eriments, three scientists wrappe Meats and fruits canned 100 years a leg of lamb airtight and placed it on a shelf in their laboratory. ago by a London expert on food Then they sent a 3,000,000-vol preservation, and buried in Arctic charge of electrons through it. That was about two and a half years ago. wastes during the search for the Franklin Expedition, were found The other day they inspected the lamb. It was as fresh and as tasty in excellent condition by Canadian founties" about five years ago.

MIRACLE!

sistance in the operations of his

armies, so the French Government offered a \$2500 prize for the best

A missionary, captured by cannibals, was just going to be put into the cooking-pot when he was offered one last chance by the chief of the tribe. "If you can show me something

The missionary took from his pocket a cigarette-lighter and flicked the wheel. The chief was as-tounded and exclaimed: "You can go free. That's the first one of those of food in some easily portable form would be of enormous as-

controlled eventually. The answer

will come from the basic of funda-

may not be for 20 years, but it will

It's impossible to describe every

research project. Many ound far removed from the basic problem

and others are far too technical for

the average person to comprehend.

aging, that show how the dread dis-

But here are a few that are encou

ease is being attacked from ever

SHE WAS MAROONED TWO YEARS ON AN ISLAND IN THE ARCTIC

When a ship carried the Spanish 'flu to the Labrador Eskimos in the autumn of 1918, 425 out of 1,239 on the Moravian mission stations we The only survivor of a famil living in a solitary harbour north of Okak was a six-year-old girl, Martha, left alone in a wooden hut

miles from any other human being, urrounded by the dead bodies of parents, brother and sisters. She had no wood to build a fire A little flour and some berries he mother had gathered were her only ood. She melted snow over a candle to get a drink. And there she sat in the semi-darkness, cold, hungry, shivering with fright, while dogs prowled around outside searching for food. Suddenly the starving

rutes broke in and, to her horror, began devouring the bodies of he "It's a Ghost!" Once help seemed near, for two boys from Okak, sent by the misfaring, peered through the window

partly eaten bodies and by the weird

they screamed-"It's a ghost!"-and

numbling and moaning of the dogs

ran back to Okak with the report All dead at Ogaksiorvik." Only after two months did the nissionaries find little Martha, take her to Okak, and nurse her back to ealth with care and nourishing food. Today she lives at Nain, married to a fine young Eskimo, mother of two healthy children. Robinson Crusoe Life

Mrs. Miriam MacMillan, who explored the grim coast with her hus-band, Cdr. Harold MacMillan, of Peary Expedition fame, and was the first woman to voyage to within 660 miles of the Pole, tells other dramatic stories of that bleak seaboard in "I Married an Explorer Sailing past Belle Isle, also called the Isle of Demons, in his expedi-tion schooner Bowdoin, she recalled the strange tale of beautiful Mar-guerite, niece of Sieur de Roberval, a pioneer of New France, on a voyage to the New World 400 years

Aboard ship, Marguerite became infatuated with a dashing young cavalier, and Roberval, incensed over the aiffair, decided to punish ghost-ridden island, with only her old nurse, Bastiene, for company. When he saw what they were doing, her young cavalier jumped into the sea and swam ashore also They built a primitive hut and dragged out a miserable existence in conditions of icy winds, rain, and snow.

Marguerite's newly-born child

nurse. Two years she lived alone on that island, a female Robinson rusoe, watching the while sails of hermen come and go, vainly waitng for help. Until, one day, some from a clump of stunted spruce gard, dishevelled woman clad in guerite-on her knees thanking God Fell on Polar Bear

Husband "Mac," Mrs. MacMillan

says, has had many a hear-raising ed, dog-team and all, into a deep of a snarling polar bear-and lived turned on him, nearly ripping him shot, the bullet passing through arms, body, and out through his back, clipping off part of a finger. But his closest shave was with a fighting-mad walrus when he was mo hunters, and the three of them were resting on their paddles watching every move of a herd of fifty or e walruses which, from time to time, came up for air, munching clams and spewing out the shells.

Suddenly, as he paddled in towards the feeding ground, up came one of the huge beasts right alongside him. With one flip of the head it could have pierced the frail kyak with its tusks. Mac had to do something unusual or lose his life

Miracle Escape Instead of harpooning from ten eet, as is usual, he stabbed the poon went deep into its chest, and the walrus, writhing, turned away. But the rest of the herd, roaring defiantly, went straight for Mac, in-tent on finishing him off. "Kaigit! Kaigit!" shouted the Eskimos as he paddled through the infuriated herd, thinking it was the last of him Yet somehow, by a miracle, he

their light side. At Hopedale, Labrador, Mac told her of a Hudson Bay Company's supply ship, Bay Rupert, which broke in two on the rocks, spilling out her precious cargo. The old organist was the only Eskimo in church that S norning. The rest came back loaded with hundreds of pounds of butter and lards, tons of flour and sugar, endless yards of bright-coloured calico—so much stuff that many built counters in their homes and set up shop! One even had the captain's gold-braided uniform, and the next Sunday proudly marched into church in a blaze of glory.

Science Continues Its War On Cancer Countless Bold Experiments Delve Into Complex Mysteries of Disease

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here's the first of two articles on the progress of cancer research, written by the Science Editor of the American Cancer Society who recently completed a three-month survey of research supported by the Society. His investigation took him to most of the universities and hospitals in 35 states where the Cancer Society has invested in research about \$3,500,000 it collected last year.

By PAT McGRADY Science Editor, American Cancer Society In laboratories all over the U.S. and Canada, scientists and young researchers alike are striving for one goal—the control of

I have just completed a nationwide tour of these laboratorie to find what progress has been noted. And there has been progress, although no definite, complete cancer cure is yet known. But each project is meaningful.

A biophysicist is working on a | dreds of them that cancer will be new method of analyzing trace metals in blood. A cytologist has isolated a peculiar structure from cancer cells. A biochemist has found a particular protein change as cancer takes over the cell. An immuno-chemist has discovered that embryonic glands grow when transplanted to another animal species. Some of these may never have

any bearing on cancer. But each contributes a little something to our understanding of that basic unit of life, the cell. And it is an abnormal change in the cell that means

VIRUSES have been proven to be responsible for certain kinds of animal cancers, although no one has Somehow a cell goes wrong. May-be it's a cell in the lungs, or a woman cancers. Nevertheless, work on man's breast, or on the skin, or in the throat. Something happens to it, viruses continues. In Bloc Ind., an immunochemist has found a and cancer comes. What causes the change in the cell? That's what way to explore the interiors of viruses and determine what chemicals comprise them. It may be due to an enzyme-

PROTEIN molecules are the foundation of living matter. They ing amino acids. Cancer builds obnormal (tumor) protein at the ex-pense of other body proteins. A group of New York scientists have learned how to measure the rate of protein production and protein de-struction in humans.

HORMONES are substances secreted by glands. They may have a great deal to do with certain types of cancers. A Salt Lake City scientist has found, in experiments on mice, that an adrenal hormone plays a part in development of leukemia, a cancer of the white blood cells. He thinks it's partly the result of insufficient hormone production by the outer membrane of the adrenal glands, located above the kidneys.

GENES are even smaller than ence is trying to find out if there is, cells. Each cell has thousands of and if so what the chief cause is.



CANCER RESEARCHER: Someday the disease will be caged, too.

chromosome fibres. They control inheritable characteristics. Some scientists, like a group at Stanford University in California, think gene changes cause cancer. This group has been able to cause gene changes with cancer-causing rays and chem-CAUSE of cancer is, of course,

two apparently cancelled each other search projects being conducted in leading laboratories. Time alone basic in finding the cure. Hundreds of causes of cancer are already will tell whether any of them are on known, but there may be one un-

the right track. Next week: Care of cancer pa

place in Portland, Ore., and at Stan-

ford, where scientists gave one am-

may two known chemical causes of

She Really Played Cards "For Keeps"

"A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game." This was Battle (now with God), who, nex to her devotions, loved a good game of whist. She was none of your lukwarm gamesters, your half-and-hal players, who have no objection take a hand, if you want one to make up a rubber; who affirm that they have no pleasure in winning; that they like to win one game an lose another; that they can while away an hour very agreeably at a card-table, but are indifferent whether they play or no; and will de sire an adversary, who has slipt wrong card, to take it up and play

breed. She detested them, as I do, from her heart and soul, and would not, save upon a striking emergency, willingly seat herself at the sam table with them. She loved a thor rough-paced partner, a determined enemy. She took, and gave, no concessions. She hated favours. She never make a revoke, nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture. She fought a good fight; cut and thrust. held not her good sword (her cards) "like a dancer." She sat bolt upright; and neither showed you her cards, nor desired to see yours. All people have their blind side-their uperstitions; and I have heard her declare, under the rose, that Hearts was her favorite suit.

As she emphatically observed cards were cards; and if I ever saw unmingled distaste in her fine lastcountenance, it was at the airs of a young gentleman of a literary turn, who had been with difficulty persuaded to take a hand; and who in his excess of candour, declared, that he thought there was no harm in unbending the mind now and then, after serious studies, in recreations of that kind! She could not bear to have her noble occupation, to which she wound up her faculties, considered in that light. It was her business, her duty, the -and she did it. She unbent her mind afterwards—over a book.— From "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist," in "Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb



Dog Robber?—Princess, a police dog, is "in the dog house" at a Los Angeles animal shelter after being booked as a suspected bert C. Wakeland, in a robbery attempt. Officers said Wakeland tried to rob a man while the dog held another man and woman at bay.

Plywood Shelves Spotlight Collections

COLLECTIONS are fun! But as a practical problem in household storage they are often headaches. The right place for a collection of photographs, figurines, dolls or old firearms is often hard to come by. If you've put time, trouble and expense into a collection, you'd like it displayed to advantage, not tucked away in a drawer or crowded onto an inadequate what-not stand And if yours is the job of house-

A display shelf a bit higher than eye-level offers a practical solution to both these problems. It should be narrow enough to serve as a simple wall fixture; a too-wide one will détract from the prominence of the collection For stand-up groupings like photographs, the shelf should be grooved to aid in their display.

It's not a good idea to construct your shelf of any scrap lumber you happen to have lying around. In order to enhance and do justice o your collection, try a natural-finish plywood in an attractivelygrained wood such as birch

A shelf of this material is particularly effective when it repeats in grain and finish the woods used in other furnishings of the room

keeping, you'll want the collection in an out-of-the-way place where they'll gather less dust and be safe from the mischievous hands of

John Russell

Looking through The New York
Times not long ago I chanced upon
an article entitled "Northern Orch-Markdale, Ont. It was so interest-ing that I think I'll just "pinch" it and pass it along to readers of this column—with sincere thanks to Mr. Lucas. I hope—and believe—you'll enjoy it just as much as I did.

In my Canadian garden, where the lowest temperature during last winter was 20 degrees below zero and where the thermometer has twice touched 40 below during the past seventeen years, I grow all the familiar tree fruits except citrus. Here at Markdale, Ont., ninety niles north of Toronto, where nothng but the hardiest varieties of ap avorite crop is peaches . . . needless to say, they require winter protec-

Many fruits that are rated too ender for commercial orchards may prove hardy in northern climates under the sheltered conditions of home garden, especially if they are kept in a vigorous condition of health. Nine-tenths of my trees are listed as not hardy for this district, and yet over the past two decades my losses have been quite negligible. Yet even the soil is wrong fo it growing. And, since the garden is twenty-five miles from any siz-able body of water, it is subject to vicious late frosts when the trees are in full bloom or later: 22 degrees above zero on June 8, 1949, for ex-

10 to Fruit varieties are temperamen about deciding where they will succeed. The Comice pear bears won-derful fruit in my orchard, but does not do well 100 miles farther south ons are logically more congenial. If it is well grown, nothing approaches this variety in quality ffset to some extent by light cropping and the extra years it takes to reach bearing age.

The Bartlett pear fully merits its popularity and should be in every garden. If dwarfed, it will need rigid support, since it forms a weak union with the quince understock. Variety Conference is also most satisfactory. In contrast to the experience of some gardeners in other and more favorable districts. I have found it a much more interesting dessert pear than Bartlett.

HOW TO EXEL OF WOH

A STAMP MOISTENER (GLASS TUBE

STOPPERED WITH SPONGE RUBBER) MAKES A GOOD APPLICATOR FOR LIQUID POLISH TO TWO-TONED

HOES. THE FLOW OF CLEANER MAY BE DIRECTED.

And so it is risky to predict what any specific fruit will do in a specific location. One of my tests with peaches showed that Vedette proved other varieties, and was equally good in quality. Apples that have thrived in my garden are, in order of hardiness and of earliness, Yellow Transparent, Astrachan, Melba, McIntosh and Delicious.

as transplanting, spray injury, in-correct pruning, spring floods or

The tree that has the best chance of survival-in any climate-is the young one that has not yet come debilitating effects of disease and insects, and it is spared the burden of cropping. Therefore, it follows that dusting and spraying of fruit trees and thinning of crops not only improves the quality of the fruit but also builds up resistance against pletely free of this pestiferous weed, the first requisite is to have a heavy stand of healthy grass in a wellnext winter's sub-zero weather. By the same token, at thing that lowers the vitality of a tree, such

winter losses. If a fruit tree has been injured, there are several ways of compen-sating. For instance, last summer the European red mite, which had been only a minor nuisance in pre-vious years, suddenly increased shaded. Also, even if the lawn damage to the apple foliage. I removed the entire crop from all the affected trees, even though it was only four or five weeks before harvest. With the additional help of extra fertilizers, cultivation, mounding of soil and mulching, they came

through last winter in good health. The actual mechanical protection from cold weather begins when trees are set out. They should be trained against south or west walls -wooden, or preferably r The warmth of these walls and the shelter they offer from cold north winds may be protection enough some districts. But not for Markdale, Ont. Here, one of two further safeguards is needed: (1) wrapping the branches with burlap, or (2) leaning wooden sections against the walls. (The wooden sections need to be tall enough to reach

over the tops of trees.) Wrapping with burlap may extend the margin of safety by about 10 degrees; wooden covers saved not only the wood tissue but also the fruit buds both times that the temperature dropped to forty below zero in my garden.

The surprising protection given by the rough, loose-fitting wooden covers is due to the "lag" between the temperature in the open and under the covers. Extremely cold temperature seldom lasts more than three or four hours. If it did the lag would be overcome and the trees would perish.

All tender trees benefit from a

tablished their winter quarters else-

With this extra protection during the winter, healthy trees will survive extremely cold winters. But the gardener should not forget the im-portance of doubling vigilance against any kind of damage to the fruit trees during the growing sea-son and of following the best cul-tural procedures

THE GREET THUMB The wide, light green blades

crabgrass are now pushing through ed expanse of turf. By midsumme while the lawn grasses are having a siesta, the crabgrass will reach horizontally at great speed, rooting To achieve a lawn that is com

drained, well-fed soil. Where tur is thick, crabgrass cannot gain a foothold. But in almost every laws some condition exists which gives the weed a chance to get ahead. Too close cutting of lawns in June or July, for instance, will en-courage crabgrass, for like some and develops best when it is not

seed was pure in the beginning, seeds of crabgrass which have been lying in the soil for many years will germinate if they are brought

Latent seeds keep germinating over a long period. By the end of August, new plants in turn are forming seeds which are apt to ripen within a week. has infested the lawn. Two reliable

market which will eliminate this and experiments are being made with even more promising chemi The two recommended chemicals

now available are phenyl mercuric acetate, known in the trade as PMA, and potassium cyanate, designated as KOCN. Each one appears on the shelves of garden supply stores under a number of trade names. To learn the chemica content of each, the label must be inspected, and, to insure proper re must be followed accurately

The gardener who can distinguish crabgrass from other grassy weeds soon as two or three of its leaves is entirely practical, except that it All tender trees benefit from a does not hasten the end of the mound of soil built up around the job. One or two follow-up treatbase of the trunk, whether wooden covers are used or not. A mulch these may be given in July, research on top of this also helps, but it must not be added until the ground is cluded in mid-August. At that time,

to ten days apart will catch the season's latest seedings, yet attack the

mature plants before they go to

For the early-season treatment PMA is recommended, since it acts on the roots and surface seeds as well as on the foliage of crabgrass. This chemical may take as long as three or four weeks, however, for a complete kill.

For late-in-the-season treatments, KOCN is recommended, since its plants are apt to mature and drop their seed's before a slower herbi-cide take effect. Any of the KOCN mixture can be used early as well as late. . . .

At the Experiment Station where PMA was discovered as a means of killing crabgrass, it has also been found that combining it with 2,4-D in the season's first application will eliminate the broadleaved weeds. such as plantain and dandelion, a the same time. Subsequent applica tions of PMA alone, at the rate directed on the container, need to be made as usual. PMA, which was originally developed as a fungicide, will successfully combat dollar spot and other lawn diseases.

. . . Both PMA and KOCN will cause a slight browning of the lawn grass, but the effect should wear off after a couple of weeks. In other words, the lawn grasses recover while the crabgrass dies. The damage will be more severe, howif too strong a concentration of the chemical is used or if the weather is exceedingly hot and dry.

Some of the crabgrass chemicals are sold as liquids, some as powsium cyanide. While crabgrass killers now on

When applied dry, the two-whe

fertilizer spreader does the job efficiently and is handy to use.

It is important to know the di-

mensions of the lawn, since the results will not be as expected un

less the correct proportion of weed-killer is used for a given area. The

proportions will be specified on the label.

. . .

If the herbicide is applied in liquid form it is helpful to know

how many square feet the content of the sprayer will cover. The

amount of water used to dilute i

is thoroughly and evenly covered, although faster action may be ob-

tained with a relatively smalle

amount. Completely dry applica-

The first time the grass is cut after a crabgrass killer is applied,

the lawn mower should be set at two and a half inches. After that,

it is returned to the normal heigh

of one and a half to two inches.

Before these present-day chen

were the principal weedkillers use

They not only kill all plants with

which they come in contact, but

are dangerous to handle. The new

ary precautions are taken. And they

manently affecting others. Potassium cyanate, which is relatively harmless, is not to be confused with the deadly compound, potassium cyanate, which is relatively harmless, is not to be confused with the deadly compound, potassium in the confused with the deadly compound, potassium in the confused with the confused w

slowest of all.

aters little, as long as the lawn

owners will do well to watch for several experiment stations and hi manufacturers. One-dichloral ure -which is completely harmless to use, has given excellent results wil to burning of the lawn at all, I s reported to be rather bulky

baby plant overgrown by upa Hitler accomplished. To tear up on makes you cry with anguish.





"See The Birdie"—That seems to be the idea as 2½-year-old Philip Gill turns the tables on the cameraman. Philip was waiting to board a plane for Casablanca, French Morocco, where he'll join













in London.