

Canadian Manual Now Available On Atomic Survival

George S. Mooney, executive director, announces that the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities has prepared a booklet entitled "Can You Survive?", first of its kind printed in Canada, covering precautions which should be taken by individuals in the event of a bomb attack in general and an atomic assault in particular. The text of this manual was adopted by the United States and British governments, various civil defense organizations in the United States, and further research into articles and papers on this subject by qualified experts.

"Publication of this booklet," declares Mr. Mooney, "should not be construed as an attempt to create any undue concern or alarm regarding an atomic attack in Canada. However, the world situation is precarious and becoming more so each day. We feel, therefore, that any precautions with which Canadians can familiarize themselves should be welcome even though the possibility of attack is remote."

"We have published the booklet in the interests of public safety with the hope that we can, in a small measure, assist the civil defense organizations in the municipalities across Canada in an essential and vital educational campaign, designed to lessen the evil consequences of a hostile air attack. There can be no room for complacency in our outlook and, as in the case of disease, we must be prepared to mitigate the evil consequences should we ever be faced with a calamity of this magnitude."

Mr. Mooney advises that all inquiries regarding the booklet, "Can You Survive?" may be directed to the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. The manual will also be available in French.

Up On A Mountain With 14-Ton Magnet

Perched precariously 11,780 ft. up in the Swiss Alps in a tiny alpine cabin which is Europe's highest observatory, four scientists—three Englishmen and an Indian—are keeping a day and night vigil for four months.

They are studying cosmic rays, the mysterious radiation from outer space which at this height is more than 25 times as strong as at sea level. The scientists' futuristic-looking cabin was cut into the solid rock by Swiss engineers. In it is crowded amazing equipment worth thousands of pounds, including an apparatus which automatically photographs and records cosmic rays.

They are also using a 14-ton electromagnet which took weeks to assemble and take to the top of the mountain, Jungfrau. The men work in an atmosphere so thin that they find it hard to breathe. But to their strange experiment is well worth while, for they hope to throw light on the origin of the V-particles, so called because their tracks on a photographic plate resemble a V. The particles may be the key to the atom's inner core, the composition of which is unknown.

Below the men's cabin, at the foot of a lift, is a 500-yard gallery which leads to the scientists' living quarters. The scientists do their own cooking in turn, between work shifts. And they have found that the low atmospheric pressure makes the task of boiling things at normal temperatures very difficult. But the men's bedrooms have running water and central heating.

A beautiful woman can get anything—except her husband's point of view.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Fish
4. Discard
5. Wordless
6. Lizard
7. Kind of bean
8. Brazilian
9. Mammal
10. Two-wheeled
11. Left at death
12. Whole
13. Deadly pale
14. Some roots
15. Incontinent
16. Water
17. American
18. Italian
19. German city
20. Culinary
21. Rabbits
22. Take out
23. British natural
24. Swiss river
25. Cow herdsman
26. "A" quartet
27. French
28. Lenses
29. Withdraw
30. Apple
31. Drunkard
32. Insect
33. Wren
34. Positive electric
35. Leaf from field
36. Down
37. On the ocean
38. British article
39. Lighthouse
40. Legend

DOWN
1. Took a chair
2. Sun and
3. Broad shadow
4. Kuching
5. Wren
6. Wicked
7. Porter
8. Preparing a
9. Horse for riding
10. Companion
11. American
12. Copper color
13. Showed to a
14. Fool
15. Incontinent
16. Discard
17. Wordless
18. Lizard
19. Kind of bean
20. Brazilian
21. Mammal
22. Take out
23. British natural
24. Swiss river
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Room Divider Multiplies Storage Room

BY EDNA MILES

FOR those whose dream houses are still just dreams, American furniture designers offered a number of pieces of interest in recent winter market showings.

Outstanding among these is a room divider created to serve a double purpose as partition and storage space. If your family relies upon one room for all aspects of daily living, you might find this piece useful for screening off a nook for the baby's crib, for separating a dining area from the rest of the room, or for shutting a corner kitchen from general view.

Storage space—which includes drawers, open counters, and shelves enclosed by sliding doors—is accessible from both sides.

The divider (at right) is made up of metal, dimpled and plain plywood, and plastic panels, and stands 59 inches high. It is four feet wide with panels obtainable in seven different colors, which may be combined to suit the purchaser's taste.

Also helpful to those not yet permanently settled is multi-purpose furniture. There's a trend away from living room or bedroom suites as such, and many new pieces may be swapped from room to room as they're needed.

The two-drawer night-stand that graces your bedroom today might double as a corner table in your living room next time you shift quarters.

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

Our first three recipes today have no claim to novelty. As a matter of fact they were contributed by ladies who took them originally from their grandmother's store of prized recipes.

But for all that I think you'll find them all well worth trying—and possibly storing up for future generations. By the way, although the first one is called "cake" it's really a sort of bread.

CUSTARD CORN CAKE

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 cup yellow corn meal
1/4 cup flour

METHOD—Mix well and pour into a frying pan or flat saucpan—or, if you prefer, a baking dish—in which two tablespoons of butter have been melted. Just before putting into the oven, pour into the centre 1 additional cup of sweet milk.

Method—Cook for 15 minutes, or until it is golden brown and thoroughly cooked by the straw test. Centre should be soft custard in the centre where the milk was poured.

GRANDMOTHER'S YELLOW CAKE

3/4 cup butter
2 scant cups sugar
3 eggs
3 cups flour (sifted before measuring)
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

METHOD—Cream butter and sugar together well and add eggs 1 at a time, beating long and well after each is added. Sift baking powder and flour together and add this mixture to butter-sugar-egg mixture alternately with the milk. Add vanilla. Bake in 2 layers or a loaf pan, layers require about 25 minutes and loaf about 45 minutes.

ORANGE ICING

1 tablespoon butter, melted
Orange juice
Powdered sugar

METHOD—Cream sugar into butter and add orange juice and continue creaming. Keep adding sugar and juice and creaming until there is plenty to cover cake.

SOME OF OUR EARLY CANADIAN ARTISTS

Painting is the most nationally expressive of all the arts in Canada, for within the general circumference of painting is a small, recognizable art which is distinctly Canadian in manner. The catalogue of the National Gallery of Canada contains a section describing the works of the "Canadian School" of painters—a bold attitude for Canadian officialdom to take, but a justifiable and necessary one.

The country's art history dates from recorded times when white explorers and settlers first came to the New World. Early French art in Canada, patronized by the Church, was mostly ecclesiastical, untutored, and unambitious, and cannot be considered in any sense the basis of the excellent painting of modern French Canada. The earliest works by English artists were mainly reportorial drawings and paintings by military men and surveyors.

The first Canadian painters to gain personal recognition and prestige were Paul Kane and Cornelius Krieghoff. Kane, who as a boy came from Ireland to make his home in what is now Toronto, became noted for his faithful recording of the personalities and customs of Indian tribes in all parts of the land which subsequently became Canada. He even made a hazardous trip across the Rocky Mountains in 1846 to do a series of paintings of the Pacific Coast Indians. Krieghoff, a youthful immigrant from Germany who made his home in Montreal about 1840, became a renowned painter of the atmosphere and customs of the devout, light-hearted people of rural French Canada. Both artists were highly competent technically, and their works are prized today and sought by collectors.

From "The Cultural Pattern," by Walter Herbert, in "Canada," Edited by George W. Brown.

Nothing But A "Rolling Stone"

A good many years ago I acquired a small portable camp cookstove of distinctive and original design, which had been my inseparable, if fragrant companion on many expeditions to and from upon the world on one mission or another. Since then I had settled down in rural New England this little object always went with me on picnics and the like, as a convenient means of heating up soups or what-when ever in a hurry. It was a sort of international stove, as far as background goes, for it was an Austrian infringement of the British Primus Stove, made in Czechoslovakia for the trade in Russia, Central Asia. I had bought it at a French store in Damascus at a time when I happened to be working for a British Archaeological society. It had cost me no little trouble learning how to put the thing together and get it working, for while the instructions were neatly printed on the box, they happened to be in Russian, Pashtu, and Chinese.

The lavender-tinted box contained a variety of fittings which, when properly screwed together, formed a squat brass bellied affair like a votive tripod, not much bigger than a teapot. A preliminary fire of alcohol had to be ignited first to heat up the coils, then when these were good and hot one pumped air into the machine's stomach and—provided all dietary rules had been observed—the burner on the top sprang into a roaring flame like a blow torch, which is indeed what the little thing was, generically. The main fuel was kerosene, and while I did not know it at the time, the principle was exactly that of the main burner of a Stanley Steamer. Remember at all times that a Stanley Steamer is really a rolling stove—a kind of self-propelled furnace. It may look something like a conventional automobile, but it isn't. All it has in common is four wheels and the steering mechanism. The similarity stops and collapses in a heap—From "The Story of a Stanley Steamer," by George Woodbury.

ITALIAN MAYONNAISE

2 egg yolks
1/4 teaspoon white pepper
1/4 teaspoon sugar
3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
2 cups salad oil
1/4 cup grated onion
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon prepared horseradish
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
2 tablespoons crumbled nippy cheese.

DON'T Just ask what's good for a COUGH?

ASK FOR BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE A SINGLE SIP TELLS WHY

Alas! Alas! For The Party-Line Phone

R-r-r-r-r-r-r! Hello, central! We don't want any number, please. We just want to talk to the old crank-and-holler farm telephone is on its way out. We think somebody ought to shed a tear.

For shame, and piff! Things have come to a fine pass when we mention a rural party line and our modern youngsters think we're talking Moscow politics. Almost bawling a New York dispatch has grown so "good" that hard cranking can be eliminated.

The book entitled, "What Follies are committed in this name!" There used to be an artistic oldtimer on our grand-mama's line. Like brass-pounding telegraphers, we learned to know his fat. We could sense his mood by the way he twacked that handle on the wall.

A vicious long-and-two-shots was our signal to drop everything and scramble for the receiver. We knew the oldtimer was mad and the Blank family on the next farm south was really going to be listening in with "Hello, Blank? This is Crank. Listen, you shiftless, sack-and-no, your cows have basted into my south forty again! I'm loaded! The shotgun with buckshot, and you've got exactly four minutes to shoot those critters out of the corn. After that I start shootin'! What's that you say?"

See what we mean, central? Thanks for listening, and if the other neighbors on this line were not too deeply engrossed in radio soap operas to be listening in with you, we know they can't say we didn't warn 'em. Something fine and warm and genuine in rural entertainment is passing from the scene.

—Denver Post.

Free Book on Arthritis And Rheumatism

Excelsior Springs, Mo. So successful has a specialized system proven for treating rheumatism and arthritis that an amazing new book will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it.

Don't stay on too long. Leave when you can still hear the applause."

That's the only direct financial word you can get from the Crosby Film Knox except for a rough breakdown of Bing's annual personal income—two Paramount motion pictures at \$150,000 each, \$400,000 a year from record royalties and \$195,000 from his weekly radio program.

Only the Crosby clan, the book experts and Uncle Sam know his annual income from investments, annuities and tax-exempt securities—and they're not talking. Crosby pays a tax expert \$35,000 a year; Uncle Sam's snappers spend two months a year going over his books.

In 1945 Bing sold his interest in his Del Mar, Calif., horse racing track for \$481,000. It was rumored that this sum went for back income taxes.

He's a 16 per cent owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, which cost him \$215,000, owns stock in the Hollywood Stars baseball team, and another ball club in Billings, Mont. The Crosby Investment Corp. has produced two motion pictures, "The Great John L." and "Abe's Irish Rose," which was a flop.

As Bing's business manager, Everett Crosby draws a salary of about \$50,000 a year. At his death several months ago, "Pop" Crosby arrived daily for "work" at the office at 10 a.m. left promptly at noon.

The name of Bing Crosby appears on many commodities, from frozen orange juice to a filmed television series, "Firebird Theatre."

There are big trust funds for Crosby's four sons—Gary, who was pale, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood. So do try Lydia E. Pinkham's

Cherry Pitter. Bend a cherry pitter from about 20' of coat hanger wire. Shape the wire as shown, hammer out plunger end and file cross notches.

Here's one of the greatest iron tonics you can buy to BUILD UP RED BLOOD to GET MORE STRENGTH if you have SIMPLE ANEMIA

You girls and women who suffer from simple anemia that you're pale, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood. So do try Lydia E. Pinkham's

Pinkham's Tablets. No one of the most powerful and best known to help build up red blood to get more strength and energy—in such cases. They are a pleasant stomachic tonic, too! Pinkham's Tablets also relieve painful distress, nervous, weak.

Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

Bing Sang A \$5 Million Fortune Broke In 6 Months If He Stopped

By ERSKINE JOHNSON

HOLLYWOOD—The fortune built in 20 years by Bing Crosby from starring roles in 43 movies, radio programmes, the sale of ten million phonograph records a year and share in the profits of a house estimated as high as \$5,000,000.

His actual worth down to the last Lincoln head, may never be made public.

His income in 1951 will be close to \$1,000,000.

But the income tax he pays once prompted Bop Hope to crack: "Crosby just asks Uncle Sam how much he needs."

That 90 per cent or more tax rate in 1940 for example, was a staggering \$377,000.

He is reported to have earned, from all sources, \$12,000,000 in the 17 years from 1933 to 1950. He has been a big wage earner for 20 years but only nine of those years were the dead dead days of box taxes.

About Crosby's bush-hush fortune and complicated capital gains Crosby Investment Corp. formed in 1942 but which still keeps him in a high (about 82 per cent) income tax bracket, you have to take brother Larry's word for it.

Says Larry: "Bing is worth about \$1,000,000 and that's not all in cash. He's always behind the right ball on income tax. If he stopped working tomorrow—the way he and Dixie and the four boys live—he'd be broke in six months."

Bing says about his eventual retirement: "I'll quit as soon as I can get financially independent which I am not. I'm certainly not going to work any longer than I have to. Besides, I believe in what George M. Cohan once told me: 'Don't stay on too long. Leave when you can still hear the applause.'"

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Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS



Crippled But Still Game—This picture shows one of the cerebral palsy patients of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. The picture was taken at Variety Village, Toronto, where cerebral palsy patients are transferred from Woodend, London, during the summer months. The Society's annual Easter Seals campaign, for funds is February 25 to March 25.

So it is well for you to remember the heavy use of water by alfalfa when planning your crop rotations, and here are some suggestions that may help your crop yields.

Avoid reseeding alfalfa on upland fields. This is especially important when you leave alfalfa down four or five years—or as long as it will last.

Leave alfalfa for only one or two years on upland fields—and maybe on some level fields as well. And when the land is seeded again, plant some other legume.

Give all of your fields a chance to grow alfalfa. When the water demands of alfalfa crops are spread over your entire farm, no fields will crack open from completely dried out subsoils.

Perhaps you're wondering if such a program will pay you for its inconvenience of handling hay greater distances and pasturing animals on the back part of the farm. Perhaps it wouldn't have back in the days when loose hay was baled with horses. But with modern tractors, balers or choppers, hauling is less of a problem now. And as far as the animals are concerned—especially—they may do better or completely dry ground.

Summing it all up, Alfalfa—if properly used—is a benefit to your soil. It supplies organic matter and nitrogen. The big roots make openings in tight subsoils. It only does harm when grown too long on the same field, especially during dry periods.

According to one University expert it takes about 800 tons of water to make a ton of alfalfa hay, while

only 350 tons of water are needed to make a ton of corn crop. He was speaking particularly of central Nebraska, where he says that five to seven years of alfalfa will remove all the available moisture to a depth of 30 to 40 feet—a moisture deficiency that will not be restored in one man's natural lifetime under natural rainfall and ordinary cropping. Figures for most of Ontario would probably not be as large as these—but still big enough to be worthy of attention.

Back in the thirties farmers out Iowa way began wondering why their second and third crops of alfalfa were so much smaller than they formerly had been. Short crops showed up particularly on old alfalfa stands.

Something else happened too. The old alfalfa fields started cracking open—occasionally with cracks wide enough to admit a horse's leg, making the fields unsafe for grazing. On some of the old alfalfa fields the first crop of corn was a complete failure, and the second crop greatly below par.

These small crops came in the late thirties when rainfall was recovering to normal levels. Old alfalfa fields were badly hit, while other fields produced almost normal crops.

Farmers who dug postholes in the burned-up fields quickly found the reason for crop failures. The subsoil was bone-dry as the moisture from the surface never "moist" the moisture from below.

Which, I think, should be sufficient about wills and the like for the time being.

Now for something that I hope will be of interest and value to those of you who go in for alfalfa, and are tempted to keep certain fields close to your house in that crop nearly all the time. There's no doubt that this practice is costly, and it may cost you considerable in crop leads.

Alfalfa takes a lot of water from the soil. Continuous alfalfa is liable to result in short alfalfa crops and also—if you plow it under and plant corn—in burned corn. This has been fully proved by both experimental station work and by farmers' actual experience.

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