Stranded Farmers South of the Border

Farming, it has often been said, is not just a way of making a living; it is a way of life. It represents, probably, the chief survival of personal business enterprise. Anything, therefore, that takes people off farms does a good deal more to a nation han effect a change in jobs Farm population has been dropping in the United United tes since 1916 (by over 5, 900,000 in the last 10 years) dwindling in its ratio to the whole for more than 100 years. And White House recommendations just sent to Congress, if

carried out, would accelerate If these proposals would re sult simply in taking families indiscriminately out of farming they certainly should be questioned. But they have to do with farmers who, because of submarginal soil, climatic conditions, lack of capital, or of skill congroups in the country - less than \$1,000 a year.

Such people this program would help off the farm into more lucrative vocations, or would help them on the farm where conditions justify - by expert guidance, or by encouraging part-time employment in decentralizing industries.

Such people, says Secretary Benson, are helped little by price-support programs. Their production is so small per farm price supports add only a few dollars. They are not the ones who pile up the big sur-pluses. A good deal of pricesupport exploitation comes from called corporation "farming." Yet it is consideration for these "little people" that has supplied a good deal of the humanitarian steam behind high-support degis-



DISCONNECTED CLUES - Police Chief A. C. Mistler puzzles over "bodies" found in an abandoned hearse in Leavenworth, Kan. Two men are believed to have made a getaway - from no one knows what - in the vehicle loaded with dismembered department store mannequins.

Island of Montreal

The Island of Montreal is set

lers and goods of trade all had

to be transferred to small,

specially constructed vessels

which could make their way

through the shallow waters be-

tween the low lying islands in

the river and could be rowed.

or pushed, or tugged from a

towpath on the bank, up

through the famous St. Mary's

Current which guarded the Is-

and of the north country tribu-

bled on towards Montreal in

many, many miles of "white water" The St. Lawrence and

the Ottawa flow towards one an-

other at an angle, which nar-

rows the land between them to

a slender wedge. At the tip of

this wedge the two great rivers

meet in Lake St. Louis. The Ot-

tawa flows through the Rapids

of Ste. Anne where Moore

wrote his famous Canadian Boat

Song, and the St. Lawrence

through the rapids which feed

harnois generators

power into the dramatic Beau-

greatest inland port in the

world. Yet it is nearer to Liver-

pool than Boston, Portland, New York or Philadelphia — nearly

three hundred miles nearer than

New York. It is also nearer to

Central Canada and the Ameri-

can Middle West than any other

seaport. Montreal is not a port

for the show ships such as the

Queen Elizabeth, but is planned

is built for efficiency in fueling

and in loading and unloading

both shores of the St. Lawrence

The St. Lawrence ship channels

Fraverse, fifty miles below Que-

engineering feat.

omical ship which

The port of Montreal is the

tary to the Ottawa River tum-

land of Montreal from intru-

The waters of the Great Lakes

Helping the chronically unmical farmers on the dry plains to move elsewhere or to other callings would make some contribution to relieving distress in the Dust Bowls. Many of the bigger operators are suffi-ciently well financed to weather droughts or to cut their losses and start up again on their own.

But the recommendations, as the President's message stresses, are of a "long range nature." They are not substitutes for things that must be done to meet emergencies. — From The Christian Science Monitor.

around the edge of the heart.

Bake in a slow oven (300° F.)

for 45 minutes or until shell is

dry on the outside. When shell

is cool, remove brown paper and

sprinkle with sugar. Chill in

refrigerator. Just before serving,

remove meringue from refrig-

erator and fill centre with gen-

erous scoops of strawberry ice

cream. Top with fresh, sliced

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM

(Makes 8 to 10 Servings)

1 cup evaporated milk,

24 marshmallows (½ pound)

2 cups fresh strawberries

Pour cold evaporated milk in-

to freezer tray and chill until

ice crystals form around edges. Melt marshmallows in top of

double boiler over hot water.

strawberries and serve imme-

Slice fresh strawberries and

chill in refrigerator.

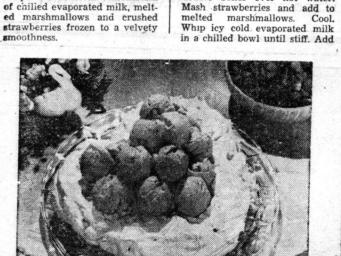
diately.

TABLE TALKS and Andrews.

Let's talk about strawberries | a spatula, building a wide rim for a few moments. As far as myself and family are concerned we're satisfied to eat them either one of two ways. Plain, with sugar and plenty of rich cream poured over; or as part of a shortcake-and I mean the oldfashioned kind made with biscuit dough and not the fancy structures that masquerade as strawberry shortcake in these

effete days. Still, there are occasions when you want to serve something more elaborate-and the following three recipes are just what you need at such a juncture.

For this strawberry Heart Meringue, the berries can be hulled and sweetened, ice cream made or bought and the meringue shell prepared, all beforehand The scoops of ice cream could be taken from your own freezing tray, for the second of chilled evaporated milk, melt-



STRAWBERRY HEART MERINGUE (Makes 6 to 8 Servings)

3 egg whites 6 teaspoon salt 2 teaspoon vinegar 1 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

red food coloring (optional) pint fresh strawberries l brick strawberry ice cream Combine egg whites, salt and

vinegar. Beat until soft peaks are formed. Add 1 cup sugar gradually, about I tablespoon at time, beating well after each addition. Continue beating until ture is very stiff. Add vanilla and several drops of food color ng. Beat well.

Line a cookie sheet with un glazed brown paper cut to fit. Trace an 8 or 9 inch heart on brown paper from a cardboard pattern or heart-shaped cake pan. Pile meringue in ceno the edge of the pattern with

TARTS (Makes 8 Tarts)

2 tablespoons cream

Beat cream cheese until smooth. Add cream, sugar and device on the rear of trains will spray perfume on station platorange or lemon rind. Beat un-til fluffy and smooth. Wash, drain and hull strawberries. Slice in half. Combine icing sugar and cinnamon, then mix with sliced strawberries. Chill.

strawperry - marshmallow mix ture and beat until fluffy. Pour into 2 refrigerator travs and freeze, with control set at cold

STRAWBERRY CREAM 2 (4 ounce) packages plain cream cheese

4 cup sugar 2 teaspoons grated orange rind or lemon rind 1 quart fresh strawberries 5 tablespoons icing sugar 4 teaspoon cinnamon 8 baked pastry tart shells about Paris underground stations-by perfumes. All that lost passengers have to do in future is to use their noses. A spraying

forms, and the perfumes will vary from one platform to an-The main track which runs from under the famed Champs-Elysées will be perfumed with Before serving, spread ¼ of cheese mixture in bottom of tarts. Cover with strawberries.

Top with a daub of cheese mixeau-de-Cologne and in the Latin Quarter lemon, rose and pine perfumes are to be used. Paris ture. Serve immediately. railways hope to attract more passengers.

Fell Madly In Love With Old Painting

Officials at a Rumanian art gallery were intrigued until recently by the daily appearance there of a young man who acted

very strangely.

He would stand in front of a full-length portrait of a lovely woman by an unknown artist, obviously rapt in admiration. Sometimes his lips would move as he uttered words of love all addressed to the scantily-clad girl, the original model for whom lived more than 300 years

It was clear that the romanticlooking stranger had fallen in love with the picture. One day he stopped coming to the art gallery, but the authorities received a letter from him - a love-letter addressed to the woman in the picture. In it he poured out his devotion, pray-ing that one day he might meet A strange story - but no

who have fallen in love with beauties immortalized by the Titian, the great Venetian artwhen it was taken to the ist, lavished all his skill upon

his beautiful picture of "Laura de Dianti." Her figure is sump-tuous, her face of wonderful purity and innocence.

When this portrait was first exhibited in Italy, a young French count spent forty days sitting before it. And the gallery ter an official had had to restrain him while he was trying to kiss the lovely Laura's left hand when he thought he was alone with her.

The love-sick count's parents were told of his infatuation for the picture. They were alarmed by his queer behaviou found he was quite sane. At the same time, they made sure h paid no more visits to the art gallery. Love-letters and even gorgeous bouquets of flowers

piece, "Mona Lisa," at the Louvre during the first years it was displayed there. Even the great Napoleon fell a victim to Mona Lisa's haunting smile. When he became Emperor he found the picture in the palace at Fontainebleau and had it removed to his bedroom. It hung there until his fall,

were sometimes surrepti

thrown on the floor in front of

Leonardo Da Vinci's master-



AT LAST - The Jefties have won their point. This left-handed pen point is ground from the right side to the left to accommodate writers who twist their hands as shown above. Now let's wait for the proverbial left-handed monkey wrench to hit the market.

When Two Hundred Dogs Come To Town

By PHIL CARSCALLEN

like a giant emerald in a medallion of elaborate Florentine silver work, for there lies all Frobisher, Sask., literally goes about it a network of turbulent and celebrated waterways that to the dogs in September. Less than 20 miles from the throughout its history have been U.S. border and about 60 from beautiful, dramatic and tragic as the Manitoba boundary, Frobiman attempted their conquest. sher normally has a population Great as the St. Lawrence River. of about 200 people and 50 dogs. in the days of the French re-During September the census jumps to 300 people and some 250 dogs. gime its navigation west of Quebec was always troublesome. The ships from France were not able to sail to Montreal. Travel-

The sudden-and vocal-increase in canine population heralds the beginning of one of the continent's top hunting dog trials—the Border International hunting dog Field Trials-which start on Labor Day and continue for about two weeks. The dogs — mostly from Georgia and Alabama—include

some of the finest pointers and English setters anywhere.

The trials are big business, not only in Frobisher but in international dogdom: first prize ter. They are held around Frobisher because its flat, gently countryside is ideal for hunting prairie chicken. There is little

brush and not too many fences. The Sunday before Labor Day a weird assortment of trucks, some big, some small, but all fitted with dog cages, starts to arrive in Frobisher. By five o'clock that night the town is in The 50 town dogs come out to

howl, yip and bark a welcome to the 200 caged visitors, who yap right back. Trainers, handlers and scouts, some of them with their families, crowd the small hotel lobby and overflow on to the board walk of the main street. "Bud" Hassard, his 14-room hotel bursting at the seams, marshals, the towns people to take care of the over-flow. The hotel lobby and the dining room are headquarters for the dog men. It's dog talk for breakfast; dog talk for dinner; dog talk all the time-all in southern accents and drawls. A Canadian in the crowd sounds like a foreigner.

The trials are important to There are only a dozen or so dog owners because they prove ships of the big tonnage, 35,000 the worth of the dog and the tons and over, but the chief trainer. Let's say you are one fleets of the world's commerce of the 50-odd Americans who range from 20,000 tons downhas a training camp in southern ward. These are the ships for Manitoba or Saskatchewan which the port of Montreal is where you bring your dogs every July, August and Septem-The Port of Montreal occupies ber because it's too doggone hot sixteen miles of waterfront on to train dogs down south. You have a very expensive dog -It begins about three-quarters of perhaps worth as much as \$5,000 a mile upstream from the old -with a fancy name like Satil-Victoria Bridge and ends at la Wahoo Pete. You've trained Bout de l'Ile opposite Varennes. him since he was a pup and he's ready for the all-age stakes. cover two hundred and ten You enter him and the owner miles, from Montreal to South pays the shot, \$30. If it were a championship the entry fee

bec City. The man-made chanwould be \$50. nels represent a very important The Sunday night before La-The best place to see the Port or Day you crowd into Frobisher's Canadian Legion Hall f Montreal is from the magniwith all the other trainers for ficent bridge officially named the draw. All the dogs' names for Jacques Cartier but known are put into a hat, and are then as Harbour Bridge. - From drawn in pairs The dogs run "Quebec: Portrait of a Provn pairs or braces. Pete's name ince," by Blodwen Davies. is in the hat. You sit there just a-prayin' that he will be paired off with a good dog and that Pete will get one of the good courses. You were at the Bor-FOLLOW YOUR NOSE You can now find your way der International last year and

know which courses have lot of birds and which haven't. You're lucky. Pete's name is drawn along with that of another good dog. The course is one of the best. Now all you have to worry about is weather, deer, porcupines, and hope that Pete feels like working and not "just rattling his bones." The 15 or more trial courses,

each three-quarters of a mile

wide and two miles long, are arranged by the Canadian Legion which sponsors the Border International. The Legion also supplies the marshal to guide the party and the day are supplied.

the party and the dog wagon to

follow the "gallery" with the dogs for the succedding runs. It hires saddle horses for specta tors and looks after the judge's expenses.

To a professional a dog trial makes sense: to the uninitiated it's confusing. It looks to be about 49 percent horses and 2 percent dogs. Trucks carry the horses and dogs to the courses; they follow the runs by driving along the side roads; they're never out of sight. Everyone following the dogs is on horseback So there are lots of trucks and horses But the only dogs in evidence are the two running in the brace. The rest are cooped up in cages on the dog wagon or

The dogs are judged for knowing what to do; for their bird work, finding and pointing birds; on class, for the way they carry themselves, speed and stance in pointing; and for handling, way they will range but still obey the trainers' commands The dog has 30 minutes to show his stuff in a stake and

an hour in a championship By the time the fourth or fifth brace is on the run it's 9 a.m. and the less hardy have arrived.

The horse gallery has grown to
quite a size and the truck gallery is in full array. There is no standard design for trucks; they are of all shapes,



The trials start at 7 a.m. To see the first brace run you have to rise with the sun, the trainers, scouts and judges at 5:30. Breakfast is on the run. The first course is six miles south of town and the small cavalcade is there by 6:30. Horses are saddled and the dogs are readied. At 7:00 the first two dogs are let loose. Behind them, riding like rodeo cowboys, are the two trainers and their scouts. Each trainer controls his dog by yelling and blowing a whistle. When he isn't doing that he's bellowing a chant that sounds as though it originated in darkest Africa. This is so the dog "will

know whar he's at." Following behind at a more leisurely pace comes the gallery, all mounted: the marshal, the two judges, other trainers and scouts who will follow on the next two or three courses, and any souls who are brave enough or interested enough to follow the run. The dog wagon, sometimes pulled by a tractor, brings up the rear.

The dogs range back and forth at the commands of the trainer looking for prairie chick en. When one scents a bird or a covey he comes to a point. Then there's action! The trainer, the scout and anyone else who the scout and anyone else who is handy, raises his cap in the air and yells, "Point! Point!" The judges and the gallery gallop up. The judges look the dog over, make notes and then nod to the trainer to flush the birds to prove that one of these smart dogs isn't trying to pull a fact.

have the trainers' and scouts' horses up front and the dog horses at the back and the cages up front. And there's still room for the dog food and hay. Some are just pickups with portable kennels in back. Trainers, their dogs and horses, range the continent in these odd-looking vehicles, covering dog trial after dog trial from Frobisher to Texas, to Georgia to New York from September to April.

There's one thing missing at the dog trials — the dog own-

ers. A few come, maybe half a dozen out of 160. They are the They own the dog, paying some-times as high as \$5,000 for him. They pay the training fee of \$50 a month, plus an extra \$50 for the three months in Canada. They pay the entry fees for the stake trials and championships. In return they get no cash whatever. All prize money goes to

be allowed to shoot over the dog, if he comes to the trainer's camp and lets the trainer supervise the shooting. The best he can hope for is his name in the blue book of dogdom. "The American Field," or perhaps a trophysical properties of the control of the co phy to keep for a year and the prestige of owning a champion. They must consider that's reward enough, for the next year the dogs will be back and Fro-bisher will once again echo to dog barks which sho' nuf sound like "bow-wow you-all. — From

Se John Russell

A good deal of attention is being focused on the hazards attending the use of agricultural chemicals, especially pesticides. Not the least of the efforts for safe use is made by industry in determining the potential danger of the chemicals sold, and in putting practical precautions putting practical precautions and directions on the labels, that f followed, practically elin the possibility of harmful ef-. . .

The following list of general precautionary measures taken from the National Agricultural Chemical News and Pesticides Review adds emphasis to the need for careful use of pesticides, a group of agricultural chemicals which are an essential mponent of the farmer's production program.

1. Read the label noting particularly the warnings and cautions before opening the con tainer and before each use. 2. Keep the pesticide out of reach of children, pets, and irre-sponsible persons. In case of accidental poisoning, call a physician or get the patient to a hospital at once. 3. Always keep the pest con-

trol materials in original, closed and properly labelled containers. 4. Never give a neighbour or anyone a portion of a pesticid in an unlabelled container. 5. Store in a safe, separate room, cabinet or closet, or on a

high shelf and where not exposed to excess sun or cold. 6. Do not store pest contro materials where food or feed stuffs are stored or handled. 7. Observe cautions to minimize residues on edible portions 8 Wash hands and face after

spraying or dusting. 9. Do not smoke while spray ing or dusting.
10. Do not spill insecticides of

the skin or clothing.

11. Wash immediately and thoroughly to remove such spil-

12. Avoid inhalation of sprays 13. Wash clothing each day before re-use. 14. When treating around pet or livestock quarters, cover food

and water containers. 15. Be careful not to contaminate fish ponds. 16. In case of hormo killers such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, use separate equipment for application of these materials. Removal of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T residues from equipment is impos-sible. Even minute traces can cause damage to some valuable

17. Dispose of empty containers so they pose no hazard to humans, animals, or valuable plants. . . .

Many pesticide companies



A change of feed when an outagricultural leaders have a great opportunity to help establish 1955 as a year which sets new records in safe use. **Back Home After**

Harmful ingredients in feeds are rarely the cause of seriou tality in poultry flocks, states C. R. Phillips of the Plant Products Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. ses occur, a few affected birds should be submitted to a poultry pathologist for labora-tory examination, because the cause of death in nearly all cases

It is recognized that poultry diets are sometimes deficient in vitamins and minerals, which may affect the health of the birds. Such health changes, however, do not occur overnight will notice these changes before

CROSSWORD PUZZLE 18 - 19 20 26 27 8 30 31 30 33 34 34 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 45 46 47 48 49 50 50 51 52 53

THE FARM FRONT IO YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH,

Hitler Lives Again -- On the Screen

Ten years have passed since Adolf Hitler's body was cremated outside the Chancellery in Berlin. The event is being marked in Vienna, Austria, by a new film written by Erich Maria Remarque. Called "The Last Act," the film records the most widely accepted version of the last ten days in the lives of Hitler and his mistress Eva Braun. Starring are Albin Skoda, as Hitler, and Lotte Tobisch, as Eva Braun. Exact date of Hitler's death is unknown. On May 1. 1945. Hamburg, Germany, radio reported he died "Fighting the Bolshevists" in Berlin. The next day Moscow reported he committed suicide.





UPPER LEFT - Hitler (Albin Skoda) pounds the map table vehemently as he portrays the German dictator in a typical "rug-chewing" rage in the final
phases of the disastrous war
and his life. Scene takes place
in a replica of Hitler's underground bunker in Berlin, built outside their Berlin bunker. Actual photos of the real Hitler and Eva are startlingly similar o this scene from

UPPER RIGHT—Light moment in the grim film finds Hitler and Eva Braun (Lotte Tobisch) playing with their favorite German shepherd dog, "Blondi," outside their Berlin bunker.

RIGHT-Film reaches its climax as the blanketed corpses of Hitler and his mistress are prepared for cremation in gasoline. Insert is actual photo showing ditch where they were report-edly buried. An American sol-dier examines the grave, beside which can be seen empty gaso line cans.

operating with interested groups in the safe use of agricultural chemicals. However, officials of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, point out that for the most part, the essential information is on the label. All farmers and

have extensive programs for co-



break of disease has arisen in the flock, has often been credit-ed for the control. Actually the disease has run its course as it would have done on the original feed and valuable time is lost when corrective action probably could have been taken had a poultry specialist been notified.

battle. Since then the Lohars

have been a wandering tribe,

earning their livelihood by mak-

ng household wares and agri-

cultural implements as they

Social workers have now per-suaded these artisans that their

mission has been fulfilled. as

ated with the attainment of in-

set aside for them, and encour-

aged to take up handicrafts and

They will be settled on land

Chittor has now been fully liber

move from place to place.

dependence by India.

light industry.

Four Centuries A vow taken by the blacksmiths of Chittor (Mewar-Rajasthan), in north-west India, four centuries ago will be fulfilled about the end of March, 1955, when their descendants make a The ancestors of the present day nomadic tribe, Cadulya Lo-

hars, left Chittor Fort in a body in the 16th century. when it fell to the Moghul forces They took a vow that they would not return to the fort until it was The Lohars made arms for Rana Pratap, who took a vow to eschew all uuxuries until the fort was liberated of Moghul in-But Rana Pratap fell in the they reach serious proportions

1 3. Sweetfing 29 Middle 20. Winged boots Pythias 31. Anger 22. Carees 32. Carees 33. Hindu 11. Exposes garment 17. S. American 34. Assistant minister

Wrote His Will On A Cheese

Judges of the British Probate Court often have some difficult problems to solve. And the wills that come before them are frequently indicative of a variety of emotions. Not long ago, when a will was

contested on the ground that it was invalid, it appeard that a dyingman told a visiting clergy-man that he wanted to make his will. He expressed his wishes, which were put into writing by the parson, who read the will to the dying man. He approved. And then it was discovered that he was comparatively rich

With great presence of mind, the clergyman, in the presence of witnesses, smudged the man's thumb with ink and then impressed the prints on to the will. The court held it to be a good will and pronounced in favour

In the archives of Somerse House there reposes a will on wood. The testator took it into his head to write his last will and testament on a bedroom door. It was done in red chalk. Two witnesses signed it. The court refused to admit a photograph of it, so the door was taken off its hinges and pro-

duced in court. It was held to be a good will. A Welshman once indicated cheese and got a couple of his servants to witness his signature - made with a bodkin. It was admitted to probate as a valid will. But whether it is still in Somerset House is, to say the least of it, very doubtful!

The inscription of a will on the smooth surface of a coin was at one time fairly common, and there are a great many instance and examples of this practice in official custody Somerset House once narrowly missed having the task of preserving a will made on an egg-shell. It — the will — was held to be bad, not because of its

form, but on account of a defect in its execution.

The old saying, "He was cut off with a shilling," was due to the circumstance that the law at one time was very solicitous AVIATRIX - New French airmail coming out June 6th honors Maryse Bastie, first woman to about the rights of inheritance. And if, for reasons that appear-ed to him sufficient, a father left his eldest son out of his fly the Atlantic. The Frenchwoman set many speed and distance records in early days of will, the law with ridiculous

artificiality assumed that this was due to an oversight and alotted to the heir the proportion that it thought was his due. To indicate that he had not overlooked such a person, it became the practice for a man, with such views about a wayward son, to leave him the sum

of one shilling.

Until comparatively recently it was possible for a man to leave his wife and children completely out of his will and leave his estate totally to a mistress or to some institution or other-wise. But the Inheritance Act that would be about all. makes it possible in such a case for the court to order that suit-

able provision shall be made for the testator's widow and chil-dren, and fixes the amounts they are to receive from the Some testators take delight in expressing their views of some those whom they leave behind in curious ways. Perhaps the strangest of this case of will was that of one Philip Thicknesse "of the City of London, merchant." He directed that:

"My right hand, to be cut off after death, to my son, Lord Audley; and I desire that it may be sent to him in the hopes that such a sight may remind him of his duty to God, after having so long abandoned the duty he owed to a father who once affectionately loved him."
A devoted husband once pro-

rided in his will that his widow should "annually receive her weight in golden sovereigns' from his large estate. The court, however, on the ground of indefinite delay in winding up the estate, and of the "obvious dan-gers" (perhaps deliberate obes-ity was one of them), directed that the lady should be weighed once - "as soon as may be" - and her yearly income fixe

Diamond Tragedy

All ballplayers who come t tragic end aren't screwballs. There was another youngster, a catcher, who paid with his life for an error that he made.

Catching for Cincinnati one night under the arcs at the Polo unds in New York was the Red's second string catcher, young Willard Hershberger. He was a spindly-legged, nice-look-ing boy, sensitive, high-strung.

the big leagues.
Bucky Walters was pitching

Reds that night and he

THUMB

For big solid beds of flowers which to choose. Some of these new type zinnias make a wonderful show and they come in an enormous range of colour and sizes. We can use small types along the front or in smaller beds and anything up to three feet for larger beds and farther back. One is advised to get packets of special varieties. The aster is another plant that lends itself to clump planting and here too the range in colour and size is wide in the new varieties. And of course, there is the petunia, a natural for solid beds and borders. These and others ranging all the way from the inch high alyssum to tall cleomes and cosmos are all suitable, either to plant in solid beds or to arrange together in big clumps. Finer and Better

There is nothing the average seed likes better than a bed of finely worked soil. Of course, moisture and fertility will be necessary, too, but it is almost impossible to over-emphasize the importance of having the soil fine. Especially is this so when seed to be sown is tiny like that or lettuce, carrots, alyssum or portulaca. If the seed bed is coarse, and lumpy, it will be impossible to keep out air and either the seeds will not germinate at all or they are liable to produce only weak plants. I will pay well to run rake or cultivator through a few extra

In fairly large gardens here is a useful trick for building up the soil. A bit of the land should be set aside and sown to clover, oats, buckwheat or almost any thing that will grow quickly. In a pinch, we sow nothing at all out simply let the weeds germinate and grow a foot or so high, then these are cut with a scythe or power mower and allowed to form a mulch and rot. Better still, we can have them they will make a compost of their own and help loosen the soil. In addition to adding hum us, they will also be of considbest of course to cut or dig in while they are still green and before too many seeds have ma-tured. Often when the first crop of early vegetables have been taken off, the ground is sown to one of these special cover crops which choke out bad weeds and

form valuable green manure. Still Time Too much emphasis cannot be laid on taking gardening slowly. Nothing is gained and often considerable is lost by rushing in too much, too soon. In the old, old days everyone would get the whole garden, both flower and vegetable, planted on the first fine day and then, providing it escaped the last frost, there and a feast of vegetables for week or so in the summer. And

came down to the last of the ninth inning with a lead of 4 to 1 over the Giants. Two Giants was a walk and a home run, one run. Walters walked another man and the winning run caine quick strikes. And then Hershberger decided on a bold move. He called for a fast ball down the middle, hoping to catch the hitter unprepared. But the batter crossed him up. He swung and the ball sailed over the fence, giving the Giants the

victory.

The kid had called for the wrong pitch. He stood there, shocked and numb with despair. Manager McKechnie tried to snap the kid out of his misery, but the error of judgment haunted the boy. A couple of days later, he failed to show up at the ball park. Someone was sent to the kid's hotel. And there, after the door of his room had been broken down, they found the little catcher dead. He had killed himself.

Nine-tenths of wisdom is be ing wise in time.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking