

New Head of Borden's Started as Chore Boy

Harry A. Cronk's Career Began in a Country Creamery Less Than Thirty Years Ago

REAL ROMANCE
Harry A. Cronk, who was recently elected president of the Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc., one of the largest milk distributing companies in the world, and of the Borden's Farm Products Ltd. of Canada, began his business career less than thirty years ago as a chore boy in a country creamery. Today, in addition to his duties, he directs the Borden's of New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and is president of the company in Ontario, Canada.
Born in Hamilton, N.Y., Mr. Cronk's connection with the dairy business began when he was a young boy in the school house. After leaving high school for two years, he returned with a better education to the creamery. He was employed in the Borden's of New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and in Ontario, Canada. He was promoted to the position of general manager of all the Borden plants in Ontario and St. Lawrence Counties. In 1917, Mr. Cronk was sent to the Chicago division of the Borden Company, where he was promoted to New York. He was elected president in charge of the production here in 1918, and in 1921, he assumed the general management of the company, retaining his position as most recent president.

Britain's "Safety Glass"

It is Bullet-Proof and Non-Discolorable. Laboratory Tests Show

In describing a new "safety glass," which is described as "non-splinterable, non-fragile and non-inflammable," and which was recently patented by an English firm, The London Daily Telegraph notes some of the tests to which it has been subjected and its appearance as follows:
"The London Daily Telegraph Laboratory has been made of the new glass. Subjected to a powerful mercury vapor lamp for twenty-four hours it showed no discoloration although the temperature of the glass when under test was about 77.7. When service revolver bullets were fired at the glass at a distance of ten to twenty yards the glass was pulverized to a depth of 1.32 of an inch only.
"In a previous test it was almost identical with ordinary glass. It can be made in any shape or size (within the limits imposed by the protective raw materials) and in any thickness, from that of the finest optical glass to that of bullet-proof glass.
"The fact that it is not made with the ordinary celluloid (nitro-cellulose) which upon exposure to the sun's rays becomes discolored, and that it is not inflammable are advantages claimed for it by the manufacturer."

Britain Plans Curb on Forced Labor

Gradual Elimination of Service in Kind in Tropics is Aim of Dominion Secretary

London—The Dominion Secretary, L. C. S. S. Amey, at a League of Nations conference on forced labor here, referred to the survival of this institution. Amey said the question was how gradually to limit it in time limit, these forms of compulsory service in kind. He referred particularly to public roads and drainage works, in which service in kind is held responsible in some backward areas.
"The Colonial Undersecretary, Will Ham, said he had been practically everywhere in British territory outside of tropical Africa and his main view today, whether for native or protectorate governments, was in connection with roads.
"He pointed out conditions under which compulsory labor was resorted to by British administration were comparatively few and far between.
"A British youth applied for a situation as a junior clerk in the office of a large firm. "Pat," said the manager at the end of the interview, "I am afraid that you are not strictly honest. I've heard some suspicious things that you were a little dishonest when you were at school. I must have a perfectly honest lad here." "Faith, an' Oi can show you a certificate of honesty that will make ye change yer mind entirely," said Pat, as he pulled a sheet of paper from his pocket. The manager read it and then asked "Who wrote this?" "I did, sir," was the reply. "And it is a certificate in your own writing a proof of your honesty?" inquired the manager. "Sure it is, sir," said the Irish youth. Because "Oi know more about myself than any one else, and if Oi wasn't honest Oi wouldn't have told ye Oi wrote it myself!"
"He who loves godness harbours angel, reveres reverence, and lives with God.—Ralph Waldo Emerson."

LIMERICK CORNER

Joyous Jingles By Gifted Rhymers Here are this week's winners that have been selected for publication:

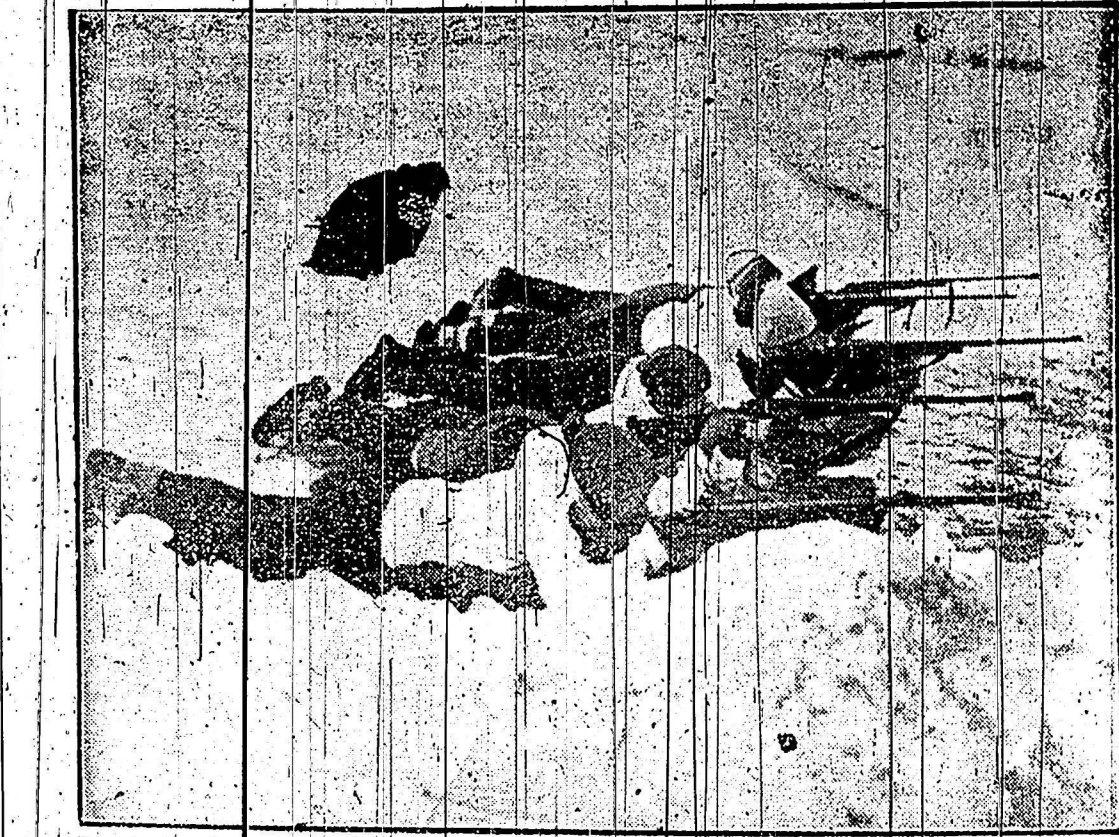
Wrightley's Gum
Try Wrightley's, oh mammy and pappy,
The flavor is certainly snappy,
Just take it from me,
If you chew it with glee,
You'll live a long life and die happy.
Mrs. S. K. Putman,
R.R. 1, Blinman, Ont.
Solomons Fur Farm
Have you heard yet of Solomon's Fur Farm,
Which in winter keeps both "him" and "her" warm,
Quit your fortune schemes silly, invest in Chinchilla,
And start as it were a new fur farm.
Mrs. H. J. Dean,
R.R. 2, Claverly, Ont.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Who's singing out from you steppe,
"Try Williams' Pink Pills for pale people,"
They do what they claim,
The effect is the same,
Whether you're O'Toole or Von Tappelt.
Mrs. E. Mills,
Box 237, Florio, Ont.
Beecham's Pills
There was a young man named Joe Silver,
Asked the "Doc" to prescribe for his liver,
He said "Beecham's Pills will cure all your ills,
And will fix up your liver, young Silver."
M. A. D. G. Russell,
Box 153, Alliston, Ont.
Keen's Mustard
A woman named Deans who sang ballads,
Could find no good mustard for salads,
Until she tried Keen's,
And now all the Deans eat it in all of their salads.
D. E. Mowat,
R.R. 2, Selkirk, Ont.
Pinkham's Compound
There was a young maid from Kentucky,
Who thinks herself awfully lucky,
She was sickly and pale,
Now she's hearty and hale,
"Pinkham's," she said, "it's just ducky."
Mrs. Harvey Nivins,
Box 115, Wingham, Ont.
There was an old man from Draper,
Who wanted to purchase some coal,
Penitential says he,
"I'll have no more but Alberta Coal."
Mr. Wm. McQuigge,
R.R. 2, Havelock, Ont.
Stanfield's Underwear
There was a young fellow here in Tara,
Who got himself froze to the marrow,
Now he wears Stanfield's drawers,
While he's doing his chores,
And sings as he shoves his wheel barrow.
Mr. Ralph Hills,
Tara, Ont.
Snowdrift Flour
Young birds who are starting housekeeping,
If luck with your baking you seek,
Just use Snowdrift flour,
For I know of what I am speaking.
Mrs. Percy Palmateer,
Steehburg, Ont.
Simon's Saw
A certain wise man on the Ham-bor,
Was equipping a mill to cut lumber,
"The Simon's," said he,
"Is the right saw for me,
Any other is sure a back number."
A. K. Cole,
100 Paradise Rd., N. Hamilton.
Wrightley's Gum
Who published abroad to the nation,
"Wrightley's Spearmint is best,
Just give it a test,"
Now it's won the whole world's commendation.
Miss Grace Gordon,
Glenora, Que.
Diamond Dyes
A lady well known as Miss Merton,
Of the shades in her colors was certain,
When her neighbors did vie,
She said "Use Diamond Dye,"
This expert in tinting, Miss Merton,
Mrs. W. B. Fletcher,
Paisley, Ont.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
S.E.H. and C.W.—Lack of rhythm in one of more lines is your chief fault.
Mr. C.P.—(1) Yes. (2) We cannot give list. Read all the ads and get ideas for the limericks from them.
Any nationally advertised article or service found in this or any previous issues of this paper may be made the subject of a limerick. One dollar bill will be sent for every limerick accepted. Give name and address and name of this paper. Write Limerick Editor, Associated Publishers, Rooms 4215, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2.



The "Nordic" Illusion
Quebec Action Catholique (Ind.): The modern cult of athletics has created the impression that Scandinavians, Germans and Anglo-Saxons are the chosen races of the world. No doubt our Nordic immigrants are fine fellows and make good colonists. Nor is there much difficulty in recognizing that they are the stuff of which good citizens are made. But that should not prevent us from taking his account, before we estimate the superiority of this or that race, something else besides certain industrial and athletic qualifications. The progress of civilization is calculated on quite another scale.
Tourist: "What very changeable weather you get down here!" Old fisherman: "Changeable do ye call it, sir? If it had been changeable we'd have changed it long ago!"

Russia Talks Peace and Train Women For War.



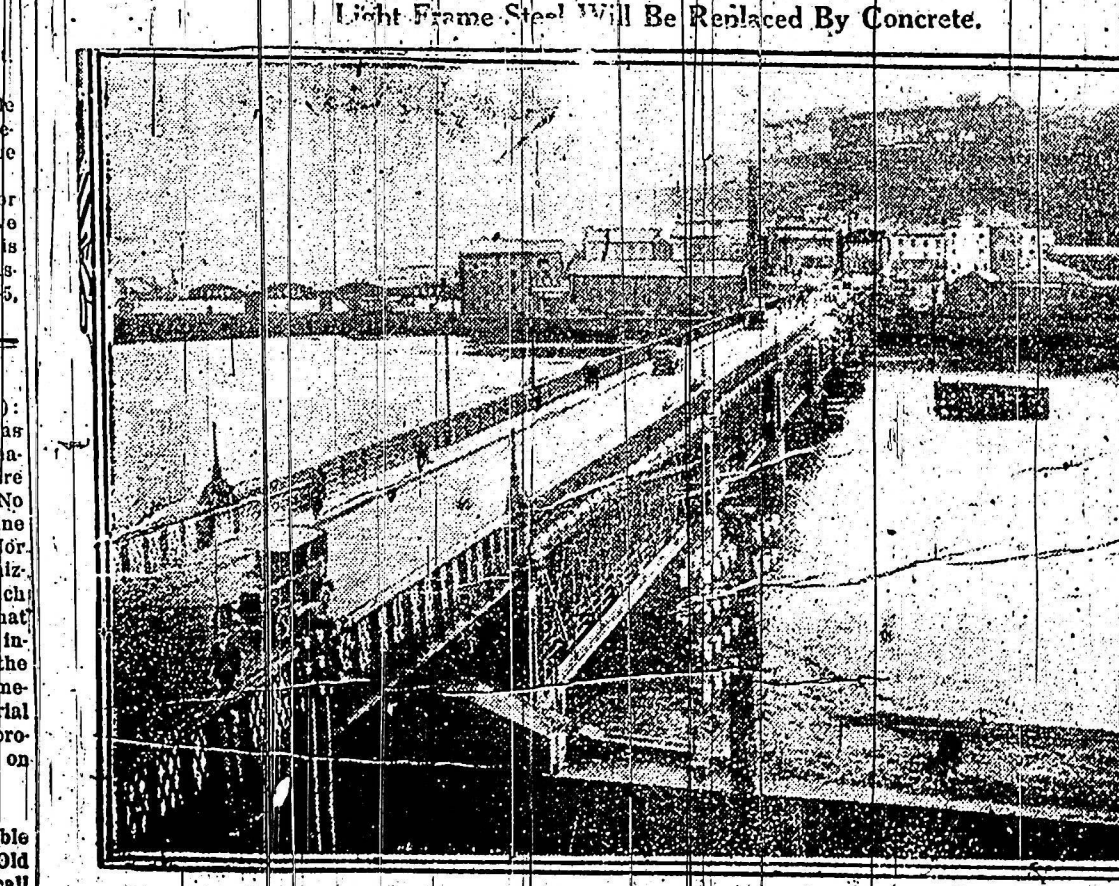
MOSCOW METAL WORKERS' UNION WOMEN ORGANIZE SKIING RIFLE TEAM. The Myslitski team, composed of women, who were victorious in the recent competition in Moscow in a new combination of sport and preparedness which is being sponsored by the Moscow Metal Workers' Union.

MISUNDERSTOOD BUSY SPIDER CHECKS MANY INSECT PESTS

He Spins His Web or Trap Instinctively, Without Learning How—Yet He Has the Dawning of a Mind and Captures the Moth as It Flies

By J. ARTHUR THOMSON,
Professor of Natural History, University of Aberdeen.
In the New York Times
Few of us are devoted to snakes, and few of us are devoted to spiders. Yet spiders are fascinating in their ways and ways. We like them, almost in spite of themselves.
One of the few insectivorous things that Emerson did was to describe an improved earth in which there should be no spiders. A "true" natural history would soon have convinced him that the world without spiders would be unendurable for it is made of spiders that the insect world is kept in check. There is an old adage with much truth in it:
If you wish to live and thrive,
Let the spider run a live.
Spiders are not insects. They are no nearer to insects than rattles are to birds. Spiders have no wings while almost all insects have; yet spiders can make aerial journeys on the wings of the wind, borne by their silken parachutes. Spiders have no feelers or antennae, which all insects have, yet spiders speak to one another by vibrations. They have a sense of touch unexcelled in the whole animal kingdom. They have structures that take the place of feelers and are exquisite organs of tactility.
A spider has four pairs of legs, while an insect has three pairs. At the end of the spider's legs are curved toothed claws by which the spider can hold on to anything that has any roughness of surface. A spider often runs along the ceiling holding on to the plaster with these claws—remarkable acrobatic feats, dodging gravity.
A Spider's Equipment
While insects have three pairs of legs, spiders have two pairs, and in their mouth is a part like a half-open penknife, at the base of which is a poison gland. All spiders are poisonous, and they poison their victims by nipping them with this knife-like weapon. A spider has a waist, suggesting the waist of a wasp, a narrow isthmus between head and breast which are joined in one, and the posterior body. Through that narrow waist, as narrow often as a wasp's, the food canal, the nerves and the blood vessel have to pass. All spiders have spinning glands also, from which comes a multiple jet of liquid silk.
Another peculiarity of spiders is that they hatch out as fully-formed young spiders, whereas most of the insects emerge from the egg as grubs, caterpillars or some other form of larvae. But out of the

terr of that particular species. It can be made in the course of an afternoon or in less time. It can be made in the dark.
In making an ordinary web the spider first lays the foundation lines, often four in number; and these are made particularly strong, for they are used over and over again. Next the spider starts from the middle of the top foundation line and drops to the middle of the lower foundation line, paying out a line of silk, and pulls that taut. Then it climbs up that line, pauses for a moment in the middle, begins to pay out another line, waits along the upper foundation line to the right-hand corner and pulls the third ray taut. Then it goes to the center, down the lower half of the central ray away to the left-hand corner, having out the lower drag. Then it tightens it. So it goes on from side to side until the rays of the web are like the spokes of a wheel.
Now the spider goes to the center of the web and with peculiar swiftness swings drag ray to ray, pay out what is called the primary spiral, which is not smooth but has two seal-folds. When it has completed the primary spiral, it spins a second spiral, and with a different kind of seal-folds, and makes the second spiral, the spiral spiral. The spiral that forms the snare for the insects. Being very expanded as it makes, and completes the secondary spiral it gets up the primary spiral, the scaffolding that made the second spiral possible. In the making of an ordinary garden spider's web, there are these four chapters. Laying the foundation lines, making the rays, making the primary spiral and making the visceral secondary spiral.
An Architect by Instinct
There are three things to notice about the web. First it is made very quickly; often it is made every day, just as a part of the day's routine, though the foundation lines are used over and over again. Second, each kind of spider, if it makes a web at all, makes it of a particular pattern. Every species has its own architecture. Third, the web is not the product of intelligence—there is no hope in that theory—but is made instinctively, without learning, without training, though it may be adjusted to difficulties or to situations by a species of adjustment.
In spiders the sexes usually differ greatly in size. Ordinarily the male is a penny compared with his mate. The disproportion is almost incredible. It is as if a man six feet high were to marry a woman the height of a church steeple or as if a man weighing 160 pounds were to mate with a woman weighing 1200.000 pounds.
In the breeding season these giants mate, which have no end of pluck, often meet together in little companies and fight. They fight like those birds that used to breed in Britain, the ruffs, whose mates are called peewees, that are still visitors to the Norfolk Broads. The combats of the ruff have often been



FAMOUS LONDONDERRY BRIDGE TO BE REPLACED. Modern conditions demand a wider bridge giving access to upper portion of the harbor.

do. Similar combats occur among ruffs. They fight and fight, but at the end there is a winner. The victor does not die of politeness—most victors do not die of politeness, but he does die.
Under Difficulties
The spider's combats are to be made in the course of an afternoon or in less time. It can be made in the dark.
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