

Discovery of Seven More Giant Skeletons In Sonora, Evidence of Race of Supermen

Tucson, Ariz.—New reports of an extinct race of supermen were received by University of Arizona scientists as they completed plans for an expedition to the Mexican state of Sonora in search of the long sought prehistoric giants.

Led by Dr. Byron H. Cummings, dean of the university archaeological staff, the expedition will leave here shortly for Tonichi, Sonora, the last rail settlement on a trunk line that reaches into the country where several giant skeletons already have been found.

Their first quest will be the three skeletons discovered by J. L. Coker, veteran Sonora mining man, in a wild

region approximately 100 miles from Tonichi. Meanwhile, reports from C. H. Smith, another mine operator of long experience in Sonora, strengthened hopes of the scientists that they will find definite evidences of the supposedly mythical race.

Smith said he had come upon seven huge skeletons buried in a cave several miles from the place described by Coker. Smith removed one large bone from a skeleton and took it to an American physician, he said. The physician identified the fossil as a human thigh bone and said that if the remainder of the skeleton was in proportion it must have been more than eight feet in height.

Canada Shows Big Gain in Gold Output

During Period of World Decline Her Production Quadruples

Toronto.—Expectation that Canada within the next year will move up from third to second place among the gold-producing countries of the world was expressed by Hon. Charles McCrean, Ontario Minister of Mines, in a recent address.

Over a period of production over the rest of the world, Canada has increased her output from \$8,000,000 to \$33,000,000, and Ontario was responsible for most of the increase he said.

NO OVERPRODUCTION CRY

"Here is one industry against which there is no cry of overproduction. The discovery of a new Kirkland Lake would mean the gravitation of new capital into the province and a great step in the direction of solving the unemployment problem. What better argument can you have for the more intensive survey of the mineral resources of our great North country?" he asked.

The "guilt-free" recently discovered in Northern Ontario will prove a valuable source of fuel for the province, he said. It is a case of gas, which uses vast quantities of this mineral for fuel both in the production of electric power and for domestic purposes.

The future of Ontario mining was bright. "The Government sees in the mineral possibilities of this province a wonderful source of wealth for the people of Ontario," he said, advising that lack of success in mining investments.

WILL FITTED TO COMPETE

"Cheap power and a great heritage of raw materials fit Ontario for competition not only in the Dominion, but in the world markets," he said.

North in Ontario was rivalled by Russia and South Africa in the production of platinum, and other metals.

The University of Toronto, through the numbers of her graduates in geology, mining engineering and metallurgy, has played a part of the greatest importance in the development of the mineral wealth of the province, he said.

Beans, Sown to Fill Gap

Win 1st Prize at Chicago

Belleville.—Because there were not enough tomato plants to fill her plot on a 55-acre truck farm in P. E. County near Port Milford, Mrs. Mary E. Maycock planted a patch of beans—and won the championship in the field bean class at the Chicago Winter Fair.

"Well I never thought I would win, but I am glad," exclaimed the breathless Mrs. Maycock when congratulations were showered upon her.

The prize-winning peck, she explained, was sorted out of a crop of beans which she had developed and improved for several seasons, and the seed for which she had originally borrowed from a neighbor.

Piccan, Hero of British War Forces Dies

Ontario, Cal.—Duke, a carrier piccan whose valor during the Great War marked him a hero, recently died of old age in the loft of a barn which had been his home for ten years.

Duke flew with the British forces and was tested by fire and gas, surviving two years at the front. He carried messages from the front lines to the rear and made several crossings of the English channel without mishap.

Synthetic Horsehair Is Made From Grass

Perth, W. Aust.—Conversion of grass into synthetic horsehair has been achieved by a special process. The plant used being bullfod grass (romulus rosea) a coarse member of the iris family that has hitherto been practically useless.

With the assistance of a newly invented machine, this waste product can also be manufactured into high grade paper, and into wheat bags and twine.

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1930 Boy Called Better Average Than 1910 Type

Though Slanger and More Lawless, He Gets Medals for Health and Brains

St. Louis.—The average boy of 1930 is an improvement over the same composite lad of twenty years ago, but he breaks more laws, and is more lawless, than his predecessor, according to a study by R. K. Atkinson, educational director of the Boys' Club Federation of America.

Atkinson is one of several hundred "boy experts" attending the International Boys' Work Council conference here. He has studied boys for twenty-five years.

The average boy of today reads more "trash" because there is more trash published, but prefers articles on mechanical contrivances and invention to "Will West" hair-raisers, he believes. Some of his other beliefs are that:

The modern boy's hero is Lindbergh because Lindbergh embodies the same adventurous traits as did Theodore Roosevelt, the hero in 1910.

He wants a "white-collar" job, rather than a privilege, and doesn't care much about being a policeman or a farmer.

He shows more respect for his parents, partly because they don't force him to. His parents are less dominating.

He dresses better—has two suits to one in 1910. He shines his shoes more often and keeps his hair brushed.

He isn't so inclined to run away from home, because he has more interests, and his parents give him more freedom.

He breaks more laws, if he lives in a city, because there is less room for play and there must be an outlet for his desire for adventure.

He swears as much, but only to relieve tension, and probably uses more slang; in fact, must use it to be understood by his comrades.

He is more mature, intellectually, but has fewer responsibilities. He is more sophisticated.

Quiet Harms

A deplorable peace was on her sleeping face. With what she found in generous Death she seemed well satisfied as if it had fulfilled all that her faith unerringly had dreamed.

But it was not her face that held our attention. It was the strange quiet of her hands. Those hands that Life had filled with endless tasks. That had accomplished manifold demands.

Care of Shoes

It will preserve patent leather to rub the shoes at night with a little vasoline on a soft flannel and if you polish the shoes in the morning your shoes will look like new.

To clean white kid shoes make a lather of pure white soap and milk, but before applying this, brush the shoes thoroughly to remove all dirt.

When the tip comes off the shoes lace press a little melted black sealing wax around the end of lace and shape it or twist the tip end of the lace and dip it in glue.

Award For Canadian Scientist

E. M. Kindig, chief of the division of paleontology, Dominion Department of Mines, is the recipient of an award by the United States National Research Council, it is announced at Ottawa. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Kindig's geological investigations.

White Foxes Driven South

The Pas, Man.—White foxes, the most prized quarry of northern trappers, have been seen 50 miles from this northern Manitoba center. Scarcity of caribou in the Barren Lands is believed to have driven them south in search of food.

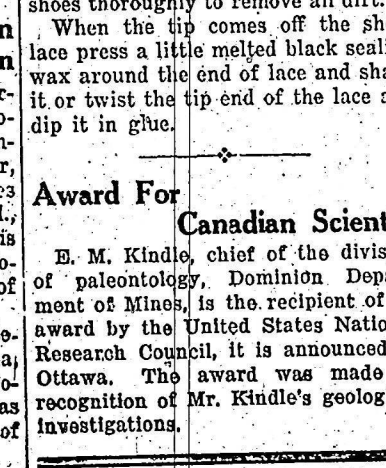
Montana Sells 500,000 Turkeys

Billings, Mont.—Turkey culture has grown to be a profitable industry in Montana. It was started as a means of checking grasshopper hordes which threatened crops. More than 500,000 birds will be shipped to Eastern markets during the winter season.

Laughter is more; a smile set to music.

Ekimo Belles

These Ekimo belles are entered in beauty contest organized by Hudson Bay trading post at Baker Lake to choose "Miss Northwest Territories," who will be awarded coveted looking glass as prize.



Winners



Four boys from Vegreville Swine Club and Camrose Calf Club, Alberta, who won first prizes in stock judging at Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, winning Canadian National Railways' Dominion championship awards.

Over-Eating in Good Times May Explain Appendicitis Increase

The increasing menace of appendicitis to modern city dwellers, as emphasized in a recent report of Dr. G. P. Jackson, Medical Officer of Health of the city of Toronto. In 1915, Dr. Jackson's figures show, deaths from appendicitis in Toronto averaged between six and seven in each 100,000 of the population. By 1919 this rate had increased to about 12 per 100,000 and in 1929 it was over 17 per 100,000. Death rates from this disease in 1928 and 1927 were even a little higher than in 1929, so that the bad record of last year cannot be considered an isolated accident. Statistics from other cities disclose a similar situation, recent increases of this disease being too great, health experts believe, to be explained as due to better diagnosis so that all cases of appendicitis now are recorded properly instead of being called something else, such as cholera morbus, as some probably were in former generations. The medical profession is confronted, Dr. Jackson and many other experts believe, with the problem of discovering why appendicitis really is growing commoner. Dr. Jackson proposes a theory but one was urged recently in Germany by a Dr. Helle. This is that appendicitis may be due to retention of alkaline fluid in the appendix and that this retention is encouraged by eating too much food, especially too much meat. On this idea the recent increase of appendicitis in city populations might be blamed on increased over-eating and high living.

Australia To Send 100 Farmers to '32 Regina Grain Show

Winnipeg.—A party of 100 Australian farmers, who will tour Canada in 1932, intend to make the world's grain exhibition and conference to be held at Regina, Sask., during that year the main attraction of their visit. Announcement is made by officials of the exhibition that a group of 100 farmers from "down under" know best arranged by the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of New South Wales, under whose auspices the party will attend the grain show.

Truckloads of Bees Lent To Pollenate Orchards

Saranac Lake, N.Y.—Roscoe J. Smith, resident of the hamlet of Streetwood, in Essex County, is the proprietor of an unusual business. His specialty is in other ways than merely producing honey.

Every year he lends truckloads of bees to the owners of the great apple orchards in the Champlain Valley where the thousands of trees are in blossom. The orchard owners want the bees for the purpose of pollination, while the owner of the bees reaps a great harvest of honey as the result of the activities of his workers in the apple blossoms. During this year Smith's bees made more than six tons of honey.

A Narrow Window

A narrow window may let in the light, A tiny star dispel the gloom of night, A little deed a mighty wrong set right.

White Foxes Driven South

A rose, in bloom, may make a desert fair, A single cloud may darken all the air, A spark may kindle ruin and despair.

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THE MONKEY'S DILEMMA

When Miss Giraffe with shy intention Stands beneath the mistletoe; Mr. Monk has no invention By which he can a kiss bestow.

Farm Problems

Conducted by Prof. Henry G. Bell, Dept. of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of acknowledged authorities on all subjects pertaining to the farm.

Address all questions to Prof. Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that an addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct before being published.

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Here are some of this week's questions and answers:

Reader:—I have a piece of clay ground which I have had in potatoes for two years and I intend sowing wheat on this next year. I ask your advice in regard to the best results. Would it be wise to put any more manure on? 2. What do you think about sowing oats on sod which is to be plowed next spring?

Answer:—1. If you manured the potato ground heavily, I would not advise adding more stable manure when preparing it for wheat. I would advise, however, adding about 300 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 12 to 14 per cent available phosphoric acid and 5 to 6 per cent potash. The reason is that plant ripener—phosphoric acid—and the addition of the fertilizer in question will tend to balance manure and assist the wheat crop to make good root-growth and to ripen evenly. The potash will help the plumping of the grain. The fertilizer I mentioned is distributed through a grain drill.

2. Oats may be sown on sod land which has been plowed this spring. However, the plowing should not be too deep, else the water supply for the oat crop might be seriously impaired. I prefer using plowed sod for potatoes or some other cultivated crop since cultivation gives a chance to rid the soil of weeds before the grain and grass crops are sown.

G.O.—I have fourteen acres of rolling clay soil to plant to beans next spring. Would like to get advice as to fertilizer. Would you advise using fertilizer on this land, and if so, how much per acre, and what kind?

Answer:—Many bean growers have obtained satisfactory returns from fertilizing their crop. In tests carried on with beans in Huron County, by this institution in 1929, the average increase for fertilizing beans was 2.9 bushels per acre. The increase in the seven experiments conducted at that time, ranged from 0 to 5.75 bushels per acre. Good results were obtained from the use of 2-2-5 or 3-10-5 fertilizers. These are usually applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre. Best results are obtained by applying this fertilizer through the fertilizer section of the grain drill. Many bean growers recommend spreading the fertilizer 7 to 14 days before planting the beans. If you do not have a grain drill with fertilizer dropping section, dry broadcasting machinery such

as a lime spreader will distribute the fertilizer on top of the plowed ground. Careful harrowing and disking will work it in. When fertilizers are applied through the grain fertilizer drill it should be allowed to drop through the holes on each side of the one dropping beans, but not in the hole that is dropping the seed. If fertilizers are carefully applied as described, they supply available plant-food to the young growing crop and give it material assistance. Do not drop the beans on the fertilizers.

E.F.—We are contemplating growing a small acreage of sugar beets the coming season and as it will be our first experience along this line, we would like to have your advice as to what analysis of fertilizer to use. One acre is heavy ground with clay subsoil. The other is black ground with heavy bottom.

Answer:—For fertilizer for sugar beets use from 400 to 500 pounds per acre of fertilizer analyzing 2 to 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 to 12 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 10 to 15 per cent potash. The higher potash fertilizer should be used on the black ground since muck soils are always short of this type of plant-food. Best results apply 200 pounds of fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of your sugar beet drill when planting the seed. Two hundred to six hundred pounds of the fertilizer should be spread on the ground by the fertilizer spreader grain drill preceding sowing of sugar beet seed.

W.L.—I have a five acre field with a clay subsoil with five inches of black earth on surface, is it suitable for turnips and potatoes? 2. How deep should potatoes be planted and how many bushes to the acre?

Answer:—1. The clay soil with the black earth on top if carefully worked should be suitable for turnips and potatoes. Potatoes are a rule do not on gravelly or sandy loam soil. 2. As a rule potatoes should not be planted more than 4 to 6 inches deep. Ten to twelve bushes to the acre as considered a sufficient bushing.

M.E.—I would like to know to top dress fields of wheat with manure for winter? We were not able to get the manure out earlier.

Answer:—You will be well advised to dress winter wheat with manure, especially if the wheat has not made a very heavy top growth. Do not put too heavy a covering of manure. About 2 to 4 tons to the acre has been found to be most effective. This will tend to lodge the snow over the wheat and will, therefore, protect the wheat and rain more moisture for it. In the spring as soon as the field is sufficiently dry to go upon it may be advisable to top-dress the wheat with 500 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 1-1-2-5. This will give the early growing wheat a good start and should help in the general vigor and yield of the crop. Fertilizers can be applied as a top-dresser by broadcasting them with a line and fertilizer spreader or by crossing the grain with a regular grain drill, applying the fertilizer through the fertilizer section. Care should be taken to have the discs or hoes suspended so that they will not injure the growing crop.

Hymn for Airmen

We praise Thee, Lord, for the deers, That man the world above; Praise Thee for what on land and sea Man has had power to do; And now for those we lift our prayer Who beat their way through realms of air.

Excavation, Spurred by Hope of Coins, Reveals Art Treasure

Pompeii, Italy.—Spurred on by discovery of a fortune in ancient Roman gold objects buried for more than 18 centuries under the lava of old Vesuvius, archaeologists are pushing on to additional finds.

One of them is a polychromatic statue of Apollo and another a fresco of surpassing beauty. Both of them were in the same ancient house at No. 4 Via "Abbonanza, hidden since A.D. 79, when Vesuvius destroyed this ancient city.

A crew under the direction of Prof. Mairi has now brought the porch and part of the floor into light. It is near the place where they recently found two pictures, one tragic mask, leading to the belief that this was the house of a patrician family in which priceless treasures would be found.

French Manufacture Fog To Hide Troop Movements

Lille.—The French War Office has succeeded in producing a cheap artificial fog which will be extremely useful in time of war to hide troop movements.

The manufactured fog is obtained by pouring water upon chalk, fuming sulphuric acid and certain tar products. First experiments produced a light fog, but now, it is reported the War Office has succeeded in manufacturing a denser fog.

The experiments have been carried out near here.

More Modern Buildings Proposed for Farms

Chicago.—Architects have concentrated on designing for the city home builder, but the farmhouse has been forgotten and "boxy" has been established in the same kind of stall for centuries.

That, said Henry Gies, of the Iowa State College, before the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, is not as it should be.

Little was done to improve farm structure, he said, because the architectural profession was not particularly interested and the farmers lacked the ability to conduct their own research and improve the type of farm buildings.

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