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TRAILS' END
by WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE

CHAPTER 54

Abruptly Mosely pulled up in his stride, head lifted to catch the faint drum of hoofs. What he heard was the clomp-clomp of a horse galloping toward them. That would be Prentiss, he guessed, with news of one danger wiped out. His gaze slewed around to Yeager, stopping on the way an instant to pick up Silcott, who had propped himself up on a forearm to listen better.

"Put out that light, Pete," he ordered.

Yeager opened the lantern and blew out the flame.

A rider's boots hit the ground as he dragged his mount to a halt. "Roan Judson," he announced hoarsely.

Mosely threw open the door.

"We gotta get out here pronto," Judson snarled. "Hell's to pay. Silcott's friends have set Lamprey, Kennedy, they'll get the whole story from him."

The Hat T boss saw the house of cards he had built falling about his head. "What were you doing?" he demanded.

"Waiting outside like you told me to do," snapped the cowpuncher. "Was it my fault they walked in right at the wrong time?"

"All right. Saddle the other horses. Let's get going. Be with you in a minute." Mosely wheeled back into the house.

"We got damned little time," Judson called in after him. They'll be here in three shakes of a cow's tail, likely a whole passle of them."

"Where do we go from here, boss?" Yeager asked.

"We get out, and take Silcott with us if we have time. Gag him, so he can't shout. They may crowd us. The voice of Mosely rasped like a file of iron.

"If we have to stand 'em off before we get saddled, settle this bird's hash and come a-running to us."

"Nothing doing," Yeager flung back. "If you want him bumped off, do it yourself."

"You fool, we've got to get rid of him to protect ourselves."

"That's your lookout. He don't mean a thing to me dead or alive."

The two men glowered at each other in the darkness. Mosely had no time to subdue rebellion now. He gave way.

"All right, you lunkhead, I'll take care of him myself. Watch him till I get back."

Those in the cabin could hear the sound of his running feet as he followed Judson to the hallow where the horses were picketed.

Yeager laughed heartily, without mirth. "You've got the czar of the Powder Horn scared stiff, Red," he said. "My guess is he's near the end of his crooked trail."

"Yes," agreed Silcott, "maybe I won't beat him across the divide long."

"You son-of-a-gun!" The Hat T man could not keep the admiration out of his voice. "Don't anything faze you? He'll get you if it is the last thing he ever does."

"Unless he's too crowded for time," Jim said coolly. "You never can tell."

"Red, I give it to you." The cold eyes of the fat little man gleamed. "He's fixing to throw me down by putting the blame on this fool business on me. If he can... By Jumping Jupiter, I'll give you a break."

He crossed the room, fumbled with his fingers on the floor

Girls Can Make Their Own Jewelry

A group of girls in a college near my home have decided that they will have costume jewelry to wear no matter how expensive it may become "for the duration." They are making it themselves, the material they use being string! They collect it and their friends collect it for them.

For bracelets they crochet it into broad, or narrow, bands. On these, to simulate jewels, they embroider raised stars in different colors, allowing one color to predominate if the piece is to harmonize with any particular outfit. For brooches they cut designs from cardboard, cover them with string, "jewel" them, and fit them with safety pins. For necklaces, two ropes of spool-knit string are formed into circles, one smaller than the other, and from each is suspended a row of string-covered and "jeweled" discs.

One girl even completed her set with a ring. She fastened together an oval of cardboard and a double twist of heavy wire (taken from a milk bottle), covered the whole with string and "jeweled" the top. She said, laughingly, "This is one way to get the costume jewelry we want these days."—M. G. G. in Christian Science Monitor.

Raids Keep Large Nazi Force Active

1,500,000 Germans Engaged In Defense Against British Air Offensive

More than 1,500,000 German soldiers and civilians are "fully engaged in defence against the British air offensive conducted by the bomber and fighter commands," the Air Ministry news service says.

"The effect, the bomber and fighter commands are compelling the enemy to maintain a long and purely defensive western front."

At least 750,000 Germans are being kept busy in passive defence—as wardens, fire watchers, demolition and bomb-disposal squads and ambulance and hospital staffs, it was estimated. Another 750,000 virtually all regular soldiers or airmen, are said to be engaged in the immense German active defence system.

A searchlight belt 200 miles long and 20 miles deep in places, with batteries of 19 to 20 searchlights every five miles, was said to be stretched across northwestern Germany. In addition, every large German city has its own searchlights.

"Anti-aircraft guns are in their thousands," she news service added.

"Between them the guns and searchlights keep upwards of 600,000 troops busy in the west. At least 20,000 men are needed for the observer corps, 15,000 for air raid communications, 20,000 of the most skilled for night fighter squadrons, and 60,000 for headquarters and administrative staffs."

Besides this diversion of German strength, the news service said, R.A.F. sweeps over Northern France and the Low Countries "are responsible for keeping half of the fighter strength of the German air force away from the Russian front."

Five Reasons Why Japs Cannot Win

"The Japanese will not necessarily be 'pushovers,' but they are vulnerable," writes Leonard Engel, aviation writer, in the current issue of Flying Magazine. Engel maintains that because of fundamental aeronautical weaknesses, Japan cannot win the war. "An Allied offensive should turn the tide," he says.

He lists five reasons why Japan's air industry is handicapped: (1) shortage of aluminum; (2) the peculiar organization of Japan's industry, with a great deal of production handled in extremely small shops almost devoid of modern power tools; (3) perennial shortage of machine tools; (4) lack of engineering tradition—the accumulated "know-how" of modern industry; (5) introduction during the last eighteen months of many new plane types, necessitating manufacturing delays.

Engel estimates that, despite intensive expansion efforts over a period of several years, Japanese plane and engine factories now are turning out not more than 4,500 aircraft yearly. "A fair guess for present employment in the industry is 75,000 to 125,000," he says. "The main factor handicapping the Japanese plane output," Engel explains, "is the lack of aluminum. Even the capture of Johore, Java and Sumatra will not altogether solve the Nipponese problem, for capture of these sources does not close the gap between source and plant. The sea haul is long enough and exposed enough to put a heavy burden on the Japanese merchant marine."—Brandon Sun.

It Wouldn't Do Us Any Harm

"Indoor sports at little cost? Why not divert singing round the piano as a change from bridge? And perhaps play post-office between choruses."

"As for fine Sunday mornings, how about going to church in flocks and so astonish and please the good man in the pulpit? Your grandparents did those things and a lot of people have been doing them all along and been the better for it."

"Auto laid up for sacrifice? Bah! Soldiers, sailors and airment walk. Why shouldn't we?"—Montreal Gazette.

Cut Off Tails; Cut Out Frills

British men will have to sacrifice two inches off their future shirt-tails, and women the frills from their undies and nighties in a further contribution to the war effort.

While that might seem a trifling amount of saving, it was no light cut.

The new Board of Trade order to manufacturers of those garments means 1,000,000 square yards of cloth will be saved. That is also equal to the labor of one thousand working people for a year on shirts alone, and will conserve additional material and labor normally spent in fixing up decorations for the fair sex.

Trim It In Crochet



Show your cleverness in meeting the shortage of material and being right in style by crocheting your dress trimmings! Do colorful buttons in gimp—one like an old-fashioned nosegay, another a daisy. Frogs in crochet are a new and smart note. Pattern 293 contains directions for buttons and frog; illustrations of them and stitches; materials required.

Send 20c in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Wilson Needlecraft Dept., Room 421, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. Write plainly Pattern Number, your Name and Address.

Koreans Waiting For Opportunity

Kim San, one of the Korean rebel leaders, declares that Korea will flare up at the moment the war in the Pacific sweeps through the Sea of Japan, giving the people an opportunity to strike out effectively for independence. G. Kent writes in Asia Magazine. "Korea is a great storehouse of retribution for Japan," he says in his autobiography. "Never a day has passed since 1910 that Koreans somewhere have not struck a blow against the Japanese. Although thousands have been imprisoned and executed, Koreans are not discouraged. They are merely preparing for the right moment. They are by nature gentle and tolerant, yes. But there is no anger like the anger of a patient man who has suffered too long. Beware the gentle water buffalo!"

Must Treat Colored Cottons With Care

The dyes that are most scarce are those that make fast color—a type of dye that goes by the incredible name of "Anthraquinoid Vat." Cotton fabrics manufactured before the shortage was felt are lavishly dyed in all colors; many have color-fast labels. The new fabrics will probably be less brilliant and have a limited range. Where fast dyes are used, prints will be small or sparingly spaced to save the dyes. When there is no color-fast label, treat your colored cottons tenderly. Before washing, soak them in a solution of about a cup of vinegar to a gallon of water for 20 minutes. For dark blues and blacks, a solution of salt and water is better. Then wash them quickly in rich suds which rinse out the dirt without hard rubbing or scrubbing and so make clothes last longer. And remember that colored cottons such as these should not only be washed quickly, but dried quickly.

The shorthand system of writing has been traced back to the year 63 B.C.

TABLE TALKS
By SADIE B. CHAMBERS

Honey as a Substitute For Sugar

As we are all asked to be on sugar rations, there should be no lamenting for we still have marvelous substitutes in corn syrup, maple syrup and honey.

Before the introduction of case sugar, honey was apparently the most common sweet available for human consumption.

Honey is the nectar of flowers gathered by honeybees and ripened by them within their hives. The ripening process consists of evaporating the excess moisture from the nectar and certain changes in the chemical nature of the sugar it contains.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Measure honey always in liquid form.
2. For every cup of honey used, reduce the liquid called for in a recipe by one-fifth.
3. One cup of honey is as great in sweetening power as one cup of sugar.
4. Use ¼ to ½ teaspoon of soda to each cup of honey.
5. Increase the amount of salt by ¼ to ½ teaspoon.
6. In milk puddings or pie fillings add the honey with the thickening agent.

If you wish to have honey indispensable in your cooking try these recipes.

SWEDISH TEA RING

½ cup shortening
½ cup honey
½ cup boiling water
1 yeast cake
½ cup cold water
1 egg
½ teaspoon salt
3 cups unsifted bread flour

Cream honey and butter thoroughly and add the boiling water. Allow this mixture to cool and add yeast cake, which has been dissolved in cold water. Stir until well mixed and add beaten egg. Combine the flour and salt and sift the mixture. Blend thoroughly, cover the bowl with waxed paper and place in the refrigerator overnight, or until ready to use.

Roll one-half of the above mixture into an oblong sheet about ¼ inch thick on a lightly floured board. Spread with two tablespoons of softened, but not melted, butter and sprinkle with the following: ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ cup each of blanched chopped almonds, strips of citron peel and washed raisins. Roll up like a jelly roll.

Trim the ends and join to form a ring. Cut at intervals of about one inch from the outside to within one-half inch of the centre and turn each section lightly to the side. Brush the surface with egg white and allow to rise for two hours at room temperature. Bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven, 400 degrees F.

The remainder of dough may be used for a Swedish Tea Bread.

Cut off three pieces of mixture of equal size and roll, using the hands, in pieces of uniform size, then braided. Put on a buttered sheet; cover, let rise, brush over with yolk of an egg (slightly beaten and diluted with one-half tablespoon water) and sprinkle with finely-chopped blanched almonds.

Bake in a moderate oven.

Russia To Fight Battle For Food

Men, Women and Children Must Work in the Fields

Russia has mobilized 150,000,000 men, women and children to fight the summer's battle for food.

Attacking the food supply lines as realistically as they treated the factories, calling upon workers to remain at their jobs in time of war, the Peoples' Commissars decreed:

Collective farmers must work a minimum of 102 to 150 working days this season.

Children from 14 to 16 must work in the fields 50 days a year.

City high schools must be suspended so students can lend a hand.

The sweeping decree affects all males from 14 to 55 and all women from 14 to 50 not already in war work.

Exceptions are such women and young girls deemed unfit for work. Persons mobilized from the cities will be fed, sheltered, and paid at prevailing collective farm rates.

The decree supersedes one which required a minimum of 50 farm working days a year.

Children will have a limited work day, from six to eight hours. But there is no limit on the number of days an adult may work.

During the last harvest, with the Germans advancing, the Russian farmers worked day and night. It is to be assumed that if necessary the same will be true this year.

Violation of the decree is punishable by six months of forced farm labor and fines of 25 cent of earnings. Penalties also will include loss of collective farm advantages, which include an individual strip of land.

Fur seals are mammals adapted to an aquatic life.

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Eight Hour Week For Fighter Pilot

Tests Show Efficiency of Airmen is Limited

A group of human guinea pigs at the U. S. Army's Wright Field showed that fighter pilots should be on a strict eight-hour week.

That much flying time in high speed pursuit and bombing planes is about the maximum to maintain mental acuity, mental reaction and top-notch vision.

Medical information from England has shown that the average useful flying life of a combat pilot is about 200 hours. Some men, such as the American Volunteer Group in China and Burma, may last several times that long but for maximum efficiency a pilot's time at the controls should not exceed eight hours a week to protect both the man and his airplane.

Human Guinea Pigs

These findings were made in studies of a group of robust students from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, who volunteered to undergo physical and psychological studies in the field's pressure chamber where the air pressure can be reduced to a point encountered in an open cockpit airplane at 45,000 feet. The students were subjected only to 12,000 feet of simulated altitude but this was kept up for four hours a day, six days a week, almost four weeks—much more time than the average pilot spends under such conditions in the air in the course of a year.

Dr. Heim studied the oxygen consumption, blood content, blood pressure, pulse, respiration, temperature and loss of weight in his subjects and at the same time had them do mental tests to determine their reactions under simulated high continuous flying.

All Lose Weight

He found that the young men, all of whom would have qualified for the air corps, lost weight consistently, their memory tests and mental reactions fell off sharply, and some developed severe skin rashes resembling measles.

"Similar effects were noted by nearly every subject," Dr. Heim disclosed. "During the first week all developed headaches and eye fatigue. They became quite sleepy and mentally dull."

All of them had abnormal appetites when they left the pressure chamber but could not hold food on their stomachs. In addition, he added, they were sluggish in mental reactions while playing cards or writing letters.

As a result of these experiments the Army Air Corps has recommended that all pilots use pure oxygen during all flights above 12,000 feet "in order to maintain their normal efficiency" and also to keep using it for 24 hours after they are back on the ground, the surgeon declared.

Fire Extinguisher Scores Bulls-eye

Second Lieut. Noel A. Wright of the United States Army Air Corps asked for a new fire extinguisher for his bomber. His fellow crew members told why.

Wright, they said, was serving as the navigator on a recent bombing mission over the New Guinea invasion area. His assignment also placed him in charge of the plane's camera and fire extinguisher.

When the pilot brought the bomber within five thousand feet of an enemy transport, Wright could restrain himself no longer. He yanked out his .45 automatic and emptied it at the enemy vessel. Then he grabbed the fire extinguisher and flung it overboard.

The bomber's crew said the extinguisher scored "a direct hit."

Algoma To Secure Oil From Sunflowers

When Summer gets well along in Algoma one of the chief pastimes of the gardeners among its citizens is comparing notes to determine who has grown the largest sunflower.

Now it would seem that these sunflowers are to have an opportunity to play their part in helping Canada to adjust itself to a wartime economy.

Japanese conquests in the Far East have cut off Canada's usual imports of vegetable oils from that area. So the Canadian Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to encourage the growing of more flax in the hope that, in addition to its normal use in the paint industry and in the manufacture of oil cake for cattle feed, it will provide a substitute for the vegetable oils formerly imported.

Few People Are Scared To Death

Fear Will Not Kill a Healthy Person, says "Time"

"If we were bombed tonight, the people of the city would not know what to do. . . There would be hysterical people, people who would actually die from fear, standing up. . . Very few people burn to death. They are scared to death."

In these none too scientific words Washington's chief air raid warden warned the city wardens against the effects of panic. Last week in Manhattan, the Emergency Committee of Neuro-Psychiatric Societies, headed by Psychiatrist John A. P. Hillel, began a series of lectures to wardens, giving a more realistic picture of the possibilities of air raid panic.

Actually panic, which is sudden, unreasonable fear, may make people stampeped, faint, sweat, shake, have palpitation of the heart—but it will not kill a healthy person.

The people who panic most easily are those who have unconscious anxieties of their own, which danger brings to the surface. Such people feel that danger is directed at them individually—that every bomb is aimed at their heads. Best way for such people to protect themselves against panic is to take part in group activities, get some duty to do in time of danger. (Actually the bombing of Britain proved

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Chief points in the lectures on panic prevention which Dr. Millard's committee is giving to air-raid wardens:

(1) nowhere in World War II have air raids broken civilian morale; (2) much of the tension that the public now feels would clear up in an actual bombing; (3) calm, authoritative leadership will minimize panic.

For handling panicky individuals, the rule is: isolate them from crowds and see that they get medical care.

To civilians who want to protect themselves and their families from possible panic, psychiatrists suggest:

Take part in more family, group and community activities.

Get a definite emergency job to do, and practice it.

Avoid over-fatigue and malnutrition.

Avoid synthetic morale-builders like alcohol, fatalism or "forgetting the war."

Remember that attackers never panic. Anxiety, if it is successfully canalized into an aggressive effort to help win the war, will never become fear.

Two Good Things to do!

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ISSUE 19-'42