

"Freighter Plane" To Be Used On Northern Trade Route

A new era in the aviation industry in Canada is opened by the purchase, by Canadian Airways, Limited, of a new-type Junkers "freighter" plane for service in Northern Canada. The use of airplanes for carrying freight is already an accepted thing but the coming of the new machine from Germany, probably some time in October, will establish the business on a new scale.

The machine, known as the "J-62," is primarily designed for carrying freight and can carry a load of two and one-half tons for more than 600 miles at normal cruising speed, which is about 100 miles per hour. For a range of 620 miles, it carries a pay

load of 32 per cent. of the flying weight. The new plane, the first of its type to be brought to America, will be used in Northern Canada, officials of Canadian Airways stated, with headquarters in Winnipeg. No definite plans for its employment have been made as yet, and it will be operated "wherever there is work for it." Because of its large cargo space and large payload, it will be valuable in freighting supplies and machinery in to remote parts in the interior. The plane is an all-metal monomotor, low-wing monoplane, incorporating several advanced features of aerodynamical design.

10,000 Hens Lay Eggs In Old London Buses

Londoners have often inquired of their favorite papers what had become of the old horse-drawn omnibuses which used to crowd the streets of the metropolis, while writers to poultry papers had inquired why the hens of Bedfordshire always carried off the prizes for egg-laying at the county fairs.

A reporter who was recently sent to Bedfordshire to investigate the latter problem solves both in the issue of Aug. 29 of The Daily Telegram. He visited a farm in Bibbeswade and found that the poultry there lived, laid eggs, and raised chickens in the old London buses. He thus describes his findings:

"The chickens do not take possession of their homes just as they come off the road. Some of the buses I saw were being stripped of their seats, straps and handrails and engineers were dismantling the engines. They are left with their wheels to enable them to be moved easily about the land by a tractor.

"In the place of the engine a water tank is placed under the bonnet, which feeds a drinking pan beside the bus. Within the bus I saw special traps, by which a record of every hen's egg-laying standard can be kept.

"It is no idle joke to say that every fowl there knows her own bus. There are 10,000 of them, all pedigreed birds, and while I was there J. A. Whitehead, the owner, had all the Rhode Island Reds and the White Sussex hens fed together. Hundreds of them scratched and scuttled for the grain, and then brown hens and white ones dispersed in various directions down the avenues of buses until they reached their own particular homes. Mr. Whitehead told me he paid out £5 for each bus."

Hungarian Aristocrats Enter Business or Trade

Budapest—The end of the war brought great changes to Hungary. The loss of Transylvania and Slovakia, in particular, meant that many of the leading families saw large parts of their estates pass into foreign hands. Their wealth decreased, and in consequence many of the younger members were forced to fend for themselves. Formerly, it was considered quite undignified for a

Hungarian aristocrat to enter trade or business, and even becoming a civil servant was more or less a concession. But today things have quite changed writes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. The sons and daughters of the highest families are in public service, banks and industry. Countesses and baronesses, and their daughters are doing applied art work, interior decoration, fancy leather work, while others are busy translating novels and general literature. A popular figure in Budapest society has become a guide for foreign tourists in this capital, using his linguistic gifts to great benefit. Though they regret the circumstances which have compelled them to adopt such measures, few of them would say that they are any less happy thereby.

The Penny Whistle

The new moon hangs like an ivory bugle In the naked frosty blue; And the ghylls of the forest, already blackened By winter, are blackened anew. The brooks that cut up and increase the forest, As if they had never known The sun, are roaring with black low voices Between rage and a moan.

But still the caravan-bud by the hollies Like a kingfisher gleams between: Round the mossed old hearths of the charcoal-burners First primroses ask to be seen.

Both are skilled workmen, but he has been out of work for several months as common laborers. Lipka owns his own plane, an old ship he bought at the South Bend airport three years ago. Grosa has at his disposal a newer plane which he keeps at Mishawaka for the owner, a man who lives at Valparaiso, Ind.

The planes are stored at Eagle Point, not far from Mishawaka. The men originally flew to work only when their automobiles were not working, or when they were late, but recently they have been making the trip by plane two or three times a week. Both men have private pilot licenses.

On a whistle an older nursery melody. Says far more than I am saying. —Edward Thomas, in Collected Poems.

"The most disappointing thing resulting from an examination of the history of treaties is their impermanence."—Admiral Rodgers.

Beginning a Library

In a world that simply teems with books, many of which are procurable at prices so small as to be within reach of people with the most slender means, it is disconcerting to learn from a recent statement, made upon the authority of a number of university teachers, that the average student does not know how to read for himself.

There was a time when poor students had a greater familiarity with books than their more fortunate successors today. They had not the same advantages but many of them seem to have acquired, a book-sense, which led them to collect for themselves curious little libraries, which they gleaned from secondhand book-shelves or book-harrows at the expenditure of a few of their never too plentiful coppers. And there are at the present time, possessors of fine libraries, who can point with pardonable pride to a hand-

ful of modest, shabby, but none the less precious little volumes, occupying an honored place upon their well furnished shelves, that had been gleaned in this way, and which represent the beginnings from which their library has grown.

That being the case, we venture to suggest that young and old alike should be encouraged to form libraries of their own. A very good rule to adopt would be that, whenever we feel the desire to read a book a second time, to pause and consider whether that is not a book we should buy for ourselves. The result would be that as these judiciously selected volumes gradually form themselves into a growing company of book-friends, we shall come to realize that we are in proud possession of a library of our own, and that our appetite for books has been growing with what it has been feeding upon.—From "The Art of Reading," by Henry Guppy.



Who could resist the appeal of this brown bear in St. Louis, Mo., Zoo when he stands and begs for a bite?

Ditch Diggers Fly 25 Miles to Jobs

Mishawaka, Ind. — Modern ditch diggers, or at least some of them, fly to work. Messrs. Claude Grosa and Frank Lipka of Mishawaka, employed digging a drainage ditch at Baldwin Lake, fly 25 miles to work. Both are skilled workmen, but he has been out of work for several months as common laborers. Lipka owns his own plane, an old ship he bought at the South Bend airport three years ago. Grosa has at his disposal a newer plane which he keeps at Mishawaka for the owner, a man who lives at Valparaiso, Ind.

The planes are stored at Eagle Point, not far from Mishawaka. The men originally flew to work only when their automobiles were not working, or when they were late, but recently they have been making the trip by plane two or three times a week. Both men have private pilot licenses.

Prehistoric Towns Discovered in Alaska

Juneau, Alaska—Interesting data have been gathered by Dr. Ales A. Hrdlicka, famous anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. In the vicinity of Kodiak, Dr. Hrdlicka tells of finding relics of prehistoric villages which show Asiatic origin and had been destroyed and revived many times before passing into oblivion. Dr. Hrdlicka also said that these settlements antedated the Russians by several centuries.

What a Charge!

The president of the local gas company was making a stirring address. "Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pen, I should say, 'Honor the Light Brigade.'" And a customer immediately shouted: "Oh, what a charge they made!"

Sunday School Lesson

Our study during the past quarter has lifted the curtain on the early years of the Christian Church, and the manner of its growth and expansion. It should be our aim in this review to fix in the minds of our group the salient factors in that growth, and their relation to one another. We should see the outlook of the Christian Church growing from its first narrow Jewish exclusiveness until their conversion Christianity as the universal religion. As a means of bringing forward this discussion, you might have short reports from the following topics, or you may lead a discussion following some such sequence as is here suggested.

1. The meaning of the Holy Spirit and how his presence was manifested in the work and preaching of the apostles. Note, also, what the experience of the Holy Spirit meant to the Gentile Christians.

2. Persecution resulting in the spread of Christianity. Note especially the scattering of the disciples following the death of Stephen with the consequent scattering of the gospel.

3. The contribution of Peter and that of Paul in extending the gospel to the Gentiles. Peter's experience at Joppa, and the conversion of Cornelius will be noted; also Peter's reference to this as the Council at Jerusalem. But observe that Paul was the persistent champion of the outlook for the Christianity, and the real leader of its extension to the Gentile.

4. The contribution of Barnabas to the promotion of the early church. Besides recognizing the fine Christian spirit of the man, note how he befriended Paul from the first, when he was rather in suspicion, and put him in the way of exercising his great powers to the full. Then, of course, he shared splendidly in that first missionary journey from Antioch to Derbe.

5. The beginning of foreign missions, the attitude of the Church at Antioch, and its fine spirit in releasing its ablest men and sending them out on this mission to foreign parts.

6. The gist of Paul's message, as gathered from his own experience and from his preaching, as seen in Acts, chapters 13, 14. You would recall here, too, the meaning of conversion as experienced and as preached by Paul.

7. The Judaizing controversy in the early church—the attempt to make all Gentiles become Jews, in order to become Christians. Observe the reasons for this, and the way in which Paul was met. Paul again was the leader against this narrow policy, and remained the champion of religious liberty.

8. An interesting report might be made on the religions of some of the Gentile Asia Minor, as for instance, the worship of Jupiter and Mercury at Lystra.

Throughout this early glimpse of the Christian Church we see that the Christian gospel is something infinitely greater than the men who handled it with their feeble hands, and which alone can satisfy the life-needs of the human race.

Why Not Live 100 Years?

Some interesting facts are brought out through the perusal of the Eighth Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. One of particular interest is the fact that in 1928 there were 79 deaths of reputed Centenarians, 35 of whom were males and 44 females. The ages as given in death certificates ranged from 109 to 108 years.

Each province of Canada was represented in this list, Ontario having 28 and Manitoba and Alberta two each, the figures being distributed between these figures.

That living for a century or over is not so uncommon as may be supposed is evidenced by the following record of deaths of centenarians during recent years in Canada.

1921—72 deaths.
1922—63 deaths.
1923—65 deaths.
1924—39 deaths, (22 males, 17 females, from 109 to 113 years).
1925—91 deaths, (34 males, 57 females, from 109 to 116 years).
1927—89 deaths, (34 males, 46 females, from 109 to 113 years).

What New York Is Wearing

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON



The cross-over lines need no introduction. They disguise weight without a tell tale. The one-sidedness of the bodice with softly falling jabots never deserves mention, for it is so beautifully detracts from breadth. There is still another important slimming point—the clever arrangement of the skirt fullness concentrated at the front.

In black and white crepe silk crepe, it's especially smart for all-day occasions. Style No. 273 is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 10-inch lace and 3/4 yard of 35-inch lining.

Crepe silk in burgundy shade is an advanced fall idea. Crepe satin, crepe marocain and supple wools are very smart.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Out of the Dingy Alleyways

Out of the dingy alleyways Like Lazarus he comes A pity to the sumptuous gates, And proffers song for crumbs.

O song is such a precious thing To barter off for bread; But seven cities clamour still For bards when they are dead.

—J. H. Brooks, in The Crisis.

Hubby—"It's so secluded here in the country you could go around in your bathing suit, my dear."

Wife—"Why should I? My dress is much lighter and cooler."

Canadian Grapes Delicious Food

Made Delicious Conserve and Desserts During Winter Months

Reports received by the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Government indicate that the Canadian grape crop this year will amount to 32,000 tons of grapes, coming from vineyards in Ontario and British Columbia. As any doctor will say, there is no fruit more healthful than the grape. It contains iron, and eaten raw adds bulk to the diet. In conserve, it offers carbohydrates also to the diet, supplying heat and energy.

Grapes make wholesome conserves and refreshing beverages. The Canadian grapes include blue, white and amber varieties, and both in quality and flavor are equal to any imported fruit.

A simply made grape conserve is jam. Separate skins and simmer pulp of 3 lbs. grapes for about minutes in a covered kettle. Remove seeds by sieving. Crush skins (tough skins need chopping) and mix with the cooked pulp. Add 1/2 cup of water, stir until mixture boils, cover and simmer slowly for 30 minutes. Then measure 4 cups (2 lbs.) of cooked fruit into large kettle. Add 7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar, mix and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in 1/2 cup of liquid pectin. Stir; pour quickly. Cover hot jam with film of hot paraffin. When jam is cold, cover with 1/8 inch hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. If desired, grated orange rind may be added to the jam. This recipe makes about 10 eight ounce jars of jam.

Britain Now Supporting Making of Cheap Jewelry

A phase of the British jewelry business which has developed rapidly during the last five years is that of the chain stores selling foreign-made imitation gems, according to a Department of Commerce report. Both the number and elaborateness of these shops have been steadily increasing and they now practically dominate the field.

The first of these chain projects was that of a British firm, who about eight years ago instituted the guinea string of artificial pearls. At that time the trend of fashion was toward a cheap line of pearls, and for a period of years opened a number of shops. The pearls this firm did a large business and were manufactured in France.

With the decline in demand for artificial pearls about five years ago, another company entered the market selling Czechoslovak and German rings and brooches. Ten shillings was their top price at this time, but as the volume of business increased and their sources of supply became more efficient, the greater portion of their stock consisted of the five-shilling variety.

The shops are located on the streets devoted to the best women's trade and a great deal of attention has been devoted to the arrangement of window displays and showcases.

A Perfect Alibi

It was the twentieth time Bill Sluggers stood in the dock at the local police court.

The magistrate opened the case: "You are accused of robbing the defendant at four o'clock on the morning of the tenth. What have you to say?"

"Bill sluggers said triumphantly. 'Not guilty, your worship,' he said. 'I've a lullaby, too.'"

"Lullaby?" echoed the magistrate. "You mean an alibi, I suppose?"

Bill shrugged his shoulders. "Call it what you like, your worship," he continued, "but my missus will swear that I was walking the floor with the twins at the hour mentioned in the charge."

Summer Treatment

Mr. Newlywed—"This steak tastes queer."

Mrs. Newlywed—"I can't understand it, dear. I did burn it a little, but I rubbed vasoline on it right away!"

Sparing the Snake

J. B. O'SULLIVAN in "Our Dumb Animals"

A great change of heart has come to the farmers and ranchers of the middle west in regard to the proper status of the common and non-poisonous varieties of snakes. It is only a few years ago that the appearance of even a garter snake meant its sudden and certain extermination. There was no question about it.

Slowly enough education taught these men that garter and bull snakes and kindred species do a whole lot of good in the world and mighty little harm. The only just accusation against this low form of the animal kingdom is that it scares most people almost out of their shoes when first they see it. With many people, a snake is a snake, even though it spend its entire life working for humanity.

All over the middle west the hoars of farmers and ranchers prohibiting the killing of harmless snakes with the same comment: they make its spearing of valuable birds.

These snakes devour great numbers at field mice, gophers and other destructive rodents. A bull snake on the place is said to be insurance against barn rats. One farmer is reported to feed a family of bull snakes regularly to prevent their leaving to search for more rats.

Spanish Town Has Many Examples of Extra Fingers

Dr. Luis G. de Linares recently gave an interesting lecture on a personal experience in Cervera de Buitrago, a town near Madrid in the Province of Guadarrama, which does not show on the map, having a population of only 150, according to the Madrid correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"It provides, however, a rare case of collective polydactylism (a surplus of fingers)," he goes on; "all of the inhabitants have this atavistic tendency."

"Dr. de Linares went as representative of a medical committee to study this condition. He asked authority from the Mayor to take pictures of the inhabitants' hands, and the Mayor himself was the first to place his hands in front of the camera. His hand has the appearance of a crab's pincers."

"Some of the inhabitants have seven fingers, perfectly constituted and separated from one another. When these persons were asked whether their hand did not interfere with their work, they answered: 'As we have had that number of fingers since we were born, we use them better than you use your five.'"

"One native said: 'My sister has twenty-two and I have twenty-six fingers and toes—fourteen on the hands and twelve on the feet.' They seem pleased with their abnormality. The Mayor said that when the boys are asked to serve in the army they are rejected on the ground that they are imperfect."

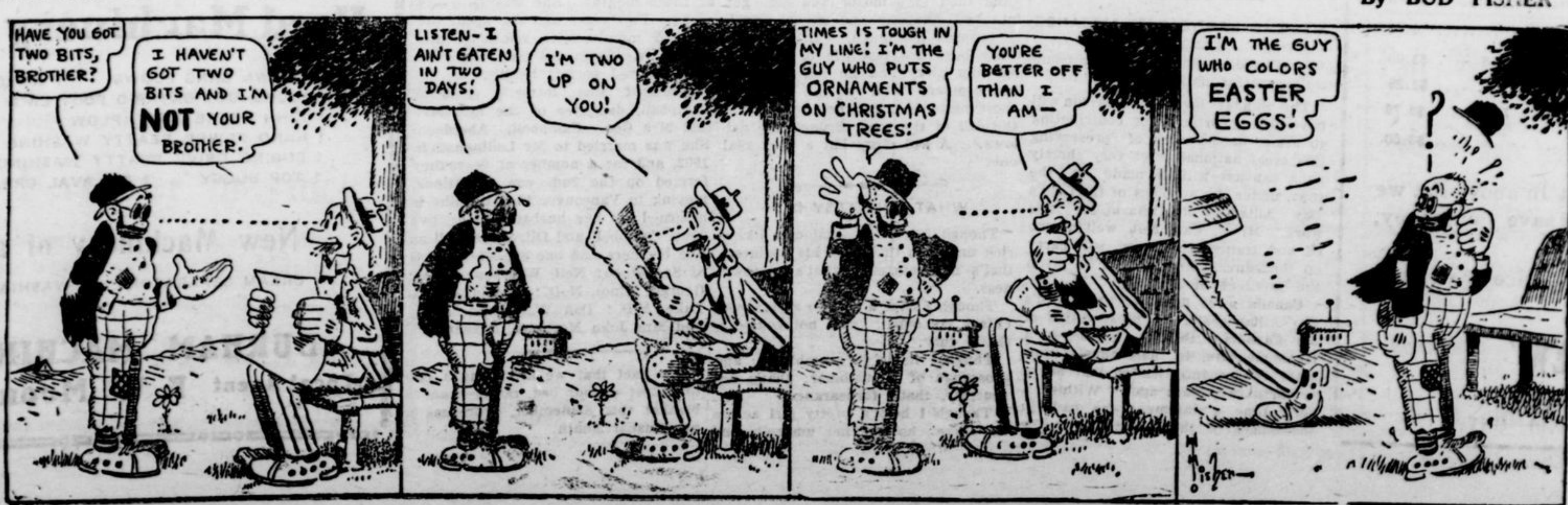
"The physician inquired whether no other physicians had ever been sent to study the inhabitants. They said no. Some time ago a new teacher discovered that a pupil had seven fingers on one hand and became hysterical when she saw that all the pupils had a similar peculiarity. She finally left town."

"Dr. de Linares said that in most of these persons the sixth finger comes out of the thumb, sometimes united with it at the second phalanx and sometimes separated from it, but as a rule immovable. The abnormal fingers in some hands are separated from the normal ones and they may move independently."

"Dr. de Linares observed more than a hundred of the inhabitants, all of whom had six fingers on each hand. Once in a while a normal hand was seen. The oldest inhabitant is 83. He said that the largest part of the population has the abnormality, though the number of persons having six fingers is larger at the present time than it was some time ago, when few persons in town had six fingers and no one had seven fingers. He also stated that he has observed for half a century that, when both husband and wife have six fingers, the children have six or seven fingers."

"If only one parent has the abnormality, the first child is normal but all the other children have more than five fingers."

MUTT AND JEFF—A Big Merger in Bryont Park.



Alligators Enrich Mexico

Mexico City—During the past five years Mexico has exported more than 1,500,000 alligator skins, at an average price of 1.50 pesos (nearly 75 cents) a kilogram, figures just released by the federal department of statistics show. In 1930 Mexico exported 135,000 kilograms of the skins, with a total value of 205,469 pesos.



"Between the seashore and the mountains, have you any choice?"

"Oh, yes! Between the two, if the distance isn't too great, my first choice is a good speedy car."