

The Papers Say

EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM
HERE, THERE AND
EVERYWHERE.

CANADA

FAULTY BRAKES

The man or woman who takes out a driver's license performs a voluntary act which involves an implied contract with his fellow citizens. Surely one of the terms of that contract is a declaration on the driver's part that he possesses and will exercise that speak of sense which tells him that brakes are life-savers. It is no life-and-death matter if the engine won't turn over, but a car that can't be stopped within a reasonable distance is the equivalent of a mad elephant.—Winnipeg Tribune.

GREATEST SPORT

The most popular sport in North America is neither baseball nor football, golf or tennis. It is, on the contrary, the age-old sport of swimming. This finding is reached by statisticians of the United States National Recreation Association, who report that in 1935 no fewer than 46,500,000 people went to the public beaches, and 18,000,000 to the outdoor swimming pools in the continent. This compares with a seasonal participation in baseball of 10,250,000 and in golf of slightly more than 6,000,000. Swimming is the most informal of all sports, and the cheapest, and is also the most enjoyable.—Vancouver Sun.

DRIVING DANGERS

A Toronto business man announced to his luncheon companions the other day that he had got too "jittery" to drive downtown to work. He referred in particular to the day's local automobile fatalities, which ran high on the heels of drunken driving, hit-and-run speeders, and otherwise inappreciable chauffeurage. And whether you live in Toronto or Clayville, you can readily sympathize with this fellow who refuses to risk his life driving a car any longer. The moment you hit the open road to-day you're automatically exposed to incalculable, unconscionable fools and morons—all operating under the ineffective control of the license tag.—Guelph Mercury.

AN UNUSUAL CASE

Donald Learmouth, a community garden plot worker in Hamilton, was killed by a bolt of lightning, and the circumstances are so unusual that we doubt if another case similar would be reported in a year.

While he was at work a thunderstorm came up quickly and with several other workers he started to run for shelter. He was going along a cinder path when he was struck. He was struck on the temple and the lightning on its way to the ground ripped off his clothing.

He was carrying nothing which would attract lightning and was not near any object which might serve that purpose. He was merely struck down out in the open, and that happens so seldom that the case can be regarded as extremely unusual.—Peterboro Examiner.

THE USUAL EXPERIENCE

A Stratford man who grows huge vegetables tells of obtaining directions from a woman who appeared to him in a vision as he slept. Most of us who do any backyard gardening have been driven to it by a woman who appeared in broad daylight.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

PETITION SIGNING

If anything is worth petitioning for, sign it, but don't get the habit of signing every petition submitted to you. Remember your name is, or ought to be, worth something to you.—Chatham News.

RIGHT OF WAY

Pedestrians generally may find comfort in the ruling of a Chicago judge that in the middle of the street they "must be held" to have the right of way. Many of them, in Montreal at all events, have more than once been painfully reminded that their only right seemed to be to get out of the way.—Montreal Gazette.

TOO FAST

Kaye Don, who once drove an automobile at close to 200 miles an hour, believes that fifty miles an hour is too fast for cars on highways, but his reason is one that will strike the average person as a bit unusual. He contends that when a car is travelling at fifty miles an hour it hasn't the extra speed available that may be needed to cope with an emergency.—Sault Star.

RESTORE THE TREES

Undoubtedly, if people wish to see water supplies restored, they must not only cease the unscientific cutting of trees that is now practised, but must return to something approaching its natural state a very considerable acreage in every county of older Ontario, which was never fit for agriculture and which should never have been divested of its forest growth.

addition, they must consent to the restoration of swamps or else to the establishment of similar storage basins by means of dams.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

THEN AND NOW

The bathing girl used to dress like Mother Hubbard, says an exchange, but now she dresses like her cupboard.—Halifax Herald.

MARRIED LIVE LONGER

Statistics have taken the point out of the old joke that "married people do not really live longer than single ones; it only seems longer," says the Los Angeles Times. Findings of life insurance companies assure us that married men and women actually register better in the mortality tables than do bachelors and spinsters and that, from all important causes, their death rates are lower.—Brandon Sun.

SHARING THE WEALTH

J. P. Morgan was quoted as having said that if the U.S. Government continued to spend twice as much as it earned big American fortunes would be dissipated within thirty years. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., asked to comment on the statement, said he thought Mr. Morgan "gave the fortunes a good long time." Many will say it is a good thing that wealth should be distributed more evenly, that every great fortune represents injustice to the masses. But when we put wealth on the stand in its own defense we find there is much to be said. With few exceptions, if any, the great fortunes are used for the public advantage. The wealth of a Morgan or a Rockefeller reaches the point where it is utterly senseless to think of piling millions on scores of millions, and its owner looks about for ways of spending a share for the general good. Thus the people have been given great universities splendidly endowed, hospitals, public libraries, parks. Life has been lengthened by medical research financed by these fortunes. Is it certain that as much would have been done for the people if the United States, in the past half century, had possessed a law saying no individual might have an income of more, say, than \$5,000 a year? One-half the incomes of the larger fortunes is taken by government as a tax. Wealth is being shared.—Ottawa Journal.

CANADIAN RECOVERY

This business revival in Canada has been contemporary with a general revival in the British Commonwealth of Nations, which began some years ago with the remarkable improvement in the economic condition of the Mother Country, and which has been extended to all parts of the Empire. This is a revival which has been a little better with the peoples of the Empire than with any other great nation, and especially it has been better than recovery made by the United States. In other words—for the benefit of the croakers—it has been better to be part of the Empire during these latter years than to belong to any other nation of the world.—Vancouver Province.

INSANE?

It is probable that not more than five per cent of the human race desire to engage in war. Yet even today, when the world is supposed to be at peace, there is bitter fighting taking place in China, Central Asia, various parts of Africa and Arabia, in Palestine, and in Spain, while force is being used by more or less tyrannical governments to suppress the suffering and discontented populace in Japan, China, Siam, the U.S.S.R., parts of India, Persia, Syria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Italy, Portugal, and a dozen States of Latin America. And nine qualified observers out of ten predict a new world war within five years. Is the world insane?—Ottawa Citizen.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE



Was the auto accident in which Nancy Lowe, 3, paralysis victim, of Washington, D.C., was hurt recently. She has partly recovered from paralysis since accident. She's seen recuperating at home.

Should Plough Up Old Meadows

The Proper Time To Undertake This Necessary Farm Operation

Two years, on the average farm, is quite long enough to leave the meadows down, for best results and greatest profits. They should then be broken up and cultivated for other crops.

The present is an excellent time to commence this operation. Before grain harvest, there are many days after showers when the teams can be profitably put at plowing the old meadow.

Deep plowing is not necessary nor need the furrows be set up with a narrow plow. Rapid work at the close of the year is essential. A two-furrow plow, with three horses, will turn over a large piece of land in a day. At the close of each day the area plowed that day should be rolled. This breaks the lumps, presses down the furrows, re-establishes connection between the surface soil and the subsoil, bringing up the moisture from the latter to aid in rotting the sod.

After rolling, disking and harrowing should not be delayed. With such cultivation one retains a surface mulch; opens, aerates and fines the soil and destroys many bad types of noxious weeds, and with the co-operation of the Summer sun this work is most effective. With the present scarcity of labor, this is the cheapest and most practicable method of weed destruction and soil preparation for grain or even for hoed crops.

After the soil is decayed, a rigid or spring-tooth cultivator with wide points should be kept going at intervals until Autumn. Then the land should be thoroughly plowed as deep as the humus or plant food in the soil will allow. Results obtained in comparing the Summer cultivation of sod land with Fall plowing the same indicate very clearly the benefit derived from Summer cultivation, as

outlined above. In addition to the greater yield obtained, it should be remembered that the land is thereby put into much cleaner condition for subsequent crops.

Preventing Waste Of Soil Moisture

Land Plowed in Late Spring Loses Moisture Rapidly

Few farmers realize how much moisture passes through the crops that grow on their farms, that is, that is taken up by the plant roots

and transpired out through the leaves. Experimenters have determined that it requires from 300 to 500 tons of water to produce one pound of dry matter. For instance to produce a pound of dry corn fodder 350 tons of water have to go through the plant. A pound of clover hay requires 400 tons. So it is seen that there is a vast cloud of invisible moisture rising from every field of growing crops. And this moisture comes from that stored up in the soil during the period of rainfall.

One of the reasons it pays to plow land in the Fall is because more moisture is stored up for use during the following season. In fourteen determinations made at experiment stations, Fall plowed land showed a larger water content in every case, the range being from 72 to 26 tons per acre above like soils plowed during the latter part of May. The soil being open and porous the water from rains and melting snows is absorbed instead of running off the surface into the streams, as is the case with unplowed land.

Land plowed in the late Spring loses moisture very rapidly. There is usually a wind blowing in the Spring and this aids evaporation and the consequent loss of moisture. A field left as turned by the plow will lose hundreds of tons of valuable moisture that will be badly needed later in the season by the growing crops. For this reason late Spring plowing should be followed immediately by the harrow and other tillage tools to level the surface. Cultivation very effectively checks the loss of soil moisture. In one investigation, where two plots were compared, one was cultivated three ins. deep and the other left uncultivated. A saving of over 350 tons of water per acre was secured on the cultivated plot.

Sometimes land contains too much moisture in the Spring and it is desired to get rid of it, but usually the danger is that moisture will be lost that should be conserved. Where there is a surplus of free water in the soil, drainage is the remedy, but every effort should be made to hold the capillary water, the kind used by plants. Every ton needlessly lost means just that much less for crop growth.

Mrs. Landon Is Calm Housekeeper

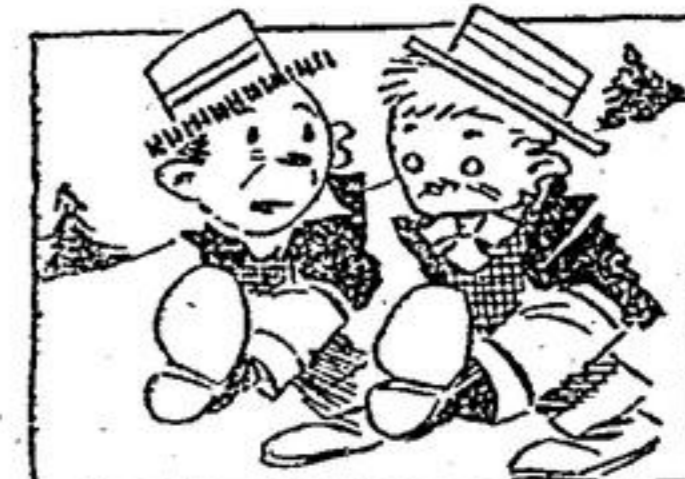
TOPEKA, Kan. — In the midst of the activities of a presidential campaign in which her husband is the central figure, Mrs. Alf. M. Landon continues her calm, efficient management of the Landon household and care of the children.

Declining to share the political spotlight, Mrs. Landon tells her friends, "My first duty is at home and with the children. In this way I can be of most help to my husband." At the executive mansion in Topeka and at the Landon home in Independence, Kan., Mrs. Landon's capable housekeeping maintains an air of comfort and peace. Although both she and the Governor are modest and unassuming, they have a great number of friends who speak with pleasure of the hospitality of the Landons.

Smilingly, Mrs. Landon refuses to be drawn into the campaign vortex, although she feels deeply about the vital issue at stake. "My husband will do the talking," she always says.

Although Mrs. Landon was present at the notification ceremonies at the capital and will attend one or two important state functions which require her as wife of the Kansas Governor, she probably will not accompany him on any of the campaign trips and has quietly withdrawn from party activities.

She spends much time with Nancy Josephine and John Cobb Landon, the youngest children, and with Peggy Landon.



"Jack's mother used to call him her pet lamb."
"Now his old man says he's the black sheep."

THE FAMILY ALBUM—FAMILY DEBTS

by CLYDE WILLIAMS

TRIES TO READ PAPER, WHILE WILFRED ARGUES WITH MILDRED FOR THE 50 CENTS SHE OWES HIM SO HE CAN GO TO MOVIES

MILDRED CLAIMS SHE CAN'T PAY UNTIL MOTHER PAYS HER THE DOLLAR SHE OWES HER

MOTHER BEING APPEALED TO, DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT OWING ANYBODY A DOLLAR

GETS INTO DISCUSSION, REMINDING HER THAT SHE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH FOR THE LAUNDRY AND MILDRED GAVE HER A DOLLAR

THIS REMINDS MOTHER THAT SHE PAID FOR THE GAS FOR THE CAR WHEN HE LEFT HIS MONEY HOME SO HE CAN JUST PAY MILDRED THE DOLLAR

AT THIS POINT RE-MEMBERS HE HAS ALREADY ADVANCED HER 2 DOLLARS ON HER NEXT ALLOWANCE

WILFRED SWITCHES THE ISSUE BY RECALLING THAT HE DOESN'T THINK HE EVER GOT PAID FOR CLEANING OUT THE CELLAR

DECIDES THE ONLY WAY HE'LL EVER GET PAPER READ IS TO GIVE WILFRED 50 CENTS AND SEND HIM TO MOVIES

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THE WONDERLAND OF OZ



That very afternoon the coronation of the Princess Ozma took place. Glinda herself, in the presence of the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, Jack Pumpkinhead, and all the rest of our friends, witnessed the ceremony. Ozma's first act was to disband the Army of revolt and send the girls home. On promise of good behaviour, Jinjur was likewise released.



Before the Army of Revolt left, they were obliged to return all the emeralds and other gems which had been torn from the public streets and buildings. So great was the number of precious stones picked from their settings by the rebels that the royal jewellers worked steadily for more than a month to polish them and replace them in their settings.



Ozma was by far the loveliest ruler that the Emerald City had ever known, and, although she was young and inexperienced, she ruled her people with wisdom and justice. Glinda remained for some time to help Ozma with her duties. And the Woggle-Bug, to whom she gave the portfolio of Public Educator, was quite helpful when her Royal duties grew perplexing.



Ozma in her great wisdom, for the help for its services, offered the creature any reward it might name. "Then," replied the Gump, "please take me to pieces. For I did not ask to be brought to life and I am ashamed of my conglomerate personality." So Ozma ordered the Gump to be taken apart and the antlered head was replaced over the

Avoid Disease In Farm Animals

Surroundings That Are the Direct Causes For Contamination

The principal direct causes of disease among young farm animals are those which are either introduced by the digestive system as round infection. The avoidance of the former is largely brought about by cleanliness of the young stock's surroundings and, above all, their complete protection against contamination by the body wastes. In foul stables it can scarcely be otherwise than that the calf picks up some food soiled with manure or that while sucking its dam the filth adhering to the teats finds its way to its yet vulnerable digestive organs.

In the old hog-yards in which the upper soil layers are always largely composed of organic matter, heavily laden with intestinal discharge, the same source of infection is nearly always present and such ground is not safe for young pigs. Even in the absence of specific infection such places are not safe, but when any of the diseases mentioned are already present they constitute the most potent danger. Such a danger is also associated with sources of water supply open to contamination. This possibility should always be removed by compelling the animals to drink only from troughs so placed that it is impossible for the droppings of animals to gain access to them. This is especially important in the case of young pigs and lambs, particularly in view of the parasites which are peculiar to these types of livestock.

Care of Cow At Freshening Time

If Given Careful Attention Fewer Calving Troubles Will Be Experienced

The work of milk production, particularly in the case of a heavily-producing dairy cow, coupled with that of production of offspring, is a severe tax upon the vitality of a cow. In order that she may begin her period of lactation in good physical condition it is desirable that she be given a rest of six to eight weeks previous to freshening. The length of the rest period is determined, not by any hard and fast rule, but rather by the amount of time necessary to put the cow in good condition.

The two essentials in reducing the milk flow are milking less frequently and supplying less feed. If the feed supply is decreased and the cow is milked as usual, she will draw upon the surplus energy stored in her body in order to produce a normal amount of milk, since the act of milking is stimulative to milk secretion. Therefore, if the feed is reduced the milkings should be less frequent. When cows are giving a large amount of milk the drying-off process may be begun by leaving part of the milk in the udder at the regular milking period. After a few days, one of the daily milkings may be omitted entirely. As the milk flow decreases the milking may be done once in three days, until the amount has been reduced to three or four pounds daily, when the cow need no longer be milked. It is important that the drying-off process take place gradually in order to prevent injury to the udder.

Two or three days before the cow is expected to calve, she should be placed in a clean, dry and well-bedded box stall. During the day in mild weather she may be turned out of doors, as a moderate amount of exercise during this period is beneficial. If a laxative ration has not been fed, a drench of Epsom salts should be given. When a cow is given careful attention previous to freshening fewer of the troubles attendant upon calving are experienced.

Newspaper Advertising Is Called Best Medium

SARNIA—Value of newspaper advertising as an efficient method of reaching the public was the basis of an address delivered here by S. B. Scott, assistant treasurer of Imperial Oil Limited.

"Before we can make a success of marketing, we have to make a first-class product, and keep it up to the mark at all times by the improvement of existing refining methods and the discovery of new methods," said Mr. Scott. "Having obtained a high quality product, the next step is to let the public know what is manufactured by the firm and this is done best by using the advertising columns of the newspaper," he said.

"No man can think of re-election to public office without its warping his judgment—no man."—Fiorello H. LaGuardia.