

What the World Is Doing

AS SEEN BY POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

Crystal Sets May Hear London Stations

It certainly would be a great surprise to many radio listeners to receive London broadcasting stations on their crystal sets. However, this and other dreams of imaginative radio fans may soon be realized when the new transmitting apparatus invented by Guglielmo Marconi, the radio wizard whose invention made radio communication practicable, is perfected. This signal piece of construction work in the radio field, which is based on extensive experiments conducted by the inventor and his colleague, Mr. C. S. Franklin, promises to revolutionize completely the present methods of long-distance transmission. The gist of the new invention, according to Mr. Marconi's announcement at a recent meeting in London, over which he presided, is that the radio waves are concentrated in the form of beams that can be projected in any desired direction. In this way all the power can be sent in one direction, thus intensifying the strength of the signals considerably over unheard-of distances, and the electrical energy required for such directional transmission is much less than the amount otherwise used. Marconi also stated that in his recent experiments with the new method he communicated with St. Vincent, on one of the Cape Verde islands, located approximately 2,400 miles from England, with much less power than otherwise used to span this distance, and receiving the signals much more clearly, and that he was led to believe that owners of crystal sets in America would soon be able to receive London broadcasting stations. The new method may also be used to guide ships through fog.



Ties Baby Buggy on Cane to Replace Pushcart

Fitted on the end of a walking stick, a small baby carriage has been invented by a father who got tired of using the ordinary pushcart. When not in use, the carriage folds up flat so that it can be carried readily. It runs on two wheels, the fabric being stretched over a collapsible frame.

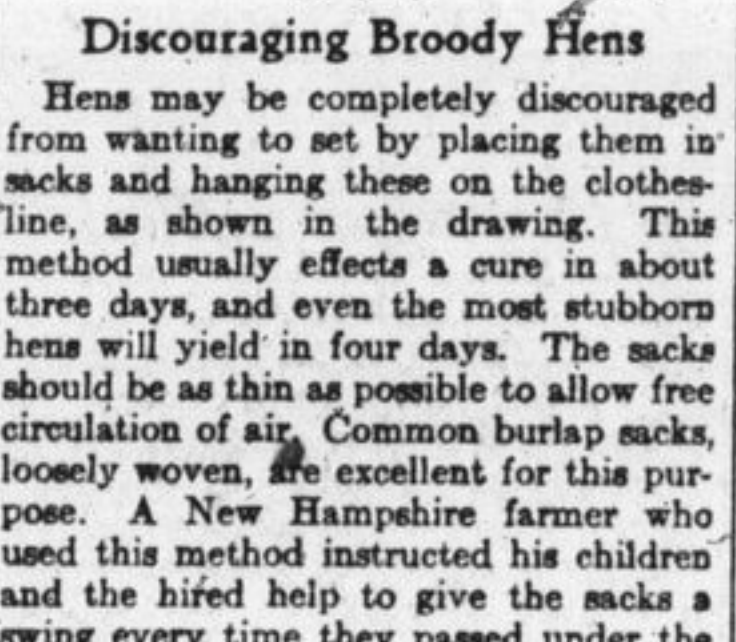
Bird Songs Like Human Talk According to Naturalist

Study of the sounds made by birds is urged by a scientist who declares their utterances resemble human talk. He said that these songs or one-syllabled calls, have inflections of pitch and emphasis closely resembling the same phenomena in the speaking voice and that at times the whistles, chirps or twitters, resemble human words. The building up of a dictionary of bird sounds with reference to their pitch, intensity, speed, form, expression and timbre was urged.

Serum to Dissolve Cancer Tested by Doctors

After ten years of study and experiments, two Vienna physicians have announced that they have found a substance which dissolves cancer cells. In healthy persons they found that the blood serum is able to carry away the growths. The vital fluid of the victims of the disease, however, lacks this power. After many tests, a culture was made that is said to dissolve the malignant cells. It is declared to be an organic acid, the formula of which is carbon, 42; hydrogen, 76; oxygen, 7.

Discouraging Broody Hens
Hens may be completely discouraged from wanting to set by placing them in sacks and hanging these on the clothes-line, as shown in the drawing. This method usually effects a cure in about three days, and even the most stubborn hens will yield in four days. The sacks should be as thin as possible to allow free circulation of air. Common burlap sacks, loosely woven, are excellent for this purpose. A New Hampshire farmer who used this method instructed his children and the hired help to give the sacks a swing every time they passed under the



line to make it still more uncomfortable for the hen.



When a considerable portion of the bark around a wounded tree is knocked off the tree is very apt to die. This can usually be prevented, however, by dressing the wound, that is, by cutting down the ragged edges and giving the exposed portion a liberal application of melted paraffin.

WEEKLY POULTRY LESSON

Under the Authoritative Direction of
Prof. F. C. Elford
Dominion Poultry Husbandmen

With Specialized Information
Contributed by G. W. Miller
Author of Coldbelt Poultry Course.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE AMONG GROWING CHICKS.

Only by constant vigilance can chickens be kept free from disease and other troubles which combine to make a high mortality rate. Only by the use of suitable preventative measures can one count on raising a high percentage of chickens hatched each season. The contagious diseases which are caused by animal and vegetable microbes and lice and mites are the most deadly troubles with which the poultryman has to contend in rearing chicks. Sanitation and disinfection will go far to rid a poultry plant of the parasites, whether those that do their destructive work internally or those that work externally. And because it is more easy to prevent than to cure disease, the aim in studying the diseases of poultry

should be to learn how to prevent disease than how to cure them.

Best to Kill Sick Birds.
There are some cases in which medicines may be advantageously given or applied to chickens, but, as a rule, when a bird becomes sick it is better to kill it, because the cost of the medicine and the value of the time required to carry out the treatment are greater than the value of the bird which is cured. Another reason for killing sick birds is that they are usually sick because they are more susceptible to disease than the other birds of the flock, and in order to establish a flock which is able to resist disease such susceptible birds must be eliminated. The greater the number of birds raised on the farm or plot of ground, and the more they are crowded together, the greater is the danger from contagion and parasites, and the more important are the measures for excluding, eradicating, and preventing the development of these causes of disease.

Start With Clean Stock.

Care should be exercised to see that chicks are all from strong and healthy stock, and that the parent birds have never been affected by disease, and, moreover, that such chicks are put upon ground that is likewise free from these causes of disease. Eggs for hatching, besides being from healthy stock, should not be held or shipped in chaff, straw, etc., which is musty or moldy. The incubator should be thoroughly cleaned before the eggs are put in at the start of the season and after each hatch, and the chicks should be put in brooders that are clean and sweet.

Cleaning the Ground.

If all the available ground has been recently used for poultry, as is often the case, see that the fowls are removed from that on which the chicks are to be put some little time before, plough or spade it up a couple of times and then sow to rape, rye, clover, or some other such crop. This will help to rid of the ground of any germs that there may have been on it.

Hens Increase the Problem.

When the hens are used for hatching the problem is more involved. They generally have lice and mites hidden in their feathers, which pass to the young chicks immediately that they are hatched. Hens are also liable to harbor parasitic worms in their intestines and to scatter the eggs of these worms with their manure wherever they go. In addition, they may be the carriers of disease germs even when they appear perfectly healthy. For these reasons the hens which are used for hatching should be selected from a flock that is known to have been free from other diseases than those caused by accident for at least a year, and which are lively, vigorous, free from lice and mites and that have laid well. Before being set the hens should be well dusted with sodium fluoride or other good insecticide.

Other Precautionary Measures.

By taking these precautions at hatching time each season a flock may be obtained which is practically free from disease germs and parasites, but in order to keep it in this condition the premises must be frequently cleaned and occasionally disinfected. The drinking fountains and feed troughs should be washed every week with boiling water, and if any lice or mites are found on the birds or in the brooders, the latter should be painted with kerosene to which has been added 25 per cent. of creosol or crude carbolic acid; and the chicks should be dusted.

Questions on This Week's Lesson.

1. How may disease best be prevented among growing chicks on a poultry plant?
2. What should be done with sick birds?
3. What effect has vigorous partridge and clean yards on the health of growing birds?
4. Does hatching with hens increase or decrease the problem of keeping a growing stock healthy?

Answers to Last Week's Questions.

1. It is easier to feed chicks out of doors than in the brooder because out of doors they get much of the vitamins and minerals which are lacking in dry grains and mash.
2. When the ration is deficient in vitamins, these may be supplied by

There is sound reason back of the demand for more Concrete Highways

PROGRESSIVE communities are demanding the kind of roads that meet the traffic requirements of a revolutionized method of transportation.

Canada wants roads that will bear the shock of great loads at high speed — roads over which all varieties of traffic can operate with safety in all weathers and at all seasons.

The call is for roads that will yield their builders a profit instead of creating a deficit — prosperity roads.

And when the people, through its press, its legislatures, its motor car associations and its civic bodies, make insistent demands for modern highways, it is Concrete they have in mind. For they have learned by actual experience how concrete reduces haulage costs, speeds up transportation and saves upkeep charges.

Thoroughly alive to all that paved roads mean — realizing how they invite tourists, link towns, build trade and improve living conditions, all classes of people are now looking closely into this matter of "the right road," and the more thoroughly they examine the facts, the more clearly is it revealed that the right road for modern conditions is the Concrete road.

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Permanent HIGHWAYS OF CONCRETE

Kingston Markets	
Friday, May 2.	
Fruit.	
Bananas, doz.	35 to 50
Grapes, Cal., lb.	35 to 50
Oranges, doz.	25 to 60
Lemons, doz.	30
Dried Fruits—	
Apricots, Cal., lb.	18
Prunes, Cal., lb.	15 to 30
Peaches, Evap., lb.	18
Garden Produce.	
Carrots, lb.	5 to 5
Celery, bunch.	10
Lettuce, head	15
Lettuce, leaf.	10 to 15
Onions, Spanish, lb.	3 for 25
Onions, Yellow Denver, pk.	80
Potatoes, new, pk.	35
Potatoes, new bag.	1.75
Fresh vegetables—	
Cabbage, each	10 to 15
Unclassified.	
Sugar, granulated, lb.	11
Sugar, yellow, lb.	11 1/2
Sugar, icing, lb.	15
Flour, standard, cwt.	\$3.75 to \$4
Rolls Oats, lb.	5
Honey, 5-lb. pail	75
Honey, comb.	30
Maple Sugar, lb.	25
Fish.	
Cod, lb.	15
Filets, lb.	20
Finnan Haddie, lb.	25
Haddock fresh, lb.	12 1/2
Halibut, fresh, lb.	30
Kippers, pair.	20 to 22
Perch, lb.	12 1/2
Pike, lb.	15
Salmon, lb.	30
Fresh:	
Trout, salmon, lb.	18 to 25
Hot Foot Bath Acts on Corns	
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The HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?

White Fish 20

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb. 33 to 35

Butter, dairy, lb. 35

Cheese, new, lb. 24 to 30

Cheese, old, lb. 33

Eggs, new laid, doz. 25

Meats and Poultry

Beef, porterhouse, lb. 30 to 35

Steak, round, lb. 20 to 25

Boiling cuts, lb. 10

Stewing cuts, lb. 8 to 11

Beef, western, cwt. 12 to 14

Beef, local, lb. 6 to 8

Pork:

Loin, roasts, lb. 28

Shoulders, roasts, lb. 20 to 22

Hogs, live weight, cwt. 7 to 9

Chops, lb. 25 to 35

Hogs, dressed, cwt. 13 to 16

Bacon, breakfast, lb. 28 to 32

Ham, smoked, lb. 35

Lamb:

Carcase, lb. 25 to 28

Fronts, lb. 23

Mutton, chops, lb. 20 to 25

Mutton, carcase, lb. 15

Poultry

Fowl, lb. 22 to 25

Chickens, lb. 30 to 35

Hay, Straw and Grains.

Barley, bus. 75

Bran, ton. \$30 to \$31

Buckwheat, bus. \$1.10

Corn feed, car lots, 95

Corn feed, bus. \$1.10

Hay, baled, ton. \$12 to \$13

Hay, loose, ton. \$10 to \$11

Oats, local, bus. 50

Shorts, ton. \$32 to \$33

Wheat (local) \$1.30

Spinach Secrets

Within only a few years spinach has become an all season crop in the green grocers windows. Texas and the southern states keep a constant supply coming to the northern markets all winter and until the home supply is ready in early May. Spinach is a cool, moist weather crop and is one of the first vegetables that should be sown in the spring. Some gardeners even sow it in the fall and cover the beds with leaves or straw.

The increased popularity of spinach is due to the fact that its unusual food value as a source of vitamins and its value in the diet of babies are discoveries of comparatively recent years. It is now a staple.

Spinach matures in from 45 to 50 days. When hot weather sets in it rushes up to seed and the crop is finished. A near relative of the pigweed, it is very easily grown and a usable crop can be produced on almost any soil, but to be worth while the soil must be well enriched and capable of promoting fast, rank growth so that the big crinkled leaves will reward the gardener.

The development of spinach has been towards the introduction of types not so prone to run to seed as the old fashioned kinds. Triumph is one of the earlier of these and the Filibasket types have found favor. Denmark has furnished the finest of the heat-resistant spinaches in "Ant-worskov," sometimes called King of Denmark. This variety maintains its dwarf leafy growth in early summer heat when all others have spun up to seed and ended their days of usefulness.

In addition to being the last of the spinaches to remain good for use, it matures as early as any of them and is generally recommended by those who have tried it as the best all-round spinach for the average gardener.

The New Zealand spinach is not really a spinach, but it furnishes a fine supply of greens during the hot summer days. It should not be sown until May as it is a hot weather plant and the plants should be given plenty of room as they sprawl over the ground. Rows three feet apart with the individual plants two feet apart will furnish "greens" from midsummer till killing frosts.



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