The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Similarities Test

In each problem of the following test there are three words. The first two bear a certain relationship to each other. Write in a fourth word which will bear the same relationship to the third word that the second does to the first.

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States; Albert Lebrun, ———.
2. Albany—New York, Columbia, ———.
3. Steamboat, John Fitch; motion-picture machine, ———.
4. Inning, baseball; chucker, ———.
5. Gobi Desert, Asia; Sahara Desert, ———.
6. Henry Morgenthau, Treasury; Henry A. Wallace, ———.
7. "Treasure Island," Robert Louis Stevenson; "The Lady of the Lake," ———.
8. Mayor, city; Governor, ———.
9. Al Simmons, baseball; Tommy Armour, ———.
10. United States, Washington, D. C.; India, ———.

Answers

1. France.
2. South Carolina.
3. Thomas A. Edison.
4. Polo.
5. Africa.
6. Agriculture.
7. Sir Walter Scott.
8. State.
9. Golf.
10. Delhi.

Dealing With Others

THE longer we live the more we shall need to deal kindly with the limitation of others. Many are doing their best, even though there are some things which they cannot do very well. . . . Parents, teachers, employers, and all the rest of us need to be patient and kindly when we face the limitations of our friends and loved ones. Criticism will not help. "Nagging," will be out of place. Let us take certain limitations for granted, and move on with appreciation of all the other good things we find in friends.—E. B. Allen.

ALWAYS CROSS PRAISES CHANGE

NEW BEAUTY THRILLS HUSBAND

Her husband marvels at her clear complexion, sparkling eyes, new vitality. She is really a different person since she eliminated intestinal sluggishness. What a difference a balanced combination of natural laxatives makes. Learn for yourself! Give Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) a trial. Note how naturally they work, leaving you feeling 100% better, freshened, alive. Contain no phenol or mineral derivatives. 25c, all druggists.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

FRUITS-VEGETABLES WANTED!

• In Truck and Car Lots. High Market Prices Quick Sales. Financial responsibility assures Full daily returns

Our market quotations are not exaggerated to induce shipments. Write or wire for them.

SCHLEY BROTHERS

"The Dependable House"

18 East Camden St. BALTIMORE, MD.

• Established 30 years and the only Wholesale Commission Firm now operating 3 separate locations and sales forces in Baltimore.

AILING ALL THE TIME

Mrs. J. M. Waldron of B Street, Route 23, Parkersburg, W. Va., said: "Any little effort completely tired me out. I hardly slept a wink at night, had splitting headaches and I would become excited easily. I was so thin and pale I didn't look like myself at all. After using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a few weeks I gradually gained weight and strength and I knew my food was doing me more good." Buy now of your druggist.

Lack of Effort

The saddest failures in life are those that come from not putting forth of the power and will to succeed.—Whipple.

BILIOUS SPELLS

In bilious spells, one of the first things to do is to take a dose of Black-Draught to relieve the attending constipation.

Mr. T. L. Austin, of McAdenville, N. C., tells of having used Black-Draught for a long time. "There is a box full on my mantel, now," he writes. "I take it for biliousness. If I did not take it, the dullness and headache would put me out of business. It is the quickest medicine to relieve me."

Black-Draught is purely vegetable. It is one of the most economical laxatives. Sold in 25-cent packages containing 25 doses.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

DO you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination, backache, headache, dizziness, loss of energy, leg pains, swellings and puffiness under the eyes? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.

DOAN'S PILLS

"Queen" Elected by French Soldiers

France's soldiers selected from many contestants Mlle. Lucienne Frow as their "Queen of Beauty" and bestowed on her the title, "Madelon" She is seen here being congratulated on the honor.

Ellsworth Relates Story of Epochal Plane Flight

Explorer First to Fly Across Antarctic Continent.

Washington. — Three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory was claimed for the United States when Lincoln Ellsworth, first man to fly across the Antarctic continent, raised the Stars and Stripes on a wedge-shaped section of the continent between the eightieth and one hundred and twentieth meridians west longitude, and extending from the coast to the South pole.

In his report just made to the National Geographic society, Mr. Ellsworth said that the flag was planted with permission of the State department. The explorer named the area James W. Ellsworth Land for his father.

For his epoch-making flight and for other feats of Arctic and Antarctic exploration since 1925, Mr. Ellsworth was awarded the Hubbard medal of the National Geographic society.

Discovered Mountain Ranges.

Besides the exploration and claiming of the vast area of Antarctica for the United States, Mr. Ellsworth reported that he found Stefansson strait, which separates the Antarctic archipelago and the continent, narrower than is shown on prevailing maps—only about a mile wide. He discovered mountain ranges rising as high as 13,000 feet above sea level, and found new evidence that the Andes mountains of South America continue under the sea to Antarctica and may extend to the South polar continent.

During the period of nearly two months that Ellsworth and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, his pilot, were out of touch with the rest of the world, they were at no time "lost." They knew their exact position in terms of latitude and longitude at all times, but were unable to establish radio contact with civilization.

Throughout their flight, up to the time they abandoned their plane 16 miles from Little America, the two flyers kept to their predetermined schedule of broadcasting to their supply ship, the Wyatt Earp. Twice during the "night" hours and once during the morning hours they attempted to send word of their whereabouts, but the signals were not received. The explorers had 24 hours of daylight.

The flight across Antarctica covered 2,[illegible] miles, about the distance from Washington to Los Angeles, of which 1,740 were flown over the Antarctic continent.

The explorers took off November 23, 1935, from Dundee island, which is 500 miles south of Cape Horn, the southernmost tip of South America. The Wyatt Earp, the expedition ship, meanwhile started the 2,000-mile voyage around to Little America to meet them.

After crossing Stefansson strait and striking out over the continent, they flew over a rugged, bold, mountain range bare of snow and rising 12,000 feet above sea level. This was named the Eternity range.

Plateau of Polar Ice.

Beyond these mountains the plane soared over a plateau of polar snow and ice. This plateau continued unbroken practically all the way to the Ross Shelf ice. In the afternoon the plane's radio failed. Another mountain range sighted was named the Sentinel range, and the central peak, 13,000 feet high, was christened Mt. Mary Louise Ulmer for Mrs. Ellsworth.

The first landing was made to determine position on the level plateau about 6,400 feet above the sea. Here the flyers stayed 12 hours and raised the United States flag. On November 24, they took off again but came down after 30 minutes because of low visibility. After staying grounded three days, another attempt was made, but again bad weather forced them down after 50 minutes in the air. Then came a blizzard and 45-mile gale which grounded the men for eight days. The temperature dropped to five below zero Fahrenheit.

The next flight lasted four hours and was followed by a landing to determine position. The flyers then took off on the last leg of their flight, which was ended when the last of their 466 gallons of fuel ran out. From the final landing point the men groped their way through a fog to Little America. They reached Admiral Byrd's abandoned base December 15. They had been on the way 22 days, of which 20 hours and 15 minutes were spent in the air.

Fuel and some food were found in the Byrd camp. The abandoned huts, 15 feet under the snow, afforded the explorers their first sleep in the dark since they left their ship, the Wyatt Earp. On January 15, Hollick-Kenyon heard an airplane overhead, and as he emerged from the hut a note on a small parachute dropped through the fog almost at his feet. The plane was from the Discovery II.

Mr. Ellsworth said his plans for the flight worked out well except for the failure of the radio and the shortage of gasoline.

MAY SUCCEED M'CARL

It is expected in Washington that Morris Tremaine, New York state controller, will be appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed John R. McCarl as controller general of the United States. Mr. McCarl's term expires in June.

Find Pep Supplied by Adrenal Glands

Cleveland.—Five months of research work in the heart of Africa has produced sufficient evidence to verify a theory that the adrenal glands, small ductless bodies above the kidneys, are the "pep regulators" for the entire animal kingdom, including human beings.

This was the conclusion of two prominent Cleveland physicians, Dr. George W. Crile, head of the Cleveland Clinic foundation, and Dr. D. P. Quiring member of the clinic staff, upon their return from the expedition. The evidence which they believe verifies their theory that physical energy or all animals depends on the size of the adrenal glands was obtained after dissecting more than 200 animals, ranging from chimpanzees to elephants.

[illegible] Negro artists and [illegible] the habit into fine [illegible] According to an editorial in the "Melody Maker" British dance musicians took up the habit as a novelty and then were unable to abandon it.

The habit then spread to the young men and women of the West End "smart set," who always are seeking new sensations. It is now said that at cocktail parties and at certain restaurants and clubs in Soho—the foreign quarter—it is a common sight to see "reefers" being smoked and handed round.

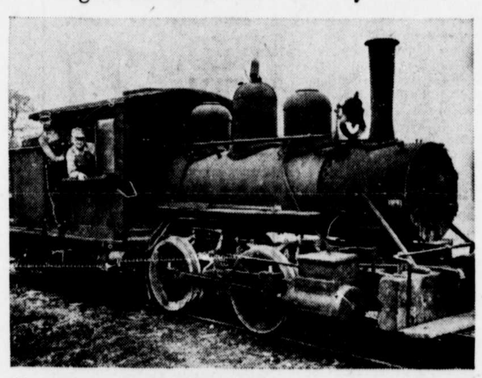
AFTER AUTO RECORD

Capt. George Eyston of England, holder of the world's 24-hour automobile speed record, photographed on his arrival in New York on his way to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he hopes to beat Sir Malcolm Campbell's speed record on the Bonneville salt beds.

Art Fights Crime

London.—Policemen are to become artists with the pen. They are being taught to draw word portraits of wanted criminals. Lectures on the subject are being given at Scotland Yard to senior detectives.

Engine of Shortest Railway Line



Here is the engine, with Engineer John Short, and Fireman William Stowe, on America's shortest regular railway line. It has been in operation in Augusta, Ark., for 47 years. The line is only one and a quarter miles in length. The locomotive has been in operation 21 years. The engineer has been at his particular job 29 years, after having been the conductor for five years.

Tastier Victuals Object of U. S. Survey

Nation's Palate Gets Attention of Government.

Washington. — Jucier, streamlined Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys . . . plumper and tastier hams . . . eggs containing more of good old vitamin A . . . beefsteaks and lamb chops really melt in your mouth . . .

Those mouth-watering victuals—and a lot more—achieved through applying modern scientific knowledge to spur on and help Mother Nature produce in a bigger and better way, are now promised the average American eater by the Department of Agriculture.

Seeking added appropriations from congress to carry on the department's experimental work, live stock experts revealed a few of the numerous projects now being carried on to add to the nation's gastronomic delights.

Dr. Hugh C. McPhee, chief of the division of animal husbandry, painted a verbal picture of the turkey of the future.

"The usual type of turkeys raised by most growers," Doctor McPhee explained, "is a long-legged, large-boned, slow-growing bird, whereas there is needed a short-legged, small-boned, early-maturing type that will be in good fleshing condition for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Research work to develop such a type is an important part of the turkey project work."

And for all who still pull a wishbone for good luck, Doctor McPhee also revealed good news: Experiments now being conducted show that proper feeding and properly constructed roosts will prevent crooked breast bones in the Thanksgiving bird.

Major aspects of poultry-breeding experiments, Doctor McPhee said, are to improve the weight and quality of eggs, including special feeding to increase the vitamin A content, and to increase the number of eggs laid by each hen.

At the Agricultural department's Beltsville (Md.) laboratories the "chemistry flavor" is under study to develop tastier meats and, through bacteriological tests, make steaks and chops juicier and more tender. At the moment scientific efforts are concentrated on improvement of pork as a meat.

Laps Up Crime

Waco, Texas.—One dog in Waco won't have to worry about going hungry as long as milk is still delivered to householders' doorsteps. The clever pooch trails along after the milkman—at a discreet distance—and knocks over milk bottles so that they break. Then he laps up the milk.

Birds Go on Apple Jag

Yakima, Wash.—A flock of birds went on a drunken spree here recently with apples that had fermented on trees in an orchard. Many of the birds could not fly after pecking at the apples, while those that could, flew sideways or upside down for short distances. The birds apparently enjoyed being intoxicated as they kept coming back to the apples for more.

The Gopher State

A Minnesota Idea of a Bridge Approach.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MINNESOTA is unique among the states in its drainage system. It sends waters to three widely separated seas: through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, through the Red river and its tributaries to Hudson bay; and through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. And no other state has as many lakes within its borders. There are more than 10,000 of them.

The map of the state reveals that Minnesota is cut into two vast triangles by a diagonal line running from the northeast corner (where the Red river flows out northward) down to the southeast corner (where the Mississippi flows out southward). Imagine the upper triangle painted green, and the lower one painted yellow, and presto! you have the state roughly divided into its natural forest and prairie parts.

The green triangle, before the lumbermen came, was in general a huge pine forest, and begins to be so again. The yellow triangle, before the farmer came, was a grassland "like the billows of a great sea, majestic and limitless"; now it is fields, with windbreaks of planted trees to shelter the red barns and white farmhouses.

The diagonal line that divides these triangles has its significance, too. It marks the chief trade route through the state and also a wandering barrier of deciduous woods, now carved up to make way for farms and cities, which everywhere separates the pinelands from the prairies.

Broader toward the South where it attaches to the deciduous woods of Wisconsin, it dwindles to a thin scattering of stunted trees toward the north—the final outpost of the hardwood forest of eastern America.

As the ends of this diagonal mark the low exits of the state's two principal rivers, the outer corners of the two triangles mark the state's highest ground. At the outer corner of the yellow triangle the plateau known as Coteau des Prairies just crosses, dividing the Missouri from the Mississippi basins with its immense gradual swell. In the outer corner of the green triangle, the "Arrowhead Country" above Lake Superior, are the Sawteeth mountains and the Misquah hills, rocky, choked in forest.

Climate Is "Continental."

The climate of this pair of triangles is a grief to those who resent surprises. It is "continental" in the most emphatic sense. Temperatures range in a mild year through 120 degrees; in a year with a real wallop to it, as high as 165. In consequence, the native of outdoor habits must maintain a wardrobe that includes everything from the shortest of swimming shorts to the longest of long woolens.

Lake Superior, it is true, tends to temper the winds of the region around it, but not to the shorn lamb; no, no. Thanks to the proximity of that deep reservoir of pure icewater, a grouchy visitor has been heard to complain that the coldest winter he ever spent was one summer in Duluth!

Nor are the blessings of ample rainfall to be taken for granted. Of late years the yellow triangle, commonly less rainy and much less snowy than the green, has involuntarily tried the experiment of getting along with next to no moisture at all. In fact, Minnesota has weather to please all tastes, in strong doses which, as a rule, stimulate rather than kill.

The Nineteenth century marked an immense change in Minnesota. The white man arrived in numbers to establish himself in a country where it was easier to make a living than in the one he had come from. This was not a very noble purpose in one way, and it led to many injustices to the existing inhabitants, both men and animals.

Yet the annals of the pioneer invasion reveal, too, a deep longing in those people for the good life, for they were certainly ready to undergo discomforts that were sordid and hardships that were killing in their high hopes for the future in a new land.

There was much to be done, for the white man always insists on altering nature to suit his own views. But energy was the characteristic of the age. With rifle, ax, and plow, and later with money, miracles were wrought.

Its Animal Population.

For one thing, the status of the native animals was drastically changed. In the yellow triangle, marvelously fertile for wheat, the buffalo, antelope, and coyote were agricultural impossibilities. The first two were exterminated; the remnants of the coyote tribe retreated to the green triangle, altered their habits to suit a woods environment, and became "brush wolves."

The deer, whose natural home was the diagonal woods barrier, also retreated into the green triangle. The lumberjack, by hewing down the greater part of the pine there, did the deer a favor, for the birch and aspen that supplanted it made a home to their liking; in fact, in it they thrive and multiply.

Though one would not slight the luscious meadows, vast potato fields, and other agriculture of the green triangle, it has in general been rebellious in the farmer's hands and so remains essentially a forest and game refuge to this day.

True, the trapper and sportsman have drastically diminished the numbers of its natural citizens, such as the timber wolf, otter, fisher, and lynx.

But the beaver still builds his dams there; the black bear may be spied, fishing with his paws when the fish run in the streams; the porcupine in large numbers yet gnaws the jack pine bark, and travels a path which, winding through the snowy groves, looks as neat and regular as if some one had rolled a heavy truck tire there. And the snowshoe rabbit, whose favorite diet is the pine seedlings set out by government foresters, travels the winter drifts on his padded legs.

The American elk, or wapiti, is extinct in Minnesota. The caribou is almost so; a herd is sometimes seen in the remote fastnesses of the great swamp of Beltrami county, north of Red lake. But the moose, in the Arrowhead country, survives in fair numbers.

Canoe travelers often see the noble monster at lunch in some lake, his body submerged for protection against the flies, his lips curling around the water lily shoots that make a dainty hot-weather salad for this giant among American mammals. But he is wisely a shy animal.

Lots of Good Fishing.

Fish and fowl likewise have had to adjust themselves to their new neighbor, the white man.

A game-fish paradise has a way of retreating when the sportsman finds it. Thus the greedy now must go to the border lakes to catch a boatload of pike in an afternoon. But this does not mean that there is not famous fishing elsewhere.

The muskellunge of such lakes as Mantrap, or the fighting small-mouth bass of White Earth, and the many other fish of a thousand waters, make tall fish stories annually, which, in spite of the low repute of fish stories, are essentially true. Certainly they reflect justly the fun that ancient sport provides.

And the Minnesota citizen almost anywhere may go out after supper and hook a black bass or a mess of crappies, or, in not more than a day's drive, reach lakes in whose 200-foot depths the noble lake trout can be caught on lines of spun Monel wire.

Of the original game-bird inhabitants of the state only the grouse can now be called abundant, and its abundance wanes and waxes in cycles. This ruffed grouse is the characteristic bird of the green triangle. Tame, richly speckled and ruffed, it provides a voice for the wilderness in the accelerating thud of its wings drumming on some hollow log, a mysterious music that the forest muffles as if to hold secret.

Thanks to ill-considered drainage and the advance of the farmer, the wild duck's breeding grounds in Minnesota are largely lost to it; the black V's of its spring flight go for the most part beyond the border into Canada. Nor has the prairie chicken been very clever in adapting itself to life on the farm and as a target.

But the introduction of a partly parasitic bird, the ring-necked pheasant, which does not scruple to help itself to the farmer's corn to pay for serving as his autumn target, has proved a huge success. That fantastically colored bird, looking fitter to stand among the exotic blossoms painted on some Chinese screen than among the prairie sunflowers, nevertheless has made itself completely at home in the yellow triangle. Its voice has become that area's voice, the harsh double cry "like the clashing of two sabres."

Another bird, top tough and clever often to be shot, gives a voice to Minnesota's lakes. This is the loon, whose melancholy cry on some black lake shaggy with overhanging pines, when the moon sets and the winds are down, speaks in the accents of truly great poetry. The man who has heard it never forgets that wilderness music to his dying day.

As for small birds, such as the woodsman's friend, the chickadee, or that wine-red winter visitor whispering its clear song, the pine grosbeak from the North, or the horned lark that brings the earliest music of spring to frozen February fields—they are far too numerous even to be mentioned here.

Canada's Floral Regions Divided Into Six Parts

In Canada, so varied is the weather situation because of territory extending from warm regions into the Arctic, it has been found possible to divide the floral regions into six geographical regions, the Arctic, the Northern, Eastern, Southern, Prairie and Western.

With regard to the Arctic region, says the Washington Star, while the growing season is short and the lower strata of the soil remains frozen, it is a mistake to suppose that this area is devoid of plant life. As a matter of fact, the colors of the Arctic flowers, such as the beautiful blue lupins, azaleas, rhododendrons, and Arctic primroses, are deeper than elsewhere. Like other floral areas, the Arctic has plants that are not found outside of its own district, just as in the southern area there are 47 kinds of plants which do not occur in any other parts of Canada. Although only three species of trees appear to be confined to the prairies (the large-leaved cottonwood, narrow-leaved cottonwood, and prairie ash), the prairie region can boast of 267 species of characteristic plants which do not grow outside of the great plains, while in the eastern region the species of plants found in that area alone are too numerous to enumerate.

Smiles

Good Location

Smith—Are your fruit trees bothered by pests?

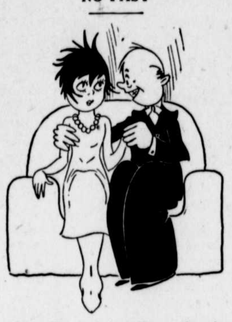
Jones—No, I am not near the main road.

Mother Knows

"Mamma," said little Mary Lou, "if there are any men up in heaven why is it that we never see pictures of angels with whiskers?"

"Well," replied her mother, thoughtfully, "I guess it's because most men get there only by a close shave."

NO PAST



She—Won't you tell me the story of your life?

He—My life just started when I met you.

He Forgot

The Spectator—I can't understand anyone missing a putt as short as that.

The Golfer—Let me remind you that the hole is only four and a quarter inches across, and there is the whole bloomin' world outside it.—Exchange.

Then It Started

"You're getting tired of me. You never call me 'dear' as other men do."

"A-ah! Do they?"

Can't Agree

Lawyer—On what grounds do you seek a divorce, madame?

Madame—Incompatibility.

Lawyer—Explain a little more.

Madame—Well I want a divorce and my husband doesn't.

Teaching Practice

"I hear you are courting a school ma'am. How are you getting along?"

"Well, she marked 14 errors in my last letter."

And a Fiber Trunk

First Small Chap—My daddy has a leg made of hickory.

Second Ditto—That's nothing. My sister has a cedar chest.

MOTORISTS INVENTED THIS "FIRST QUART" TEST

Thousands of motorists made this discovery for themselves: When they refilled the crankcase of their cars with Quaker State oil, they went farther before they had to add a quart. This simple test proves that Quaker State stands up longer. But it proves even more . . . because the oil that stands up is giving your motor the best lubrication. Try the Quaker State "First Quart" Test yourself. See if you, too, don't go farther than you ever did before under similar driving conditions. Quaker State Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pa.

Retail Price . . . 35¢ per Quart

"First choice of Experience"

TOO FEW FLOWERS ARE PLANTED FOR SAKE OF PERFUME

Many plant flower beds for color and decorative masses, kitchen gardens for utility, herb gardens for savor, but only a few plant for perfume in the garden or in cut flowers.

Women of Martha Washington's time knew how to save the delicate scent of rose petals by putting them in jars with salt, or they made a potpourri of different flowers. They gathered damask, roses, and lavender and dried them to make linen drawers sweet, or used violet water. They liked the scent of lilies-of-the-valley and lilacs.

It is possible to plant shrubs and vines and flowering annuals and perennials to add to the fragrance of the garden—roses, English violets, carnations, and little clove pinks, and some of the fragrant peonies for indoor vases, say floriculturists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

The perfume garden is so planned that one group of plantings is succeeded by another, each with its own appeal, such as sweet alyssum, mignonette, pinks, perennial phlox, sweet heliotrope, stocks and some of the nicotianas. Nasturtiums have a spicy fragrance. The leaves of rose geranium are both fragrant and spicy and may scent a fingerbowl or flavor a mild jelly.

Many shrubs are delightfully fragrant—the reddish velvety "sweetshrub" or Calycanthus; lemon verbena; lilac; and mockorange, called Philadelphus or syringa in the North, Carolina cherry in the South; the butterfly bush (erroneously called "summer lilac") from China, whose long drooping rich violet blooms give off deep fragrance all summer. The sweet-scented summer-blooming honeysuckle vine of the South is the naturalized Japanese honeysuckle, Lonicera japonica, ranging from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri south; the beautiful and fragrant Chinese and Japanese wisteria, and various sweet species of clematis.

The New Order

Joshaway Crabtree says: "They used to call gold-diggers 'Forty-niners.' Today they are perfect 'Thirty-sixes.'"

Piling Up

Johnny—I'm glad I won't be living a thousand years from now.

Bobbie—Why?

Johnny—Just think of all the history there'll be to study by that time.

On a Nut

Man (excitedly)—Where is my hat!

Wife (sweetly)—Hanging on the lamp.

Man—Lamp! Huh! What crazy place will I find it next.

Wife (snappily)—On your head, I suppose.

THE UNIFORM

Disgusted Boy Doll—Gee, I guess I'll have to become a soldier.

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