

WHEN ANT HILL IS FLOODED,
QUEEN ANT COUNTS NOSES, LAYS
EGGS TO MAKE UP DEFICIT

(Buffalo News)

Scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the government booklet, "House Ants," don't come right out with the flat statement that the scrupulously tidy housewife never will be troubled with these pests, but they certainly insinuate it strongly. "The surest way to keep a house free from ants," says the preface, "is to leave no food lying about on the shelves or in open places where they can reach it."

To the defense of Buffalo housekeepers, besieged this season by hordes of ants such as haven't appeared in years, comes H. S. Lewis, who has been hunting ants, roaches, mice, rats and the like for 18 years.

"Sure the ants will come no matter how clean a woman keeps her kitchen," is his verdict. "They come into the house looking for food whether they find it or not."

You have to be a bit of a sleuth to halt the invasion of ants, Mr. Lewis says, for it is imperative to discover the source and kill the queen ant in her hideaway. The old-fashioned method of pouring boiling water on the ant hill does no good, for it kills only the workers.

Queen Counts Them

The queen is a smart one, says Mr. Lewis admiringly. "When the crowd comes in at night, she counts noses, notes there are a lot of workers missing and lays enough eggs to make up the loss. So there you are with as many ants as you had before."

Since it is impractical to stalk the queen to her lair and pick her out personally for demolition, poison powder come in handy. Left around places where the ants appear frequently they will carry it home to the queen—and the trouble is over.

"But don't expect them to eat just plain powder," Mr. Lewis credits insects with more discernment than other people are wont to do. "Mix it up into a nice little meal with sugar or any other sweet that you see them going after."

Apple wood around the house frequently brings ants. If you are annoyed by a constant stream of large black ants marching across the living room floor, the wood in the basket by the fireplace or stored in the cellar is worth investigating. If they come into the house by the kitchen window sill with no sign of ant hills around the lawn, they may be coming from the rotten trunk of an apple tree nearby.

Poison is Colored

Tartar emetic, purchasable at any drug store, is the good old standby among the ant poisons or a commercial powder may be used. Both are smooth white powders, poison to human beings as well as insects. In fact New York city found enough women mixing the commercial powder into cakes by mistake for confectioners sugar that they now must be colored a violet blue.

Silver fish are the peskiest of all insects, says the professional exterminator, and in this opinion News readers will concur. Mr. Lewis' grudge against them is that they move so fast that the quickest eye, the fastest finger on the trigger of a sprayer cannot catch them. Extreme patience, he says, is necessary in combatting this silvery little insect that looks for all the world like a tiny minnow scuttling across the bathtub.

They Like Drain

Knowing where to hunt for them is half the battle and in this regard Mr. Lewis offers a tip. Their favorite haunt he says, is the overflow pipe of a tub or basin. They like dampness; this cranny affords it and unless someone is careless enough to let the water run over they are safe there. So shoot the poison into the overflow instead of trying to aim for a single "fish." Another place that silver fish frequently are found is in the asbestos packing of furnace pipes. For this reason they are often known as "asbestos bugs."

Roaches

Well, you have to keep after them too; and if the folks in the lower flat won't co-operate, the situation is just about hopeless. However, the proverbial ounce of prevention helps in keeping them out of places that are not troubled with them. If you have ordered a case of canned goods, watch carefully when you unpack it to see that a roach or two does not run out. Even single cans frequently harbor them, Mr. Lewis says, for they creep under the label to eat the paste.

Chocolate Is Bait

Getting into the big game hunting, there are also tricks which increase the chances of success. Folks traditionally bait a mouse trap with cheese, yet what a mouse really enjoys is a tasty bit of chocolate. Mr. Lewis got that tip from an elderly lady who passed the information on to him at a time when he was desperate, for professional methods were failing woefully in a mouse infested house. He took her tip and has been using chocolate ever since.

Reward for finding fault is extremely unsatisfactory.

CULBERTSON'S INCOME FROM
BRIDGE IS \$5,000 A YEAR

New York, N. Y., October 5—Ely Culbertson disclosed today that the total net income of himself and wife from contract bridge activities in less than four years had been \$200,000. He was financially ruined by the Russian revolution before contract began to develop.

As aftermath of the defeat this summer of two British teams by a Culbertson quartet, some British newspapers criticized him as a multimillionaire, giving figures, says the Associated Press. In reply Culbertson offered to show his books.

"I'm only like a prosperous doctor or lawyer in the city of 100,000", he said, stressing that much had gone

Details Of Disclosures

In detail his disclosures were: Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson and their corporation have gross income of \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Their pay roll is \$100,000 a year. Expenses for promotion, travelling and entertainment are heavy.

Many inquiries about the game are answered free. This and other work which brings no remuneration Culbertson regards as noblesse oblige.

In personal outlay Culbertson thinks he is quite economical apart from his one extravagance, his two children, who have specialized tutors galore. The elder, a girl of 5 years, can read

and write three languages. Stores Car Because Of Cost

Rent of the elaborate Culbertson apartment is low because of concessions. Similar concessions are obtained on steamship suites. Culbertson wears darned socks. His car, a foreign make, was bought second hand and stored because of his maintenance was too high. In Paris this summer Mrs. Culbertson spent only \$800 for her winter wardrobe.

Imported cigarettes, a special brand which alone appeals to Culbertson's taste, cost seven cents each. He has reduced his consumption from sixty or seventy to nineteen daily, one hour.

Fifteen relatives are dependent upon him, including some in the Caucasus Mountains of Russia.

Does Culbertson make any money playing contract? He answered: "I am losing by having no time to play." "All in all", he concluded, "if at the end of a year we had \$75,000 we

could call our own, I'd consider it a tremendous lot of money."

He meant the total net income of himself and wife and corporation without deduction of personal expenses.

FRUIT COBBLER OR PANDOWDY

Rich biscuit dough
Three cups fruit
Three fourths cups sugar
One peach stone
Butter

Make the biscuit dough. Mix the fruit with sugar and put in greased baking dish. Dot with butter. Cover with biscuit dough. Brush the dough with milk and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit, until top is golden brown.

If Gandhi should eat a square meal some day, what would happen? We fear the end.

The Road to
RECOVERY

A Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada



WITHIN a few days the Dominion of Canada will offer for public subscription the 1933 Refunding Loan, the purposes and terms of which will be announced in detail by the Minister of Finance on Tuesday, October 10. In this national undertaking an opportunity will be afforded both for sound investment and for public service, and I have no doubts as to the readiness with which Canadian investors will respond.

I feel, however, that the 1933 Loan marks a point in Canadian affairs to which it is only proper that public attention should be drawn as a means of extending justifiable encouragement to many thousands of men and women who have endured adversity with such admirable fortitude.

With due precaution against unwarranted optimism I think I may say that in Canada we are now on the road to recovery. The road may be long and progress may be slow, but the events of the past six months appear to demonstrate with increasing clarity that the downward trend has come to a definite stop and that an upward trend is now in progress.

The evidence of improvement is written in the statistical facts of our industry and trade. These records show that our general economic condition reached its lowest point during the month of February last and that today we are definitely above that level following a recovery which has been gradual but persistent and unmistakable.

The most significant of these figures are probably those dealing with the physical volume of business, wholesale prices and employment, and I give here briefly the record of recovery in each case as shown by the reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The index of our physical volume of business, which represents virtually the economic pulse of the nation, stood last February at 67.1. For August, the most recent month for which the index is available, the figure was 89.9, an improvement of approximately 34%.

Wholesale prices, in which even minor changes are highly significant, have risen over 9%, or from an index of 63.6 last February to one of 69.4 in August.

Employment, although still at a regrettably low level, has, nevertheless, been gaining steadily for the past five months. On the basis of partial reports from industrial employers some 116,000 persons have been added to pay-rolls since last April. An estimate by the Bureau on a more comprehensive basis places the total increase in employment at 246,000 during the same period.

Our external trade figures are equally encouraging. Both exports and imports have risen, with the former showing the more rapid increase. As a result, Canada had a favourable trade balance of over \$114,000,000 in the twelve months ended August 31st this year. For the corresponding period last year the favourable balance was only \$38,000,000, and in the two previous twelve months' periods instead of favourable figures we had unfavourable balances of \$45,000,000 and of \$103,000,000 respectively.

All these facts and figures I think we may quite safely take as sign-posts on the road to recovery. In our further progress, no single factor will have more significance than the success of our national loan operations. The recent 4% loan in London was a notable tribute to Canada's credit standing. It was immediately oversubscribed many times and now commands a substantial premium. I feel satisfied that our own people will be quick to perceive that the 1933 Refunding Loan in Canada is at once a challenge and an opportunity—a challenge to aid in the restoration of business recovery and an opportunity to serve thereby their own and their country's best interests.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA
1933 REFUNDING LOAN