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DO YOU KNOW?

Small breeds of dog have a longer life span than large breeds.

According to estimates, there are at least 5,000,000 lepers in the world to-

A new kind of multiple match, which can be used about 40 times, has appeared on the German market.

Deer have been brought from Michigan to Indiana, and released in wild country in the south of the state.

"Electric eye" control is used to stop the high-speed elevators in the 69-story Rockefeller Tower in Radio City, New York.

Paper nails, made tough by hydraulic pressure, are a new invention designed to fill the need for a nail that will not conduct electricity.

CCC workers have been improving Death Valley, digging wells and locating springs and building truck trails and tourist accommodations in the park area.

Using soap on some kinds of fruit stains will set them.

Bronze razors used in Scandinavia in 1500 B.C. were shaped very much like modern razors.

Within the past million years, New England had among its animals the camel, rhinoceros, and mastodon.

The Field Museum is exhibiting a slab of clay-stone only four by six feet in which skeletons of 25 little deer are embedded.

Dynamite is reported to be cheaper than gas for destroying ants because gas does not destroy the eggs and has to be used repeatedly.

A paper company has found use for house flies: the legs and wings mixed with fine paper pulp give a peculiar and handsome pattern.

Experiments now in progress show that a virulent fungus dusted on corn plants has power to destroy the corn borer, turning the borers into hard pink

Insect Hordes Survive Winter; Ready for Attack on Crops

OVERNMENT fighters against insect enemies of crops and orchards are getting set for a tough summer. A summary of surveys conducted during late winter and early spring shows that some of the most troublesome and widespread of insect pests have come through the winter with less than the normal percentage of killing, so that they may be expected to be unusually numerous

Grasshoppers have been the cause of the most general apprehension, for they have worked much damage in the drier parts of the Northwest during the past two or three years, and the mild winter in that region has had little effect on their eggs. One good has, however, been blown by many ill winds: in parts of South Dakota the severe winter storms, scouring ground with no snow cover, have lifted its top layer and dried out the grasshopper eggs beneath it.

In other places, the same blown soil has been deposited so deeply that the buried eggs have no chance to hatch their 'hoppers. Nevertheless, there are still plenty of eggs left to produce plenty of the pestiferous insects.

A Western pest, the Mormon cricket, threatens serious damage in parts of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. Two of its outbreaks are on Indian reservations. In the warmer parts of the Midwest, two serious enemies of grain, chinch bug and Hessian fly, have come through the winter with very low mortality. One of the worst of insect pests in the East, the Japanese beetle, has been protected against the extreme cold of the late winter months by a thick blanket of snow on the ground, so that it has escaped the unusual losses which the low temperatures might otherwise have caused.

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