



ACROSS

1—One hundred thousand (India)
 4—Noticeable
 9—Overhead
 11—A human upper limb
 12—A woman who has lost her husband through death
 13—Work at
 14—Third note of the scale
 15—An emblem of dawn
 16—Instrument used for bending
 18—Nourished
 19—Exclamation
 20—Grand divisions of geological time

DOWN

1—Statute
 2—Dovell
 3—Put into symbols
 4—Fasten with needle and thread
 5—Bail
 6—One who irons
 7—Printer's measure

8—Avid
 10—Solemn promise
 14—Male adults
 16—Large bundles of goods
 17—First note of the scale
 18—Enthusiast
 19—Call to attract attention
 21—To draft a plan roughly
 22—Indefinite article
 24—River in Russian

25—Symbol for cirrus
 27—Sew with long, loose stitches
 28—Spindles on which wheels revolve
 30—Distinction
 31—A can plan
 34—Cover
 35—Before
 36—Near

Answer to previous puzzle

G	O	L	D	W	S	H	O
A	W	A	Y	I	C	B	E
R	E	P	E	A	L	U	N
S	T	E	A	M			
A	F	T	A	S	S	A	S
C	L	I	M	B	L	I	N
T	O	M	A	R	A	T	I
			S	L	A	N	T
F	L	A	T	S	T	A	T
A	I	R	E	P	R	O	S
D	E	E	P	S	N	O	E

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THIMBLE THEATRE Starring POPEYE



BIG SISTER



THE OLD HOME TOWN



SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK



BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

WRITTEN FOR CENTRAL PRESS
 By Shepard Barclay
 "The Authority on Authorities"

THE SINGLETON HABIT
 WHEN the bidding has given no clear clue to the side suits in the declarer's and dummy's hands, a singleton is a pretty risky lead. Isn't that suit more likely to be declarer's side length than any other suit in which you hold more cards? Of course, if you have the ace and another trump, or the king and a couple of others, you may later be able to stop the trump run and then throw your partner in the lead for a ruff. But otherwise, you may be taking an unsound chance with your singleton.

♠ 5 8
 ♥ A K 10 9 5 3
 ♦ A Q 8 4
 ♣ J 8 7 4

♠ 10 6 3
 ♥ Q J
 ♦ J 8
 ♣ K J 2

♠ 9 2
 ♥ 7 6 4
 ♦ 6 4 2
 ♣ 10 7 6 5 3

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)

The opening bid on this deal was made by West. His 1-Spade bid was overcalled by North with a double. East put in a 2-Spade call which West took to 4-Spades. North ventured 5-Diamonds, which East doubled.

East was in the lead and made the mistake of opening his singleton club. Declarer covered with the 10, West with the K and North won with the A. To North's surprise, the outstanding trumps dropped in two rounds. He had surely expected from the double that East held a trump trick.

The diamond 3 was then led to dummy's 6 and followed by the club 5. When West did not cover, North played the 8 and then laid down the club Q, which dropped West's J. The club 4 to the 7 was the next play, and on the club 6 the heart 8 was discarded. Instead of being set, East's defense allowed North to make one over-trick, doubled.

Tomorrow's Problem

♠ 7 6 5 3 2
 ♥ 4
 ♦ 7 6 4 3
 ♣ 7 5 2

♠ 10 9 4
 ♥ K J 10 7
 ♦ 2
 ♣ Q 9 8 6 4

♠ A J
 ♥ Q 8 5 3
 ♦ K J 10 8
 ♣ 5

♠ K Q 8
 ♥ A 9 6 2
 ♦ A Q 9
 ♣ A J 10

(Dealer: North. Neither side vulnerable.)

How should the bidding proceed on this deal?

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Doctor Studies Vision Of Babies and Animals

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D.

A BABY that lies in its crib and rolls its wise-looking little eyes from side to side, appears to be observing this new-found world, but it distinguishes at first nothing but light and darkness. Later, objects, and only after some time, distinct focusing of objects.

Our ideas about a pet animal's world are also likely to be distorted. We assume that his sensory world of vision and hearing is like ours, but it is probably quite different, and the wild animal's world even more so.

Dr. John Warkentin, a young scientist at the University of Rochester, has been testing animal vision as a preliminary to a study of infant vision.

His apparatus consists of a vertical hollow cylinder, five feet high and four feet in diameter, on the inside of which are vertical black and white stripes ranging from five inches down to one-thirtieth of an inch. If an animal placed inside the cylinder makes eye or head movements following the rotation of the cylinder, it is assumed that it can see the stripes, and the narrower the stripes perceived, the sharper the vision is assumed to be. Through the use of these tests it was found that:

Animals With Poor Vision
 White rats, white mice, and Gila monsters have extremely poor vision. Frogs, toads, alligators, and opossums have poor vision. Snakes, contrary to popular sup-

position, have good vision. Those tested included garter snakes, king snakes, ribbon snakes, and rattlesnakes. Their vision is poorest just before shedding their skins and best just after shedding, because the snake's cornea grows opaque as shedding time nears and is sloughed off with the skin. Turtles, woodchucks, guinea-pigs, rabbits, and gophers have good eyesight. Cats and birds see best of all.

Guinea-pigs and dogs vary greatly from one individual to another. Monkeys could not be tested because they kept peering curiously over the cylinder's top. Wild rabbits see better than tame rabbits; normally pigmented creatures see better than albinos.

We will be anticipating Dr. Warkentin's report of his work on the vision of human infants.

QUESTIONS FROM READERS
 P. G.: "Do you think one can take too many magnesia tablets or too many charcoal tablets? I take them for gas around the heart and indigestion, sometimes as many as six of each a day. They help me, but do they do any harm?"

Answer: Neither magnesia nor charcoal does any harm even if taken over long periods of time.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Seven pamphlets by Dr. Clendening can now be obtained by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendening, in care of "The Weeks' Reducing Diet," "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene," and "The Care of the Hair and Skin."

TA KETT



THE GUMPS - CONDITION UNCHANGED

