Knows His Stuff—Richard Spicer, Jr., youngest handler in the amateur event of the annual trials of the Pinehurst Field Trial Club, shows one of his "spaniel" dogs. The lad handled his own entry like a veteran.

SPORTS

by A SPORTS CRITIC

Today this column is going straight to the dogs; and if those murmurs we hear from the bleachers are to the effect that this is no different from what it has been doing for a long time, we'll simply ignore them. Nor are the dogs referred to the sort you bet on at Dufferin or Woodbine, under the impression they are Thoroughbreds, but actual canines, with pedigrees as long as their tails, or even longer for all we know.

It seems that most Dog Shows do not make public the number of entries entered, by breeds, working on the theory that such information is liable to give intending exhibitors too much dope on what sort of competition to expect. But the Westminster Club is different. Our personal acquaintance with the Pooch Aristocracy is of the slightest. But we gather that the Westminster Show occupies a position somewhat akin to that of Wembdon in tennis, Henley in rowing or St. Andrews in golf; and that the doggy set knows that the best it can hope for there is the respect of sort of competition anyway, so that actual figures don't make much difference.

Anyway, when the Westminster throws open its doors at Madison Square Garden some time this month there are expected to be something like 2534 canines on hand; although, of course, in the interim some of them may have been laid low by high blood pressure, gout, distemper or eventperish the thought!—the snatching net of the dog catcher. At all events there promises to be an elegant sufficiency of dogs, and we are just as happy that we are not on the night cleaning staff of Madison Square, doomed to keep them company through the long hours after everyone else has departed. As many of you are no doubt aware, just one lonely pooch can fill a whole neighborhood with heartbreaking wails, all by itself. Imagine 2500 or more of them, all in full voice and all under one roof! A tight game between the Rangers and the Leafs, with both Conn Smythe and Lynn Patrick at the top of their form, wouldn't even come close.

* * *

But to get along with the serious business of the day. Offhand, and without doing any deep research before giving your answer, just what breed of canine would you say is the most popular today? According to the Westminster Show figures it's the Dachshund—the kind that somebody once described as "half a dog high, and a dog-and-a-half long." Last year the Boxers topped the Dachshunds by a margin of three. But this time it's the other way around. Score—Dachshunds 152; Boxers 137. And if any reader would like to interpret this as a trend, showing which way the world is heading, it is O.K. with us.

* * *

In case you don't keep abreast of such things, it seems that in the upper brackets of Dogdom they divide the entries not only into breeds but by classes as well. These divisions are WORKING DOGS; SPORTING DOGS; HOUNDS; TERRIERS, TOYS and NONSPORTING; and there will be 648 Workers in the Westminster Show as compared to a mere 339 Terriers, which might also indicate a trend. Or something.

* * *

Now, lest somebody should accuse us of holding out vital information, we'll kindly give you what the advertising experts call a "break-down" of the various classes. And if you skip reading the next six paragraphs, you do so at your own peril, and we don't blame you.

WORKERS: In this class you will find, if you look hard enough, Alaskan Malamutes; Belgian Sheepdogs; Bouviers des Flandres; Boxers; Briards; Bullmastiffs; Collies; Dobermann Pinschers; German Shepherds; Great Danes; Great Pyrenees; Mastiffs; Newfoundlands; Old English Sheepdogs; Puliks; Samoyeds; Giant Schnauzers; Standard Schnauzers; Shetland Sheepdogs; Siberian Huskies; St. Bernards; Cardigan Corgis; Pembroke Corgis.

* * *

Among the TERRIERS there are Airedales; Bedlingtons; Border; Bullterrier (colored) Bullterrier (white)—we hope they don't draw the color line or they'll be hearing from Paul Robeson—Cairns; Dandie Dinmonts; Smooth Fox Terriers; Wire Fox Terriers; Irish Terriers; Kerry Blues; Lakelands; Lhasa Apsos; Manchester Terriers; Norwich; Miniature Schnauzes; Scottish Terriers; Sealyhams; Skye Terriers; Staffordshire; Welsh Terriers; West Highland Whites.

* * *

"Tain't no business if he is a hound, you gotta quit kicking my dog around" was part of a song once-popular. Anybody attempting to do such hooting nowadays would have quite a chore because, under the heading HOUNDS, these are listed: Afghans; Basenjis; Bassethounds; 13-inch Beagles; 15-inch Beagles; Bloodhounds; Borzois; Coonhounds; Longhair Daschunds; Smooth Daschunds; Wire-hair Daschunds; Scottish Deerhounds; American Foxhounds; Greyhounds; Norwegian Elkhound; Otterhounds; Saluki; Whippets; Irish Wolfhounds.

* * *

We're not certain where they draw the line between the Working Dogs and those of the Sporting Category; and right now we don't intend trying to find out. We do know, however, because it's right here in print before us, that among the Sports there are Pointers; German Shorthairs; Chesapeake Bay Retrievers; Labrador Retrievers; English Setters; Gordon Setters; Irish Setters; American Water Spaniels; Brittany Spaniels; Black Cockers; Ascob Cockers; Parti-color Cockers; English Cockers; Englis' Springers; Irish Water Spaniels; Welsh Springers; Weimaraners. (We're not quite certain of that last spelling, but don't lose too much sleep over it.

* * *

Now, and none too soon, we come to the TOYS, which include Affenpinschers; Chihuahuas; English Toy Spaniels; Brussels Griffons; Italian Greyhounds; Japanese Spaniels; Maltese; Papillons; Pekingese; Miniature Pinschers; Pomeranians; Toy Poodles; Pugs; Toy Manchesters; Yorkshires.

* * *

And, at long last, those designated—rather rudely, we think—as NON-SPORTING. They are Boston Terriers; Bulldogs; Chows; Dalmatians; French Bulldogs; Keeshonden; Miniature Poodles; Standard Poodles; Schipperks; and Miscellaneous.

* * *

We started off this piece—little knowing what we were getting into—by saying that the column was going to the dogs. Now we're about through, we're inclined to think that the whole world must be doing something similar. However, writing it has cleared up one matter in our mind. A few days ago a tiny girl living nearby was proudly displaying a new present she'd received—a small puppy. Her mother happened to ask us what breed it was, and we couldn't answer her, much to our shame.

* * *

But if she asks us again, we'll be able to come through with flying colors. It's the very last breed listed above—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

Egg prices are too low, of course. They always were, so far as I can remember, and that goes a long way back. Still, I've never seen them so low as they were in the days of the old, old story about the farmer who asked the village store keeper how much he was paying for eggs.

* * *

"My good gosh," said the farmer, upon hearing the quoted bid, that price doesn't even pay for the wear and tear on the hens."

* * *

But whatever the price of eggs, the most efficient your flock is, the better off you are. And one good way to check your prospects—according to an expert out where they go in for eggs in a big way—is to study the records of farm flock owners who have kept a full set of figures on income and outgo.

* * *

He goes on to tell about 41 flock owners who have been keeping records in co-operation with an Agricultural College. Very likely these flocks are a bit better than average—but up to the time that owners started keeping records in this College project, none of them had been overly successful. (Figures quoted, by the way, are for that special Middle Divvet district, but I give them as set out and you can make your own comparisons.

* * *

So, even though they may be better than average now, they weren't when they started. But these folks were willing to make changes in the way they handled their flocks, and in the equipment they used. Anyone else, of course, can make the same changes.

* * *

But let's look at the figures:

Latest yearly summary of records shows the 41 demonstration flocks averaged 207 eggs. Mortality was 24 per cent during the year. Gross income per hen was $6.52.

* * *

Actual expenses of the 41 flocks added up to $4.12 per bird. Most of that went to pay for the six pounds of feed per dozen eggs. Another $94.25 per flock was charged for interest at 6 per cent.

* * *

This left earnings of $2.11 per bird, or $1.94 per hour for the work of taking care of the flocks.

Of course, egg prices were good in the year covered by this summary. Eggs from all 41 flocks sold for a good margin above cost.

* * *

But look at the best 10 of those 41 flocks. Their egg production—223 eggs per bird—was higher than the average, and their death loss—18.1 per cent—was lower. And they used only 5.4 pounds of feed to make a dozen eggs.

* * *

So these best 10 flocks produced eggs at a cost of only 21 cents per dozen. At a 44-cent egg price, that made a profit of $4.02 per bird, or $3.50 an hour for labor.

Even with eggs selling at 30 cents a dozen, those best 10 flock owners will make some money.

* * *

Now look at the poorest 10 of the 41 record-keeping flocks. They turned out only 189 eggs per hen, had a 23 per cent mortality, are more feed per dozen. So labor profit was only 51 cents per hen, 44 cents per hour.

* * *

Since the 10 low flocks had expenses of 28 cents a dozen, egg prices at around 30 cents will be hard for them to take.

* * *

How were the 10 high flocks able to shell out eggs at a 21-cents-per-dozen cost, while the 10 low flocks needed 28 cents?

* * *

The answer is equipment and management. Bred-to-lay chicks. Good, well-insulated houses. Labor-saving equipment. Continuous water supply. Balanced ration.

If you have all those, you can look forward to 1950 with confidence.

* * *

Our own Dominion Department of Agriculture has some interesting of Agriculture has some interesting things to say about a new variety of peach called SOLO. The experimental station out in Summerland, B.C. introduced the SPOTLIGHT peach, and is now telling about its latest—a variety that is expected to become a very useful addition to the list of firm canning peaches. So here you are, as the Government publicity is directed to Ontario, as well as British Columbia.

* * *

Solo is one of the results of a controlled breeding experiment begun in 1933, when crosses were made of J. H. Hale and Veteran. The seedlings were planted in 1936 and Solo was first selected as showing promise in 1941. Since then it has been subjected to extensive tests both a fresh fruit and as a canning variety, state A. J. Mann and F. W. L. Keane of the Summerland Station.

* * *

The original tree has been a heavy annual bearer and young trees exhibit a similar tendency. The variety sets thickly and requires heavy thinning. The tree proved hardy at the station during the moderately severe winter of 1942-43. Fruit-bud injury during the winter of 1948-49 was slight, insufficient to reduce the crop and much less severe than on J. H. Hale.

* * *

The fruit matures approximately with Valiant and Veteran. Solo is large, well coloured, yellow fleshed, firm, juicy, good to above fair in quality and practically freestone. It has an exceptionally long picking range, remaining firm on the tree for several days after reaching maturity. It is very easy to pick and handle with a minimum of bruising, being superior in this respect to Veteran and Veteran.

* * *

In 1949 the fruit was clean and well finished and when canned was of attractive appearance. However, in certain seasons the appearance has been somewhat marred by patches of skin which lack normal phosescence and by the fact that the fruit is rather susceptible to the tested form of mildew known as "Rusty Spot" which may become evident after the canned product. In peeling the fresh fruit, the skin adheres moderately to the flesh but in the canning operation no particular difficulty is experienced in this regard. When canned the quality is good.

* * *

Growers who are interested in a variety firm enough to reduce wastage in the orchard, the packing house and the cannery, may consider Solo worthy of commercial trial.

All the budwood available, from four trees will be distributed to nurserymen in the summer of 1950.

Discovery Mill Produces Gold

At a cost of $1,250,000 Discovery Yellowknife Mines Limited put down a three-compartment shaft to 250 feet, opened two levels, developed and mined approximately **70,000 tons of gold ore having the value computed at $2,030,027 and built a mill with a capacity of 100 to 125 tons daily.** This mill will pour its first gold brick about the 15th of February.

At the 100 ton rate and averaging a grade of $25.00 a ton the company should produce at the rate of $60,000 to $75,000 a month when in regular operation. Therefore the cost of developing the ore and equipping the property for production should be recovered within 18 months. This is an example of successful mine operation, regardless of location, when ore grade is high.

Located 60 miles north of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories the mine of Discovery Yellowknife has been equipped with steam heated, insulated structures and the community has waterworks and sewage installed, a radio station erected, a truck road to Yellowknife and an airplane airport on the large lake on the property.

The mine is only in the early stages of development, as work on the 125 and 250-ft. levels has been resumed, to follow up high grade ore intersections secured in surface drilling, to the west and south of presently developed ore. The shaft is being deepened to 375 feet to open another level, below which ore is known to extend. An entirely new structure to the south and another to the east, tested in a preliminary way by drilling and returning high values in gold, remain to be developed.

The mill can be raised from 100 to 150 tons daily capacity without additional equipment, by adjusting grinding and crusher speed. On a recent day $2,105 in gold was produced from 77.5 tons of ore, giving some indication of the earning capacity. The company will quickly recover its investment and begin accumulating profits for further expansion and later for dividends.

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It takes those mild, gentle Carter's Little Liver Pills to get your 2 pints of bile flowing freely to make you feel "up and up." Get a package today. Effective, yet mild as they may be, Carter's Little Liver Pills, 25¢ at any druggists.

Have You Ever Lived Before?

Millions believe that they have had a previous existence on earth—and will live again. There is evidence for this belief.

There was the case of the little girl who told Fielding Hall, author of that great work, The Soul of a People, of her previous life as a man who ran a marionette show. Not only did she show a remarkable knowledge of the manipulation of the puppets when first given some, but she actually recited portions of dialogue from puppet plays which she had neither seen nor read.

Far more convincing was the fact that she described the place where she had previously lived and also some of her former relations and friends. Some of the latter are still living: they confirmed every word the child had said.

Vishwa Nath, as a boy of three, described in minute detail his former life in Pithbur, India. At his parents were persuaded to take him there. He identified relatives and places exactly and immediately told of his life at a certain school.

Infant Prodigies

He pointed out his former home, now in ruins, and when shown a group photo of the last owners of the house friends picked out by name exactly the man he said had formerly been his uncle—and then himself in his former life.

The mother of the young man he claimed to have been questioned him thoroughly: he answered every one of her questions correctly and without a moment's hesitation. In like manner he answered the questions of two men who had been his schoolfellows in his former life.

But we do not need to go to the East for such instances. Shaw Desmond wrote his novel **Echo** "From earth memories which I have had since a child of my life as gladiator in the Roman arenas."

Authorities of that period speak of it as amazingly accurate, though the author had not at that time handled old Rome in any book. The same astonishing knowledge of a vanished age was shown by Joan Grant in her novel **Winged Pharaoh.**

Shaw Desmond himself has examined several such cases, and writes of a child of five who was taken to a city hundreds of miles away, to which it had never been in its present life.

"I have lived in that city," the child had said. On arrival the little parents through a maze of streets to the house he had so minutely described. Still more astounding, when the child was shown building in his previous incarnation testified to the accuracy of his memories.

Then there are the prodigies such as Mozart, who composed and played at the age of five, Yehudi Menuhin, who went only eleven around, and Toscanini by the depth and maturity of his playing, so that the maestro said that he knew no violin music by any other. These are a number before the astounded professors of Brussels.

All these children demonstrated abilities which they would simply not have had time to acquire in their short lives. From where did they bring them?

Perhaps more convincing than these few instances of remembered past lives—there a number of multitude of others—is the number of eminent thinkers through the ages who have believed in the theory of reincarnation. Plato and Pythagoras, Hegel and Hume, Sir Humphrey Davey and Alfred Russel Wallace, and the great psychologist Cesare Lombroso, to name but a few.

It is the very basis of Buddhism and Hindiism, and was taught by many Fathers of the Christian Church. A number of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, including Archbishop Passavalli, have accepted it as a fact.

There is evidence, too, that Christ Himself both accepted it and taught it. He did not rebuke His disciples for suggesting that a certain man might have been born blind as a result of his own sins, and said of John the Baptist: "If ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was for to come." (Matt. xi. 14).

But for many present-day believers in reincarnation it is neither the evidence of people such as Vishwa Nath nor the great weight of authority which is decisive. They believe because it is so reasonable a theory. If the universe is based on order and justice it seems to be, Indeed, the only theory that fits the facts.

It seems unjust that a child should be born suffering from some physical, mental, or social handicap. There is no injustice if he is so handicapped because his previous conduct has made such a lesson necessary for him. Or it may be that previous experience has so strengthened his character that he is ready and able to face such a test—and triumph over it!

May life not be, in fact, a school? We continue to return until we have been through every class and learnt all the lessons thoroughly—till we are strong enough to endure both adversity and prosperity. Promotion is only on merit: none can learn our lessons for us.

A Grim Theory?

There are many who find it difficult to accept the teaching that for perhaps fifty years of evil living—however bad—a just God will condemn erring human beings to an eternity of torment. There is literally no proportion—between offence and punishment.

For the reincarnationist, however, there is neither reward nor punishment. A man reaps than alone which he sows.

If he puts his hand into the fire he gets burned, until he learns not to play with fire. Yet there are few who can learn this lesson in one life. Moreover, if this is the only life, there are evidently many who can and do play with fire without getting burned.

At first sight this may seem a somewhat grim theory, yet it is not so. There is not one of us who cannot eventually learn by experience the laws of God and nature by which man may live a happy and useful life—whether on this earth or elsewhere. It is only by learning through experience that we really make this knowledge our own.

So for each one of us there is infinite hope: there is always a chance to do better.

Have you ever said: "I wish I could have my life over again?" Well, maybe you can!

A man is known by the company he do' go.

Silence isn't always golden. Sometimes it is just guilt.

Lining Up—For Dry Bread—In Athens—Small boys from the Athens, Greece, "Children's City" line up for a slice of bread, part of some 2200 loaves made from the millionth ton of Western Nation aid to arrive in Greece. The flour was made into bread by Greek army and distributed and distributed to relief agencies sponsored by Queen Fredericka.

For Mine Safety—At the New Crosshands Colliery, British coal mine, the inventors of a power-operated support to guard coal miners from cave-ins resulting from boring or blasting examine a scale-model. Named the Tronit, the steel-arched safety device is operated by remote control.

Granted New Canadian Patent

Acetylsalicylic acid has proven to be one of the most reliable and effective agents in the treatment of rheumatism and arthritis over the years. The best known acetylsalicylic acid preparation is sold under the trade name of "Aspirin" in Canada.

A recent development for the treatment of rheumatism and arthritis has been the combining of a hitherto little-used compound, calcium succinate, with acetylsalicylic acid. This compound, calcium succinate, renders the acetylsalicylic acid non toxic, allowing large, prolonged dosage to be taken with no harmful side effects.

This combination of acetylsalicylic acid and calcium succinate has become one of the widest used methods of therapy in the world for the treatment of rheumatism and arthritis. Dolcin Limited of Toronto recently were granted a patent in Canada for the use of this combination in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Scientific Facts About "Hangovers"

It isn't necessary to suffer that "morning after" feeling—at least it isn't according to the Danish biologist, Dr. Erik Jacobson, who has been conducting a scientific investigation into alcohol and hangovers.

He has written an exhaustive treatise in which he describes how a person (if he feels that way and his bank balance can stand it) can drunk and never have a hangover. become drunk and never have a hangover.

He also explains that it is quite possible for a person to get delirium tremens ("D.T.") even though he may be a strict teetotaller.

It seems that if you are content with a single whiskey or a glass of beer every hour and a quarter, the alcohol percentage in your blood will neither rise nor fall.

Though it would be a futile thing to do, you could go on drinking all day long at that rate and remain sober. Your liver would be getting rid of the alcohol as fast as you swallowed it.

But what can be done to avoid the hangover headache? The secret, according to the doctor, is to eat while you are drinking, preferably something rich in protein such as meat.

Drinking on a full stomach will also reduce the chances of a hangover and retard the intoxicating effect.

Drinking on an empty stomach can make you dizzy within a few minutes, because the alcohol then passes almost directly into the blood stream. And the more concentrated the drink the more quickly it is absorbed.

Soda-water, so innocent and harmless when taken by itself, acts like a super-charger when mixed with alcohol; it speeds up absorption.

A hangover headache is caused through the increase in pressure of the fluid surrounding the brain. With most people a good preventative is to take one or two aspirin tablets after the party and before going to bed.

Hard drinking is not always the cause of delirium tremens. It is what doctors call a "deficiency disease" resulting form the lack of Vitamin B

The confirmed toper finds that most of the energy he needs to carry on drinking and keep alive comes from the calories contained in the drink. He is inclined to eat much less than normally. What he does eat is seldom rich in vitamins, but because he gets no vitamin B he develops "D. T.s.

Alcohol has a paralysing effect on the nervous system. The centres governing self-restraint are first attacked.

People drink because they find alcohol relieves them of tension. In fact, some "advanced" thinkers have suggested that alcohol in moderation is the only effective medicine for people whose lives are bound by frustration and monotony.

How To Wax Camera Prints

Most amateur photographers, particularly camera club photographers wax their prints. Many of the prints are then mounted. The print is placed on a level, solid surface. A piece of cardboard or an old print is placed against the sides and edge of the print and wax, such as simonize automobile wax, is applied with cotton. A light coat should be first applied in one direction. It should be left to dry for about 30 minutes and then lightly polished with cotton. Then a second coat should be applied in the direction opposite. This gives the print greater depth, luster and quality.

Canadians Chart Worms' Behavior

Until Drs. A. P. Arnason, R. A. Fuller and J. W. T. Spinks, three Canadian research scientists, came along last month with a communication in Science, not much was known about the movement of worms in the soil. There was nothing for it but to dig up the grubs or larvae and note their positions at the time. Drs. Arnason, Fuller and Spinks hit on the idea of making the worms radioactive, so that their movements above ground could be followed with a Geiger-Mulier counter.

How were the larvae of the worms to be made radioactive. Feeding them with radioactive food was not practicable. It was decided to insert a radioactive cobalt wire into the body of some grub-grubbing cutworms and wireworms behaved normally after the wire had been inserted. There was no loss of movement. The wire was shed with the skin at the right time. Nor were bad effects from the gamma rays noted.

For lack of enough radioactive cobalt wire the Canadians fixed a speck of radioactive cobalt metal in the tail notch of grubs with some plastic. There was no difficulty in following underground movements.

This method made it possible to tell where the larvae were in a horizontal plane. But how deep were they? And how could their movement up and down be noted? The Canadians calibrated their instruments for varying soil depths. Theirs is the first recorded method of following both horizontal and vertical movement at the same time. The Canadians promise to find out how underground grubs respond to temperature, light, soil moisture, soil type, soil firmness and various foods and chemicals.

New House-Building Method Promises Better, Cheaper Homes

Nearing completion in Norfolk, Va., is one of the world's most unusual housing projects. Sponsored by Nelson Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Corporation, the houses are built of concrete and are themselves not dramatically different from the run of small, concrete, modern houses; but their method of construction is startlingly different. Indeed, they may, as the sponsors hope, open a new era in low-cost house construction. For the central point of departure in these houses is that they are erected with the sweep, cost, and machinery with which great highways are built.

The Norfolk houses, which are expected to be the prototype of much larger projects in other parts of the world, stem from the drawing board of Wallace Harrison.

When I visited him the other day in his Radio City office, he said his first thought had been about a more or less conventional house. something built of wood and full of gadgets like automatic dishwashers, writes Robert A. Mulien, in The Christian Science Monitor. Then, during the war, had followed his phase of thinking of houses as a "machine for living." During this period, he had explored with a major airplane firm the idea of applying aeronautical experience to mass house building.

But after the war, it became clear to him, and to the Rockefellers, that the world's most urgent need was not for gadgets, for aesthetics, or fancier ways of living. The need was just simply for plain houses to protect from weather and provide a minimum standard of comfort.

Then, one day in Venezuela, the bright idea came. The Rockefellers have extensive projects in Venezuela, and at one point needed a couple of houses for executive personnel. Mr. Harrison discovered that to erect two rather modest prefab houses of United States design would cost about $20,000 per house.

By coincidence, at the same time he wanted 22 acres of swampland filled in as a site for a warehouse. He asked a local contractor who was building some roads for an old company that it would cost $5,000 to fill the filling job. The contractor looked at a near-by hill and opined that with his big earth-moving machinery, he could cut the hill down and fill the swamp for not more than $20,000. In other words, you could move a mountain in Venezuela for the price of a five-room house!

In this vivid fashion, Mr. Harrison was reminded of the widely accepted fact that the cheapest sort of construction known to modern man is road building. His thoughts inevitably roamed in the direction, coming up with the question: Why not use road-building machinery to construct houses?

Back at his Long Island estate, he began a series of experiments all aimed at using giant road-construction equipment to build the world's best cheap house. He was very glad to settle on concrete. It has many advantages, especially in tropical climates where destructive insects quickly spoil soft woods and in regions where vermin and rodents are a hazard. Mortover, by use of certain kinds of aggregate, it can be made a superior insulation. Also, it is proof against fire and requires little paint and otherwise minimum upkeep. More to the point, sand and gravel are among the most universal of the globe's materials. Road-building equipment, likewise, can be made available.

He laid out a highway, composed of a series of concrete slabs. Skipping the first square, or slab he would place a portable form or mold on the second. This form would comprise the inside and outside walls of a four-room house. He would fill this form with concrete, let it set, remove the form. Then he would go back to the first slab, lift it by patented vacuum lifting device means and place it on top of the just-completed room section to form the roof!

Mr. Harrison built two houses at his Long Island place, working out technical problems. For instance, he found that the corners tended to crack and found a way of making them thicker and stronger by using nylon-rubber tubes, inflated with air to act as corner forms. After ready to remove forms, he had to do was deflate the corner tubes. Getting the steel wall forms to slip off easily was a problem until a workman suggested that old-coon try trick of washing the surface with a tannic acid solution. At Long Island, he used a gantry crane, but at Norfolk he found that a bomber crane used during the war to clear air fields of crippled bombers was better for lifting the room form and roof section.

Of course, this still left a need for actual field experience, and especially cost experience. At Norfolk, an especially acute housing shortage existed. So, at the request of a Norfolk businessman, the Rockefellers built 200 houses, meeting all federal housing administration requirements.

This job has shown that they can build a good, five-room, concrete house, having automatic heat, good plumbing, but no gadgets, that will rent for $45 a month. If the house were to be sold, it would sell for approximately $5,000 to $5,500, land included. The house is roughly comparable, except for the attic, to the new houses one sees in suburbs selling for $8,000 to $11,000. Of course, "roughly comparable" is a relative term, and might not meet with universal agreement.

It is true the houses are not especially pretty. They are far from the same fate as most modern concrete houses in that they are square and squat. Yet they have a fullsized window and a certain amount of shrubbery, which goes with the house, may offset some of the ang, the uniformity of the group.

However, these Norfolk houses were a pioneering effort, to lead the way for thousands of even more austere units in places of the world where any sort of roof is better than a leaky tent, or rat-ridden mud hut, where sanitation and protection against insects become before charm; and where a good, cheap house is just about the most humanitarian item that can be offered.

Tot Takes A Traffic Ticket—In a joking mood, the Berlin traffic cop gives a ticket to Karin Wendler, 7, for driving without a license. The car is not a toy, but can do most anything a normal-sized auto can. Karin amazes Berliners ridiing through city stretts in Germany's smallest auto.