THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

Grass-legume silage has been made at the Smithers Experimental Substation, B.C. during each of the past three seasons. The results obtained have been extremely satisfactory, despite the lack of familiarity with silage making in general on the part of those supervising. The quality of the feed so preserved has varied considerably, but generally it has been excellent. The actual loss of material has been small, and the improved health of the cattle herd at the station during the winter months has been marked, says Superintendent W. T. Burns.

* * *

It has often been stated that proper moisture content of the material to be ensiled is most important for a high quality feed. Three years experience has certainly emphasized the need for care in this respect. Some rather slimy and unpalatable silage has been produced from material too moist, and some charred silage has resulted from material that was too dry. Though there was undoubtedly some loss of nutrients in the charring, practically no material was discarded as a result. Slimy silage was not readily eaten and proved excessively laxative, but again it was necessary to throw out a very small proportion.

* * *

During the first two seasons, actual shinkage in the weight of grass material stored as compared to silage fed, was 25 per cent. Results for the 1953 silage are not yet available. Most of this shrinkage represents moisture loss. Unfortunately, the weight of discarded material as a result of spoilage is not available. However, when it is considered that no nutrients are lost from the crop as a result of weathering, all being preserved in excellent condition, the loss through spoilage experienced has been very reasonable. In spite of this, it is felt that with the experience that has been obtained, grass-legume mixtures can be ensiled to reduce losses below those of the previous years.

* * *

In stressing the advantages of storing the hay crop in a silo, the improved feeding quality cannot be over-emphasized. The shorthorn herd at this Station has been wintered in much better condition since a part of the ration has been grass-legume silage. The animals are more active, their coats are not dry, dull and brittle, but glossy and smooth, indicating good health. The cows have less difficulty in calving and produce strong, healthy calves. Also the cows milk better, especially those calving early in March, which means smaller losses and more rapid growth.

* * *

There are many problems to be worked out in preparing to store the hay crop in a silo on each individual farm. Without exception, those problems can be solved with careful planning and careful attention to details such as moisture content, packing and covering. Suitable equipment is now available for whatever quantity is to be stored. Certainly the experience at the Smithers Station during the past three years has proved the value of silage as a method of "making good hay in bad weather," and as a high quality feed to raise healthy animals.

* * *

Shrinkage has quite a bearing in a livestock transaction. The amount of shrinkage varies considerably and depends on several factors, says H. J. Hargrave, Lethbridge Experimental Station, Alta. The following are among the important ones:

* * *

1. Length of trip. Usually, the longer the trip the greater the shrink; however, the loss of weight does not bear a direct ratio to the distance travelled since the greatest loss occurs in the first few miles.

* * *

2. The degree of comfort. Extremes in weather, either hot or cold, increase the shrinkage. Badly crowded cars or trucks and rough runs with many stops add to the weight loss in marketing livestock.

* * *

3. The condition of the animals at the time of loading has a bearing on shrink. Tired, hungry, or thirsty animals are likely to show high shrinkage when being marketed.

* * *

4. The kinds of feed used. Grass cattle will usually shrink more than grain-fed cattle. Animals that have had large quantities of hay or silage will usually lose more weight than those that have been on a full feed of grain. Laxative feeds such as beet tops and cover crop result in more shrinkage than non-laxative feeds.

* * *

5. The class of animals. Thin two-year-old feeder steers will shrink more than the same aged cattle that are fat. Long three-year-old steers off grass will shrink less than long yearling steers off grass. There will be little difference in the shrinkage of heifers and steers of the same age. Fat lambs can be expected to shrink less than feeder lambs, while ewes will shrink more than feeder lambs. Hogs usually shrink less than other farm animals.

No Such Thing As "Empty" Space

Is the space that surrounds us a vacuum? Or rather if we could remove from space the stars, planets, nebulae and comets, would we have left a vacuum?

No, space is far from being empty. Not many years ago astronomers at the Carnegie Institution of Washington found that an average cubic yard of "empty" space between the stars contains:

20,000,000 free electrons
20,000,000 hydrogen atoms
1 sodium atom
1 potassium atom
400,000 photons, or light-darts

This we must add 1 calcium atom for every ten cubic yards of interstellar space, and 1 titanium atom in several hundred thousands of cubic yards. In addition, a particle, perhaps as big as an average smoke particle might be filtered out of every quintillion cubic yards of the space between the stars.

Sir Arthur Eddington summed it up like this: "An atom encounters another atom about once a year," in interstellar space.

Dr. Edwin P. Hubble has been quoted as saying that the proportion of matter to space could be approximately indicated by imagining one grain of sand in a hollow sphere the size of the earth. All this matter is called cosmic dust, or interstellar dust.

There'll Be No Cat-astrophe—Tabby probably had many a motorist in a frenzy as she fouled traffic at the highway patrol stop station. The officer holding up the traffic, so the kitten could cross the street, is unidentified.

Don't Leave Welcome Mat Out For Burglars

Before you and the family take off on that summer vacation make sure to thiefproof your home. Illustrated below are six tips on how to safeguard your home against burglars. They're from crime expert John Mosler, who predicts the public will be burglarized more than 1296 times every 24 hours during July and August.

Cancel all milk and newspaper deliveries until you return home. A cluttered porch is a come-on sign to burglars.

Inform your postman about your temporary change in address. A stuffed mailbox is an invitation to burglars.

Tell a trustworthy neighbour where you can be reached. Ask him to call police if he notices suspicious activity.

Don't leave gems, cash or valuables in your home. Take them down to the bank for safe-keeping while you're gone.

Notify police as to how long you'll be away. Neighbourhood policemen will watch for any strange goings-on.

Lock all your doors and windows. Don't just slam the door. Lock it with a key so that the bolt provides added security.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Almost Blinded

As every mother knows, small boys have an uncanny faculty for getting their heads caught in fences, their tongues frozen to metal pipes and their pockets crammed with strange, stray objects.

The first two usually result in nothing more serious than a bruised neck and a skinned tongue. But the collector's instinct in a small boy can lead to tragedy.

Several weeks ago a nine-year-old Montreal boy was nearly blinded for life because he didn't realize the danger hidden inside some harmless looking objects he found while playing around a construction site.

They were blasting caps, used to detonate commercial explosives. But the boy and his playmates thought they were firecrackers and were eager to set them off with a bang.

After building a fire in a ring of rocks, the nine-year-old dropped one of the caps into the flames. When it failed to explode immediately, he fed another to the flames. At that precise moment the first cap exploded, setting off the second. The blast hurled to the ground one lad standing four feet from the fire, filled the air with metallic slivers and left the first boy bleeding and temporarily blinded. Another similar accident happened there since.

Blasting caps and dynamite are essential tools in countless construction projects constantly in progress across this fast-developing country. Contractors handle them without fear or injury because they are skilled in their use. But in the hands of children or inexperienced adults, they are dangerous to life and limb. A blasting cap is so sensitive that heat, a tap from a stone or a hammer, even a prick from a pin or a nail, can cause a serious accident. Legislation governing the manufacture and use of blasting caps and explosives, their handling and shipping was enacted years ago. But the law finds it difficult to curb the curiosity of a small boy.

There are two different but equally potent types of blasting caps. Both can be recognized by their small aluminum or copper cylinders about the diameter of a lead pencil. One is often mistaken for an empty .22 cartridge. This has an open end, is about one-and-one-half inches long and is designed to be detonated by the flame from a fuse. The other type can be mistaken for a firecracker or a pencil holder. It is an electric blasting cap with two wires extending from one end so it can be fired by an electric current. These caps are from two to five inches long and are sometimes brightly colored.

Parents and children should also realize that explosive cartridges are not to be trifled with either. They are usually about eight inches long and an inch or so in diameter. But they may be as much as 16 inches to two feet in length and four to eight inches in diameter. They are usually covered in brown or waxed paper or encased in cardboard tubes.

Blasting caps and dynamite cartridges should never be touched by inexperienced hands — not even with a ten-foot pole. Anyone finding them should give them a wide berth and report their location immediately to the police or other authorities. Wise parents would be practicing an ounce of prevention if they declared areas where men and machines are at work this summer strictly out of bounds.

Is There Life On Other Worlds?

In our own solar system there are eight other worlds like the earth. The earth is probably the only one, however, on which living creatures are to be found. For many years astronomers have wondered about life on Mars, our red neighbor planet. Now, because Mars has so little atmosphere and water, we know that there are propably no human beings or other living creatures there. Recently astronomers have come to believe that certain kinds of plants do grow on Mars.

Many astronomers believe that there are probably other families of planets like our own solar system. It seems very likely that if our sun, which is just an ordinary star, has planets moving around it, other stars may have planet families, too. Astronomers have not been able to prove this, however, since even the biggest telescopes are not large enough to show other planets which might be revolving around other stars.

Ripe Old Age

Doctors all over the world are discussing the amazing longevity of a Lebanese shepherd named Assad Mohammad El-Shami, who celebrated his 115th birthday this year.

The old man recently paid his first-ever visit to a doctor — not because he felt ill, but because he thought it would be "a good idea to have an overhaul at my age."

The doctor, a leading Beirut practitioner, says the veteran's heart, lungs, liver and stomach are as healthy and robust as those of a young man. This is believed to be due to his open-air life and wholesome diet of milk, bread, fruit and vegetables.

Blue-eyed, white-bearded Mohammad has never smoked or drunk alcohol. He sleeps eight hours nightly, has good sight and hearing and declares his greatest desire is to live till he is at least 150. He is a widower and is now head of a family of seventy.

His grandfather lived to be 122 and his father died at 122 after marrying twice.

HE KNEW TOO MUCH

Sammy Epstein was a conscientious lawyer who was very careful about living up to every inch of the law. One day he came home and found his wife walking on the ceiling. "For goodness' sake," he demanded, "what do you think you're doing?"

"Walking on the ceiling," replied his wife, "and I'm having a wonderful time."

"You can't do that," protested Sammy. "It's breaking the law of gravity."

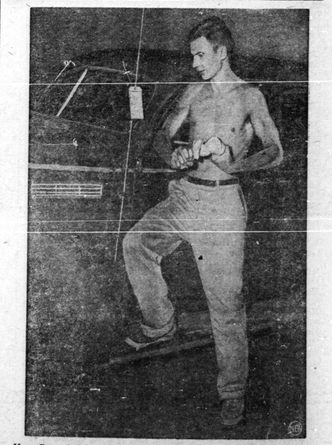
Immediately she fell to the floor with a bang. She was stunned by the fall, then she burst into tears.

With a sob of resentment she cried to her husband: "Because you know the law, do you have to open your big mouth?"

FAST SERVICE

An old lady had lost her purse. She rushed into a police station and told her story. The officer in charge was very kind. Putting his hand on her arm, he said: "We'll leave no stone unturned to find your purse, madam."

Leaving the station, she noticed a group of workmen busy tearing up the street for a new sewer system, and remarked to herself: "Well, they don't lose much time — I'll say that for them."



Hero Pays A Price—The cost of being a hero is high and Carleton West will be the first to agree. While he was saving a drowning woman, police gave him a ticket for illegal parking.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.

Are We Growing As Christians? 1 Corinthians 3: 1-3; Ephesians 4: 11-16; 2 Peter 1: 5-7; 3: 18.

Memory Selection: Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 2 Peter 3: 18.

There were a number of conditions in the church at Corinth that were not satisfactory. That could be said of any church today. Paul pointed out that their envying, strife and divisions were an evidence that they were but babes in Christ. They were walking after the flesh and not according to the Spirit. They were carnal.

No church is perfect. But Christ has given to the church apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ. Babes in Christ are expected to grow. If a child does not develop physically it is tragedy. So it is in the spiritual. We are to grow in Christ. We are to become more gracious by adding to our faith, virtue, knowledge, self-control, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and love. Each day we should become more like Christ. As we increase in these graces and in the knowledge of Christ we shall not be blown about by every wind of teaching. We shall know what the truth is in Jesus Christ and we shall exemplify that truth. We shall strive for more and more of that charity or divine love so beautifully described in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

Paul writes to these people at Corinth, "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." If we will let the Holy Spirit direct our lives we shall grow as Christians.

Noises In The Night

When furniture creaks and cracks and groans, it is probably because of changes in the temperature. It is generally true that wood, and most other substances, expand as they are heated and shrink as they are cooled. During the day, the air has been warmed up by the heat of the sun, or by the warmth given out by the furnace in the house. At night it is usually much colder both in the house and out-of-doors. Furniture is likely to shrink more or less at night, as it cools, and to expand with the greater heat of daytime. A part of a chair or a table may suddenly slip a little and make a creaking noise. As the furniture shrinks a little, the joints do not fit as tightly as they did before. The amount of moisture in the air may also have something to do with this.

We notice the creaking of furniture, or of an old house, more at night than we do in the daytime because it is usually much more quiet then. However, furniture and houses do creak in the daytime as well.

.. PLAIN HORSE SENSE ..

By F. (BOB) VON PILIS

With the seventh ordinary meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) ended a short while ago in Nairobi, Kenya, it should be of interest to Ontario farmers to learn of its origin and background.

The following historical sketch of IFAP and appreciation of its significance in international affairs is taken from the British Farmer, official organ of National Farmers Union, published in London, England.

Holding the Stage.

Today the farmer is in the centre of the international stage. He is important to the world, for he feeds the world. Without him the giant industrialized countries could not exist, because factory workers have to eat.

The farmer needs an international voice to make sure his problems are clearly appreciated in the councils of nations. That voice is the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

This world farm organization has no connection with government or with politics. It is a non-governmental, non-political body representing the farmer on the international stage. IFAP tells governments of the world, through the United Nations, what farmers are thinking, what they want. It is recognized by the UN and the Specialized Agencies as the authoritative voice of the farmers — the voice of about two-thirds of the population of the world.

Born in England

IFAP is comparatively young. The proposal for a world farm organization had been voiced many times since the war, but it was not until 1945 that the idea took hold. In that year a group of British farm leaders, headed by Sir James Turner, toured the world and discussed the proposal with farm organizations in many countries. Thier suggestions met an enthusiastic reception. An international conference was held in London in May, 1946, and at that conference IFAP was born.

The farmers of thirteen nations brought IFAP to life. Today 27 nations are represented through 38 farm organizations.

IFAP enjoys the highest consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, its Regional Economic Commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Labour Office. The IFAP European Committee, of which Mr. F. R. Scott, of the NFU is Vice-Chairman, is recognized by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation as the authentic spokesman of European farmers.

Citizens of the World

In the past five years hundreds of young farmers have visited and farmed in new lands through IFAP's sponsorship of the exchange of agriculturists, young farmers who have taken back to their homelands not only valuable information on new farming techniques, but an international outlook as well.

It takes patience and perseverance for an organization such as IFAP to become influential in world affairs, but seeds have been planted which are bearing fruit.

Today, 25,000,000 farmers are represented by IFAP. Through its agency the men of the soil have taken their rightful place as citizens of the world.

This column welcomes criticism, constructive or destructive, as well as suggestions, wise or otherwise. It will endeavour to answer all questions. Address mail to Bob Von Pilis, Whitby, Ont.

Blind Golfers Play At Lambton

Now that the long sun beats down on neighborhood golf courses, Canadian blind golfers are stepping up their practice in training for the International Blind Golfers Team Championships, which are to be played at the Lambton Golf and Country Club, Toronto, July 21-23 inclusive.

Teams composed solely of blind golfers will represent Canada and the United States in this first international team championship competition, which is being sponsored jointly by the Royal Canadian Golf Association and the House of Seagram. Each team will consist of seven players (six and an alternate), and in completing the 36 holes of tournament play the blind golfers will be competing simultaneously in three separate contests.

The lowest scores for each country will be totalled to decide the International Blind Golfers Team Championship. The same individual scores will be entered in competitions for separate International and Canadian Individual Blind Golfers Championships.

The international competition has the blessing of the Canadian Blind Golfers Association and its U.S. counterpart. Both these organizations have a voice in selecting team members to represent the two countries.

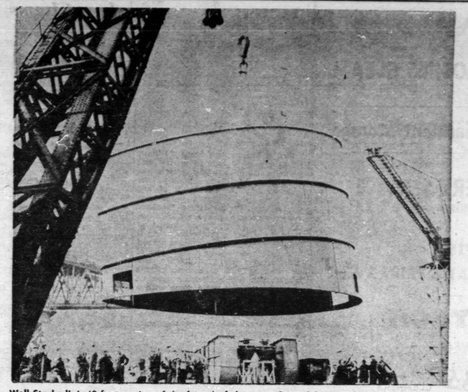
Members of the Canadian team will be announced June 21 on the basis of inter-club competition now going on. Selections for the American team will not be announced until a few days before the international tournament.

Despite their formidable handicap, several of the Canadian and American players have recently gone around 18 holes with scores ranging from 105 to 112, and two or three have been known to break the hundred.

Because the three trophies and all tournament expenses are being met by the House of Seagram, gross proceeds from public sale of tickets will be donated to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

"Agathal You've been gardening in my flannels again".

Beating The Heat — Summer is here and the water looks nice enough for a dip. But these two cuties in Helsinki, Finland, seem a trifle hesitant about dunking themselves all the way.



Well Stacked! A 40-foot section of the funnel of the new Cunard liner Saxonia is lowered into position by one of the giant cranes at John Brown's yard, Clydebank, Scotland. This is the lower section of the big vessel's ultra-modern smoke stack. It will be surmounted by a domed top which will keep smoke away from the liner's upper decks. Its size can best be judged by comparison with the workmen below. Now being prepared for her maiden voyage to Montreal Sept. 2, the 22,000-ton Saxonia is the first of three new Cunarders being built for the company's Canadian service.

How Can I?

Q. How can I give starch a brilliant luster?

A. Soak for five or six hours, one ounce of white gum arabic in one quart of water, then add two ounces of borax and heat to the boiling point. Now add one ounce of glycerin. When cool, strain and bottle for use. Stir one tablespoonful of this mixture into every three quarts of starch used.

Q. How can I make colored icing without artificial coloring?

A. By using orange juice or egg yolk for yellow, spinach juice for green, blackberry juice for lavender, or red beet juice for pink.

Q. How can I keep a clothesline from stretching?

A. Boil the new clothesline before using. It will make it last longer and prevent it from stretching.

Q. How can I make a high polish for furniture?

A. Use equal parts of lemon oil and turpentine; saturate a cloth and go over the surface to be polished. Then dampen another cloth, wring almost dry and wipe off excess oil. Polish with a woolen cloth.

Q. How can I serve ice cream quickly when dishing it from containers?

A. The ice cream can be placed in the dishes quickly if the spoon is wet with cold water each time before thrusting into the container.

Q. How can I easily clean bed springs?

A. Place the springs in a sun and turn the hose on them. The sun will dry them within a very short time.

Q. How can I prevent calluses on the hands when using a broom?

A. This can be prevented by covering the upper part of the handle of the broom with any soft material, sewing it firmly, tacking the lower end of the material to the handle.

Q. How can I keep olive oil from becoming rancid?

A. Place two medium-sized lumps of sugar in one quart of olive oil, as soon as it is opened, and it will prevent the oil from becoming rancid.

Q. How can I remove stains from knives?

A. The majority of knife stains can be quickly removed by rubbing with a piece of raw potato.

Q. How can I clean dull and dingy-looking gilt picture frames?

A. Cover with a thick paste of sifted whiting and alcohol and rub off with flannel before it hardens; or rub with a cut lemon and sponge with water containing one tablespoonful of baking soda to the pint. This is good for gilding done only with gold leaf or Dutch metal and does not refer to frames painted with powders.

UP-TO-DATE ROMANCE

Maud Muller, on a summer
night,
Turned down the only parlor
light.
The judge, beside her,
whispered things
Of wedding bells and diamond
rings.
He spoke his love in burning
phrase,
And acted foolish forty ways.
When he had gone, Maud gave
a laugh
And then turned off the
dictograph.

"Beauty" Lecture Fooled The Ladies

Dr. Glen Walker is a scientist who has done much valuable research work in the field of cosmic rays—the very energetic radiation which falls on earth from outer space and which consists chiefly, if not entirely, of charged particles. The origin is not known with certainty.

Dr. Walker spends a lot of his time lecturing to schools, institutes, community centres and the like on his findings. He usually finds a large audience waiting for him, and generally they listen appreciatively to his talk about alpha and gamma rays, high-energy electrons, and imaginary space travel. He recalls arriving at a little town in the mid-West to find the hall in which he was to lecture entirely filled with women. There were seven girls and women still trying to push their way into the crowded buildings, while some were standing with their faces pressed to the windows.

Dr. Walker never realized so many women were interested in cosmic rays. And he began to have further doubts when before he was half-way through his lecture the hall began to empty.

It was not till afterwards that he found out the reason for his bumper audience. The subject of his lecture had been advertised throughout the town as "Cosmetic Rays."

Many women turn out to learn about cosmic rays, of course, but they're a different type.

How Herman Fooled The U. S. Customs

As in every other walk of life, the great ideas in crime are usually simple ones. And sometimes their very simplicity baffles the men who think they are searching for some fiendishly clever scheme.

The American authorities were puzzled and alarmed by the scope of the diamond smuggling racket. Some person, or, as was more likely, persons, had found a way to beat every precaution that the Customs were taking.

Systematic work soon narrowed the suspicion down to four men. Herman was one of them. Soon after, one of them died a natural death. Of the three left only Herman showed signs of lush prosperity. So, they decided, Herman was their man.

At this time, it was Herman's habit to cross and recross the Atlantic about five times a year. He carried on a business as a jeweller and watchmaker in New York, and when questioned about his trips, was able to produce irrefutable evidence that he travelled on honest business.

The Customs had tried the gentle way; now began Herman's rough passage. Each time he stepped on to the dockside in New York he was ushered into a special examination room. There every stitch of clothing, every case and valise was probed, prodded and, if need be, ripped open.

As each attempt proved fruitless, so the efforts grew more elaborate. Herman's cases were echo-tapped for false bottoms, X-rayed and electric-eyed. Herman himself was grilled and grilled again. Still the Customs men found nothing. Still Herman protested his innocence.

After one trip he came ashore, signalled to the waiting Customs men and told them he wanted to declare some diamonds. They almost tore them out of his hand. The stones poured out of the little wash-leather bag and were promptly sent away for independent valuation. The bill of sale that Herman had obtained in Holland was worked over for everything, including invisible ink.

Herman paid the duty, the tax, and was given his receipt.

The Customs officials were more baffled than ever, and after another conference they approached Herman with a proposition.

They agreed to give Herman a clean slate, guarantee no prosecution for his past offences if he would agree to, (a) stop smuggling; and (b) tell them how he did it.

After some thought Herman agreed. He was tired of being questioned and mauled about and, anyway, he'd made enough to satisfy his wants for the rest of his life.

To a roomful of Customs men Herman told this story:

"I buy diamonds in Holland. I also buy a bit and brace, some plastic wood, some quick varnish and brush.

"When the ship sails from Holland I bore a number of holes in the panelling of my stateroom. Into these I put the diamonds. Over them I pack in the plastic wood. Over those small spots I smooth varnish—the right colour, of course. Then I throw the tools overboard. And that's that."

"Whaddya mean, that's that?" snarled a Customs man. "How do you bring them ashore?"

"I don't," replied Herman cheerfully. "I leave them there, then the next time that boat comes in from Holland I book the same stateroom. I throw a bon voyage party. One of the guys picks up the rocks and walks ashore. You never check people who've come to see others off."

"You mean to say that for something like a month those rocks are tucked away in a stateroom wall?"

"Yes," said Herman.

"And nobody ever swiped them? You put some trust in people's honesty!"

"No," said Herman, "just in their lack of observation."

In Rio de Janeiro police have recently been experimenting an armoured water carrier for dispersing rioters. High pressure jets of water would be shot at the trouble-makers — and it would be coloured so that they could be identified later.

Treasure Trove Under The Sea

There are finer treasures in the Mediterranean, waiting within range of the (aqua) lung. She is the mother of civilization, the sea girt with the oldest cultures, a museum in sun and spray. The grandest of undersea discoveries, to our taste, are the wrecks of pre-Christian ships on the floor. Twice we have visited classic wrecks and recovered riches beyond gold, the art and artifacts of ancient times. We have located three more such vessels which await salvage.

No cargo ship of antiquity is preserved on land. The Viking ships that have been found buried in the earth and the Emperor Trajan's pleasure barges which were recovered by draining Lake Nemi in Italy, are splendid evidence of noncommercial vessels of ancient times, but little is known of the merchant ships that brought nations together.

My first clue to the classic ships appeared in the Bay of Sanary, where forty years ago a fisherman brought up a bronze figurehead. He died before I came to Sanary and I have never been able to learn where he found it.

Years later Henri Broussard, leader of the Undersea Mountain-Climbing Club of Cannes, came up from an aqualung dive with a Greek amphora. The graceful two handled earthenware jar was the cargo cask of antiquity, used for oil, water and grain. The cargo ships of Phoenicia, Greece, Carthage and Rome carried thousands of amphoras in racks in the hold. The bottom of the amphora is conical. On shipboard it probably fitted in holes in the cargo racks. Broussard reported that he saw a pile of amphoras in sixty feet of water. He did not guess that it indicated a wreck, because the ship was completely buried.

We dived from the Elie Monnier and found the amphoras tumbled and sharded on a bed of compacted organic matter in a dusty gray landscape of weeds. With a powerful suction hose we tunneled down to find the ship. A hundred amphoras came out of the shaft, most of them with corks still in place. A few had well-preserved waxen seals bearing the initials of ancient Greek merchants.

For several days we siphoned mud and amphoras. Fifteen feet down we struck wood, the deck planking of a freighter, one of two ancient cargo vessels that have been found. We were not equipped to carry out full-scale salvage and our time was limited. We went away with amphoras, specimens of wood, and the knowledge of a unique hydro-archeological site which awaits relatively simple excavation. We believe the hull is preserved and could be raised in one piece. What things that wreck might tell of the shipbuilding and international commerce of the distant past!—From "The Silent World," by Captain J. Y. Cousteau, with Frederick Dumas.

"Who's Going to Make Me?"—Not this young rider, at any rate, if Patch III has anything to say about it. Patch had just knocked down the bar on an obstacle course during the Cheshire Horse Show in London, England, and immediately decided to sit out the rest of the event.