TABLE TALKS

may not agree on whether it should be cooked rare, medium well done, but over our preference for beef itself there is no argument. So some hints about ow to choose and cook it might not be amiss.

Shopping for roast beef. A good shopping point to remem-ber is that each of the 3 roast beef cuts from a rib section may be priced differently. There are even ribs in a section (eight The first cut next to the lointwo or three ribs-is the most tender and usually priced acnext. Last, the two large ribs ext to the shoulder-these are the least tender but still good

Rib roasts are found in the market in one of three forms: first, a standing rib roast with about 10" in length. Next is a tanding rib roast with short ribs removed.(The short ends the ribs are cut off, then cut again in serving size pieces for another dish.) In the third cut, the rib section may be boned, rolled and tied.

For tender beef, look for dull red, lean meat The fat is creamy white, with marbling streaks throughout the lean parts For hest roasting select a piece of beef 4" high or with at least 2 ribs. For each serving allow 1/3

pound of a standing roast, or 1/4 pound of boned and rolled roast. How to roast beef. Place a standing rib roast, fat side up, in a shallow open roasting pan. The rib end makes its own rack. A rolled roast should be placed on one of the cut sides on a rack in a shallow roasting pan. Wipe meat with a damp cloth, then

sprinkle with salt and pepper. Roast uncovered in a moderately low oven, 325° F. Follow Pounds Rare Medium Standing 6 21/4 hrs. 21/2 hrs. Rolled 4 2¼ hrs. 2½ hrs. Rib Roast 6 3 hrs. 3¼ hrs. If a meat thermometer is used, small onions 15 in boiling salted insert it in the center of roast so water. Drain; follow roasting diit does not touch bone. Roast beef until meat thermometer registers degrees of doneness desired-140° F. for rare. 160° F.

for medium. 170° F. for well-To serve. Place standing rib roast on a platter on the largest surface, ribs crosswise. A rolled rib roast also has the cat side up on a platter for easy carving. Trim the platter with water cress or other greens. Now make the gravy and serve in a very hot separate dish. Beef Gravy . . . velvety brown,

slightly thickened gravy for a 14 cup fat and drippings from 14 cup all purpose flour

Salt and pepper or meat extract (optional) After roast is removed from baking pan, skin off excess fat reserving the ¼ cup drippings with some fat. Blend in flour; place pan over moderate heat

ring constantly. Continue until all ned drippings are loosened Add salt, pepper, brown sauce or extract to suit your family. Serve in a separate dish along with the roast. Makes about 2

If a deep brown gravy color s desired and there is not sufficient drippings to make it so, do this: After flour is blended into fat, cook and stir over medium heat until flour turns caramel color.

Plate or Natural Gravy actually meat served au jus has a gravy of the natural juices from the cut roast beef. When the supply is not generous, nature may be assisted by making a thin good sauce for people who prefer a plain, unthickened beef-juice gravy. 1 101/2-ounce can beef consommé nings from roast beef

Drippings from re Salt and pepper After roast is removed from baking pan, skim off some of the fat left in the pan; add conpings. Heat and stir until brown drippings are loosened, and mixed with consommé. Add salt and pepper to taste. Bring to a boil and serve with roast. Makes about 1 cup.

Franconia Potatoes . . in pan with the beef for crisp crust. Wonderful potatoes to serve with a roast of beef. 8 medium white potatoes quart boiling water

teaspoon salt Peel potatoes and simmer in boiling salted water 15 minutes; drain well. One hour before meat is done, arrange potatoes in roasting pan around meat. Turn 2 or 3 times and baste with drippings. If potatoes are not brown enough when meat is done, place under broiler a few minutes. Sprinkle with chopped parsley, arrange around meat on the platter. Makes 6 servings. Oven Browned Carrots and Onions . . . a tasty way to serve vegetables with a roast. Cook whole carrots 10 minutes, whole

WORLD'S DEEPEST WOMAN

A French midwife has just won the world's depth record for women. She is five feet tall, 30-year-old Claudine Lecomte, and the other day she climbed down 1,900 feet into a cave in the French Alps. She was the only woman in a team of cave-explorers, some of

whom went down as far as 2,950 At 1,675 feet she set up "camp." In the dark, cold and humid cave, lit only by a few electric torches, she cooked meals for the team.

An icy drai

QUIET IMPLICITY counts for much of the charm of this softly

tailored Lady Dundee style with its dainty horizontal tucking

and small pearl buttons. Designed in Duplan's new blouse fabric that's incredibly soft but not sheer, wrinkle-resisting,

easily ironed and with a colour performance that's miraculous because the fabric is woven of Celaperm, the Acetate with the "sealed-in" colour. In clear pastel shades that will never fade

or wash out.

temperature near freezing point, but she stayed in her underground camp for twelve hours. Next time she goes below, however, she says she'll take an ex-

1. Accept your responsibility ... Fashion Hints ... the situation.

stop on an icy dime!

a "must" on snow and ice.

skid. A little skidding can carry you a long way.
6. Follow at a safe distance Keep well back of the vehicle ahead—give yourself room to stop. Remember, without tire

as on dry concrete. Winter adds three important factors to the usual year 'round driving hazards. They are: Reduced visibility, inadequate traction, and temperature



She's Tops With "Little People"—Ten-year-old Rosemary Ueckert (center) takes the spotlight on the Jackie Gleason TV show in New York as the grand prize winner of the 1954 NEA Service Little People's National Christmas Coloring Contest. With Jackie Gleason and her mother, Mrs. Willa Belle Ueckert, Rosemary proudly stands between the certificate she won and and an original painting by NEA artist Walter Scott, creator of the "Little People" comic strip.

more window space than any

other egg carton in current use.

Each package was printed with.

the same brand name, color, size

"Look-In" Cartons Sell More Eggs

Eggs packaged in window-type artons outsell eggs in the conventional closed type by up to 10 per cent, according to recent U.S. tests.

Prior studies had shown that nearly a fifth of egg purchasers in supermarkets handled cartons before buying — camparing weights, feeling the tops, or actually opening the carton in making their choice to buy. This, coupled with the trend towards the use of transparent containother products, suggested that egg sales might be increased if ustomers were able to view the contents of an egg carton. In the experiments "look-in" packages were designed with 25, 40 and 50 per cent of the cover

consisting of cellulose film. These cartons had considerably

and grade of egg and was displayed in supermarkets along with similar non-windowed cartons. The position of each type of carton in the display was changed periodically to remove any effect of position on sales. The package with the most window surface was the most successful, exceeding sales of those in the non-windowed car-

ton by 40 per cent. Even those with the least window surface

sold 19 per cent more than the

completely closed carton. Color also plays an important part in egg merchandising. It was found that white eggs packaged in cartons with blue interiors increased sales, while brown eggs did best when displayed against white back-

Expert Advice On Safe Winter Driving

Almost every driver feels that he is a "good" or "better than average" driver in winter wea-

Some special techniques which give this feeling of confidence when driving on ice or snow can be called good driving skills, but unfortunately many of them are tricks which may not always basis. In an effort to get the right answers and eliminate guess work and misinformation, the National Safety Council's search on special problems of safe winter driving.

For driving practices under ail kinds of winter conditions, the committee recommends six basic rules essential for safe winter lriving. They are:

to do all in your power to drive without an accident. Don't blame the weatherman for an accident. Be prepared and meet

2. Get the "feel" of the road. Try brakes occasionally while driving slowly and away from traffic. Find out just how slippery the road is and adjust your speed to road and weather con-

3. Keep the windshield clear of snow and ice, fog and frost. Be sure headlights, windshield wiper blades and defrosters are in top condition. You have to see danger to avoid it. tire chains and good tires. Don't rely on worn smooth

tires. Use tire chains on snow and ice. They cut stopping distances about half, give four to seven times more starting and climbing traction ability. But even with the help of chains, slower than normal speeds are 5. Pump your brakes to slow down or stop. Jamming them on can lock the wheels and

throw you into a dangerous. stop. Remember, without tire chains, it takes three to 12 times as far to stop on snow and ice

are pretty of vious and are probably generally recognized. Temperature, however, plays a much more important part on braking distances and traction than most drivers realize, especially ca ice. For example, when you first remove an ice cube from the refrigerator, it is sticky to the touch and not too slippery. After a few minutes in a warm

slippery it is difficult to hold. A similar situation faces the driver who starts out on an icy it's still quite cold. He finds "pulling away" traction and stopping ability fairly good. But as the sun comes out and the temperature rises, he doesn't realize that the ice will become much more treacherous. When he finds he can't stop in time to avoid an accident, it's often too

room, this same ice cube is so

to temperature presents a real hazard to the unwary driver who doesn't continuously heed the caution to "get the feel of the road." How To Stop

Tests show that braking distances can be considerably duced by pumping brakes so they are alternately applied and completely released. This technique also helps retain steering control-important since few car drivers realize that a sliding or spinning wheel provides no di rectional control whatsoever. On glare ice the pumping technique is one all drivers should use. It's different, but not particularly difficult. It consists of a series of very rapid brake applications, making sure that brakes are fully applied for an instant and then completely driver should do this just as

rapidly as he can. On packed snow and less slippery surfaces, the driver can usually feel the point at which the brakes lock and the wheels start sliding. On such surfaces, therefore, the preferred technique is for the driver to apply the brakes gently until he feels that the wheels are starting to slightly. However, if he not get results, he should start the pumping technique at once.

How To Start On snow or ice, start in second or high gear. This permits a smoother acceleration which will get you moving without

out with a jam and spinning the wheels isn't good for tires or

"low range." It will he steadier with less shifting. accelerate. Good drivers practice this in the summer as well as in the winter.

Reinforced tire chains (each link of the cross-chains is reinforced by projecting teeth or cleats) are very effective on glare ice in reducing braking distances, opposing side skids and increasing forward traction, as compared with regular chains. Particularly noticeable in these improved chains is their much better resistance to

Leading tire manufacturers have been doing much work to improve tires so that they give better service the year around. In recent years they have produced many special treads and winterizing treatments designed to increase traction on winter's snow and ice. These special tires serve a

the soft surface.

sliding. And, letting the clutch

winterizing treatments specially designed for winter use. The conclusions are that a few of the

winter tires reduce braking dis-tances somewhat and improve

traction, particularly on soft snow. However, the overall

tires tested is not great enough to warrant less care or precau-tion when driving on slippery surfaces. Considering the haz-ards involved, drivers should al-

so realize that a majority of the

vinter tires tested were poorer

or little better than regular

Slow Down Unfortunately, when some drivers find they have extra

traction and stopping power, they may start driving faster

than they should.
Repeated tests have shown in

order to provide the same stop-ping ability available on dry pavement at a speed of 50 miles

an hour, speed on ice must not be higher than 25 miles an hour

with reinforced tire chains or 15

miles an hour with special win-ter tires. On hard packed snow,

a speed of 35 mph with chains

or 28 mph with special tires

gives stopping ability equiva-lent to that at 50 miles an hour

Children dance with glee when

the icy fingers of winter faster.

round the windows of the home.

For, to them, winter means ev-

erything from ice skating to

Santa Claus and a thousand

other joyous things. But winter

drivers do not share the child

Jack Frost is no welcome guest

in the snow belt. They know

Bees And Flowers

day, honeybees forage from sun-

rise to sunset, visiting the flow-ers. A honeybee collects nectar

or pollen on one journey, never

both at the same time. And though each flower in turn is

plundered, the bee visits only

one species at a time. The bee,

clad with many delicate bristles

and hair-like processes, becom-

len of the flowers it visits and,

entering flower after flower,

it goes. These pollen grains are

vitally important to the flowers,

for without them they would

not be able to form their seeds.

The part of the flower that

creates the pollen is the anther

-the stamen's tip. Before seeds

can be formed, pollen must find

its way to another part of the

flower, called the stigma. The

shifting of pollen from anther

work for themselves, without

cross-pollination the pollen must

be carried from one flower to

carries it sometimes beetles car-

ry it, but very often, as you

fields and meadows, pollen is

by honeybees. This is the great

the sweet liquid they have

gathered from the nectaries and

for every grain of pollen they

carried from flower to

High Level Talks—This lofty conversation of circus peformers in

London, England, is aided by stlts and a ladder. Left to right are: Juliet Foster, Jacqueline Revat, a trapeze artist, and "Bepo,"

Juliet's stilt-walking partner.

stigma is called polli

leaves bits of pollen wherever

es covered with the mealy pol-

In blossom time, day after

that Jack Frost is a killer

on dry pavement.

A fluid clutch or an automatic ren's delight. To them, as to the traffic safety authorities, transmission greatly helps in accelerating gently and smoothly. If your car has overdrive or is of the dual range type, leave it in Start slowly and then steadily

Most drivers dislike the bother of putting on tire chains but tests have shown tire chains cut braking distances in half on both snow and ice. With reinforced chains, traction to get going is increased about seven times over that possible with regular tires on ice. On packed snow, such chains outpull regular tires

purpose under certain weather or road conditions, particularly when snow or slush is soft and

In its numerous test projects on snow and ice, the National Safety Council's Committee on

THE FARM FRONT by John Russell

A swine feeding trial recently completed at Lacombe Experi-mental Station, Alta. indicates that the addition of alfalfa meal to the ration of market hogs not only improves carcass quality but may also reduce costs, re-A comparison was made of lots

receiving no alfalfa, 5 per cent, 10 per cent, and 15 per cent alfalfa meal from weaning to market weight. There was little effect from adding 5 per cent but the lots which received 10 and 15 per cent scored 76.6 and 78.5 in carcass score respectively, compared with 70.5 for the group which received no alfalfa meal. There was little or no difference in feed efficiency or rate of gain in the first three groups, while the fourth which rec 15 per cent alfalfa meal, used slightly more feed and took about 10 days more to go to market. All lots were self fed.

sults lies in the fact that better carcasses were produced on a cheaper ration. Alfalfa is available on many farms, and if it is of high quality—green and leafy —it can readily be put through the hammer mill and added to the ration for pigs. It is cheaper to produce than the grains and as the Lacombe results indicate, it can comprise up to 10 per cent of the ration with good results. More and more hogs are b

ing self fed each year, and while his method of feeding saves labour, it can affect carcass qu ity adversely. Short thick hogs are inclined to become even shorter and thicker under self eeding than they would under hand feeding. To put it tritely, some pigs with feed in front of at all times are liable "make pigs of themselves".

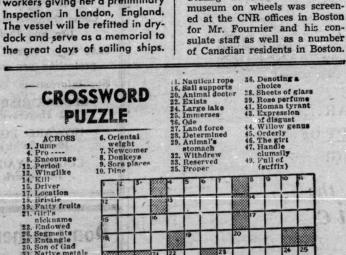
Proper rations will correct this. A combination of oats, barley, and wheat, a proteinmineral supplement, and 10 per cent alfalfa meal makes a good

eed for sows. It can be fed in



ing stern of the Cutty Sark, last of the colorful clipper ships the last century, dwarfs the workers giving her a preliminary nspection in London, England. The vessel will be refitted in drydock and serve as a memorial to

CROSSWORD



New Hams Keep You From Being a 'Ham' in the Kitchen

The new skinless and shankless hams make entertaining easier. The meat is no effort to prepare and carving is a joy.

For a dinner with a festive air, start by serving glasses of chilled fruit juice in the living room, with crackers and a choice of cheese or Braunschweiger sausage spreads.

Keep the ham platter simple, with only a garnish of green parsley. That makes carving easy, Have a side serving dish of pears tinted red or green. Fill with cream cheese, or apples poached in red cinnamon-candy syrup, until they're a brilliant hue. Ham and sweet potatoes are a natural twosome. Follow tradition and serve the sweet potatoes mashed, in a fluffy, golden mound, topped with melted butter. A green vegetable such as broccoli or Brussels sprouts is a fine-flavored accompaniment. For salad, serve individual jellied fruit molds in red or green hue. Top with a wreath of creamy salad dressing. Hot rolls and butter complete this easily prepared main course.

Dessert probably is traditional at your house. If the family does not demand hearty dishes, make dessert a handsome fruit-and-cheese tray, with thin slices of fruitcake for those who still have room for nibbling. Pass salted nuts and coffee.

Lime Celery-Apple Molds

Lime Celery-Apple Molds Dissolve 1 package lime-flavored gelatin in 1 cup boiling water. Add 1 cup cold water. Cool until partially set. Add 1 cup chopped, pared apple; 1 cup chopped celery and ½ cup chopped walnuts. Pour into 6 molds. Chill until firm.

Cranberry-and-Orange Relish Molds

Dissolve 1 package raspberry-flavored gelatin in 1 cup boiling water. Add 1 cup cold water. Cool until partially set. Grind together 2 cups cranberries and the pulp and peel of 1 large

tions, covers up a yawn during

York. The UN Political Commit-

tee was carrying on a debate

Life on Venus

Venus, most brilliant and beautiful of the planets, is sur-rounded by such a thick layer

of clouds that we have never yet been able to see what goes on beneath them. If there are

creatures living on Venus, it is probable that they have never

een the sun or the stars, but

No one knows what the clouds

of Venus are composed of. It seems improbable that they can be made of water, for no trace

of water vapor has yet been found in the analysis of light

reflected from them, and life as

we know it can not exist with-

out water. One modern authority,

Wildt, has suggested that this

cloud layer may be composed of

the clouds which we are able to

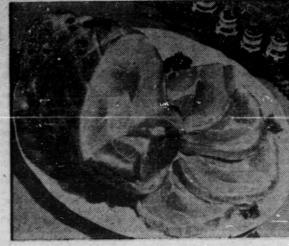
see, the atmosphere of Venus may be quite different, and be-

cause of this uncertainty about the lower atmosphere of Venus we can not rule out the possi-

Travelling Seeds

to be carried by the wind Trees that use this method include the

pine, elm, maple catalpa and ailanthus. Dandelion, milkweed and lettuce seeds sail long dis-



orange with the white membrane and seeds removed. Mix in % cup sugar. Add the sweetened cranberry-orange relish to the gelatin. Pour into 6 molds. Chill until firm.

the sows in a rack all winter, or it can be ground and mixed with the grain ration.

ODDS AND ENDS Increases in yields of potatoes, clover hay and timothy hay by about 75 per cent, and barley by 25 per cent have been secured at the Charlottetown Experi-mental Station through the use of seaweed as manure. The beneficial effect of seaweed in increasing yields was nearly as good as for barnyard manure applied at 20 tons per acre.

For several weeks last fall top grades of cattle, that is Choice and Good, were in keen demand and selling at strong prices. Although there has been no sharp drop in the price of the lower grade the spread between the top grade and the bottom grade has been wider than usual. Part of the reason lies in the fact that the total numbers of Red and Blue Brand carcasses in the inspected kill has been comparatively light. For the first seven months of last year the average number of Reds and Blues combined was slightly over 11,000 weekly. For the five weeks ending October 31st the average was

only slightly over 8,000. The de-mand for Red and Blue Brand beef remains about constant. Over 2,000 Western range ewes, 5 to 6 years of age have been moved into Ontario and Western Quebec this fall at prices ranging from \$15 to \$17 delivered. The number taken per farmer ranges from 25 to 0 head though an Owen Sound farmer has taken 600 and was looking for another 500. These ewes are good for about 3 lamb crops and Cheviot, Suffolk or Hampshire rams are the usual oshire rams are the usual

were produced or an average yield of 44.4 bushels per acre.

CANADIAN FILM SHOW

A recent reception in Boston for Hon. Jean Fournier, Cana-da's new Consul General at Boston and the New England states, featured the American premiere of the Canadian National Railways film ,"The Museum Train". The picture dealing with the world's only museum on wheels was screen-

tances, wafted by the breeze on delicate parachutes composed of a crown of silky hairs. In the tumbleweeds the whole plant breaks off from the roots when it stops growing. The winged pigweed and Russian thistle, for example, go bouncing and bounding before the wind, scattering seeds as they go. Old witch grass sometimes breaks away from its roots in one piece, but more often breaks into fragments, each of which dances along with every gust of wind, scattering its seeds hither and thither. Other plants disturbed by the wind include those with plumelike fruits, such as clematis and fruits, such as those of the ground cherry and hop hornbeam, have an inflated mem-branous covering full of air. This allows the wind to carry the

fruit, tossing the balloon along the ground and scattering its seeds as it breaks up. The dust-like seeds of orchids are the smallest of all seeds. It is believed that the wind carries them the greatest distances even ing equipment such as wings, parachutes or balloons.

Many seeds and fruits are that are lighter than water are able to float. Fruits of such water-plants as arrowhead and bur reed have prominent air-chambers that help them on their voyage, Coconuts can float for many miles. Most of the seeds and fruits that travel by air can float for some time if they fall into the water. Heavy rains and floods that cover the land also help many seeds to new destinations, even though ed for a sailor's life. Many seeds might be stay-at-

homes were it not for the services of the birds that give them animals are especially tempted by fleshy, pleasantly flavored fruits, and after finishing their feast they may drop and scatter the seeds. Smaller seeds may hrough the bird's digestive tract. Some of the most useful birds for seed dispersal are the blackbirds, thrushes and robins Such plants as wild-cherry trees, red cedar, blackberry and wild strawberry supply song birds with free lunch; the birds in return transport the plants

Mistletoe, which lives as parasite on trees, is sown in a peculiar way. Birds eat the bills on tree branches to get rid of the sticky seeds. branch until spring, when they sprout and send roots into the weak-looking, pale green leaves. Squirrels eat a great many nuts, but they bury some they never come back for; and so they plant many trees — oaks, hickories, walnuts and pines. The smallest seed carriers are

ants, which actually play an im portant part in dispersing many small seeds. When you walk through tall weeds, especially in fall and winter, you notice that many seeds are expert hitchhikers. Your overcoat and stockings be covered with seeds or sticky fruits and you may have to take your shoes off to get rid of needlelike seeds that have worked their way inside. When cockleburs with their numerous long hooks get into a person's or animal hair you frequently

have to cut the hair to get rid of A great many seeds of pesti ferous weeds are unintention y distributed by man. They ride by automobile, truck, wagon and even by airplane, and the weed seeds frequently find their way into grass and crop-seed mixtures.

ingenious hooks and spines are those of bur marigold, sweet cicely, burdock, bur grass, bedstraw, agrimony and lespedeza. Some ripe fruits burst open with enough violence to throw pods of peas and beans split and twist when fully dry, tossing the plant. The jewel weeds so abundant in swamps over most of the United States and Canada have a hair-trigger arrangement that causes them to throw touched. Their common name of touch-me-not and the scientific fact. Other plants that hurl away their seeds include violets, wild geranium, and castor-oil shot out for several yards. In one western mistletoe the ripe seeds. Many weeds and wild flowers have dry fruits that release some of their seeds wher exer the wind blows. Poppy capsules are constructed some-thing like a salt cellar, flinging out a few seeds to every strong

How Can 1? By ROBERTA LEE

dry hair?
A. Mix 3 ounces of cocoanut oil, 41/2 drams tincture of nux vomica, 2 ounces Jamaica bay rum, and 40 drops oil of bergaover gentle heat, cool, and add the nux vomica and then the bay rum, stirring constantly un-

til well mixed. Q. How can I soften hard paint?

A. Paint that is hard and useless can be softened by pouring an inch of turpentine on top of it and letting it stand for a few days. Then stir with a stick un-

Q. How can I keep cheese from crumbling when cutting

A. Before attempting to slice very rich cheese heat the knife in boiling water. This usually prevents breaking or crumbling Q. How can I produce th effect of writing having been done in silver?

A. Mix one ounce of the finest pewter or block tin, and two ounces of quicksilver together until both become fluid. Ther grind it with gum water. Use as you would ink.
Q. How can I exterminat

earth worms from potted plants? A. By thrusting unburnt sulphur matches, heads down, into the earth around the plants. Use from two to six matches, depending upon the size of

Q. How can I remove iodine from cotton or linen? A. Make a paste of starch and cold water and spread over the stain. Let stand until dry; then Q. How can I treat a boy's

shoes if he refuses to wear over-shoes? A. Give the soles of the shoes about three coats of shellac. from going through the leather, but will add life to the shoes. Q. How can I remove fruit stains from linen?

A. If a little pure glycerine is table linen the spots will be removed. Apply before sending to Q. How can I best replace buttons that have torn off children's garments?

A. Sew the button securely to a small square of strong tape. Push the button through the hole, leaving the new square on the wrong side of the garment. Fell this down to the garment back of the button, and in this way one is patching as well as sewing on the button.

Christ, the Son of the Living God. Matthew 16:13-17; John 4:8-14. Memory Selection: I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me. John 14:6. The question Christ put to his

disciples faces us all. "But whom say ye that I am?" To some he is the Great Teacher. To others he was a sinless martyr. To still others he was divine as are all men, but possess ing in much larger measure the divine nature of God than any who preceded him or who followed him. Some clergymen re-fer to him as Saviour, but without any thought of regarding his crucifixion as the atonement for the sin of mankind. They think his example is to be followed, but that to worship him as God is sheer idolatry. Others regard him as a great social reformer far ahead of his time. A college professor in the class that belief in the virgin birth of Christ was not essential, that it was merely a matter of individual choice. One young man arose and asked, "If the virgin birth of Christ is not accepted, what is the alterna-tive? Was not Christ then conceived in illegitimacy?" professor became angry, tried tion, but logic was against him. He had to accept one or the oth-

TESTINDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

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

Peter said, "Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God." Jesus replied, "- - flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which vine revelation to us all. The next step is to accept him as our Lord. It is sheer mockery to call him the Son of God and yet disobey his commandments. If we are to receive benefit we must say, "King of my life I crown thee, now." Then we must tell others that

der heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." Acts 4:12.

he can be Lord of their lives,

Pig Iron

This odd name is given to iron that has just come from the blast furnace, before it has gone hrough any of the refining and hardening process that trans-form the metal into steel. In this state, it is very crude iron only one step removed from the earth from which it was taken as ore. The term "pig" is an old expression in the industry and came from the sand molds into which the streaming, molten iron poured from the furnace, it ran into a central trough or runner and then into small molds arranged on each side of the trough. The central runner was called the sow and the a family of pigs.

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



It's in The Bag-This motor scooter which can be taken apart and travel about 50 m.p.h. over almost any kind of terrain and le being ordered by the French army for use in airborne divisions.