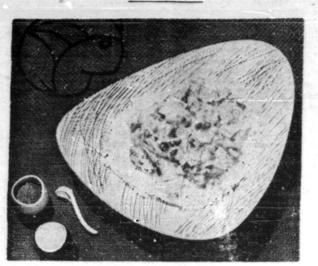
## TABLE TALKS Jane Andrews.



CURRIED TUNA ON RICE

This tuna treat, with the zest of curry powder, can be prepared in next to no time, from ingredients almost always on hand. What better time than Lent to introduce this supper dish with Far East flavor - it should prove a year 'round

1 7-oz. tin tuna, drained 1 10-oz. tin undiluted mushroom soup ½ cup diced celery

1 teaspoon curry powder 1 cup raw rice 8 cups boiling water 1 teaspoon salt

1/2 cup diced green pepper DIRECTIONS:-Flake tuna; combine with next four ingredients in top of double boiler. Cook over boiling water about 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Meanwhile, cook rice in salted water, at rapid boil. It will take about 15 to 20 minutes. When tender, drain; spread on hot platter. Top with hot tuna mixture. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

The following recipe may be varied by adding, just before placing the batter in oven, 3 slices of diced cooked bacon. In this case, omit fruit and reduce salt to 1/4 teaspoon.

CONTINENTAL PANCAKE tablespoon shortening 3 eggs ½ teaspoon salt

1 tablespoon sugar

½ cup sifted flour

Cooked sweetened cherries, or berries, or applesauce Confectioners' sugar

Place fat in deep skillet (10-12 inches in diameter), and place skillet in oven while pancakes are being mixed and oven is being brought to 450° F. Beat eggs and salt until light. Blend sugar and flour; add to egg mixture and beat until batter is smooth. Add milk and beat thoroughly. Remove skillet from oven and, if necessary, spread melted fat to grease bottom surface. Pour in all batter. Return to oven and bake 15 minutes or until pancake is puffy, well-risen and brown. face should be very irreguar and pancake well-risen at the sides. Remove from oven Dot with butter and fruit Rol or fold from opposite sides to center, making 3 layers. Turn out on warm platter. Sprinkle

with confectioners' sugar. Serve immediately. To make these popovers erisper and larger than the recipe makes, add 1 additional egg when mixing them

POPOVERS 1 cup sifted flour 4 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon shortening 2 eggs, slightly beaten

Place flour and salt in mix ing bowl. If shortening is used, cut into flour and salt until mixure resembles corn meal. Blend egg and milk and add to dry rgredients. Beat with rotar beater until smooth. Fill greased eustard cups 1/3 full and place them on a baking sheet. Bake at 375° F. until browned, about 50 nutes. Remove from oven

and cut a slit in the side of each to let out steam. Return to oven for 10 minutes. Remove prompt ly from cups so bottoms do no steam and soften. Serve hot.

RAISIN-APPLE MUFFINS 3/4 cup seedless raisins 2 cups sifted flour 4 teaspoons baking powder

1/4 cup sugar i teaspoon salt 1/2 cup shortening 1 cup coarsely grated apple

1 cup milk Rinse and drain raisins. Sift together flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt. Cut in shortening. Stir in raisins and apples. Combine beaten egg and milk; add to dry ingredients and mix lightly. Fill greased muffin pans 3 full. Bake at 425° F. about 20 minutes. Makes about a dozen

There are many variations of the scone. For a special, sweet, breakfast bread or as a hot bread to serve with your favorite luncheon salad, try this oven-baked Canadian version of this old Scottish bread GLAZED PINEAPPLE

SCONES 2 cups sifted flour teaspoons baking powder 1 teaspoon salt 4 cup sugar 4 cup shortening 1 egg

4 cup pineapple juice Lemon icing Sift together flour, baking

powder, salt, and sugar. Cut or rub in shortening until mixture is crumbly. Beat egg and add pineapple juice. Add to flour mixture; add pineapple. Stir unil flour is well moistened. Using forks, drop batter on greased baking sheet, shaping batter into long, narrow bars (about 41/4 x 1 inch). Press sides smooth. Bake at 425°F. 15 minutes. Frost at once with lemon icing.

Lemon Icing 2 cup confectioners' sugar 1 tablespoon hot milk
14 teaspoon lemon extract Combine all ingredients; mix until smooth.



NO, IT'S NOT THE ALTITUDE - This model's "walking costume" is a flower-decorated girdle. She's strolling down the aisle of a plane, and the men, all news correspondents, don't mind neing their food one bit to ogle at the sight. Mey were invited aboard for a special press showing of the girdle.





SHE PLODS FOR PEACE - A gray-haired woman, who won't tell her name, is traveling over the U.S., "walking for peace." She will, however, tell you why she is walking 10,000 miles over the U.S., Canada and Mexico. She's walking for world peace, and has been on the road for three years. The hiker says she is known only as "Peace Pilgrim," the name lettered on the front of a blue vest she wears. On the back is "Walking 10,000 Miles for World Disarmament." So far the preacher of peace has traveled 7700 miles. She says she averages about 25 miles a day. This is the second half of her tour. On her first 5000 miles she walked from Los Angeles to New York. Now she's making it a point to walk at least 100 miles in each state. After she walks the 100 miles she sometimes accepts rides. Her vow is: "I shall remain a wanderer until mankind has learned the way of peace - walking until I am given shelter, fasting until I am given food."

## Was it a Curse, Or Coincidence?

priestess with the staring eyes has glared balefully from her glass case in the second Egyptian Room of the British Museum. Yet still visitors constantly pester attendants with the ques-"Which is the haunted

Even in 1956 the priestess of Amen-Ra—dead these 3.000 years -- has flowers placed at her feet by her devotees. And still there are superstitious worshippers who regularly visit the priestess and fall on their knees prayer when they think no one is looking.

Most people examine her exhibit 22,542 — with cautious respect. For through the years its amazing curse story lingers Lady Harlech, mother of a Cabinet minister, cheekily put out her tongue at the priestes As she left the museum she fell down the steps, badly spraining her ankle. The incident, though trivial, is typical. A Blackpool was dared by his sweetheart to challenge the figure. Within an hour they were both injured in

a road crash. Museum officials deplore the lurid legends that have gathered around item 22,542. Yet the bizarre facts are stranger than fiction.

In reality, there is no haunted mummy, no mortal remains of an ancient priestess. The richly painted, dark-eyed beauty that stares with such malignity across the museum gallery is only the inner lid of a mummy

But perhaps the story began on an occasion in the eighties when a well-known London dandy named Douglas Murray called on Count Louis Hamon, who was then already becoming familiar to millions as "Cheiro,"

the society palmist. Cheiro gazed in dread at the hand that was extended to him. He could foresee a gunshot shattering it to pieces! "Your hand seems to be calling to me to try and save it," he told the visitor. "There is a

lottery that brings you something you do not want." And the famous seer paused, for his insight warned him that the lottery would lead to his client's death. What was this fatal prize? As Cheiro studied Murray's hand, the vision of a carved Egyptian sarcophagus swam before him.

"Have nothing to do with it," the palmist begged. "It will bring misfortune!" Events came to pass precisely as he foretold. On the whim of two friends, Murray went to Egypt. The brisk trade in relica was in those days the life of tourism, and one day Murray was offered the lid of a mummy case for his inspection. He found himself gazing with aversion at the painted face of

the priestess of Amen-Ra. But

For nearly seventy years the | despite his qualms his friends urged that it should be bought and suggested drawing lots for

In three successive draws Murray drew the winning number. Three days later, on a hunting expedition, the gun he was carrying exploded in his right His arm had to be amputated.

buried at sea.

from the priestess.

after mishap dogged her.

and had to be destroyed.

be faced.

On the day that the mummy

case entered her house, her

mother fell and broke her thigh.

Her engagement was broken off.

Her three prize dogs went mad

She did not believe that an

old piece of painted wood could

cause these troubles. It was when Madame Blavatsky, the

famous mystic, called on her

something terrible here . . .

object, either to prove or dis-

This was the motive of he

next purchaser who immediately

The next day everything

made the lid the showpiece of

breakable in the room - vases,

Hastily the Egyptian relic was

ashtrays - was found shattered.

moved to a room upstairs -

For a few days the house sceni

by a poltergeist of the most des-

tructive type. Pictures on the

walls were smashed, lights were

seen, mysterious knocking

heard. And an investigator who

photographed the mummy case-

lid had a shock. The photograph

was so evil and menacing that

Unfortunately he gained more

publicity from this than he

would have done if he had al-

lowed the picture to speak for

Douglas Murray's sudden

death, too, created a greater im-

pression than it might have done but for the stories that had al-

he immediately destroyed both

the plate and the print.

ed to be spasmodically haunted .

with the same result .

her drawing room.

prove its sinister reputation.

On the voyage back to England both his companions died of septic pneumonia - the illness that killed Lord Carnarvon of Tutankhamen fame-and vere With his worries Murray had almost forgotten that he had shipped the case-lid home. But as he gazed at the dry wooden image again he recalled Cheiro's dread warning. Within a week he suffered serious business

losses and now was sure that the trail of disaster emanated A woman literary friend laughed at his fears and offered to take the lid home with her. And from that moment mishap

The ball player is not a lazy fellow. If he is in the beginning, the rugged schedules of the American and National Leagues change him. But there is a tendency-partly because of the increasingly rugged schedules a boy to "save himself." He figures that if he takes it easy today, he will have more left for tomorrow-or will add an extra season to his already recognized short major league

that the apparent truth had to Experience proves, however, "My dear," said Madame that such an approach is wrong. Blavatsky, "your house is unplayers with the longest der an evil influence. There is careers were well condition players. Old timers like Ty Cobb So the story goes. Some peoand Eddie Collins, who lasted ple, on hearing such a tale, for more than 20 years in basewould be anxious to possess the

eady begun to spread. Was he, sold it immediately she fell ill,

ball's fastest company, as most of the winter tramp through the woods or into open country to keep their is in shape.

The modern generation has a notable example, the verse enos Slaughter, now runn out his career with the Kee City Athletics. Slaughter no everywhere. the Egyptologist, Mr. A. F. Wheeler, who presented the lid to the British Museum, explain-City Athletics. Slaughter a everywhere. He never so hustling. During the off-sea he takes long hikes. Consequely, his legs are always. ly, his legs are always to and he has been able to continuity picking up big league pay des

after poorer conditioned plays have finished their active cars to its destined resting place be-Billy Southworth used to g hind glass, he dropped it, crush-"There can be reason for a ing his foot. After this, nearly player lacking experience specialized skills, such as a every illness or death on the Museum staff was attributed to ting or fielding. But there to the priestess of Amen-Ra. can be an excuse for a pop W. T. Stead the journalist, conditioned player. In my elevated the legend to new perience in the majors I la heights. The face on the case, seen many smartly condition players win jobs over plan he declared, was that of a liv who seemed to have an edge ing soul in torment, and he sought the authorities' permisand stay there is the advission to hold a seance in the Egyptian rooms to set her soul give my players."

league physical calib

heeded by every athlete, and

The girl blushed, but made

"It's easy money," said the

said the girl. "I was just wond-

ering how I'd get the paint of

STREET SCENE - Like a gia

cobra ready to strike is this

light being tested in Washingto

near the Capital. It's one of si

styles being considered to re

lights on Pennsylvania and Con

place the old-fashioned st

stitution Avenues. Visitors ho

been reporting that the street

were dark after sunset.

SUBMARINE BRONC BUSTER - British frogman rides a wicked

looking mount in the hydro-dynamic laboratory at Teddington, England. Torpedo, deactivated, is mounted for testing in a tonk filled with

tonk filled with specially filtered water which allows maximum

visibility from observation ports in background. Nearness of

windows is an optical illusion. They're nearly 100 feet away,

on opposite side of the tank from the camera.

ultramodern mercury - vo

question about that'

artist, encouragingly.

"How

afterwards."

charge?"

FAIR QUESTION

want to paint you," a

Permission was refused, and bit surprising, to hear Ted W. the credulous might add that W. liams say the other day that h T. Stead was afterwards drownbeen just taking it ear ed in the Titanic. With a few minor exceptions the authentic A man of his age, experient and magnitude in the basely story of "the mummy's curse"as it is always miscalled -sun should know how i

comes to an end with this tragemuch easier it is to return to Yet people still sometimes send money from overseas ask-ing that flowers shall be placed en you have never let you self stray too far from it. at the foot of the exhibit, cash The Russians have taught the that is merely impounded by the world a tremendously significant lesson, that should be museum treasurer.

but even before acquiring the

case-lid she seems to have been

So it passed into the hands of

ing that it had come from

The curious episode might

have ended there. But as an

attendant was carrying the lid

a life-long invalid.

## A Lesson For All

If there are any big leagu ball players who doubt the importance of condition it is recommended that they consider the results of the recent Winter

Olympic Games.
Soviet Union athletes walked away with the unofficial team championship because, generally speaking, they had one obvious edge on the rest of the world. They were in superb physical

That is not to say that there were other skaters, skiers and ski jumpers in the Cortina events who were not at the peak of condition, or that the Soviets did not occasionally have an edge in technique. Raw condition alone could not have done it.

But many times the difference between two standout athletes in any sort of contest testing skill and stamina is condition The fraction of a second that separates first and second places can be that little extra effort one athlete put into his training. The Soviet team that went to Cortina was probably the finest trained team in the history of the Olympics—perhaps the most hardened group of young men and women in the history of athletics. If that little extra was ever needed in a race, they knew they would have it.

It hurts me to say this, because some of my best friends are ball players. But there can be no doubt that the big leaguer, also generally speaking, is the



rs not getting enough in-when we pay such high for food we buy at the ry store?" many citizens sking. "Where does our go?"

more puzzled when they over, for one thing, that out to cents they may pay for a of bread, the farmer gets ething less than three cents. at happens to the other 15 is? And what happens to the farmer does NOT get the other took dollars. the other food dollars

in grocery stores? keep all these simmering tions from boiling over un-essarily, U.S. Secretary of ficulture Ezra Taft Benson, r conferring with President nhower, recently ordered United States Department of ture to make a special of what happens to the l food dollar, writes Helen ley in The Christian Shience

orm signals already were on this issue of food is. Some partisan comments we blamed high food prices labor, whose wages have adily increased. Others blame ustry, pointing to mounting And even the farmer mes in for a share of blame, for many citizens believe government price supports to the farmer come out of at they pay the grocer.

itizens do pay that bill for ice supports, too—but not as asumers, and not with the





species, aims its needlerare bird is looking for ubs and worms, and judging m the number and size e holes that tree must be full his favorite food. The bird s been around the area for nths, riddling two trees full



are larger. "people on farms are have done in the past.

ery store. They foot the bill for price supports out of another

> payment entirely separate from their retail food costs. But if the farmer does not get the major portion of the consumer's retail food dollar, who does?

. . . The USDA reports shows that many hands reach out to claim theirs a share of every one of these dollars-and in no syllable does the report imply that any of those who share the "take" are not fully entitled to what they get. What it discloses is that most Americans are living better and eating betterand paying the necessary costs

for their improved situation. Here's the story, as presented in the USDA report "Marketing Costs for Food":

Since 1945, the farmer's share of the consumer's retail food dollar has declined steadily dropping from a record high o 53 cents in 1945 to 41 cents : 1955. His share now is only slightly above the 1935-39 average, while the rest of the American economy zooms along in unprecedented prosperity. \* \* \*

This decline is attributed to an increase in the spread between farm prices and retail prices of food—what is called the marketing margin, which in-cludes all charges for processing and distributing farm products after they are sold by farmers.

These charges cover wage rates, reported to have increased almost 100 per cent above 1945. other costs - such as freight rates, packaging material, containers, fuel, equipment, rents, thirds - and state and local property taxes which have "inreased substantially" since

Some citizens have looked have almost doubled and which sometimes "amount to more than half the gross margin (difference between raw material cost and selling price.)" But the report points out also that "actual labor costs have not increased as fast as wage rates because output per man-hour has increased. Compared with the 1947 - 49 average, hourly earnings of food - marketing workers increased 43 per cent and labor costs per unit of product 26 per cent . . . "

Total profits before taxes of some large food processors wholesale distributors, and retail food chains have "grown sub stantially since 1945," the USDA finds, but these profits "can be explained primarily by the increased volume of food sales handled by these firms." After all, there are more people to be fed now, American population having increased 25 per cent in the past 15 years, and incomes

And, the study discovered, more processed foods and buy-ing a larger portion of their total food" rather than living in self-sufficiency on the products of their own acres as many

CROSSWORD 9. Be indebted 1. Before 41. 17. Ancient Hindu 43. PUZZLE 4 Fold over on 1. Kind of 7. Kind of | 9 20 | | 22 23 24 25 2 27 28 29 30 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 47 19 50 51 52 53 55 56 5. Superiod of time 1. Cut off Answer elsewhere on this page.



WHAT'LL I DO WITH HIM? - Human children aren't the only ones who make a monkey out of mama. Mother chimp at the London, England, zoo has been going round-and-round with baby. And sleepy-time is still hours away.

## What the Auto has Meant to Canada

"There was only one small | a million a year. The motor ve-cloud on the horizon, a cloud | hicle industry is Canada's second caused by the appearance on Ontario's dusty roads of a strange contraption called the automobile." With these words, a grand old man of Canada's automobile industry, R. S. Mc-Laughlin of Oshawa, now in his 85th year, recalled recently the birth of the horseless carriage at the turn of the century.

By 1905 when McLaughlin was gearing up the family carriage company to produce the new "contraption" there were only 565 cars in Canada and motoring was considered an adventurous, sporty thing. In the U.S., the Ford and Cadillac companies were not five years old and carriage-maker William Durant had 750 Buicks scheduled for production that year. R. E. Olds' one - cylinder Oldsmobile was commanding attention on the dirt and gravel highways. In England, Charles S. Rolls and Sir Henry Royce were

about to bring out their first Rolls-Royce, the "Silver Ghost." Today the small cloud on the horse-and-buggy horizon has become an immense industry and the strange contraption on the dusty roads has shaped itself into more than two and a half million cars driven by Canadi-ans on asphalt roads and highways. With them are one million trucks buse and tractors. Only 50 years after the car makers swung into roduction, one Canadian in six has an auto, and Canadians spend more each year - two and one-half billion dollars to buy and operate their cars

than the country spends on na-

tional defence. The immediate effect of the Motor Age in Canada was to link communities with each other, bringing the country to city dwellers and the city to the country; to link provinces and regions by east-west travel and to make all the United States a near-neighbor. Back in 1900 not one out of 100 urban people had a horse and buggy and families travelled by rail only on rare occasions. In 1956 hey use an automobile to get to work, shop, visit, go to a show, take a holiday or just to get out of the house and "motor" about. A continent has been laid

at the feet - or wheels- of Canadians. In the post-war world, the automobile has accelerated this revolution in the Canadian way of life as half a million people found themselves mobile enough to move out to the suburbs from congested city areas. William A. Wecker, president of General Motors, calls it an "explosion" in our cities. Out of the explosion's smoke has come a greener, more expansive life in suburbia with its big shopping centres, playgrounds, gardens and varied community activities. In the process, the machine that made it possible has emerged from the luxury class to become a necessity. At the same time the auto-

motive industry has loomed larger and larger in cur econfor one-fifth of all retail business done in Canada. From one wagon-works turning out a car every three days 50 years ago, there are now 20 manufacturing plants turning out some 1,200

hicle industry is Canada's second largest, topped only by pulp and

paper.

Like a new world in whirling motion, the auto industry has had a magnetic effect on our economy, attracting a ring of satellites around it: finance companies which in 1953 loaned \$725,545,000 to help Canadians buy 640,512 new and used vehicles; and some 180 Canadian factories and shops, located in eight mainland provinces, which manufacture the 12,000 to 20,-000 parts that go into autos and trucks. They absorb \$308 million of the \$588 million spent in 1953

by auto manufacturers for ma-

auto manufacturing plants. An-

other 16,000 working in parts

manufacturing plants in 400

communities earn some \$81

It is difficult to say precisely

how many Canadians have found

full and part-time jobs as a re-

sult of the invention of the auto, but an estimate would be half

a million - one in 12 of Can-

ada's labor force - depend

directly on the auto industry

for their livelihood. In addition

to auto plant workers there

are the wholesalers and retail-

ers of cars and trucks, of tires,

tubes and other equipment, of

gasoline, oil and grease. There

are those that paint and repair

autos; bus drivers, truck driv-

ers, taxi drivers and chauffeurs;

motel and drive-in theatre em-

ployees, and those who park,

store, wash and polish cars. On

the fringe are those who build

the men who keep them in con-

dition and those who sell the

highways. There are the high-way officials and their staffs at

the civic, provincial and nation-

al levels - some 5,500 in On-

and keeping them there is a major industry within the auto-

motive industry. Early in 1954 there were 825,476 commercial

trucks in Canada worth a bil

lion and a half dollars. Some

150,000 Canadians listed them-

selves as truck drivers. Big

highway trucks, rolling across

the provinces like freight cars,

were transporting one-fifth of

the tonnage carried by rail-

ways. Fleets of smaller vehicles

carried everything from cattle to corn flakes.

More than half the products of Canadian farms go to market

in trucks. They deliver 90 per-

Putting trucks on the road

tario alone.

material to build and repair

highways, bridges and streets,

terials.

Other primary and secondary industries in Canada find the Fancy collecting tears shed by famous people! Mr. Alfred Gray, a former London piano tuner, auto makers their biggest cusspent his retirement inducing tomers. Producers of petroleum, celebrities to weep into tiny phials. He won't be happy unsteel, glass, nickel, lead, rubber and textiles benefit directly. Textile plants sell as much cothe has filled at least 750. ton cloth for car upholstery as they do for men's shirts. About half the rubber industry's out-THE RIGHT WORD! "On the day on which my wedding occurred . . " put goes into automobile tires "You'll pardon the correction and tubes. In 1954 Canadians out affairs such as marriages, consumed nearly two and oneceptions, dinners, and things of half billion gallons of gasoline -enough to send every Canadian man, woman and child on an

that sort 'take place.' It is only calamities which 'occur.' You see the distinction?" individual 3,000-mile auto trip. "Yes, I see. As I was saying, As an employer, the automothe day on which my wedding bile industry grew from small machine shops with a few hand workers to plants with thoucent of the milk in Canada, 74 sands working on mile-long as-sembly lines and in offices. It pays more than \$130 million a year to the 33,000 Canadians in

percent of the cattle and 74 percent of the hogs. In Ontario they haul 95 percent of everything the farmer grows. -From an article by Jay Graham in The Imper



**People Collect** 

Almost Anything

They call her locally "the old

woman who lives for her shoes," and she's proud of the nickname.

and she's proud of the nickname.
She's over seventy and has a
unique collection of 700 pairs
of shoes, all of historical interest, which are displayed in her
Ohio home. Shoe - collecting
has been her hobby for years.
Every part of the world is represented by her collection.

presented by her collection. Says this ardent collector to

privileged callers who view the shoes: "A collecting hobby like

The queer crazes of collectors

are constantly hitting the head-lines. Is there anything in the

some enthusiast?

Doctors agree with the Ohio

woman that this magpie mania is good for us, but they might

think a collection painstakingly

made by a Kansas City man

rather morbid. He goes about the

United States and Europe col-lecting handcuffs, about 150

pairs of which now line the

Some of them, he'll tell you,

have been worn by men con-demned for murder. One was

worn by a murderer who, while fettered to it, killed a warder.

A Chatham man collected 700

bicycle lamps, some dating back to the hobby-horse. A Lowes-

toft man has more than 100

varieties of beer mugs and 300 beer mats. An Australian mil-

lionaire, Sir Edward Hallstrom,

has a collection of 250 hats, but

some years ago an American comedian, Ed Wynn, claimed to

have a collection of 800 hats

An ex-chef possesses 50,000 chickens' wish-bones and says

his dearest wish is to double that number. But they're all in-

to make a wish! In 1927 more

than 100,000 postal curios col-lected by Mr. A. Moreton, a re-

tired post office official, were

acquired by the Union of Post

Office Workers to prevent them

A Surrey man made it his

hobby to collect twigs which

had grown into shapes resembl-ing prehistoric monsters, like dinosaurs. He varnished the

twigs, adding beads to repre-sent eyes and painting in scar-

them in an inn of which he was

leaving Great Britain.

the landlord.

act - he's never broken one

of different styles.

walls of his dining room.

mine keeps you young."

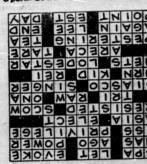
R. Barelay Warren B.A. B.D. Luke 19:12-26

Memory Selection: He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much; and so that is unjust in the least in unjust also in much.

The parable of the pounds, like that of the talents, presents that practical teaching that God expects us to make good use of whatever he has entrusted to us. If we do so there will be an ample reward, for faithful service will result in greater re-sponsibilities being conferred. Also both parable teach that the unfaithful servant will face a stern day of reckoning in which differ in that in our lesson the servants start with equal opportunities (each having one pound) and end with unequal rewards—one is given authority over ten cities and another over five. But in the parable of the talents the servants start with unequal opportunities (having five talents, two, and one), and the faithful ones, so far as the recorded words indicate, are given equal rewards. The parable of the pounds suggests gradation of future rewards, in accordance with the degree of one's zeal and devotion to Christ. As a counterpart of this, a gradation of penalty is clearly

The recognition of the stew-ardship of life presents daily money God gives me. Of course, I will give the tenth to the Lord's work. In addition I will present offerings. But what about the remainder. Where shall I draw the line between desirable living and extrava-gance. We are certain that God does not want us to live as in poorest of the poor in heathen lands. That is not the answer. But neither can we be reckless with what God has given us. John Wesley wrote many books the sale of which brought him a profit of \$150,000. But he never spent more than \$150 annually on himself. When he died he left an estate valued at not more than \$50. A missionary to the Navajo Indians overheard a friend telling of a wedding. The bride had a friend who was a florist and she got all the flowers for \$50. "Fifty dollars, just for flowers? And you call that a Christian wedding?" She was thinking of the needs of her Navajos for food and medicine -needs which a few cents would help to alleviate. Let us live

simply and give all we can.





DANCING FOR THE QUEEN - These fantastic-looking "straw men" were part of the dancing reception committee greeted Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh on their ecent arrival at Kaduna, Nigeria. Top photo shows a group of natives in costumes of grass and straw during one phase of the dance. Lower photo shows another group of picturesque dancers, with their odd, "faceless," intricately designed straw costumes during another part of the dance.