## TABLE TALKS

One of the delightful features of small cakes and cookies is their versatility. The young people away love to receive them from the home folks. They're indispensable for picnics, and great stand-bys for after-school snacks and for fter-school snacks and for whipped-up-in-a-hurry suppers. They're equally at home at elaorate teas and in the good oldfashioned cooky jar.

In some households, lunches
for school or shop are packed

everyday. Small cakes and cookies fit neatly and appetizingly into lunch boxes. CHOCOLATE SQUARES

OR COOKIES 11/2 cups sifted flour teaspoons Baking Powder teaspoon salt

3 squares Unsweetened Chocolate 4 tablespoons butter or other shortening 1 cup sugar egg, unbeaten

4 cup milk ½ teaspoon vanilla Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Melt chocolate and shortening over ot water; cool to lukewarm. Add sugar and mix well. Add egg and beat thoroughly. Add lour, alternately with milk, stirring only to blend. Add va-

preased 9 x 9 x 2-inch pans and in moderation oven (375° F.) 12 minutes, or until done. Let cool in pan; when almost cool, cut in squares. Remove from pan. Makes 50 squares. For cookies, drop from spoon on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 9 minutes, or until done. Cool slightly; remove from pan. Makes 3 dozen

BROWNIES 3 cup sifted flour ½ teaspoon Baking Powder ¼ teaspoon sait

3 cup butter or other hortening 2 squares Unsweetened Chocolate

i cup sugar 2 eggs, well beaten 1/2 cup chopped walnut or pecan meats

1 teaspoon vanilla Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and wift again: Melt shortening and ocolate over boiling water. Add sugar gradually to eggs, beating thoroughly, then add nuts and vanilla. Decorate with whole nuts, if desired. Bake in reased pan, 8 x 8 x 2 inches,



WEDDING AHEAD-A ceremony and wedding bells are at the end of the bus ride for Peggy Ann Garner. The former child star is touring with the play "Bus Stop." She'll wed Albert Salmi when the tour concludes.



SPRING IN HIS HEART — George Maynard, chairman of the British Marbles Board of Control, is 84 years old in body. But he's no older at heart than the lads at his left, who are taking a lesson in knuckling under during the World Marbles Cham pionships at Tinsley Green, England.

minutes. While still warm, cut in rectangles. Remove from pan and cool on cake rack. Makes 2 dozen brownies.
For Indians, use 3 eggs above recipe and add ½ cup cut dates. Spread in two greased 8 x 8-inch pans. Bake

TOASTED COCONUT BROWNIES Use recipe for Brownie (above), omitting nut meats. Add 1 cup Shred Coconut, finely chopped, to batter. Cover with topping made by mixing thoroughly 3/4 cup coconut with 1 tablespoon sugar and 2 teaspoons melted butter. Bake as

directed for Brownies. ICEBOX COOKIES 31/2 cups sifted flour 31/2 teaspoons Baking Powder 11/2 teaspoons salt 1 cup soft butter or other

shortening 1½ cups sugar 2 eggs, unbeaten
4 squares Unsweetened
Chocolate, melted
1 teaspoon vanilla

1½ cups broken walnut meats
Sift flour once, measure, add
baking powder and salt, and sift again. Combine shortening, sigar, eggs, chocolate, and va-nilla, beating with spoon until blended; add nuts Add flour gradually, mixing well after each addition. Divide dough in two parts; shape in rolls, 2 inches in diameter, rolling each in waxed paper. Chill overnight, or until firm enough to silce. Cut in 1/8-inch slices; bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) 10 minutes, or until done. Makes

2 cups sifted flour

½ teaspoon salt

about 13 dozen icebox cookies. PINWHEELS teaspoon Baking Powder

1/2 cup butter or other shortening 53 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
1 tablespoon milk
1 square Unsweetened
Chocolate, melted
Sift flour once, measure, add
baking powder and salt, and
sift again. Cream shart, and sift again. Cream shortening,

add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and milk; beat well. Add flour, in small amounts, this season. mixing well after each addition Divide dough in two parts. To one part, add chocolate and blend. Chill until firm enough

Roll each half on floured waxed paper into rectangular sheet, 1/8 inch thick. Chill. Place plain sheet over chocolate sheet; then roll as for jelly roll. Chill overnight, or until firm enough to slice. Cut in 1/8-inch slices. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 minutes, or until done. Makes dozen pinwheels.

BUTTERSCOTCH SURPRISE CAKES 11/2 cups sifted Cake Flour 11/2 teaspoons Baking Powder 1/3 cup butter or other

1 cup sugar 2 eggs, well beaten 2 squares Unsweeten Chocolate, melted

2 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream hortening, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well; then add chocolate and blend. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Turn into greased large cup-

gent would sniff the spring air. "I smell bullheads," he would proclaim with solemn certainty, and, sure enough, that very night the horned pout would begin biting in the millpond. And for my money those first pout of the season, taken from the icy waters of springtime, are the best pout of all. They're real scrappers, too, at this time of year, and if you fish for them with a four-ounce flyrod, you'll know you've been in a rhubard before old ameirus comes thrashing over the gunwale. And the same goes for his rambunctious relative, the scrappy channel cat. It had better be an old flyrod, though, for these critters' tactics are apt to put a corkscrew in the finest bamboo after a few nights' use, writes Ted Janes in The Police

Occasionally you can take channel cats on artificial lures, but both the horned pout and his larger cousin are best caught with bait, as are the blue, yellow and other catfish, It doesn't matter what the bait is so long as it's the right size for a catfish's ample maw.

Shiners, worms, clams, hamburger, kernels of corn and pieces of other fish are all okay. Dough baits have long been



LATHER UP WITH LONG NOSE-"Jumbo," an elephant with the Circus Roland in Berlin, is nonchalantly lathering his keeper with plenty of soap and a big brush. He isn't allowed to wield the razor, however. It isn't that the keeper thinks "Jumbo" is clumsy or unsteady—it's just an old Bavarian superstition: never let an elephant shave you.

compounded of wheat flour and

corn meal well laced with

time-ripened flavoring, such as

juice and even bourbon.

for all breeds of catfish.

cheese, molasses, vanilla, clam

Coagulated blood mixed with

imburger cheese is another po-

tent attractor, as are night-

crawlers, reliable as any bait

Put on a sinker and let the

bait rest on the bottom with

just enough tension so that you

can feel a bite when it comes.

It won't be long before the slow

tap, tap, tap of an exploring

catfish vibrates through the rod. Let him have the bait for

a few seconds and then set the

Natural baits, such as worms

or small shiners are also tradi-

tional in fishing for bluegills,

fish, but you've got to use light

tackle if you want any fun out

of it, for the scrappy little pan

species can put up a rampage

If you like, you can troll, es-

pecially for perch and crap-

pies, and you'll get some of the

fastest action of all. At this

time of year deep trolling is the

secret of success. Get your bait

comparable to that of a trout.

crappies, perch and other pan-

full. Bake in moderate oven | popular. These are usually (350° F.) 20 to 25 minutes, or until done. Makes 1 dozen. When cakes are cool, remove cone-shaped piece from center of each cup cake. Fill hollow with Jell-O Butterscotch Cream Filling and replace top. Other fluffy fillings or soft frostings may be used to fill Surprise Cakes; or these chocolate cup cakes may be served plain, frosted, or topped with a

Don't Disdain The Lowly Catfish

Is your pulse rapid, your throat dry? Do you find yourself staring vacantly out the window? Do you spend your lunch hour mooning in front of fishing tackle displays? If so, brother, you have a severe case of piscalitis, or fishing fever, a ysterious malady that attacks males from 5 to 90 annually at

It is rarely fatal, but its thousands of victims suffer intensely from the onset of the disease in March until trout season opens sometime between the middle of April and the first of May. Fortunately, there is a remedy! The treatment consists of liberal doses of pond fishing for bluegills, crappies, perch, catfish and other varieties of game and panfish frequently neglected at this sea-

vestigated by a hungry fish.

"Watch first forsythias bloom!"

They claim that you can fish

from ice-out on, but won't real-

the first forsythia bloom.

ly start doing business until

An old angler of my ac-

quaintance had a more occult

method. On a soft March day

after the ice had gone, and the

first robin had come, the old

riding along the bottom and troll slowly. One day on a Cape Cod pond a friend and I trolled small mummychubs for big yellow perch. The methods which paid off in summer were no good in son in favor of the aristocratic spring, but we kept on experi-Early spring is a good fishing season. Added to the wolfish hunger of the fish is the menting with different rigs. It was only when we got the bait down to the bottom with a post-winter shortage of natursinker that we began to get real feed to compete with the

Natural bait is good, but arangler's offerings. The new crop of small forage fish has not yet hatched, and frogs and tificial lures are effective for panfish and offer more fun and insects are still absent, so that der opportunities to the angany object which looks even ler. Besides, they give the fishremotely edible is sure to be inerman his first chance to try out some of his Christmas tackle and to sharpen up his How do you tell when the fish have thrown off their wintechniques. ter drowsiness and are ready to come out fighting. Some say:

Small spoons, spinners and spinning lures - the same ones you will use for trout - are all good medicine for bluegills, crappies and perch. They can be cast from shore or boat, or they can be trolled with equal ease and effectiveness. Each year about the time the first hylas began to peep, I used to go to a nearby millpond and

cast a spinner and fly combination for yellow perch. I'd cast as far out from shore as I could and let the lure sink to the bottom. Then I'd retrieve it slowly with short twitches of the rod, keeping the lure deep. I seldom came home without an eatin' string of perch. Incidentally, the spinner and ly combination, good for most panfish, is one of the best of all artificial lures for perch and crappies. Pearl, gold or nickel are good colors for the spinner, and the flies should be gaudyred, orange, blue, yellow or

green. The many new spinning lures along with a spinning rod are almost unbeatable for spring panfishing. The rod is ideal, for t will put a lure where you want it, and its lithe springiness enables even a small panfish put up a creditable battle. You can get more practice out of your spinning outfit on the panfish ponds in spring than you can in an entire season on

the trout streams. GRATITUDE Mrs. Smith: "Are you the young man who jumped off the bridge into the river and saved my son from drowning?" Modest hero: "Yes, madam." Mrs. Smith: "Where's his mit

## Duke Ellington Discusses Jazz

whistling. People used to to lot of walking, and they'd visitle. You'd ask someone, is that you're whistling?

he'd say—nothin'!"

It was more fun composing the early days, said Mr. Phys.

ton, whose career goes bad; the time when jazz was sai lishing its traditions. Its were great players, he said "some were rather limited" a recalled a trombone player whad "only six good notes" a Ellington's problem were

Ellington's problem was to u

those six notes to advantage.

It has long been observed be critics that Mr. Ellinging works seem to have been do

with particular musicians i

insist that no orchestrated

sic is jazz, a case has often be

made for Mr. Ellington's orch

trated music on the ground in

when it is performed by mis cians attuned to it, it become

jazz.
Mr. Ellington doesn't o

what you call it. In fact is

would just as soon remove to word "jazz" and its varies

categories from the language "It drives people away," h

said. "I don't see a necess for it."

As for bop, cool jazz, as progressive jazz, Mr. Ellinga said: "There are no new mea-

dies, no new harmonies. It's a

a matter of perspective - and publicity, I think. Categorie are unnecessary. If it sound

Assuming there is suc. 1 thing as jazz, Mr. Ellington made a seldom-heard claim for

the East as a pioneering are

ern movement independent fro

players and "two-fisted pia

ists." They had extremely in-

dividual styles, they were so-

One of the pianists cou

"only play in F-sharp, but man-!" The sentence broke off in

silent admiration. "F-sharp's a

In Boston Mr. Ellington took

time to encourage a young

6 mil Was Dough Resident West Sight Second 3-29 Dischard in Eng Season Indian

WALT DISNEY

phisticated, and they had encellent taste, he said.

it involved particularly

He said that there was an east-

the New Orleans origins, and

good, it sounds good."

tacked "romantic stories" about jazz even though, he said, "I've cashed in on a lot of them." He was talking in Boston, where, among other things, he was invited to become an honorary member of a national music fraternity, Kappa Gamma Psi. He told how someone in the twenties had started a story that "Ellington never writes music on paper," a story that has been perpetuated in various degrees ever since. With onomatopoetic humor, he described how he was supposed to convey to his musicians what he romantics now be advised: Duke Ellington writes music on

In fact he challenges the whole hazy idea that jazz is the impromptu expression of an untutored people. He recalled the story of "The Boy and the Black Stick" in roughly this fashion: "There's this little illiterate boy, you see, ragged as a can of spaghetti, and he's walking along through the grass, and he finds a black stick. Well, you and I know it's a clarinet, but to him it's a black stick. So he sits under a tree and blows on the end of the stick and out comes music. (Mr. Ellington paused momentarily, possibly for an imaginary dramatic chord.) And that's jazz!" Mr. Ellington laughs at the story, but he feels it illustrates a widespread mistaken notion about jazz. "I don't believe a man plays the blues because he has the blues," he said. "It's like any art-sculpture, for instance. A sculptor can carve a

out being a crying woman." Thus Mr. Ellington suggested that jazz may be more conscious and less spontaneous than "romantic stories" would suggest. "You have to have some kind of arrangement," he said, "if you have more than two people playing." At the moment he

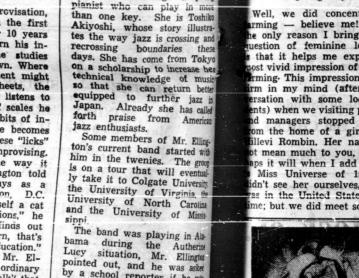
figure of a crying woman with-

has a 16-piece band. Jazz isn't just improvisation Mr. Ellington said. In the first place, it takes five or 10 years for a musician to learn his instrument, whether he studies formally or on his own. Where the conservatory student might work on exercise sheets, the would-be jazz player listens to recordings. Instead of scales he learns other players' bits of invention, and when he becomes professional he has these "licks" to draw on for his improvising,

At least this is the way used to be. Mr. Ellington told of his own early days as a pianist in Washington, D.C. "You had to get yourself a cat to answer your questions," he said. "When a man finds out what he wants to learn, that's the beginning of education." (Like most musicians, Mr. Ellington rarely uses in ordinary jazz men are supposed to favor. The word "cat" was an exception. It is an all-purpose term, usually with a favorable connotation; here it probably meant simply "musician.") In jazz today, Mr. Ellington

continued, "you need everything you can get. You need the conservatory-with an ear to what's happening in the The latter phrase turned out to have a specific reference in Mr. Ellington's case, as he described his approach to compos-

ing. "I tried to write what I I heard people whistling in the street," he said. Was this a kind of folk music? "They might have heard it from an old person," he said, "but it was just whistling to be







GOOD MEDICINE-Sure help for the doctor and his patients is supplied by the cheery faces of Belia Lyali, 18, and Gwen Carier, 21. Both Eskimo gals, they are medical station in Cambridge Bay, Canada.

## HE FARM FRONT

Will Barrie of Galt, Ont. Sweden as manager of Canadian plowing team, he saw impressed him. his report on their farms, diets, way of life, and beautiful women, as report-The Imperial Oil Review se every nation be-

- or likes to believe women are the most ful on earth. anybody asked me a year
I would have said, quite
tly, that I thought Canada best - looking women. I'm going right out on a and say that the most atwomen I've ever seen, national group, are not dians, but Swedish girls. It's lusion I came to after ding two weeks in Sweden

ably be wondering, "What's got to do with the price of at?" They know I'm a farnot a playboy, and that I t to Sweden last October, not movie talent scout, but a nager of the 1955 Canadian wing team. (Our boys, by the y, did very well in the comition for the Esso Golden tch. Ivan McLaughlin of puffville, Ont., came second at the World Plowing Joe Tran of Cla s fourth, out of 24 plowmen m 12 countries.) And our ends on the Canadian Council Plowing Associations, which nt us overseas, and at Imperge, understood that the tour e made of Sweden after the atch was to enlighten us about wedish farming methods— ot about Swedish beauties.

. . . Well, we did concentrate or arming — believe me! — and he only reason I bring up this uestion of feminine loveliness that it helps me explain my nost vivid impression of Swedish rming. This impression became irm in my mind (after a conersation with some local resi-ents) when we visiting plowmen and managers stopped not far tom the home of a girl named ot mean much to you, but per-aps it will when I add that she Miss Universe of 1955. We idn't see her ourselves, for she me; but we did meet some peo-



ple who knew her well. One of them remarked that Miss Rom bin was a charming and wholeily. Then he said something that I thought was far more remarkable. "She's very pretty," he said, "but we never considered her any better-looking than the rest of the girls around here."

This remark was not intendany way; it was a simple and honest observation. I feel sure thing about such famous Swedish beauties as Garbo, Bergman and Anita Ekberg. Right I began to realize that the Swedes make a regular habit of achieving near-perfection and then taking it for granted. Fortunately I don't have to rely on anything as intangible feminine charm to prove this over-all impression of mine. The best proof was what I saw o Swedish farming methods. And probably true of the majority of the population for about onequarter of Sweden's 7,200,000 citizens live on farms.

> The ability to achieve nearperfection is evident everywhere. You can see it in the forests which cover well over a third of most farms. Here in Canada we have talked for years about tree conservation but are just getting around to converting our words into actions. In Sweden, forest conservation practices, such as selective cutting and methodical replanting, were started at least a century ago and are now standard procedure in every forest, whether owned by a farmer, a lumber company, or the government. No Swedish farmer, I was told, would dream of cutting a tree without consulting a government forester be-forehand. The result is that the Swedes are decades ahead of us in reforestation. Both Canada and Sweden cut a lot of timber every year, but our forests are dwind-

ling while theirs are increasing in size. Furthermore, the Swedish farmer usually gets far more not have the incentive we do to plant trees for water conserva-To be perfectly fair, I must mention that their forest floors are covered with a natural moss that undoubtedly helps to prevent fires, so they don't suffer the timber losses we do each

a man who gets 60 bushels of

farm land.)

16 17

45 47 48

19 50 51 52

Answer elsewhere on this page.

36 37 38

GROWRROARRR - This gent onvincing, whether it's a comment on politics, baseball or omebody's wedding. Leo Feline, above, demonstrates the form that brought him the Debate Championship at the london Zoo. Against that armored trap,

CROSSWORD

PUZZLE -

etan monk 3. "Square pegs 21. Vestment in round 22. Untruth tiening noles" 24. Organ of hearing Huwaiian 27. Pronoungange

that the country is so small; You could argue that there's for every acre they have been able to cultivate, we have 38 acres of farm land or potential What's the secret? I knew there must be one, because nobody 7. Gone by
8. Den
9. Once more
19. Wash lightly
11. Plied with
medicine
17. Barely
19. Worthy of
belief
10. Nobleman
11. Tip up
12. Vestment
12. Relieves
13. When
13. Might before
13. Morning
15. Morning
16. Superior of a
numery
19. Worthy of
10. Nobleman
11. Tip up
12. Vestment
12. Relieves
14. Relieves
14. Relieves

happy position of being able to



FOR WATCHING DRY PROGRAMS? - Camel saddles have supplied a welcome oasis in a financial desert for Razouk Malik, 26, above, Lebanese student at Southern Illinois University. Shipped here from dollar-short Lebanon by his father as a means of supplying the boy with funds, the sheepskin-covered hardwood saddles are finding a ready market for use as TV viewing stools.

gets crops like that year after year, just by luck or accident. I found the Swedish farmer uses remendous quantities of fertilier. For a grain crop on which we would use perhaps 200 or 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre, the Swedish farmer will use up to 2,000 pounds — 1,500 in the fall and another 500 in the spring. I need hardly add that the extra yield more than covers the cost

of the extra fertilizer. I don't know of a farm in Canada with land that could utilize anything near 2,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Does that mean that the Swedish farmer happens to be lucky? Not at all, The reason he can use such quantities of fertilizer is that he and his forefathers have been conditioning their lands to it for gen-

There's nothing we Canadian farmers could do that would enable us to get our lands into this condition this year, next year or even five years from now. But unless we make sure now that we are planting the right things in the right soil, are ro tating our crops properly and are doing everything else possible to improve our soil conditions, even our great-grandchildren won't be able to do as well as Swedish farmers are doing now. Another secret of the agricultural success in Sweden is their system of testing stations, where samples of soil and produce are analyzed. I doubt if there's a far-

mer anywhere in Canada who summer. But that's all the more has to be sold on the advantages reason why we should be doing of scientific testing, but here more to conserve what we can. again I found the Swedes have I was even more amazed when set us a good example. Our test-I saw what happens when the ing stations are just as good as theirs but they have a lot more crop farming. Here in Ontario, of them - about 200 in a country half the size of Ontario. Thus wheat to the acre is a really good the great majority of farmers farmer. The average wheat yield in my own Waterloo county, acfind it easy to get scientific guidance in every phase of their cording to the last figures I saw, work. My own farm happens to was 35.1 bushels to the acre. In be within easy driving distance Sweden I met farmers who proof the Ontario Agricultural Colduce as much as 70 bushels of lege at Guelph, Ont., and I use wheat to the acre, and the last its testing services quite often. But I know there are some farpublished figures show that Sweden's wheat production, per acre, mers in Canada who haven't a is about 60 per cent higher than testing station within 200 miles, Canada's. (With yields like this, and no doubt their farming sufthe only reason their total profers as a result. ductivity is not as high as ours

> little point in increasing our vields in some crops, such as wheat, if we can't sell what we are already producing. But conservation projects take a long time - sometimes a lifetime or longer - before they begin to pay off. I can't see any justification for robbing our descendants of good lands just because we have marketing problems. The Swedish farmer is in the

sell, quite readily, almost everything he can produce. Part of this is due to luck, but planning has something to do with it too. The luck lies in the fact that the population of Sweden is just about right in proportion to the amount of food that can be produced on the land, and since the country is physically small compared to Canada, the Swedes haven't costly transportation problems. The planning that helps him takes the form of cooperatives. I'm certainly not sold on all forms of co-ops. In fact, I'm convinced that co-op stores, as we saw them in Britain, are not in the best interests of the general public, for what is everybody's business soon becomes nobody's business, and everybody suffers, especially the customer. The Swedish co-ops were not stores, but co-ops run by pro-ducers and it was an eye-opener to see and hear how the Swedish farmer uses them to market his goods and maintain fair prices.

Co-ops also come into the picture often at the processing

stage, too, with the farmer using co-operatively-owned plants that would be too expensive for him to own alone. That's the case sometimes, for example, with the big drying plants where they must reduce the moisture con-tent of their grains before they can be stored safely.

I wish I could say at this point that our posi-war trend toward ahead of the Swedish farmers in this respect; but it just isn't pieces of equipment per farm, but their farms are small, even by Ontario standards, with an average of 80 acres, and 50 of these in forest. From what I saw, I'd say they were just as well nechanized as ours. However, several Swedes told me they best combines in the world, and I noticed them using many of the

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

familiar to us.

A street - corner Salvation Army meeting had attracted a small group of spectators, and after the playing of a few hymns, the captain approached a young hepcat in the audience. She placed her hand on his shoulder and asked: "Wouldn't you like to work for the Lord?" Smiling bashfully, the hepcat replied: "No thanks, I already

got a job."

TOP DOG-Lassie has proved to be on of TV's leading actors. The canine star poses in New York after having won a George Foster Peabody award for distinguished achievement on television during 1955. The show was picked as best youth and children's program.

SPELLING BEE

The fact that Shoeless Joe Jackson couldn't read or white became common knowledge very White Sox were playing the Indians, a Cleveland rooter got on" Shoeless Joe. Every time Jackson came to bat, the "jockey" would vell, "Hey, Shoe less Joe, how do you spell illi-

In the top of the ninth, Jack son came up with the score tied and a runner on first. Again the nuisance screamed, "Hey, Shoeless Joe, how do you spell

Jackson promptly belted one off the right-center fence for a triple, bringing in the tie-breaking tally. Standing on third base, he turned toward his tormentor and shouted, "Hey, big mouth, how do you spell triple?"



Even people who have just moved into a brand new house can have a good garde, and have it this season too. Even those who rent and move every few years can also have an excellent showing. In these cases, of course, we rely on annu flowers rather than perennials which must get established. And, it is amazing what can be done with annuals exclusively. We can get vines that will cover a porch in a matter of weeks things like scarlet runner beans, the modern and vastly improved morning glories. Or we can use window boxes filled with trailing nasturtiums, and semi-trailing petunias, marigolds and

hedges there are all sorts of rapid growing bushy annuals like cosmos, African marigolds, spider plants, larkspur, hibiscus, malope and others that are listed in any Canadian seed catalogue. These quick growers reach two place of shrubbery and give privacy as well as abundance of bloom. As for the regular beds, there are hundreds of annuals

from which to choose. Where we have just moved in we can combine special annuals with the permanent perennials which will eventually take their place. In amongst the tiny new shrubs, climbers, and trees, we plant liberally with big annuals and we continue to do this for permanent stuff has got estab-lished and requires the full

Can't Buy This Quality We all know the old argument about it being cheaper to buy vegetables than for the urban man to grow them. That is all very well but it overlooks an important point. No matter how handy the store and how fast the transportation, it just isn't possible to buy the sort of freshness that only comes with vegetables grown in one's own garden. A little plot where we have a few feet of lettuce, onions, radish, carrots and per-haps a row of beans, tomatoes, or corn, will repay itself many times over just in freshness

Not a great deal of room will be necessary. To make it go further there are various ways tically so, on the same piece of land. Of course in this intensive sort of vegetable gardening, ex-tra fertilizer is essential and the soil must be well worked and rich. In double cropping, we alternate rows of an early early church who gave themselves and their families to God. kind with a later one, for in stance radish and carrots, or lettuce and beans, or peas and corn. We also have less space than normal between the rows,

15 inches. The early stuff, of ourse, comes on quickly and is used up before the later maturing vegetables require full room. Another practice is to follow the harvesting of the first So Young, Too vegetables like the peas, lettuce, oinach, radish, early onions, etc., with another sowing of the same or something else that will be ready say in August or September. Then there are certain crops like squash, pumpkins, that we can plant in the outside ready!" rows and we can have staked tomatoes along the end of any vegetable row and cucumbers

Don't Bury Them Almost every one is inclined to plant far too deeply. With tiny seed such as that of lettuce, carrots, cosmos, zinnias, poppies, and alyssum, which are much larger than the head of a pin or shingle nail, it is not necessary to cover at all. We sow these in the finest soil and merely press in. Then, if possible, we keep the soil dampened until germination starts. With

along the fence.



R. Barclay Warren. B.A. B.D. The Church Reaches Out

Acts 8:4-8, 14-17, 26-28, 34-35 Memory Selection: By this

shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one for another. John 13:35. The early church was quick to heed the command given them by Jesus: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gos-pel to every creature." Mark 16:15. The whole church responded. Today's lesson records the response of one of the seven men chosen to care for the daily ministration for the needy. He was full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom. He went over to the city of Samaria and preached Christ to them. They gave heed to his words and marvelled at the miracles wrought at his hand. Unclean spirits crying and the sick were healed.

"There was great joy in tha This awakening was followed by a visit from the apostles Peter and John. They prayed for the people that they might receive the Holy Ghost. Believing on Jesus was followed by the receiving of the gift of the Holy Ghost. We see a similar pattern in regard to the church at Ephesus. Acts 19:5,6. A study of the biography of many Christians indicate that believing on Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of sins is fre-quently followed by the receiv-ing of the Holy Ghost purify-ing the heart (Acts 15:9) and giving them power to witness.

Lawson in his book, "Deeper
Experiences of Famous Christians" shows this in detail in the lives of many as Moody, Earle, Finney, Wesley, etc. Different terms are used to describe this experience. It is called The Baptism of the Holy Ghost, The Spirit Filled Life, The Conse-crated Life, The Higher Life,

coming more effective in His Kingdom. Philip's next assignment look ed like a demotion. He was sent to the desert. But it was an important mission. He was sent to minister to an Ethopian in his chariot. As Philip explained to him the passage about Jesus in the prophecy of Isaiah, the man believed and was baptized. Philip settled at Caesarea. He had four daughters who prophesied. (Acts 21:9) There were many others in the

The Deeper Life, Perfect Love, Entire Sanctification, etc. But

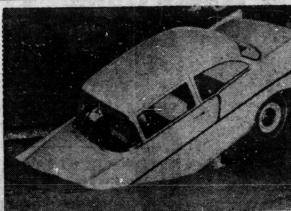
the main point is that the be-

liever grasps the privilege of going deeper with God and be-

larger seeds such as nasturtiums, peas, beans and corn, one should cover lightly, say quarter to half inch. With bulbs or corms of gladiolus, dahlias, or potatoes, one plants four to

A four-year-old got sunburn-ed, and it had reached the peeling-off stage. As he was washing up for dinner, his mother heard him mutter, "Only four years old and wearing out al-

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



DOWN YOU GO - Talk about chuckholes, man, they've got whoppers down here in New Mexico. Ira Straque found one of 'em the hard way. Not even Texas has chuckholes this size. Ira's car when through the pavement on U.S. 66 in downtown Albuquerque. Maybe he was looking for an underground parking lot-they're the fad. At least the car wasn't damaged much.