Rubber Tires In Paris Subway

The rubber tire has at last persuaded Paris that all of its 4,000,000 daily passengers must be carried pneumatically.

The 56-year-old underground railway was the last to surrender to the rubber tire. After 18 years of argument with the Michelin Tire Company, it agreed in 1950 to make a test. From 1952 to 1954 an ordinary Metro car, with enough extra ballast to simulate an average load at all times, travelled 37,500 miles. The Michelin Metallic F-20 tires with corrugated tread showed only the slighest wear. (They are called metallic because four metal metal gauze layers are woven into the rubber.)

The decision was then reached to change over the entire system to rubber tires, thus bringing it in line with the several million automobiles, buses, scooters, motorcycles, and bicycles on the streets. The first train came into public use on Nov. 8, 1956.

There had been no doubt that the rubber-tired train had all the advantages. It could get away faster and stop more quickly; its progress, according to an engineering poet, was like that of "a man on a lake"; and motors, controls, bolts, car bodies, and passengers were not being continuously shaken to pieces.

Work was begun on the complete trains, which were to include other pleasant features such as more and wider completely automatic doors, psychologically praiseworthy lighting, and softer seats. The new train carries 650 passengers, of whom only 96 can sit during rush hours, in four coaches, three being equipped with motors, and one a trailer. There is one first-class compartment in the trailer, to seat 16 people with 73 standing.

While the train was being built, a new roadway had to be laid. The most difficult of the Paris underground lines was chosen, No. 11 from the Chatelet (opposite the Island of the City, where Paris was born) to the Lilas Town Hall, in order that the effect of steep grades and numerous sharp curves could be fully tested. The new track is in wood, a fact which might comfort the Canadian street-builders of horse-and-carriage days who insisted that wood blocks were the ideal material.

The wood used is a form of teak grown in the Cameroon, known as azobe, remarkable for its homogeneity and durability. The azobe strip, about a foot wide, is embedded in prestressed concrete. This concrete base steps down on the inside of the track, on both sides, to take a steel rail which comes into use on only two occasions: first, if a tire goes flat, when a small steel wheel normally a couple of inches up in the air comes down and takes the weight of that part of the car on to the steel rail; and second, when passing through switches.

In going through switches, the wheel flanges take over the task of guiding the car, ordinarily the work of small pneumatic tires which stick out at the sides and bear against a guiding strip, just above the roadway, on each side.

The trains are driven by electricity, as are the other Metro trains, picked up from the side strip and returned through the auxiliary steel rail. Each car is 19 feet long and 7-8 feet wide, supported by two bogies, each with two axles; thus there are eight pneumatic tires to each coach.

The first train uses two 130 h.p. motors to each driving coach, coupled in series and then in parallel, controlled by an electric camshaft for both driving and braking. As braking begin and ends, electric braking is combined with air braking through an electro-valve.

The durability of tires for train work had been tested for 24 years, the first rubber-tired railcars having been put into operation in France in 1932. These tires, however, were used directly on the steel rails; and although there were great advantages from many points of view, their use has gradually dropped.

The famous Paris-Strasbourg Express on rubber tires went out of service in 1954; and the only remaining rubber-tired express in France, Paris-Basle, will stop running before the end of 1956.

Tests made so far have proved that the present tire will last 125,000 miles before it has to be retreaded, when running on the teak roadway. With the metal gauze construction of the body of the tire, it is possible to retread four times.

As an experiment, one wheel of the test car which was used for two years was locked tight and then dragged for 1640 feet at 28 m.p.h. At the point of contact the rubber was burned away through the first metal gauze layer, but three layers remained. The smell of burning rubber was sufficient to warn train and station staff.

Rubbish Causes Heaps of Trouble

Rubbish—70,000 tons of it—is causing a stink in Mexico City, in more ways than one. For fifteen years this rubbish has piled up in mountains on the land of three Mexican citizens. But now the city authorities want to take it away and bury it, the landowners are appealing to the courts to stop them for they say the rubbish is rightfully theirs. It may sound like nonsense — but it's true!

In the past Mexico City refuse has been unhygienically piled up in outlying districts such as Azcapotzalco. But as the city expands and homes and schools are built in the area, the city fathers have decided that waste matter should be buried in pits farther out instead of being left exposed.

Notice was served on the joint land-owners that these mountains of refuse would be removed. But the landowners, highly indignant, took the case to court. They explained that the only reason they allowed the government to use their ground for dumping was that the refuse, as it decayed through the years, would become suitable for fertilizer.

Now, after fifteen years of patient waiting, the land-owners claim they have at least 70,000 tons of humus refuse. They say that the city authorities, by removing the dumps, would be depriving them of their livelihood.

Meanwhile, until the case is decided, residents of the area get wafts of nauseating smells every time a strong wind blows up.

Keeping up with the Joneses would be easier if they didn't change directions so often.

—Ken Irwin in Corydon

TRAVELLING "SNOW"-HOUSE — The Governor General wasn't wearing parka and muk-luks when he called on pretty Eskimos Paulette Anerauduluk and Annie Wetaltuk in this igloo built by the Department of Northern Affairs. No melting snow dripped down to sizzle on the frying pan in this colorful northern housekeeping scene for the igloo was at the Ottawa Men's Press Club Ball, 1,000 miles south of the Arctic Circle. The Northern Affairs' igloo has become the fastest-travelling snow-house in Canada. Designed by an Eskimo and built in Ottawa of plastic styrofoam it was displayed first at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto this year where it proved one of the hits of the big "Ex".

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews.

Dessert is the crowning touch to any meal. Omit it, and a disappointed look follows 'round the table even though the lunch or dinner has been hearty. But make a hit with that last course and you score out of all proportion to the trouble you took.

* * *

CUSTARD SPONGE PUDDING

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups milk
4 tablespoons flour
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted butter
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
1½ teaspoons vanilla
3 egg whites

Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine flour, sugar, and salt. Add butter and mix well; then add egg yolks. Add hot chocolate mixture gradually, blending thoroughly. Add vanilla. Beat egg whites until they will stand in soft peaks; then stir gently into chocolate mixture. Turn into greased 8-inch round baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 to 50 minutes. Serve warm or cold, with cream. Serves 6 to 8.

* * *

TAPIOCA CREAM

1 egg white
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg yolk
2 cups milk
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons minute tapioca
1 square unsweetened chocolate
½ teaspoon vanilla.

Beat egg white until foamy throughout; add 2 tablespoons suger, 1 at a time, and continue beating with rotary egg beater until mixture stands in very soft peaks. Set aside.

Mix egg yolk with a small amount of the milk in saucepan. Add ½ cup sugar, salt, minute tapioca, remaining milk, and chocolate. Place over medium heat. Cook until mixture comes to a boil, stirring constantly — 5 to 8 minutes. (Do not over-cook . . . mixture thickens as it cools.) Pour small amount of hot mixture gradually on egg-white meringue; blend. Add remaining mixture, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Cool, stirring once after 15 to 20 minutes. Chill. Serves 4 to 5.

* * *

CHOCOLATE MERINGUE PIE

½ cup sugar (or ½ cup honey)
½ cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ cups milk
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
2 teaspoons butter
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 baked 9-inch pie shell
3 egg whites
6 tablespoons sugar

Combine sugar, flour, and salt in top of double boiler, mixing very thoroughly. Add milk gradually, stirring well. Add chocolate. Place over boiling water and cook until chocolate is melted and mixture is thick and well blended, stirring constantly. Then continue cooking 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolks, stirring vigourously; return to double boiler and cook 2 minutes longer. Add butter and vanilla. Cool. Turn into pie shell.

Beat egg whites until foamy throughout; add sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until sugar is blended. Then continue beating until mixture will stand in peaks. Pile lightly on filling. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes, or until the meringue is delicately browned.

* * *

CUSTARD BREAD PUDDING

1½ squares unsweetened chocolate
2½ cups milk
2 eggs
½ cup sugar
¼ teapsoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups cubed stale bread

Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, stir until blended. Beat eggs until foamy; add sugar and salt. Then add chocolate mixture gradually, stirring viborously. Add vanille. Place bread in greased baking dish; pour mixture over it and let stand 10 minutes. Mix well before baking. Place dish in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 50 minutes, or until pudding is firm. Serve warm or cold with cream. Serves 6.

* * *

CHOCOLATE SOUFFLE

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups milk
½ cup sugar
⅓ cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoonful vanilla
4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine sugar, flour, and salt; add small amount of chocolate mixture, stirring until smooth; return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly; then continue cooking 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add butter and vanilla; cool slightly while beating eggs. Add egg yolks and mix well. Fold into egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish. Place in pan until soufflé is firm. Serve immediately with Chocolate Sauce or with cream. Serves 8.

The baking dish may first be buttered and dusted with granulated sugar to give interesting finish and texture.

MERRY MENAGERIE

"Talk about a busman's holiday . . . on his day off he goes on a picnic!"

Holy Roguery

A church is just about the last place you would connect with crime, yet recently a gun and some clothing used in an attempt at bank robbery were found hidden in a London church.

Churches themselves suffer from the attentions of thieves. One thief never left a church he had looted without kneeling before the altar to ask pardon for his crime. One morning he was caught in the act while doing this, for a piece of the altar fell on him. It did not do him any serious injury but pinned him to his knees until the police came!

In Cremona, about twenty years ago, a priest was at the altar when he suddenly staggered, his face convulsed. By a tremendous effort of will he completed the ceremony and then collapsed. Sulphuric acid had been put into the altar wine, but the sacristan who prepared the wine denied any knowledge of it.

Later is was found that a colleague of the sacristan had poisoned the wine to get him into trouble.

Get Sea Breezes By The Package

An ingenious method of manufacturing sea air has been invented by a Yorkshire businessman. His synthetic ozone makes it possible to switch on sea breezes in the home and will also be used to help sufferers from asthma and other chest troubles who cannot travel to the seaside.

This home-made ozone is manufactured from a special species of seaweed found in Scotland. It is processed into large tablets which are then inserted into a machine similar to a hair dryer. Air is sucked in at the back of the machine, forced through the tablets and then blown out at the front in the form of tonic sea breezes.

Anyone owning one of these machines will be able to operate a switch and have health-giving sea air blowing through the home at any time it is required. The ozone gives the user a tremendous appetite, says the inventor. He sometimes comes home after a heavy meal at a restaurant, switches on the ozone in his study and, half an hour later, feels hungry again.

REBEL'S FARE in Hungary: For freedom fighters, bread crusts,

A Tale Of Two Lunches

By KENNETH GILMORE
NEA Staff Correspondent

Washington — (NEA) — This is a tale of two lunches and the world's troubles.

The last lunch took place in Washington in a popular Italian restaurant.

The swarthy man across the table shoveled a fork full of French fries in his mouth, finished off his martini and described the Hungarian revolution as follows:

"Just a bunch of Fascists and bandits roaming the streets and countryside, killing, looting and stirring up trouble."

The lunch before that was less leisurely, less fancy. The rebel leader munched on a crust of bread and offered me a piece. This was in Sopron, Hungary, a few hours before the Russians advanced.

In broken English he said: "Please believe me, our cause is real. We're not Fascists like the Russians say. We're just people fighting against oppression."

Back in Washington I got a phone call. The Russian embassy attache in Washington asked me to meet him for lunch.

I nearly refused the offer after having witnessed Soviet tyranny in Hungary.

But a desire to find out how closely Russian embassy members followed the Moscow line prevailed.

Furthermore, I had a naive hop that perhaps this one Russian might privately admit to some of Russia's murderous mistakes.

He was one of the press attaches who had been most cooperative in answering my inquiries in the past. And on social occasions at various embassies I had talked to him about everything from TV to Tolstoi. Once or twice after cocktails he had opened up a bit.

Not this time. It was as if an Iron Curtain had slammed down on the table between us.

"One thing I can tell you for sure," he declared waving his fork, "the rebellion in Hungary was not spontaneous. It was directed by a small group of well organized Fascists. And Russia had to protect Eastern Europe from having a Hitlerite state in its midst.

"I tell you it could not have been a popular uprising," he repeated. "They were well organized. These bandits had a lot of arms and ammunition. They must have come from the outside."

Although he would not say so, he was implying that America had provided the weapons.

And again I remembered lunch with my rebel friend. As we stood in the melting snow at high noon he begged me to let the American public know how badly the freedom fighters needed arms.

"We have hardly any ammunition left," he said pointing to a truck where a meager supply of bullets was being distributed. "What we have were taken from the Hungarian Army supply depots during the first days of the revolution."

"What we want more than anything else are bazookas to stop the Russian tanks. We just have a few old cannon.

"I have plenty of young men and women who are ready to die, but that's about all."

Between bites of apple pie in Washington the Russian replied: "The Hungarians were misled by the Fasrists. Those who took up arms didn't know what they were doing. They were confused."

And I recalled the bitter remark blurted out by a teen-age peasant boy standing by the rebel leader.

"We detest the Russians who rule our country. The soldiers steal our crops and rape our women."

The waiter brought on the coffee in Washington. I asked about the thousands of refugees who had come to Austria across the border.

"They are scared of the Fascists. They run away but most of them will come back soon when everything settles down."

How about the Communist refusal to allow U.N. observers in Hungary?

"They would just cause tension and make matters worse," said the Russian. Then he smiled.

"Now tell me about this Middle East situation," he said. "Why did Israel, Britain and France invade Egypt?"

RUSSIAN FARE in Washington: For embassy guests, delicacies.

'Swallowing' His Way Through College

James Ball, 21, is working his way through college by swallowing swords. The self-styled "youngest sword swallower in the world" is a sophomore at Fort Hays State College, where he is majoring in speech and radio. To pay his way he gives performances and spends his summer vacation traveling with the Royal American Shows. Above, right, he swallows the 26-inch blade he displays at right

British Leader Likes Rough Sailing!

By TOM A. CULLEN
NEA Staff Correspondent

London — (NEA) — Richard Austen Butler, Britain's new deputy Prime Minister, is the man on whom all the weight of decision rests in the critical weeks ahead.

He once said he liked nothing better than to stand on the bridge of a ship in a storm. He has his wish. He's on the bridge, and the storm over Suez and deteriorating Anglo-American relations is of gale force.

Sir Anthony Eden, of course, remains Prime Minister even while in sick bay on the island of Jamaica. He continues to sign important papers, and to communicate daily with Butler and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

But Butler, on the vital spot, will be the one who ultimately decides when and under what conditions British troops may pull out of Suez. He will say, too, what arrangements for clearing the blocked Suez Canal Britain will accept.

And Butler likewise is the man who must preside over efforts to rebuild the crumbling Anglo-American alliance. Latest reports indicate that at some diplomatic levels almost no contact exists between British and U.S. representatives. A third of Britain's dominant Conservative Party openly assailed America's attitude towards British Middle Eastern moves.

Saddled suddenly with these burdens, Butler behaves as if he hadn't a care in the world. In a recent House of Commons appearance he was full of bounce, reminding onlookers that at 53 he is Eden's junior by six years and a comparative youngster alongside 62-year-old Harold MacMillan, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In Commons, Butler's Cabinet colleagues can be seen slumped on the front bench, their faces ashen from lack of sleep. By contrast Butler exudes good health, his face pink and glowing as if he had just stepped from a shaving lotion advertisement.

The Manchester Guardian called his performance "breathtaking" in the Commons debate on troop withdrawals from Suez. It added: "It well illustrates the nerve with which the man met a situation full of danger to his government, not to mention its vital importance to the country."

Butler's brains are generally credited with turning the Conservative defeat of 1945 into the electoral victories of 1951 and 1955. After the 1945 verdict, he took command of the party's policy committee, completely revamping Conservative programs to win acceptability from a majority of the voters.

Said a Tory M.P. recently:

"If Butler had not existed after the war, we would have had to invent him or stay out of office for the next 20 years."

In his five-year tour of duty as chancellor of the exchequer Butler was an outstanding hit. He learned how to sugar-coat the bitter pills in the national budget so that even the Labor opposition had to swallow them.

"He was so polite, smart and charming," recalls a Labor M.P., "that it was hard as hell to hit him."

Yet, despite his strong influence on party programs and the course of government, Butler never has seemed fully at home in Conservative ranks. As an avowed intellectual he has always been faintly suspect. Some question whether he has the forthrightness they prize higher thas brains.

"Butler is an enigma wrapped in a mystery," contends one Conservative, using the words Sir Winston Churchill once applied to Soviet foreign policy.

When Sir Anthony faced a Tory revolt last year, all Butler could bring himself to say in the Prime Minister's defense was: "Eden is the best Prime Minister we have." This was rated a classic example of damning with faint praise.

Pro-Eden forces have roundly assailed him for his moderate stand on the Suez crisis. Churchill's son, Randolph, described Butler recently as a "man of many indiscretions." Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express demanded at one point that he "proclaim publicly his absolute loyalty to his leader."

When Butler at length did throw his support behind Eden, the general view was that it had earned him about as much political credit among true-blue Tories as Indian Prime Minister Nehru's belated condemnation of Russia's assault on Hungary gained for him in Western capitals.

Angus Maude, one of the so-called "Suez rebels" among the Conservatives, left no doubt he had Butler in mind when he said a long ago: "The Conservative Party will be rent by a massive revolt . . . if the government withdraws our troops from Egypt on anything like the terms agreed between Nasser and Mr. Hammarskjold."

Some of Butler's differences with his party arise from the fact, too, that he is the gifted amateur in a company of professionals, even though he has sat in Commons for 27 years and held government jobs for 17.

His inherited wealth has enabled him to take a detached view denied others who depend on politics for a livelihood. Some think he looks on politics from the dilettante viewpoint he brings to his fine collection of paintings.

Once, pointing to the budget, he said: "If it weren't for this I should be frightfully bored."

There seems little prospect he will be bored with the life he must lead in the crucial days just ahead of him.

A small porcupine taking a stroll in the California desert one night walked smack into a cactus bush and exclaimed, "Is that you, ma?"

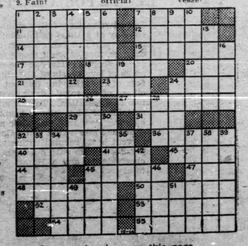
—Bennett Cerf

TEMPLE TOP — A woman's hat is her temple, according to French milliner Svend. Modeled in Paris, this topper is fashioned along the lines of an Indochinese temple. Hat and matching coat, designed by Jacques Heim, are done in lamb's wool.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Secretary
7. Measure of length
11. Exchanges
12. Radiants
14. Moving parts
15. Woman
17. Um
18. Class
20. Human race
22. Ravine
23. Negative
24. Await adjustment
25. Attempt
27. Is sorry
29. Tribunal
31. Pouch
32. Gnawer
36. Acadian
40. Scent
41. Fold over
43. Glacial snowfield
44. Outfit
46. Demon
47. Part of the mouth
48. Writ of execution
50. Fame
52. Growing out
53. Wading birds
54. Golf mounds
55. Upright

DOWN
1. Walked
2. Old bags
3. Badgerlike animals
4. Artificial language
5. Mass of ice
6. German city
7. Denies
8. Poems
9. Faint
10. Part of a flower
12. Slope
16. Terminations
19. And not
22. Toll
24. Kind of nut
26. Sweet potato
28. Moccasin
30. Tells
32. Drill
33. Ancient Roman official
34. Convincing
35. Held a session
37. Devoid of interest
38. Grape conserves
39. Latest
42. Scorch
45. Location
46. Roman emperor
49. Go (Scot.)
51. Shallow vessel



Answer elsewhere on this page.

CHECKING ON THE RIND—Girl clerks in the Fort Worth National Bank help Larry Bomer count the $1,000 he recently got when he cashed a check written on a watermelon. Bomer hitch-hiked from Los Angeles with the melon as a stunt for a TV show.

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

The annual Agricultural Conference was held in Ottaw December 3-5, 1956. Representatives of Federal and Provincial Governments and delegates from farmers' organizations reviewed the agricultural situation and discussed the outlook for 1957. Some of the highlights of the outlook as presented below may be an aid to farmers in planning their operations for 1957.

Agricultural Trade Situation

The current high level of economic activity in the industrialized countries of the world seems likely to continue well into 1957. Demand is expected to remain strong throughout most countries of the world, which will keep production and investment at a high level. This should have a supporting influence on the demand for agricultural products. It appears that the decline in agricultural prices of the past few years may have levelled out in the latter months of 1956, and it seems unlikely that there will be any further decline in the general level of farm prices in 1957.

Economic developments in the past year are encouraging to the outlook for trade in agricultural products. There has been a general improvement in the international balance of payments situation and a number of countries have increased their gold and dollar holdings. Another encouraging factor has been the introduction in various countries of more flexible fiscal and monetary policies. Western Europe has introduced some measures helpful to trade with the dollar area. Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Canada obtained concessions in the United States tariff on several agricultural products. In the Commonwealth countries, a number of changes have taken place in import restrictions providing Canada with more favourable trading conditions, particularly in the British West Indies.

Economic Outlook For Canada, 1957

For the Canadian economy, 1956 was another year of substanial growth. The rise in the physical national product was close to the record of increase of nine per cent achieved in 1955. The creation of new capital facilities proceeded on a broader scale than ever before and also increased more rapidly than in any previous postwar year. The general attitude of business is one of sustained confidence for 1957.

Generally buoyant activity, more employment, higher wages, large dividend disbursements, and better returns to farmers brought a steady increase in personal income levels. Continuing strength is expected for 1957 in the financial position of the Canadian farmer.

Economic conditions in Canada and the rest of the world in 1957 should be favourable to Canadian agriculture. Farm cash income will probably be maintained at the 1956 level; this will depend not so much on the size of the crop as on exports and the availability of elevator space for grain deliveries approximating those of 1956 from the large stocks presently stored on farms.

Cash income from the sale of livestock is expected to remain at the 1956 level. The output of eggs may be greater but prices are likely to be lower. Cash income from dairy products is expected to increase. Total farm operating expenses and depreciation charges may not differ very significantly from the 1956 estimates.

Farm Labour

Labour requirements in agriculture will continue to exceed the available supply. Labour shortages will continue the year round in dairying and stock farming while in other parts of agriculture additional workers will be needed only during the spring and late summer months. The necessity for organized labour movements within and between provinces will be greater than ever.

Grains and Feeds

Generally, good crops were harvested throughout Canada in 1956, although excessive rain and early frosts lowered the quality in many areas.In Western Canada the almost unbroken series of bumper yields again has resulted in a shortage of space in country and terminal elevators. Supplies of grain for livestock feeding are considerably larger than expected requirements, but roughages, although adequate for a normal feeding season, are somewhat below the quality of a year earlier.

World production of wheat in the 1956-57 crop year, which preliminary estimates place at 7.5 billion bushels, is a record. Stocks available for export and carryover held by the four major wheat exporters in the fall of 1956, estimated at 2.3 billion bushels, were only slightly higher than a year earlier. Higher levels of economic activity throughout the world, smaller crops in Europe, and continuing efforts of governments in some countries, to improve nutritional standards should have a sustaining effect on export movements.

Total supplies of Canadian wheat for 1956-57 are estimated at 1,075 million bushels, consisting of the July 31, 1956 carryover of 537 million and the new crop of 538 million. Although the average protein content of the new crop is somewhat lower than a year earlier, the quality of the protein is improved.

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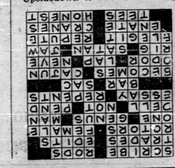
Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in 1955-56 are up about 17 per cent over last year's level of about 39 per cent above the ten-year average. The increase in this year's supplies results mainly from a larger carryover and substantially greater returns of oats and barley. The mixed grains crop is the largest on record and the corn crop, although below last year's greatly exceeds the ten-year average. Livestock numbers are somewhat below a year earlier and feed requirements may be reduced slightly. The export market is expected to absorb more oats and barley during 1956-57 than last year. However, in view of the substantially greater domestic supplies, and despite the anticipated increase in exports coupled with continued heavy domestic requirements, it is probable that carryover stocks of oats and barley at July 31, 1957 will exceed the July 31, 1956 level by a fair margin.

Given an average barn-feeding season, generally adequate supplies of fodder and the major feed supplements are indicated for the current crop year. Production of tame hay was slightly below a year earlier, and the quality is somewhat below average. Pastures continued to provide feed for an extended period in Eastern Canada which tends to stretch out the available winter feed supplies. In Western Canada, although supplies are generally adequate, the margin of reserves in relation to cattle numbers is considered to be narrow. Supplies of milifeeds and high protein supplements of both vegetable and animal origin will likely be adequate for requirements.

(To be continued next week)

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



"Say, Big Boy, you whistle like a veteran truckdriver!"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Wise Men Seek Jesus
Matthew 2:1-12

Memory Selection: They . . . fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold frankincense and myrrh. Matthew 2:11.

The lesson topic states a great truth. "Wise Men Seek Jesus". It is historic. The lesson tells the story of these wise men of the East coming to Jerusalem and asking. "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him." King Herod was troubled. He gathered the chief priests and scribes. They gave the answer from the prophesy of Micah: "Thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, are not the least among the princes of Juda; for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel." The wise men went happily on their way, guided by the star. They arrived at the house where Mary and Jesus were. More than forty days had passed since Jesus war born. They worshipped the babe and then presented their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. Herod had told them to report to him after they found the babe, under the pretense that he would come and worship Him, too. His real purpose was to slay the child. God warned the wise men in a dream so they returned to their own country another way.

The lesson topic is not only historic. It is factual today. Wise men still seek Jesus. The unwise ignore Him and pass Him by. "Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom: and to depart from evil is understanding." Job 28:28. Jesus Christ is described as he "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." Colossians 2:3. It was when the prodigal 'came to himself' that he resolved, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee'." Luke 15:17, 18. Some think it is smart to sin. But that kind of smartness gets folk into a lot of trouble in this world and the world to come. It is wise to seek the Lord. He will give us the true wisdom.

WISE MEN SEEK JESUS.

ONE-DAY BIGNESS

I am not on speaking terms with the butcher.

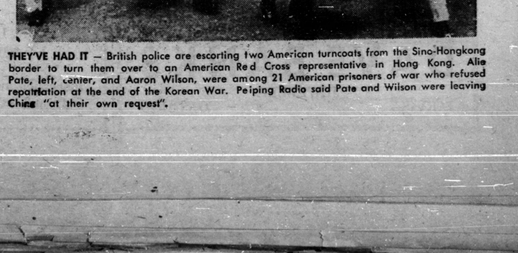
I am too small to buy a quart of ice cream.

I am not large enough to buy a ticket to the movies.

I am hardly fit for a tip

But believe me, when I go to church on Sunday, I am considered really something

I am a quarter.



THEY'VE HAD IT — British police are escorting two American turncoats from the Sino-Hongkong border to turn them over to an American Red Cross representative in Hong Kong. Alie Pate, left, center, and Aaron Wilson, were among 21 American prisoners of war who refused repatriation at the end of the Korean War. Peiping Radio said Pate and Wilson were leaving China "at their own request".