

### London Auctions Thrill Visitors

To climb the staircase to one of London's famous auction rooms is to step back in time to the Victorian, or even the Georgian era.

There is a sense of quiet dignity in the proceedings which lifts the auctions out of mere commercialism. The vivid descriptions are in the catalogue and one can almost feel the sheen of rose or satinwood.

American collectors in particular are finding a good market for their objects d'art at Sotheby's and Christie's since the ban on importing these for sale was lifted.

At Christie's a small collection of late Chinese porcelain sent over from the United States recently provided the occasion for spirited bidding, much of it from Holland. The lots included some of the rarest examples of the products of the Chinese kilns of the 17th and 18th centuries, splendid, colorful pieces which astonished our ancestors when they first reached the Western world.

Both Christie's and Sotheby's were founded in the 18th century since then they have offered for sale some of the world's most famous art treasures. Visitors are welcome to attend the sales and to inspect the works usually on the day before the sale.

At Sotheby's one walks up the short wide staircase to the four rooms on the first floor where the walls are covered with priceless tapestries and pictures and the cases filled with the finest china from many parts of the world. On the floor one may walk over an Aubusson rug or a beautiful Bokhara.

The auctioneer stands in the "pulpit" with a clerk seated at a desk below him. In front of him dealers sit at green baize tables, talking in whispers and taking notes.

The rooms at current sales are filled with dealers acting as agents, dealers in their own right, with private buyers and those who are merely there to watch proceedings.

From the poker-faced crowd it is difficult to see who is bidding against whom, but there is no secret about the buyer, unless he deals through an agent.

The auctioneer announces the purchase when the bidding stops.

On a recent visit the crowd surged into the rooms for the sale of a Stradivarius violin. Many violins come to the show-rooms with the great master's label inside. Few turn out to be genuine. One one does, the bidding is a lively duel, fitting from \$1,500 on this day to \$9,900 in a few seconds. For this sum the bidder had acquired a very fine Stradivarius violin with varnish of a beautiful amber to brown, in excellent preservation, of the year 1703; with two boxes, one silver, one gold-mounted.

The crowd of sight-seers

flowed out as the hammer fell on the Strad. Genuine dealers in musical instruments remained to bid for the 19th century mechanical organ or the rare dulcimer, the Georgian spinet, or the Italian clavichord of perhaps 1700.

Echoes of the musical heyday of Haydn, Mozart, and J. S. Bach were recalled by an English piano of that period, the earliest surviving grand pianoforte by Johannes Broadwood, 1788. The original instructions for tuning and caring for the instrument were still behind the name board. Perhaps it was a reflection on the size of modern drawing rooms that this early piano went for \$163.

In the furniture section, the catalogue conjures up all the curls and twists of the Victorian era, with its white-capped pinner maid and green baize-aproned manservant standing round with feather brush and duster. Side tables had giltwood stands encrusted by lions' manes and with griffin held in the beaks of drapery. A bureau had a rimmed serpentine top, a William and Mary giltwood stand was fitted with a marble top to form a side table, "the double scroll" egg carved with leaves and joined by a deep apron piece, the central panel carved with a winged put standing among foliage.

Oriental rugs and carpets were sold quickly. Large Aubusson tapestries, covering nearly the whole of one wall and worth hundreds of pounds, fell in minutes.

Nowadays collections usually come from many small collections rather than from one — which all adds drama and interest for the overseas visitor to the saleroom. — From The Christian Science Monitor.



**GETTING READY**—Princess Grace of Monaco is holding her five-week-old daughter Princess Caroline before the royal infant in the courtyard outside the royal palace. The presentation was the start of two days of ceremonies for the baby's baptism.

### TABLE TALKS

by Jane Andrews.

The Pennsylvania Dutch people did not come from the Netherlands, as many people think. They came from the Rhine area of Germany, where the word "Deutsch" meant "the folk" of that region. The term "Dutch" was applied to them by English-speaking people of colonial times who misunderstood the name which they said, "Ich bin Deutsch."

But the Amish and other members of the Plain sects who settled on the Pennsylvania frontier soon demonstrated what are so often considered German traits of thrift and frugality. They raised bumper crops of white potatoes in the oven-rich soil of the new world, and the workmen made delectable dishes from them that astonished and delighted the English settlers, writes Mabel Slack Shelton in The Christian Science Monitor.

They grated "Deutsch Spuds" and made them into pancakes; they used them in soup; they fried them again in Potato Custard; they fried the spuds, and put them in stews. And their descendants, equally expert at the kitchen, found that potatoes help to make a never-fail fudge that is famous.

Their recipes are exact and contain many helpful hints — just what you might perhaps expect in the way of thoroughness and caution, when you recall their German background.

#### Potato Pancakes

To make Potato Pancakes, they advise: " Pare to 8 medium potatoes (preferably old ones); peel 1 large onion. Grate potatoes and onion into large bowl. Salt to taste (¼ teaspoon or more). Add 1 egg or 2 eggs, depending upon size (use 2 if you are preparing 12 pancakes) and 2 rounded table-spoons of flour. Blend thoroughly and drop by table-spoons onto a hot skillet that has been greased with bacon drippings. (These pancakes need enough grease to keep them from sticking.) Fry until they are crispy golden-brown, on both sides. Serve as quickly as possible."

#### Potato Soup

One large, or two medium-sized potatoes for each serving of soup. One 3½ medium-sized onion for each three servings of soup. Water to barely cover the peeled and thinly sliced potatoes and onion. ½ teaspoon salt for each serving. Cook until the potatoes are very well done, and the liquid is reduced to one-half point where the consistency of the potatoes and onions resembles moist mashed potatoes. Then add a small lump of butter. Add 1 cup of milk for each serving, and heat to the boiling point, but do not boil. Add pepper to taste and serve.

#### Potato Fudge

Boil 3 cups of white sugar, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup evaporated milk, ¼ cup corn syrup, and four squares of chocolate

### Cooking Tips For Small Families

Senior homemakers who enjoy cooking for one or two are in closer these days, for with all the canned, packaged, and frozen foods on the market, even short-cut meals can be nourishing, appetizing, and varied.

The secret of variety, says a home economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is in using the popular "convenience" foods along with others in different combination. Canned beef, for example, may be formed into small cakes and grilled with a slice of pineapple on top. Canned tomato soup, undiluted, makes a piquant sauce for meat balls, or it may be combined with quick-cooking rice for a savory "Spanish Rice."

Canned macaroni or spaghetti in cheese sauce go well with ground beef. A good side dish is cooked chicken or ham, dried beef, or frankfurters, baked to blend the flavors. Canned tuna fish or chicken, with chopped onion and green pepper for extra flavor and color, are delicious when combined with spaghetti and cheese. If baked, top with baking powder biscuits, or with bread crumbs, crushed crackers, or crumbled corn flakes.

Many a cook whose stove is a single gas or electric burner specializes in one-dish meals. Not skimping, stand-up-at-a-counter-and-stay affairs, but meals featuring such old-time favorites as braised liver and potato, Irish stew, or New England fish or chicken, with French roast with vegetables, fish chowder, Irish stew, or New England chowder. To complete the menu, a crisp salad, bread, and perhaps a simple dessert of fruit, fruit pudding, ice cream or sherbet.

A skillet of cast iron or enameled aluminum with a tight-fitting lid makes it possible to prepare one-burner meals in series. First, plan a dessert which can be served cold, say fruit, fruit gelatin, or fruit pudding. Then, cook the main course, such as corned beef and cabbage, or a roast with potatoes, in the skillet. If desired, add 2 cups of milk and 1 teaspoon of vegetable oil to the skillet. Then, after the main course is cooked, add the dessert ingredients. The skillet is another handy item in the one-burner kitchen. For "dinner" cooking, boil potatoes, corn on the cob, or some other vegetable in the lower part of the boiler while rolls are heating in the upper part. And of course there's nothing more useful than a pan to make a layer about an inch deep. She tops this with a layer of thinly sliced onions, adds salt and pepper. Over this she arranges inch-wide strips of round steak, then dots the whole with small pieces of crust, and salts and peppers again. She covers the plate with pie-crust, slashes to permit steam to escape, and leaves the pie in a medium-hot oven to bake until done. Her stove is wood-fired, and she can gauge her heat and length of baking to a nicety through long experience. In a gas or electric oven, 1 hour at 375° is right for this meal-sized fudge.

#### EXAMPLE FOR CANADA

Over 40 million acres of privately owned forest lands are enrolled in the Tree Farm Program sponsored by American Forest Industries, and the total is being extended rapidly throughout the country. The land is owned by over 10,000 individuals and wood-consuming companies. Plots range from three acres in the case of some of the larger timber and pulp corporations.

These tree farms are not just ordinary bush land, but are managed as if they were commercial tree farms. They are protected and handled as a crop, just like wheat, or apples or potatoes. Unlike some of them, others mentioned, however, there are no market worries about tree farm crops.

This business is something we could push very much to the general advantage in Canada. True there has been some progress already but by comparison the scope of the U.S. plan have hardly started.

For if any countries have the immense area of potential forest land which lies along the fringes of agriculture settlement that we have in Canada, with a little care chiefly in replanting and protection this could be turned into a huge and continuous supply of timber and pulp wood.

#### Bachelor's Pie

If a housewife has to be away over the meal hours, she usually leaves what is known as a "Bachelor's Pie" in the oven for her husband and sons. To make this, she lightly butters an extra-large pie plate, then thinly slices raw potatoes into the pan to make a layer about an inch deep. She tops this with a layer of thinly sliced onions, adds salt and pepper. Over this she arranges inch-wide strips of round steak, then dots the whole with small pieces of crust, and salts and peppers again. She covers the plate with pie-crust, slashes to permit steam to escape, and leaves the pie in a medium-hot oven to bake until done. Her stove is wood-fired, and she can gauge her heat and length of baking to a nicety through long experience. In a gas or electric oven, 1 hour at 375° is right for this meal-sized fudge.

#### TOO MUCH SAVING

A salesman, trying to sell a housewife a home freezer, pointed out, "You can save enough on your food bills to pay for it."

"That's fine," answered the woman, "but you see we're paying for our car on the carfare we save. Then, we're paying for our washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we are paying for our house on the rent we are saving. It looks to me like we just can't afford to save any more at the present time."

#### CLERGY IN THE FOOTLIGHTS

Two clergies who are equally of French Jesuit, and Larry Kettlelake, a Springfield divine. The guitar-playing priest is shown at Paris' Gaumont Theatre where he sang to an enthusiastic crowd of more than 5,000 teen-agers. A top popular singer in France, Fr. David Ligouis sings of his own composition lead his audience close to God. Kettlelake, earns a large part of his college expense with magic demonstrations. He has appeared before large audiences regularly for the past several years.



**GET SCISSORS AND FOLD SOME PAPER**... You'd have to be pretty good to come up with a string of paper dolls as fetching as these pictured in the yard of Daytona Beach. They may look like figures cut from paper, but closer inspection reveals that the pretty Cypress Gardens Aquatics

### Eggs—Factly

To keep her hens contented and producing, Mrs. Jane Brown, of Teague Farm, Haywards Heath, lets them listen to the radio every day, and to light dance music.

Before laying on this non-stop entertainment, Mrs. Brown found that sudden noises, particularly low flying aircraft — used to terrify the hens. Now, familiar with the noise of jazz and jive music, the chickens are not upset by other sounds.

The domestic hen is one of the most remarkable food producers in the world. In a single year a hen weighing three to four pounds will produce many times her own weight in eggs. An average hen laying 150 eggs a year will produce 18 to 19 lbs. of eggs. Exceptionally good birds have approached the total of an egg a day. The present record of 361 eggs in a year is held by an Australian bird.

No wild bird remotely approaches the domestic hen in egg-laying ability. Mallard ducks, for example, lay about 140 a year, quail 128, pheasants 104, ostrich 100, canaries 60, pigeons 60, and house sparrows 51.

The domestic fowl's superiority is not surprising. She is the product of 3,000 years of man-directed breeding. The ancestral jungle fowl of Asia lays from 10 to 40 eggs a year only. Moreover, these eggs are half the size of the hennyard fowls. The average hen's egg weighs about two ounces but occasionally these eggs are half as large as the average egg. The egg is a fine example of egg-laying ability. The average hen's egg weighs about two ounces but occasionally these eggs are half as large as the average egg. The egg is a fine example of egg-laying ability.

### When Sailors Were Flowered Hats!

The decision that Royal Navy personnel should wear "civvy" while engaged in Suez salvage operations was a startling break with tradition. Yet British sailors have not always worn an official uniform.

In the eighteenth century, subject to the whims of their captains, sailors wore what they pleased. For instance, the captain of H.M.S. Tulip decreed green jackets and a flower in the hat as the appropriate rig for his men.

The captain of H.M.S. Blazer also had definite ideas on dress. His boat's crews had to wear blue and white-striped jackets, which incidentally, became the forerunner of the modern "blazer." The men of H.M.S. Galeona could easily be picked out in a crowd, for they wore Scots bonnets with tartan ribbons.

But the naval officer with the most eccentric notions on dress and appearance was Captain "Nobby" Ewart. An enthusiast for spilt and polish, Nobby once demanded that his crew should be fallen in at Divisions on Sundays so that they could be inspected along with the ship's company.

How to line up a platoon of lively fowls and keep them properly dressed by the right might have flowered a lesser man than Captain Ewart's coxswain. But he groomed the birds and kept them in place on deck by means of a staple over the toes of the chickens and a tack through the webs of the ducks.

One morning the coxswain turned up for duty in the captain's box sporting a ripe black eye. The fact that he had been seen to pull the staples of a staple over the toes of the chickens and a tack through the webs of the ducks.

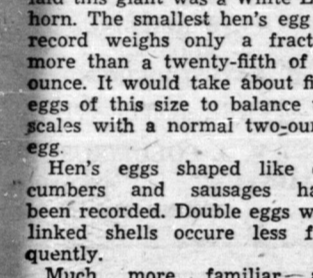
The egg's shaped like cucumbers and sausages have been recorded. Double eggs with linked shells occur less frequently.

Much more familiar are double-yolk eggs. A record double-yoker weighed just half a pound. Investigating this phenomenon which occurs chiefly among young pullets, a scientist computed that a double-yolk egg appears once in 500 eggs. The odds against triple-yokers are very much greater — one egg only in every five thousand. Compared with the hen's egg no other single food of animal origin is eaten by so many people; none is served in so many ways. Something like 200,000,000,000 eggs are eaten every year throughout the world.

The egg's great popularity is due to its tastiness and its wide range of use. It also happens to be a near-perfect food. It is

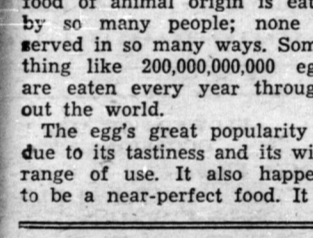
### MERRY MENAGERIE

"A burro" Why, I've always thought I was a camel!"



### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**DOWN**  
1 Across  
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48 Down  
49 Across  
50 Down



**ANSWERS TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

1. Alternative  
2. Office  
3. March  
4. Parcel  
5. Bazaar  
6. Steady  
7. Unit of  
8. Arabia  
9. Sport  
10. Ireland  
11. Spur  
12. Suez  
13. Greenland  
14. Settlement  
15. Bilateral  
16. Carve  
17. Perched  
18. Allowance  
19. Fabrics  
20. Paris  
21. Pieces  
22. Striped bird  
23. Secondhand  
24. Pique  
25. Origin of  
26. World  
27. Actual  
28. English talk  
29. English lady  
30. Uniform  
31. Indian  
32. Hindu  
33. Remnants of  
34. Wild animal  
35. Trade  
36. Parakeet  
37. Augmented  
38. Gilt  
39. Narrative  
40. Part of  
41. Part of  
42. Part of  
43. Part of  
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45. Part of  
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50. Part of



**NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY!**—Fighting bulls are supposed to charge straight forward and nearly all do. This enables the matador to show off a series of classic poses with his cape. But sometimes a bull refuses to cooperate in his own death and charges crookedly like the one above. So he's called a "body" for giving Matador Juan Silveti a very bad time in Mexico City's Plaza Mexico.

### THE FARM FRONT

The farmer's spray shed or the gardener's garage is beginning to look like a pharmacy with all the varieties of agricultural chemicals now available to fight plant diseases. Without these chemicals, it is conceivable that we might succumb to the rots, the rusts and the blights.

Today, research on fungicides has reached a high state of perfection. But not too many years ago our food supply was at the mercy of many plant diseases. The potato, for example, had to fight a serious battle against early and late blight which threatened its complete destruction.

In the early 17th century, Sir Walter Raleigh, on a voyage to Virginia, discovered the Indians cultivating a plant the name of which he translated as potato. He took it to Europe where it remained a botanical curiosity for years. The peasant farmer at last discovered its food value and soon the potato replaced cereals which had been the staple diet of the white man since the dawn of history.

Then a new disease appeared in Central Europe. It made the leaves of the potato plant turn water-soaked, slimy, rotten and black. The tubers decayed and the crops were ruined.

The disease, which we now know as late blight, spread with lightning rapidity over Europe and appeared in Ireland in 1844. That densely populated island had several potato crops. Each year the potato replaced cereals which had been the staple diet of the white man since the dawn of history.

Naval officers' uniform was introduced in 1748 after they had sent a petition to the Admiralty. A group of officers persuaded the beautiful Duchess of Bedford, wife of the then First Lord of the Admiralty, that the wearing habit they had designed. George II, who had an eye for a pretty woman, saw her riding in the park as they had hoped, and so admired the habit that he approved of the same colours of blue and white being used for their uniforms.

### Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

One often hears the phrase "stool pigeon," what it really meant at one time. In ancient days the stool pigeon was a bird whose eyelids had been sewn together so that it would continually cry out and flap its wings. Its cries attracted other pigeons, who were captured and killed.

### STOOL PIGEON

Disease caused by worms is considerably different from disease caused by bacteria. When bacteria invade the body of an animal they multiply and disease develops as a result of this multiplication. On the other hand, roundworms do not multiply inside the sheep. Each baby worm which enters the animal's body develops into an adult, but

### ON GUARD—Keeping watch over the Straits of Tiran, entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, the Israeli frigate "Mifluch" patrols the waters to protect Israeli shipping rights.



**AMMUNITION—WALNUT SHELLS**—With protective clothing making him look like a space man, this worker wields a pneumatic gun using one thousand extra more lead. The gun shoots ground walnut shells. They are used to blast clean aluminum molds, like that at right, used in making foam rubber mattress. With the shell-blasting gun, one man can clean a mold in 90 minutes. It used to take a man 12 hours, using a wire wheel buffing machine.

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.  
Are We Hypocrites?  
Matthew 23: 13-15, 23-28, 37-39.

**Memory Selection.** Take heed that ye do not your aims before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father, which is in Heaven. Matthew 6:1.

A lady wrote to a minister asking that he would like to attend his church only who tries to hide behind one. God judges people for what they are and not for what they pretend to be. We may fool people but we can't fool God.

Nowhere in the Bible is there such a scathing denunciation as this in small who tries to hide behind one. God judges people for what they are and not for what they pretend to be. We may fool people but we can't fool God.

We are amazed when children play at pretending. But when adults work at it seriously in the name of religion it isn't funny. Some will act quite religious on Sunday but put over a sharp deal on Monday. For the amount of a gift to a church or charity is directly proportional to the amount of publicity it will receive. Some people use religious larger amounts of the drug will not harm either sheep or goats but accuracy in measuring the doses avoids waste.

The recommended dose to remove worms from an adult sheep or goat is about one ounce. For lambs under 60 pounds, a dose of slightly over half an ounce is adequate. Somewhat larger amounts of the drug will not harm either sheep or goats but accuracy in measuring the doses avoids waste.

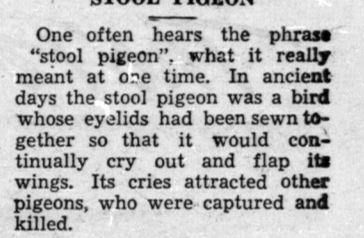
### WE'RE DIFFERENT

An American advertising magazine has discovered that the buying habits of Canadians are different in many respects from those of Americans. "Because we talk approximately the same language and share the same continent and standards of living, comments The Financial Post, many Americans seem to assume that "Canadians" are simply a strayed tribe of Americans—just the same people only living a little farther north.

Actually there are a lot of differences between us in soap buying habits and other things. That is to be expected in a country that is completely independent and intends to stay that way.

### Stool Pigeon

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