Catty Stuff!

"You've never had it so good" is a phrase which might more appropriately be applied to cats rather than humans these days.

Not only do firemen and others risk their lives to rescue cats from trees and other inaccessible places, but people are leaving them money in wills, providing them with luxury homes and giving them slap-up funerals when they die.

When Mrs. J. L. Kneale died in South Africa she left her house at Kimberley to her three cats, Flika, Maisie and Frikkie. The lucky trio still live in the house, which is sub-let on condition that the tenants look after their every want.

Mrs. Kneale ordered that after the death of the cats the house should be sold and a share given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

At London's Covent Garden a number of people, including opera and ballet enthusiasts, tour the deserted market at night and provide the local cats and their kittens with refreshments. A London woman who won nearly $1,200 in a newspaper competition said she would spend part of her prize on a chicken dinner for her twelve cats.

It's amazing the amount of money that people are willing to lavish on cats. A wealthy Liverpool woman says it costs her $45 a week to tour the back streets feeding cats, from midnight to two in the morning, in all weathers.

Scores of cats flock around as she pushes her little handcart piled high with food and milk. She says she buys 45 lb. of fish a day, 12 lb. of lights, eight pints of milk and tins and tins of cat food. Since she started doing it eight years ago she has had no holiday.

This woman also wants to leave her house to cats!

Seventy-one-year-old Miss Violet Harvey, of Hertford Heath, Herts, also loves looking after stray cats. After victualling order every week includes twenty-eight pints of milk, 40 lb. of fish and 7 lb. of meat.

There are always about twenty stray cats in temporary "digs" at the house, in addition to Miss Harvey's own cats: Silver, Minnie, Tabitha, Tibby and Joan. All these were originally strays.

Ming, a pedigree Siamese cat, recently cost his owner $000. That was the legal expense he had to pay when he took a woman neighbour to court because Ming's paw was broken in a trap on her land.

The Irish Supreme Court decided that the neighbour was "entitled to protect her property from invasion" and therefore should not pay compensation.

Cats can even help to mend a marriage. In Chicago Mrs. James Lauristsen told a divorce court judge that if her estranged husband helped to pay for the upkeep of her four cats it would improve chances of a reconciliation.

The husband agreed to pay $5 a week.

In Sydney, New South Wales, too, the cats have never had it so good. So many millions of mice have been overrunning towns and farms that butchers haven't sold cats' meat for months.

Now the mouse diet has become monotonous that the cats have grown tired of killing them!

And when Pussy's in trouble human beings will go to tremendous pains to help. For seven days men tried to cut through a deep, unused airshaft at a Dublin post office stores to rescue a cat. Food and milk were lowered to the animal as workmen bored a hole in the eight-inch concrete. The cat came out alive and well, of course.

With all this consideration and comfort, it's not surprising to hear a report of a singing cat! This is Leonora, eleven-year-old smoky-blue chinchilla of Miss Evelyn Langston, a professor of the Royal Academy of Music.

When her mistress plays a suitable classical tune, Leonora will sit on the piano and softly whine. The sound is similar to the noise made by someone humming.

Why Do Fish Hit Lures?

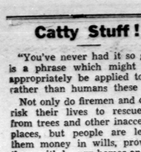
Most fishermen assume they eacth a fish on an artificial lure because the fish is hungry enough to eat it. From Heddon's Research Staff comes proof that hunger is only one of many reasons a fish hits plugs.

Take, for example, occasions when staff members have caught largemouth bass with their stomachs so full of craw fish that the last one eaten still protruded from the bass' throat.

And, white bass caught while raiding schools of shad minnows spew out of the bases' mouths when laid on the bottom of the boat. Bluefish, one of the best sport fishes in saltwater, will gorge themselves full, regurgitate to empty their stomachs, then gorge again, repeatedly.

So, based on the assumption that when an animal's stomach is full, hunger is sated, it appears that some urge aside from hunger moves these fish to feed voraciously. It could be the killer instinct, inability to know when its belly is full, or just plain cussedness.

Also, take the trout . . . a fish looked upon as one of the daintiest feeders of all game fish. Purist fly fishermen take them on tiny flies about the size of a match head, at the end of leaders nearly as wispy as a spider web. They believe all this necessary to fool these smart, sharp-eyed, wary fish.



IN HER STRIDE—There's talk of a supporting-role Oscar for blue-eyed, blonde, 22-year-old Hope Lange for her acting in the film, "Peyton Place". But Hope isn't surprised at the acclaim. She's convinced she can reach stardom. She's been working hard at acting since she appeared in a Pulitzer Prize play at 12. Overnight fame? She laughs, "Even the Eskimos don't have nights that long!"

DRESSING DOWN

In Los Angeles, Realtor Benjamin Balos persuaded the court to cut his wife's monthly alimony request by more than $1,000 after he presented an inventory of her wardrobe which included: eight fur pieces, 153 dresses, 108 pairs of shoes, 68 skirts, 72 pairs of stockings, 85 pures, 32 girdles, 36 house robes.

FALLING TOO HARD—Two 15-year-old 4-H Club boys fall hard for New York on their first trip to the big city. Offering a helping hand is a performer in the "Ice Follies of 1958", one of the featured attractions on the educational and entertainment program for a dozen Carolina yam-growing champions.

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews.

SARDINE PIZZA—Plump, Canadian sardines fan out from the centre of this hearty supper pie and add their delicious flavor to the tomato-cheese filling. (Recipe below.)

Just reach for a can of sardines and you're headed for one of the tastiest main dishes or snacks anyone could wish for. According to the dictionary, a sardine is any tiny fish with rich flesh and weak bones suitable for preserving in oil. Very good are these little fish preserved in oil however, they are also very good preserved in tomato sauce or in mustard sauce. In addition to their fine flavour, sardines are low in cost and high in food value, two qualities which make them ideal for use in luncheon and supper dishes such as the following two recommended by the home economists of Canada's Department of Fisheries.

* * *

Sardine Pizza

2 (3¾ oz.) cans Canadian sardines in oil
1 cup biscuit mix
¼ cup milk
1 cup old Cheddar cheese, grated
1 (7½ oz.) can tomato sauce

Drain and separate the sardines, reserving oil. Combine prepared biscuit mix with milk. Knead, then roll out and fit into a large, greased 9 or 10 inch pie plate. Flute edges of dough lightly; brush all over with oil from sardines. Arrange half the sardines on dough and sprinkle with half the grated cheese. Add tomato sauce, then sprinkle with remainder of cheese. Place rest of sardines on top of pie in spoke design. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) for 20 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

* * *

Sardine Luncheon Sandwich

4 (3¼ oz.) cans Canadian sardines in mustard sauce
¼ cup butter
6 slices bread
6 slices processed cheese
Paprika

Drain sardines, reserving 2 teaspoons of the mustard sauce. Soften butter and add to it the 2 teaspoons of sauce. Mix to spreading consistency; spread on bread. Place sardines on buttered bread and cover with cheese slices. Sprinkle with paprika. Place on baking sheet. Toast in hot oven (450°F.) for 8 to 10 minutes or until cheese melts. Serve hot. Makes 6 sandwiches.

* * *

Perky Cod Chowder

¼ cup butter
½ cup diced celery
½ cup chopped onion
½ cup chopped green pepper
3½ cups water
1 (30 oz.) can tomatoes
¾ cup tomato catsup
1 (20 oz.) can tomato juice
½ cup uncooked rice
2 tablespoons mixed pickling spice
2 cloves garlic, quartered
½ teaspoon paprika
2 to 4 drops Tabasco sauce
1 tspn Worcestershire sauce
1 pound cod fillets
Salt to taste

Fry celery onion, and green pepper in butter until tender but not browned. Combine cooked vegetables, water, canned tomatoes, catsup, tomato juice, and rice. Tie picklin spice and garlic in a cheese cloth bag and add bag to mixture. Simmer uncovered for 30 minutes. Remove spice bag and stir in paprika, Tabasco and Worcestershire sauce. Add cod cut into bite-size chunks, bring to simmering temperature again, and simmer gently for 10 minutes. Serve piping hot. Makes about 12 servings.

* * *

Smoked Cod Casserole

1 pound smoked cod fillets
3 medium potatoes
1 medium onion
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
½ cup grated cheese

Thaw fillets sufficiently to permit cutting into fork-sized cubes. Partially cook potatoes by boiling them in their skins for 20 minutes; peel and slice thinly. Slice onion thinly; separate slices into rings. Make a white sauce by combining melted butter, flour, and salt, then adding milk gradually. Cook and stir over low heat until thickened. Place half of potato slices in bottom of a greased 1½-quart casserole. Add fish cubes and onion rings in layers. Top with remaining potato slices. Add white sauce; sprinkle with grated cheese. Place in a moderate oven (375°F.) and bake for 45 minutes. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

* * *

A delicious canned salmon luncheon or supper dish, and one in which no food value is sacrificed, is Salmon French Toasted Sandwiches. The recipe for this dish was supplied by the home economists of Canada's Department of Fisheries who say that it is a good dish to have in mind for the after-ski crowd. The sandwiches can be assembled ahead of time and the young folk, who have worked up hearty appetites, will enjoy dipping, frying, and devouring them.

Salmon French Toasted Sandwiches

1 (7¾ oz.) can salmon
3 tablespoons mayonnaise
2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
¼ teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
8 slices bread
1 egg, beaten
½ cup liquid (salmon liquid plus milk to make volume)
Butter for frying

Drain and flake salmon, reserving salmon liquid. Crush bone and add to fish. Combine flaked salmon, mayonnaise, onion, parsley and seasonings. Spread on four slices of bread. Top with other slices. Cut sandwiches in half diagonally. Combine beaten egg, milk and salmon liquid in a shallow dish. Quickly dip sandwiches on both sides in the mixture. Fry in a small amount of butter in a very hot pan, until brown on both sides. Serve piping hot. Makes 4 servings.

FINALE

The fire investigator sat beside the bed of the badly burned rooming house owner. "Tell me just what happened," he said.

"Well, Mr. Hopper, the new tenant, came in late last night. He had forgotten his key, so I had to let him into his room. When I opened the door, he asked if I smelled gas. I said I did, and he lit a match . . ."

"A match!" exclaimed the fire investigator. "That was the last thing to do!"

"Yes," sighed the landlord, "it was the last thing he did."

Heredity, Exercise and Atherosclerosis

By CHARLES F. WILKINSON JR., M.D.
N. Y. U. Post Graduate School of Medicine

Written for NEA Service

New York — (NEA) — In the United States, as throughout the world, medical scientists are devoting much time and study to the factors of heredity and exercise in the development of atherosclerosis, known to laymen as "hardening of the arteries."

As has been told in earlier installments of this series, we are concerned with the process by which the arteries become narrowed, roughened and hardened, setting the stage for such events as heart attacks and strokes. This narrowing starts as a deposit of fatty material, but, as time passes, it takes on a more complex structure and finally is composed of not only fat but also of scar tissue, calcium or lime, and even small blood vessels.

There are two groups of factors that control the development of these deposits, or plaques, their rate of growth and position in the artery. Those that make up the first group are called primary since they occur to some extent in all of us.

These include certain anatomical features of the arteries that expose certain areas to more wear and tear than other areas, causing more thickening to develop. While this wear and tear can explain much, many of us feel that equally important is an inherited tendency to form these plaques faster in some people than in others.

If only primary factors were operating, atherosclerosis would not present a major health problem. Unfortunately, they are often complicated by one or more secondary factors. One of them is hypertension. While not all high blood pressure is due to heredity, there is no doubt that much of it is.

Other secondary factors are also important and are either known to be, or suspected of being inherited. These include many diseases of metabolism. An excellent example is diabetes, which, before the discovery of insulin, frequently killed people even before atherosclerosis developed.

Some inherited conditions are not evident unless searched for. One is an inherited tendency to show an increase in all blood fats. In its usual and mild form it gives no symptoms, but over the years it does its damage unnoticed. Fortunately, it can be detected early if looked for. It can be effectively treated.

Another is an inherited tendency to show an increase in cholesterol, but not in all the other blood fats. It is probably a secondary factor, but much less important than the first condition.

We do not know all of the inherited secondary factors. Some of them we can treat more effectively than others. Through research in the field of human genetics, much progress has been made. It appears that from this direction much hope for control of atherosclerosis must come.

Exercise and its relation to atherosclerotic heart disease has been associated with much superstition, misinformation and lack of information.

Let us first consider the effect of exercise upon the heart. Exercise calls for more work to be done by the heart, and this is compensated for by an increased flow of blood through the vessels that feed the heart.

These arteries which feed the heart do not connect with each other, so if one of these vessels is blocked quickly, the muscle which feeds it receives no blood. If, however, the blockage is slow, the heart changes its blood vessel pattern by forming connections between the narrow vessel and another one. These connections cannot be formed rapidly.

If an individual has been taking a relatively constant amount of exercise over a period of years, and has had a slow narrowing of the coronary arteries, it is quite likely that he has formed these connecting vessels. If he has no symptoms with this constant exercise, in all probability his heart has adjusted itself to its needs. This explains why some people of advanced age can be active physically.

Many physicians feel that the important consideration is not so much the amount of exercise that is taken by a person, but rather the way in which the exercise is taken.

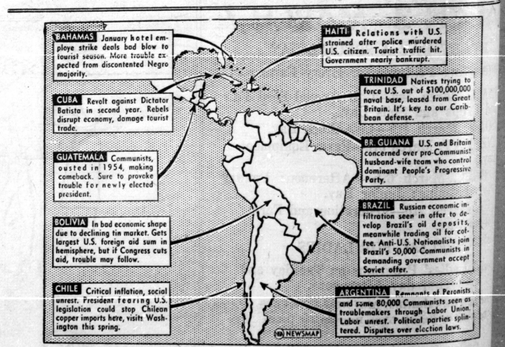
Regular and moderate exercise can be beneficial. As one grows older, however, it may be necessary to reduce the amount and type of activity. Exercise taken at infrequent intervals, such as violent sets of tennis played on an office workout during his vacation, can be quite another thing.

How much exercise do people take? How much do they really need? These problems are the subject of considerable research today. Much more study by many scientists will be required before the physician can, with real assurance, proceed with effective rehabilitation of the patient who is suffering from some form of heart disease.

* * *

(Next week — Hypertension a Major Factor)

CORONARY TREADMILL: A dog takes controlled exercise in the laboratory of Dr. Richard W. Eckstein, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, as part of a study of the effect of exercise on coronary artery disease.



RUMBLES SOUTH OF THE BORDER — While the free world has been congratulating Venezuela for throwing out a tyrannical president and his henchmen, South American experts see signs of trouble among some of the other Good Neighbors. They are described on the map above.

Don't Want Britain To Get Credits

(Editorial Note: What follows, strangely enough, is not from a British, Canadian or any other Commonwealth Nation paper. It appeared on the front page of The Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, which — in our opinion — gives it all the more force.)

ZETA is a rather remarkable piece of machinery — remarkable primarily because within it half the temperature of the sun can be achieved.

ZETA is also remarkable as a case example of a problem in alliance relations which is going to have to be resolved, or at least reduced substantially, if the Western alliance is going to be held together.

* * *

The story behind the problem — and ZETA — goes like this:

In the early postwar years nuclear theorists in the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain all — almost simultaneously — conceived the abstract idea of insulating a circular electronic spark by a magnetized blanket of gas.

This makes the temperature of nuclear fusion controllable. Otherwise any container would be melted by the heat, which has already reached half sun temperature and must go to roughly 10 times the temperature in the center of the sun if the inexhaustible supply of sea water is to become available as a fuel.

But only the British succeeded almost at once in producing a physical machine which applied the theory in practice. In 1956, when nuclear exchanges between Britain and the United States were resumed, Harwell had its third thermonuclear assembly in operation and had started building ZETA — the fourth and largest in the series. No such assembly existed in the United States at all.

Announcement of the process was held up at the imte by mutual agreement because of the possibility that the Soviets were also behind Harwell. But when published works by Soviet physicists indicated that there was no longer any secret to hold back, the question of declassification of the existence of an operating assembly arose.

It took many months to complete the process of declassification leading to this week's joint announcements of progress toward the harnessing of fusion. It is contended in Washington that the delay was in no way due to jealousy and British physicists staunchly support this contention in all their public statements.

However, the effect of the delay is to prevent Britain from getting any credit for the firsts it has achieved.

It was first in perfecting the machinery — and the United States equivalent was copied from it. It was first in reaching a measured half sun temperature, but the Washington announcement claims a slightly higher temperature which, however, is only "estimated."

The only British first which emerges clearly from comparison of the two announcements is in Britain's ability to keep the process stable.

The United States record is stated to be a "few millionths of a second." The British have maintained that theirs is "five-thousandths of a second." But what layman is going to be impressed by the difference between thousandths and millionths of seconds?

Had Washington wanted to be really generous toward its ally, it would have allowed the British to announce their achievement first and then quietly announced that it had successfully copied ZETA and was in the process of building a larger-than-ZETA assembly. Such a method of handling would have produced a warm glow of pride in a country which has had a long series of bitter and tragic disappointments during the past decade.

Instead, the appearance is produced of an American attempt to belittle those successes Britain has had. How many people know that Britain pioneered radar, nuclear weapons, the jet engine, and the harnessing of thermonuclear energy?

The tidal wave of distrust of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles which has swept Europe — particularly Britain — is a manifestation of something far deeper and more fundamental than any reasoned analysis of actual Dulles policies.

Eighty-three per cent of British voters in a Daily Express poll favored a summit conference with the U.S.S.R., not really because Mr. Dulles is against it—that is their foreign Office is just as much against it—but because of a widespread feeling that Washington is unfair in its attitude to its ally.

Washington has scored enough first of its own to be able to afford the generosity of granting credit to an ally that achieves some remarkable firsts.

Such action would go a long way toward reducing the present sense of being belittled. It could dissolve the present wave of resistance to United States missile bases in Britain. It might head off the summit conference—even at this late hour.

Generosity can pay big dividends. It doesn't really cost anything. It could be a better good-will ambassador than any propaganda. It seems to be in short supply in Washington just now.

STOOPING STONE — Bent with age, a granite tombstone sags against a wall after it was replaced at the St. Dominic cemetery in Breese, Ill. Workers at the cemetery said that condition, which is very rare, came about because one side of the monument was exposed to sunshine while the other remained in constant shade.

PAY NO ATTENTION

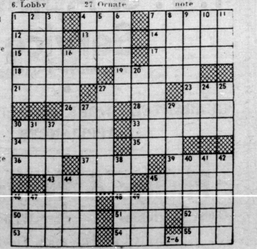
"I see that tips are forbidden here, waiter," said the stern-faced dinner.

"Bless you, sir, so were apples in the Garden o' Eden."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Peculiar
4. Fairy
8. Fragment
12. Nominal value
13. Sticky stuff
14. In that place
15. Orderliness
17. Picture stand
18. Reddles
19. Puff up
21. Stalk
22. Baby carriage
23. Epoch
25. Shoshonean Indian
28. Blush
30. So Energy
32. Stylish
34. Father or mother
35. Superlative ending
36. Bustle
37. Born
39. Anger, lake
40. Requires
42. Green herbage
45. Visionary
46. Keep at a distance
50. Attendant on Mithra
51. Biblical prince
52. Institute suit
53. Followed by scent
54. Short sleep
55. Always (poetic)

DOWN
1. Jewels
2. Ship's crane
3. Impel
4. Shield
5. Parcel of ground
6. Lobby
7. Cooking vessels
8. Informal conversation
9. Plants again
10. Exist
11. Fencing stake
16. Modest and sober
20. Room for storing provisions
22. Caressed
24. Legal action
25. Indefinite amount
27. Orate
29. Holds back
30. Health resort
31. Tablet
32. Laundry machines
33. Kind of a loft
40. Lift
41. Come forth
42. Compound ether
44. Believe
46. Seize tightly
48. Hotel
47. Instrumental duet
49. Old musical note



Answer elsewhere on this page.

HUNTING A HOME—Sniffing around for a new master at the Animal Protective League is three-year-old Sheba, purebred Great Dane. She wants prospective owners to know that she's house-trained and gentle with children, despite her size. Sheba and 200 more dogs, cats, kittens and puppies are being cared for by the league.

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

Two avenues of stored-grain insect control are open to farmers and their choice should be influenced to a large extent by the condition of the grain. F. L. Watters, Head of the Stored Products Insect Laboratory, says fumigants will control stored-grain pests provided the grain has not become spoiled to the point where gas cannot penetrate effectively. If grain, through heating and the accumulation of moisture, is in exceptionally bad condition, the grain should be moved to a new location to stop further damage. Most of the insects can be removed if the grain is cleaned during transfer.

* * *

If the transfer method of control is used, crusts of surface grain that have heated and spoiled, should be taken out and destroyed at the beginning of the operation. The remainder of the grain should then be cleaned and moved to a clean weatherproof granary. If no granary is available the grain should be loaded into temporary outside storage bins. A snow fence lined with paper is an inexpensive type of storage. During the winter, small bulks of grain stored in the open, cool rapidly to temperatures at which most insects die or become inactive.

* * *

When fumigants are used for insect control in cool grain, dosage rates must be increased because they are less effective when grain temperatures drop below about 50 degrees F. Mr. Watters says fumigants should be applied only to grain stored in soundly constructed buildings, otherwise the poisonous gas will escape before it penetrates the grain.

* * *

According to Mr. Watters, the safest way to apply fumigant is to spray it evenly over the grain surface from a doorway or ventilator. A stirrup or power-operated pump may be used for this purpose, he says, the object being to apply it as quickly as possible. The fumigant should be applied by two men equipped with gas masks. Dust masks give absolutely no protection from the poisonous gas.

* * *

Dr. K. F. Wells, Veterinary Director General for the Canada Department of Agriculture, told the Dairy Farmers Association at their annual convention recently, that sound herd management is one of the greatest single factors affecting the production of high quality milk This factor, he said, includes environment, handling and feeding, and if the problems involved are efficiently dealt with, a herd should remain relatively healthy, or at least free from the more common diseases detrimental to milk production.

* * *

In commenting on some of the most important livestock diseases and their control, Dr. Wells pointed out that a tuberculosis eradication program was started in Canada in 1922 and said that the majority of areas in Canada have now been accredited with less than 0.2 per cent infection. In the very near future, he said, Canada, for all practical purposes should be free from bovine tuberculosis.

* * *

Turning to brucellosis, Dr Wells told the dairymen that this disease like many others has been prevalent in Canada for many years. The evolution of control, he said, has progressed slowly but has finally reached the point where an eradication program has been initiated similar to the one used in the eradication of tuberculosis. "It is hoped that this program will eliminate another of the barriers to sound economical production of high quality livestock and livestock products."

* * *

Dr. Wells emphasized the fact that the use of medicinal control of biological tests are not in themselves the final answer to quality milk production. Real success lies, he said, in the understanding and application of sound husbandry disease control principles. These, he pointed out, cannot be bought and laid down on the farm, but rather require constant work, constant vigilance and constant determination by milk producers.

* * *

Roughage in the form of silage or hay can be fed with equal success to beef calves being wintered for growth. W. A. Jordan of the Central Experimental Farm says corn silage or grass silage is equally suitable and the choice between these roughages should be governed largely by which one the farmer can produce best and most economically in his farming program.

* * *

At the Central Experimental Farm fall-weaned calves which received either grass silage or corn silage to appetite, along with 4 pounds of mixed legume and grass hay and 2 pounds of meal daily, did equally well. Both rations produced an average daily gain of 8 pounds. Approximately 80 per cent of the dry matter consumed was supplied by the roughage.

* * *

The Lennoxville Experimental Farm reported similar gains when rations of mixed legume and grass hay, grass silage, and meal; or hay and meal were fed to beef calves. They also found that grass silage and meal produced a slightly higher gain, indicating that good quality grass silage can be the sole roughage when fed with a small amount of meal.

The gains made by the calves in these various tests were very satisfactory for growth and development and, in all cases, were obtained by making maximum use of roughage and minimum use of grain.

Einstein Looked Like His Picture

Like nearly everyone else, I suppose, I was more than eager to see and talk with Professor Einstein, for if ever a man truly deserved a place on anybody's list of the world's most distinguished citizens, it was he . . .

It may have been partly vanity (a time to open a conversation with, "Oh, yes. As I was saying to Professor Einstein the other day—") that made me pursue this interview doggedly. I couldn't possibly imagine my saying anything interesting enough to get this man to listen; and if he did listen and reply, I was just as sure I wouldn't be able to interpret his answer.

We set the time to March 5, 1952, at 4 p.m. A few minutes before the hour, my wife and I drove up to the modest cottage at 112 Mercer Street in Princeton. My wife came with me because, as soon as she heard I had a definite date with Professor Einstein, she laid down the law . . .

By then, I should have been quite calm about meeting important people, but I admit that when I rang the Professor's doorbell my heart was pounding wildly, and my throat was so dry and constricted I could hardly speak. My wife, an interior decorator, carrying a gift of brightly colored fabric, which she knew the Professor enjoyed, followed close behind . . .

The front door led into a tiny vestibule, through which we took one short step to enter a small living room that looked as though it had been plucked from the Europe of a century or two ago. The furnishings were scant — a table, covered with a non descript crocheted cloth that hung so low it touched the bare floor, was in the center; scattered here and there were two or three chairs, one of which was an old-fashioned German rocker. An unlit fireplace on one side made the ruthlessly austere room seem almost colder, although a few good, cheerful oils hanging on one wall tried hard to create a slight impression of warmth . .

We had no chance to look around, because after a moment or two the Professor . . . in bedroom slippers, padded softly down the narrow steps leading from his second-story study to greet us. He was so fragile he seemed almost like porcelain . . . His white, flowing hair was in wild disarray, and he appeared so much like the mental drawing I'd made of him that I could hardly restrain myself from blurting out stupidly, "Why, Professor, you look just like your pictures!" — From "The Aaronsburg Story," by Arthur H. Lewis.

Human beings are growing taller but they're still up to their necks in trouble.

THIS IS SUMMER?—That it is, at the Little America station in the Antarctic. Naval scientists take time off from studies being made in furthernnce of International Geophysical Year research to dig down to the roofs of their buried quarters to prevent the run-off of melted snow from leaking into their dwellings.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

One in Christ
Ephesians 4: 1-7, 11-16.

Memory Selection: He is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us. Ephesians 2:14.

It is refreshing to turn from the apparent rivalries frequently present between denominations to consider the oneness of the members of the body of Christ. We don't think that denominationalism is necessarily bad. In the history of the church some important phases of truth have been saved from dropping into comparative obscurity by groups of people who ultimately formed a new denomination. Unfortunately, not always have new denominations been raised up for the preservation of truth but to satisfy the ego of some strong individual. In our loyalty to the denomination of our choice (or more frequently, the denomination of our parents) we must not forget the oneness of those who are in Christ Jesus. I have been privileged to be guest speaker at union services sponsored by ministerial associations during the Week of Prayer and Holy Week. These occasions have been stimulating and refreshing. I have noted that where fellowship among the ministers is at its best, the meetings are most successful. The shepherds set the example for the flocks. We cannot and need not abolish denominationalism but we must endeavour to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. We can all learn some things from others. If we think we are more spiritual than our brethren then we ought to be more humble and eager to help.

Before Billy Graham agrees to hold a campaign in any city he insists that the invitation be extended by a high percentage of the clergy and that they are prepared to work together for its success. He knows that if this attitude is present among the clergy it will develop among the laity.

Spiritual unity is more evident among missionaries. Is it because they are more spiritual? Is it because that in the presence of heathendom they place more emphasis in the central truths of Christianity and less on denominational differences? In any case, let us remember that if we are to work effectually in the body of Christ, we must not only honour the Head but we must work with the other members of the body. The body grows by love manifest among the members.

CAREFUL BUYER

"I want to buy a television set on the instalment plan," said a customer in a radio shop.

"Certainly," replied the dealer.

"Can you give us a reference?"

"Well," he replied, "the last dealer will tell you there wasn't a scratch on the set when he took it back."

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking