#### Strange Things Folks Do For Love

It was a sultry summer night with stars scintillating in the sky as a young couple sauntered skirts of a French city.

But neither the full-lipped, languorous girl nor her fiancé felt happy. The girl, who had a fiery temper, was in one of her quarrelsome moods.

"Be kind to me, sweetheart," he begged, putting his arm around her waist. "I love you so much - I shan't be really happy until we're married next

The girl's eyes flashed in the darkness. "Love me!" she mocked. "I don't believe it. What have you ever done to prove you love me? I shan't marry you unti you do something really brave." Her challenge bewildered the young man. "How can I prove that I love you?" he asked wild-

Pointing to a disused chimney rising 120 feet into the sky, she declared: "Climb that tomorrow If you don't climb it I won't marry you."

Next day the young man made the giddy ascent, climbing the chimney by means of a rusty iron ladder attached to it.

Just as he reached the top the ladder began to fall slowly cutwards. But as it did so he had the presence of mind to grasp the lightning conductor nd clung there for several agonizing seconds.

Then, slowly swinging on hand and one foot outwards, he grasped the swaying ladder. Dragging it towards him, desperately, he secured the top to the chimney again and was able to descend to safety - into the arms of his half-sobbing fiancée, who had watched the whole inci-

There are countless instances of amazing ways in which men and women have proved and tested their love.

A report from Bucharest said that one girl hired a "vamp"a curvaceous young woman—to prove whether or not her fiancé vas faithful to her.

In another case, a prospectiv young bridegroom was "vamped" a week before his wedding by a pretty girl who winked at him in the street and later came and sat at the same table when he

would have none of her wiles. Only after his wedding did his bride tell him of her ruse to test his love for her. The "vamp" was really her own cousin.

A Belgian named Garlier once fell in love with a girl who had ry a very courageous man who could first prove his love and

"If I walk into a den of lions and stay there for five minutes smoking and reading a newspaper will that satisfy you?" "You wouldn't dare!" she re-

He would - and did - despite the chorus of snarls and growls

To prove his love another brave down on a railway line, rolled up his sleeve and let a train cut off his arm. It was later revealed that he had told his girl's mother that he would rather lose a limb than be parted from her. And he showed he meant what he said.

It is said of the great artist, Vincent Van Gogh, that he once burned his hand over a lamp to show a girl that he loved her. Another artist, an Austrian named Justinus Szodan, spent twenty heart - breaking years learning to paint on - cobwebs.

Title .



BABY BALLERINAS—Starting a course of rigorous training which may make some of them ballet stars in the future, these youngsters put plenty of energy into the job of acting out a nursery rhyme at a dancing school in London, England. Children of 10 to 14 years are

2-3 pounds melon (honeydew,

1 tablespoon each, whole cloves

and allspice
2 medium pieces ginger root
½ teaspoon whole black pepper

Cut melon lengthwise into 5

or 6 strips. Trim off rind and the

spongy seed pockets Then, cut melon crosswise into from 1/4- to

1/2-inch pieces. Put melon in

glass or enamelware container

and cover with salted water (8

tablespoons salt to each quart

water). Let stand 3-4 hours.

Rinse and drain melon. Taste; if

too salty, rinse again. Cook mel-

on in clear water until almost

fork tender, then drain. While

melon is cooking, tie spices in

cloth. Mix all other ingredients

except lemon and ½ the sugar; boil 3 minutes. Add melon and

casaba, or cantaloupe

pint white vinegar

1 cup light corn syrup

1 cup water

1 lemon

3 cups sugar

3 sticks cinnamon

## TABLE TALKS Jane Andrews

When you buy melons for pickling, be sure to select those that are too hard for immediate use. They must be a little green, or your pickle will be flabby Honeydew melons make especially good pickles.

For light colored cantaloupe pickle, use white vinegar. Tie your choice of whole spices (you may like a different mixture from the one in this recipe) in a thin piece of cloth. Let the spice bag soak in the syrup until the flavor suits your taste, then discard the spice. For a darker, more strongly flavored product, use cidar vinegar and brown sugar and put a few whole spices.

in each jar.

Why? Because the fair-haired, pretty Viennese girl with whom he had fallen desperately in love had looked at him coquettishly when he proposed to her and had said: "The man I love must do the impossible."

With grim ardour the young painter set about achieving his superhuman task, working for years in an obscure little studio. Finally he achieved "the impossible" one bitter December night — he painted a lovely little picture on a spider's web, after discovering the special colour mixture which would show on the web and not tear it.

What had happened to the girl who had inspired him? He went to seek her - only to find that she was dead. Artistic Vienna applauded the man who portraythe fame he won never compen-

sated him for her death. A strange story of how some native girls in Papua insisted on would - be suitors committing murder was told in an official report from the wild hinterland

British New Guinea. Courting there was a strenuous business, for no attractive girl would look at a suitor until he had killed a man To prove he had done it he had to present her with a finger belonging to

WALKING ON WATER - Wayne Wilson, strides along inside a

300-pound plastic bubble he dreamed up. The strange-looking

craft, which Wilson claims is unsinkable, enables its passengers

to walk on water without getting wet. Described in Popular Mechanics magazine, the bubble has a series of "paddles"

which push it along while Wilson walks inside, twirling the

globe around him like a squirrel cage.

Taste syrup; if as spicy as wanted, remove bag. Cover pickle and let stand in cool place from 12 to 24 hours. Add remaining sugar and the thinly sliced lemon and cook until the melon is clear and syrup as thick as you like it. If syrup becomes too thick before melon is clear, add more water. Pack pickle to within about 1/2 inch on the top of tapered jars; bring syrup to boiling and pour, boiling hot, over melon. Put dome lids on screw band tight . . .

eook 15 minutes.

Watermelon-rind pickle has been a favorite in most families since grandmother's or even great-grandmother's day. The fact that only the rind of the melon is used makes housewives feel thrifty when preparing this sweet and spicy condiment. If you like gingered rind, add 1 tablespoon ground ginger to the clear water in which you cook the rind.

1 quart water

1 quart vinegar

Watermelon Rind Pickle 2 quarts prepared rind 2 quarts lime or salt water 4 - 6 cups sugar

> tablespoon whole allspice 1 tablespoon whole cloves 1 stick cinnamon 1 tablespoon crushed ginger root Trim the pink flesh from large pieces of thick, firm watermelon rind. Soak rind in lime water ( tablespoon slaked lime to 1 quart water) 4 hours, or soak over night in salt water (4 table spoons salt to 1 quart water) Lime water gives a crisper pickle. Drain, rinse, cover with clear water and boil 11/2 hours. Cool, then cut in small pieces. Trim off green skins and measure rind. (This may be done at the time pink meat is removed but is easier to do after the rind has been partly cooked.) Boil 2 cups sugar, 1 quart fresh water, cup vinegar and the spices for 5 minutes. Add rind. Sim-

mer 30 minutes. Let stand overnight. Add remaining sugar and vinegar and boil gently until syrup is almost as thick as honey and rind is clear. Add boiling water if syrup becomes too thick before rind is tender and transparent. Pack into hot jars and seal at once. \* \* \*

You may belong to the large group of hostesses who feel that no luncheon is complete with-

out a pickled peach on each plate. If you do, you will find it fun to make your own for the fall and winter season of entertaining. Clingstone peaches are best for pickling, but freestones may be used. The peaches should be

Peach Pickle

dozen hard-ripe peaches 5 - 6 cups sugar 1 piece ginger root sticks cinnamon 1 tablespoon whole allspice teaspoon whole cloves 2 cups water

hard-ripe.

3 cups vinegar Pare peaches and leave whole. Boil 2 cups sugar, the spices, water and vinegar until sugar dissolves. Add peaches, a few at a time. Cook gently until heated through, then take out of syrup. When all peaches are heated cover with the syrup and let stand in cool place until cold Drain off syrup, add to it 2 cups sugar, cook until sugar dissolves, cool slightly. Add peaches and let stand overnight. Pack the peaches into hot jars, add rest of sugar to syrup, cook to de sired thickness and pour boiling hot over peaches. Process 10 minutes in hot water bath.

Note: It is less trouble to add all the sugar at one time, cook pack and process the peache nediately, but there is less danger of shriveling when the sugar is added on the installment

Pickled Cherries Pickled cherries add sweetyour taste to your meats. Wash, seed, and drain cher ries. Cover with vinegar and let stand 12 hours. Measure both cherries and juice and add an equal amount of sugar. Let stand 10 days, stirring each day. Pack cherries into hot jars. Heat the syrup to boiling, pour over

#### Claims Tail Fins **Have Their Uses**

No adornment of the American road has been so caricatured as the soaring tailfins on latemodel automobiles. So drastic has been the attack on these streamlined pieces of light-festooned sculpture that few remember the very practical purpose they were originally intended to serve

Last month, a 65-year-old German scientist tried to set the matter right during a visit to the Stevens Institute of Technology n Hoboken, N.J., where one of his four sons works Dr Wunibald Kamm, "Father of Tailfins,"

### Any More For Sparrow Pie?

recalled: "I started in about 1935

when I was in charge of the

in Stuttgart. I had 400 assistants

-200 engineers and 200 mechan

ics-working on the problem of stability and what tailfins could

do to help. I have continued

ever since. Recently we have

even interested the German Gov-

ernment in the very real possi-

bility of finned cars which auto-

matically keep their direction

even when disturbed-has

vind forces which act on a car

at a focus between the centre of

gravity and the midpoint of the

rehicle. Mathematical analysis

as well as wind-tunnel and tow-

ing-tank tests have shown that

bile stability.

the accident."

is point is critical to automo-

To test his theories further,

Kamm hopes to persuade U.S.

and German manufacturers to

build radically tail-finned exper-

imental autos on the pattern of

one he designed for millionaire-

sportsman Briggs Cunningham.

Unfortunately, Cunningham did

not like the fins and took them

off, a decision Kamm feels handi-

capped the car in a French race

last year "The driver drove the

fastest lap," said Kamm, "but

then was thrown off the track

and could not get to victory

the car, he would not have had

DON'T DESPAIR

In some of the United States

Rhode Island and North Da-

kota among others-where life

imprisonment is the only pen-

alty for homicide, a person can

still be legally put to death for

committing murder. The law in

those states says that if a per-

son, while already serving a life

sentence for one killing, kills

somebody else, he is to be hang-

again. If the fins had been or

Sparrows hopped into a news recently when it was ported from Peking, China, to these perky little birds had no tiplied so greatly and been such a pest that three mile residents there were waging on them. Guns, sticks, catapults

so you don't have to keep bal-ancing them all the time." poison were used in an offer anti-sparrow campaign. Directional stability-the abilthree weeks more than 1050 ity of an automobile to keep its sparrows were wiped out. course without driver correction, Not long ago, in South Afri too, a wild life conservation ways been Kamm's goal. He feels pert drew attention to the m that tailfins even larger than the ones on current Detroit models ace of sparrows. He descri them as "dangerous foreigner which must be destroyed or the are needed to achieve this. Their purpose: To concentrate all the would wipe out all the beautiful

Ever since a common spans is alleged to have killed a to tain famous cock robin, the sarrow's reputation has been a garded by farmers as many shady. In 1940, the British is istry of Agriculture ranked sparrow as Public Enemy No. a close second to the pigeon. "Sparrows ravage green in

growing in the garden and gas stuffs and corn in the field said the indictment. flowers to pieces, take grain the fields, the stacks and p try yards, and damage rid The common sparrow

hedge-sparrow, a small bird with a fine beak and collar round his throat. of the most useful insect Anti-sparrow campaig nothing new in Britain. ceipt for sparrows' hea once found in an old trun Worcestershire village chi During the eighteenth cer the village suffered a plague sparrows and the chu paid for all heads brough

"bib." On the other han

Sparrows used to be killed: eaten in English cottage he where sparrow pie was quite



TOO MUCH TILT - City fathers in Pisa, Italy, have appealed engineers all over the world for help to keep the famed Learn ing Tower of Pisa from toppling. The tower, pictured above in a rare night photo made in 1954, tilted another 1.5 millimeters during the last 12 months. This is one and a half time the annual rate of lean. Since it was erected, the 784-year-old white marble bell tower has developed a lean of 4 meters, 35 centimeters and 6 millimeters (less than five yards) away from the perpendicular. The problem is a big blob of soft clay on which one side of the base rests. Massive injections of concrete earlier this century apparently did not help.



NOT IN THE SCRIPT - Firemen pour water on the Samuel Goldwyn sound stage in Holly as the roof and walls collapse. Damage to the sound stage and equipment is estimated a \$2,000,000. The fire will disrupt the sheeting of the film "Porgy and Bess."

#### nails Plugged Up Water Supply

It was so hot that August that ne rushed for glasses of ter. But as the perspiring zens of Chicago turned on taps, they also turned pale d even slightly green, for each

> waterworks. But even there hey were having trouble. The hails, having entered the mails, om the reservoir, were clogging be pumps and blocking the Only by collecting them in

heir millions and carrying them way by the cartload did the manage eventually to preaff manage eventually to pre-ent Chicago's water supplies rom being completely cut off. It was all very disconcerting, hough of course a plague of nails in a fresh water reservoir not entirely unheard of. hat made the event so unusual year - 1898 - was the fact these tiny snails were aliens hey didn't really belong to merica at all, but were a kind common in Europe, and sudden appearance via the taps of Chicago was the nation of an invasion which begun about 20 years before. Where and how this European

had arrived in America no really knows. They are ht to have landed somealong the banks of the St. nce river some time before having presumably crossed Atlantic in a ship's cargo. once established, the snais ed slowly but relentlessly rivers and canals, colonizem as they went, until by hey had reached the Great

In another 10 years the had established itself in illions in every one of these at stretches of water. This European snail is but one fewer than 45 foreign snails lugs that have entered and hed themselves in the ted States in the past hund-

Among snail globe trotters, one stand out as the undisputed pion, having travelled over half-way round the world in the entury and a half and befirmly established in a en or more countries and us islands. It is the giant ican snail, the largest snai the world, with a shell six nches in length. It's appetite corresponds to its size, and like all snails it seems to take a perverse delight in always choosng for its supper the gardener's most prized crops.

Originally confined to the African mainland and to the island of Madagascar, in 1847 the snail reached India, via an enthusiastic snail expert who collected specimens from Madagascar and released them in the gardens of the Bengal Asiatic Society in | treatment for snake bite.

Calcutta. By 1939 the snail had crawled across southern Asia and had succeeded in bridging the sea barriers to colonize the majority of the islands of the East Indies.

An American army a member of a World War II lih eration force on a Pacific island, was driving a jeep along a wind ing jungle road one night when ding a bend he saw a stretch of road apparently strewn with large stones. Before he could apply the brakes he was bumping over them.

They were strange "stones" for as his wheels came in contac with them they crunched like eggs, and the jeep slithered off the road in an uncontrollable skid, plunging into the bordering

Shaken, the sergeant eased himself out of the jeep and pushed his way back through the tangled vegetation to the road. To his amazement he found a great army of giant snails emergng from the jungle on one side of the road and disappearing into the undergrowth of the other.

Subsequent investigations revealed how the snails had come to these isolated Mariana Islands. some 1,500 miles to the east of the Philippines.

During their occupation of the islands the Japanese had introduced them for food in about 1940. They were very fond of them stewed, but the islanders could not be persuaded to eat them and so insufficient were caught to keep the numbers down.

Within five years the islands were overrun.

The most recent step taken by the giant snail on its rather remarkable world tour is the biggest. A few years after the war isolated colonies appeared in California. How did they cross the several thousand miles of ocean separating the Mariana Islands from America? The most likely explanation is that they, or more probably their eggs, which would be less easily detected, came over attached to Army vehicles returning from It is believed and hoped that

the American climate will prove unsuitable for large scale multiplication, but the American Department of Agricuture is keeping a very close watch.

#### WINE WITH A KICK

Wong Yan, of Hong Kong, iearned from a friend that the finest thing in the world, for rheumatism is "snake wine." So he bought himself a live adder and a bottle of wine According to the formula the snake was to be killed and placed in the wine. After eight days the wine was to be taken in small doses.

Wong was in hospital the next day getting free treatment for his rheumatism — plus free



BRAVE GIRL - Tickling a baby porcupine isn't the way most people would like to spend their time at the zoo. But Barbara Calvert, 21, porcupine keeper at the Children's Zoo in London, England, likes to play with Bongo. She's wearing gloves, though.

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THE CORN IS LEAN - Vast stretches of mud, interspersed with ankle-deep pools of water, add to the desolate look of rows of corn in Topeka, Kan. Heavy rainfall has threatened what was expected to be a bumper crop of wheat in the state, and the showers haven't done the local corn any good, either.

# THE FARM FRONT

"Save our family farms!" "Save our cities!" You are hearing both these

pleas with increasing frequency. The situations which prompt the pleas have presented Americans with one of the great challenges of this era: to find practical means for keeping rural and urban people moving forward in step and to achieve fully their differing but related potentiali-

Although too often considered entirely separate, some of the chief problems of farm and city have sprouted from one root:

mechanization. Through mechanization the family farm has been forced to grow from a small operation to a big one. Machinery costs money, and only sizable volume will support such investment. For better or for worse, those farmers who could not afford such expansion have gone out of busi-

ness or turned to jobs off the farm for supplementary income. Through a different phase of echanization almost all families everywhere have acquired automobiles, and many of those previously confined by business to city dwellings now commute from suburbs to their jobs in town-leaving some cities mere shells of their former selves and bringing into existence a new type of community called suburbia, where town and country

. . .

The revolutionary change in farm methods and the sudden change in patterns of living for workers have rer ered many long-held patterns of thinking concerning both rural and urban affairs out of date These old patterns of thinking can hardly be superseded by the necessary fresh approaches until more cohesive effort is made to consider these farm and city problems in relation to each other - all the way from the grass roots to the federal level rather than continuing to work at them separately in piece-mea

ashion. Farm and city people are, after all, economically inter-Such things as a commission on country life, which has been proposed in a bill now before Congress, and the possibility of creating a new urban affairs Cabinet post may be steps in the right direction insofar as they focus attention on the respective needs of people in the country and people in the cities. But much more is needed if such well-intentioned functions as these are to avoid sometimes pulling in opposite directions. And wouldn't more grass-roots action by the people directly concerned be preferable to ex-

panding bureaucracy?

. . . . There are some occasional indications that the direct citizen approach is gaining in appeal Consider, for example, such things as National Farm-City Week, being celebrated this year for the fourth time Nov. 21-27. Although approved by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Canada, and the American Congress, this is unofficial and wholly grass roots



in nature, writes the Farm Editor of The Christian Science Mon-

Farm-City Week is sponsored by some 150 national organizations interested in rural-urban relations, with Kiwanis International acting as the coordinating agency. It is a non-profit venture with one aim: "To bring about better understanding be tween rural and urban people.' Publicity stresses that the spe-cial week dramatizes an effort

which continues all through the Observances of the week include farm-industry tours, far-mer and businessman luncheons,

dinners, and banqu 's, exchanges of farm and city jobs, etc. Last year some 6,000 American and Canadian communities made their own plans and carried through their own programs, tailored to the interests and needs of their own people. The over-all effectiveness of Farm-City Week is best attested by the

munities are joining the cele To what extent such a program contributes toward the general ipbuilding of prosperity in city and country would be difficult to document at this point. But ome encouraging results of such efforts are on record.

In one instance an awakened citizenry helped a town to hold its farming trade, which had threatened to slip away to another community. And from numerous regions come reports that point efforts by farm and town people are attracting new industries to declining farm areas to provide new jobs and renewed prosperity for both farmers and the towns. In some cases a small measure

of federal assistance has accelerated these developments-but local people have provided most of the funds, leadership, and momentum that carried the projects to success. Any discussion of such mam-

situation that actually is a mass of complexities. It is not intend ed to imply that joint action by farm and city groups could solve all the problems of both, nor that such action could be substituted for effective federal pro-

The purpose of this column is rather, first, to point out that in some places cooperation between farmers and townspeople has helped to save farms and to build a town's prosperity; and, second, to raise the question: Why isn't this pattern tried more often?

Poultry live under a caste system, even as humans do, says Dr. Paul B. Siegel poultry scientist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute Agricultural Station. Poultrymen call this system "the peck order." which, according to a VPI Extension Service News report on Dr. Siegel's experi-mentation, includes the following feathered characters:

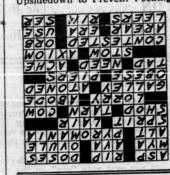
"The loud-mouthed bully rooster who doesn't do much of anything constructive and who tries to make sure no one else will either; the quiet authorita-tive type who doesn't need to assert himself—he's boss and he knows it; the chittery chattery type who tries to stay in the good graces of the powers-thatbe, sidling up with flattery and sweet clucks; the tattle-tale gossip whose own feathers aren't oo clean; and the cowed bird with missing feathers. . . .

By allowing the peck order to have its way and the flock to organize itself during its growing season, the poultryman can lessen the effects of "social tension" on egg production, says Dr. Siegel. He has found also that the shy bird, too brow-beaten to fight for food and water, can often do as well as the others when given quarters away

#### THINK IT OVER

What lies behind you and what lies before you are tiny matters compared with what lies within

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



God." Acts 5.38,39. In the latter part of the leson Paul is speaking of the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free. He warns against returning to the bondage of the ceremonial law. This liberty is not license to sin. It is freedom rom the sinful lusts of the flesh by faith in Jesus Christ; freedom to love and serve our fellowmen. The freedom we desire for ourselves we should readily accord to others.

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

Guarding Our Freedoms

Amos 7:10-17; Galations 5:1,

tinue in my word, then are 70 my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free John 8:36.

curtain do not sufficiently ap-preciate our freedom. This is

seen at election time when so

many people fail to exercise their franchise.

Freedom of speech and free-

dom of religion are two of our most cherished freedoms. Amos, a prophet of the tribe of Judah

cay. He was a herdsman and

gatherer of sycomore fruit when God called him to take a mes-

sage to Israel. He predicted that King Jeroboam would be slain

and Israel would be led away

captive from their own land.

The first interference came, as

it often does today, from within

the religious circle. Amaziah, the

priest of Bethel, reported the message to King Jeroboam. Then

he took it upon himself to bid

Amos to go back to Judah from

whence he came, and prophesy

no more at Bethel, the site of

the king's chapel and court. Then

Amos pronounced a message

from God to Amaziah, saying

"Thy wife shall be a harlot in

the city, and thy sons and thy

daughters shall fall by the sword,

and thy land shall be divided

by line; and thou shalt die in a

polluted land; and Israel shall

surely go into capitivity of this

It is dangerous to interfere

with God's messenger. The advice offered by Gamaliel when

Israel was persecuting the apos-

tles is good today: "Refrain from

these men, and let them alone:

he of men, it will come to

nought: but if it be of God, ye

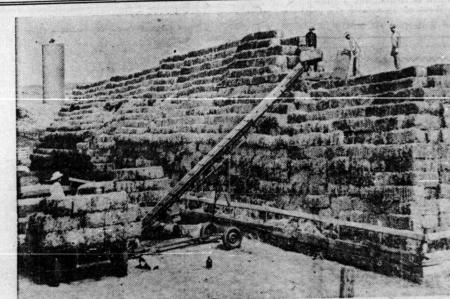
cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against

or if this counsel or this work

ised both of them in hi



CROWNED CRANE - An African Crowned Crane sits for a portrait at Crandon Park Zoo. Its fine feathers would make any hat-conscious female envious.



WHILE THE SUN SHINES — The old adage about making hay seems to have been followed in earnest on the farm of Bob Perry. The fort-like construction consists of 7,000 bales of alfalfa. Perry has 11,000 more bales stored in a shed. But what it will all add up to in the end definitely ain't hay.