

Dangers Of The Slimming Craze

She could never wear a swimsuit, a pair of slacks or a pretty dress. She never went to parties and she had no boy friends. At the office the girls used to call her "Podge," or "Apple Dumpling" or "Two-ton Tossie."

FOR SHE WAS FAT AND SHE FELT AN OUTCAST.

So twenty-one-year-old Belinda decided to start slimming. She gave up potatoes and bread, then she began living on liquids three days a week. She also took slimming pills. Within four months she dropped from 182 lbs. to 144 lbs. She started fainting, became depressed and unable to sleep. She had to stay away from work.

"It used to make me wild the way she would not eat," said her mother. "She took sandwiches to work and at home she would just pick at her food."

Belinda was prescribed sleeping tablets and received psychiatric treatment. But within a few weeks she was dead. Her liver had been severely damaged by a drug which she had taken for slimming, said the coroner.

Thousands of girls are risking their lives to-day by reducing themselves in weight. The trouble is they can't stop after losing a few pounds because they get what doctors call a "slimming neurosis."

A fourteen-year-old girl died of getting fat so she practically stopped eating. For the whole of one month she ate nothing but eggs and apples. Her weight dropped by 2 lb. a week. She became so thin that she died of "wasted away" and died in hospital three months later. She had contracted pneumonia because she refused to eat.

But is this craze for a slyph-like figure really justified? There is a great difference between being overweight and pleasant plumpness. And some men prefer a plump girl. In fact, a fat girl has a better chance of finding a husband than a thin one, says Dr. R. W. Parrnell, research physician in obstetrics at the University.

Giving a slap in the eye to the glamorous film star who is married off far more easily than the slim, willowy types. According to Dr. Parrnell the slim girl seen most often at the altar to-day is "fat, fairly muscular and shortish. She has her chances at ninety per cent. The thin, very tall girl apparently stands only a sixty per cent. chance.

A London girl's marriage crashed because she slimmed too much. Hazel was a fat and jolly 228 lbs., when her boyfriend, Allan, proposed. She determined that by the time they married she would lose a lot of that excess weight. Her daily diet for a year consisted of a slice of toast, a dry biscuit and a lettuce leaf.

On her wedding day she was down to 140 lbs. But three months later they had parted. For Hazel's personality had changed along with her statistics: she was no longer the same girl to Allan.

Hazel's figure has altered everything," said Allan. "I was a happy-go-lucky sort of person when we first met. I like fat people because they laugh and enjoy life. She's quite a different girl from the one I met."

Emotional troubles are not the only ones caused by excessive slimming. Overdose of certain slimming tablets can turn honest folk into sneek thieves, say doctors. There was the case of 224 lbs. Crewe man who took drugs to reduce his weight.

They brought him down to 168 lbs., but, said a psychiatrist, they also caused him to break into a house, steal two passports, light fires in the home of a former mayor of Crewe, and take a car without the owner's consent.

"It all came about because he

tried to get his weight down," said the psychiatrist. One of the most tragic cases of excessive slimming was that of Allyn King, the beautiful Ziegfeld Follies girl of pre-war days.

She became the toast of New York at 145 lbs., for at that time men liked their "showgirls" plump. Then suddenly the "Slim Look" came to Broadway and Allyn was too fat.

Strict dieting brought her down to 115 lbs. and won her a new contract. But the management said she must not put on more than 16 lbs. and her measurements must vary more than half an inch.

Six years of torture followed for Allyn. Every day she took slimming pills and kept to a near-starvation diet. One day she collapsed. She went to a sanatorium for two years, but the strain had affected her mind as well as her body. She jumped to her death from a fifth-floor window.

Americans, who never do anything by halves, spend \$200,000,000 a year on trying to shed their loads. The Secretary of Health has now decided to take a close look at some of the pills, drugs and gadgets which, he says, are being "foisted off" on the public.

"The only way to cure stoutness is to stop eating," is a simple, safe and sane food, drug or device which will bring about loss of body weight by helping a person to cut down food intake without damage. But that has not yet been produced."

What is being done in Britain? A Ministry of Health spokesman says that in June, 1958, a departmental committee was appointed to investigate drugs of advertising which might be habit-forming. The committee was still hearing evidence and a report could not be expected until next year.

Fat people have been a subject for mirth or scorn for a long time. One of the most cruel references to obesity occurred in a song a few years ago. "She's Too Fat For Me."

This craze for slimmness is not world-wide. Go to Morocco, for instance, and you'll find they like their women fat. "My passing middle-age but men still look at me with admiration," said a Danish girl weighing 196 lbs., never had a single date in Copenhagen. But in habes, young Moroccans who begged to take her out.

In the South Seas, too, it's a sign of beauty to be stout. This may be disillusioning if you believe in those tales of slim, sinuous South Sea maidens. But it's vouched for by Benji Danielsen, one of the Kon-Tiki crew. In his book, "Love in the South Seas," he quotes Sir Basil Thompson, prime minister to the native King of Tonga at the close of the last century. "The perfect woman must be fat; her neck must be short... she must have no waist, and if nature has cursed her with that defect she must disguise it with draperies; her bust and hips and thighs must be colossal."

Of course, some people are too fat, and they should try to shed their loads. But they should do so by following a sensible diet, taking plenty of exercise, and by consulting their doctor about slimming pills.

Far too many girls slim by skipping their meals, by living on coffee and toast. They become nervous and irritable, their work suffers and so does their appearance.

As a result, they're far less likely to become brides than the girls who stuff themselves full of candy and cakes!

SCARE TACTICS

Poultry farmer Frank Woodward, of Busby, England, complained to police that jet planes flying over his farm were ruining his chickens. He said the chickens to death, he said.

During the holiday season, it's fun to have friends drop in. These are the times when it's satisfying to have a full cookie jar—or even two or three jars, if the crowd grows. Probably there isn't much that is new in the way of cookies, but here's a variation on the traditional shortbread cookie, which is colorful and very good.

To a cup (½ pound or 8 ounces) of butter add ¼ cup sifted confectioners' sugar and a teaspoon of vanilla. Blend until very smooth. Blend in 2 cups sifted flour thoroughly, then stir in a cup of chopped almonds and ¼ cup uncooked nuts, either quick or old-fashioned. (You'll find the dough

stiff to stir.) Chill dough about an hour, or overnight if you wish. Shape into balls, dip in red or green-colored sugar sheet at 350 degrees F. 15 to 20 minutes. Cool a few minutes before removing from cookie sheet.

OLD-FASHIONED SUGAR COOKIES
½ cup lard
1 egg
3 cups flour
3 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk
½ cup vanilla
Blend shortening, sugar and egg. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk and vanilla. Mix thoroughly. Roll dough ¼ inch thick on lightly floured surface. Cut with flour-cutters. Sprinkle with sugar and butter. Sprinkle with sugar and butter. Bake on greased cookie sheet 15 minutes at 375 degrees F. Makes 40 cookies.

KEYS TO SURVIVAL - It looks like a typewriter, but this is actually a new safety device by which anyone can send wireless messages in Morse code. Manufactured in Sweden, it transmits the appropriate dot and dash signals for each key pressed. It is being installed in many lifeboats.



LION BY THE TAIL - Donald Hunt, a Ferndale pet owner, exercises "Nuby," a 9-month-old lion cub. Hunt believes the cub would make a fine present for "the man who has everything."

TABLE TALKS

by Jane Andrews

What is being done in Britain? A Ministry of Health spokesman says that in June, 1958, a departmental committee was appointed to investigate drugs of advertising which might be habit-forming. The committee was still hearing evidence and a report could not be expected until next year.

Fat people have been a subject for mirth or scorn for a long time. One of the most cruel references to obesity occurred in a song a few years ago. "She's Too Fat For Me."

This craze for slimmness is not world-wide. Go to Morocco, for instance, and you'll find they like their women fat. "My passing middle-age but men still look at me with admiration," said a Danish girl weighing 196 lbs., never had a single date in Copenhagen. But in habes, young Moroccans who begged to take her out.

In the South Seas, too, it's a sign of beauty to be stout. This may be disillusioning if you believe in those tales of slim, sinuous South Sea maidens. But it's vouched for by Benji Danielsen, one of the Kon-Tiki crew. In his book, "Love in the South Seas," he quotes Sir Basil Thompson, prime minister to the native King of Tonga at the close of the last century. "The perfect woman must be fat; her neck must be short... she must have no waist, and if nature has cursed her with that defect she must disguise it with draperies; her bust and hips and thighs must be colossal."

Of course, some people are too fat, and they should try to shed their loads. But they should do so by following a sensible diet, taking plenty of exercise, and by consulting their doctor about slimming pills.

Far too many girls slim by skipping their meals, by living on coffee and toast. They become nervous and irritable, their work suffers and so does their appearance.

As a result, they're far less likely to become brides than the girls who stuff themselves full of candy and cakes!

During the holiday season, it's fun to have friends drop in. These are the times when it's satisfying to have a full cookie jar—or even two or three jars, if the crowd grows. Probably there isn't much that is new in the way of cookies, but here's a variation on the traditional shortbread cookie, which is colorful and very good.

To a cup (½ pound or 8 ounces) of butter add ¼ cup sifted confectioners' sugar and a teaspoon of vanilla. Blend until very smooth. Blend in 2 cups sifted flour thoroughly, then stir in a cup of chopped almonds and ¼ cup uncooked nuts, either quick or old-fashioned. (You'll find the dough

stiff to stir.) Chill dough about an hour, or overnight if you wish. Shape into balls, dip in red or green-colored sugar sheet at 350 degrees F. 15 to 20 minutes. Cool a few minutes before removing from cookie sheet.

OLD-FASHIONED SUGAR COOKIES
½ cup lard
1 egg
3 cups flour
3 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk
½ cup vanilla
Blend shortening, sugar and egg. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk and vanilla. Mix thoroughly. Roll dough ¼ inch thick on lightly floured surface. Cut with flour-cutters. Sprinkle with sugar and butter. Sprinkle with sugar and butter. Bake on greased cookie sheet 15 minutes at 375 degrees F. Makes 40 cookies.

KEYS TO SURVIVAL - It looks like a typewriter, but this is actually a new safety device by which anyone can send wireless messages in Morse code. Manufactured in Sweden, it transmits the appropriate dot and dash signals for each key pressed. It is being installed in many lifeboats.

Hong Kong - A City Unafraid

Hong Kong, the free world's window on Red China, etches two overwhelmingly insistent impressions on the newcomer: beauty and the vitality of its three million citizens. Hong Kong harbor's loveliness is simply breathtaking. It should be savored preferably at night from a friend's balcony high on Victoria Peak, with wheeling stars above and the myriad lights of passenger ships, junks, sailboats, warships, tugs, and ferries reflected in the water below.

In the middle distance, behind Kowloon City, rows of blue lights pinpoint a runway thrusting over 8,000 feet into the sea; in the far distance loom the dark shapes of Tai Mo Shan, over 3,000 feet high, and Ma On Shan, 2,300 feet high.

The air is clear and cold on Victoria Peak at this time of year, and one is reminded of a visit to New England fall, though of course without the accompanying riot of gold and scarlet foliage. On the peak the homes are English in style, but the neatness of their surrounding shrubbery and lawns.

But as one descends to lower levels the colorful clangor of the city's Chinese sections comes into its own. British-built Wolsey buses, painted a bright red, and green double-decker trams thread their way through streets crammed with trucks, Mercedes Benz taxis, scooters, bicycles, and innumerable private cars of all makes (mostly European), not to mention rickshaws and creditable loads suspended from their stout bamboo poles.

Walking along these bustling streets, dickered with merchants flicking about heads with lightning speed, listening to street vendors' cadenced cries, being jostled by children scampering after some well-heeled tourist, one cannot help reflecting that here is a city which by every normal standard should have become extinct long ago. Its quietly efficient British Government seems anomalous in an area in which a crown colony, Hong Kong sits right on the doorstep of Communist China, whose troops could march in any time they pleased.

Furthermore, Hong Kong is a strenuous place in which to live. It is a bustling competitive city, and for every success story there are hundreds of tragic failures. Yet there is something exhilarating about being in a city which is pulling itself up by its own bootstraps. In a world beset by uncertainties this is one city which is not afraid to face the future.

It is the most crowded city on earth — with almost three million people jammed into little more than 12 square miles. Hong Kong's total area is 391 square miles. But most of this is an uninhabitable and uncuttable

director of the John Innes Horticultural Institute at Hertford and Dr. Graham Paxman, a Dutch painter whose own works were mediocre, confessed that he had painted all these "long hidden" Vermeers.

He went to jail in 1947, but nobody could explain how his own paintings could be so poor when he imitated an authorized master so well as to deceive the greatest experts.

Travel Far To Pick Potatoes
Have some of your potatoes turned black after cooking? If so, it may be because they have been too high hybridized, or interbred, and so fall a prey to all sorts of diseases.

To remedy such defects, and improve future potatoes, two Frenchmen had them on sale at \$125 apiece. Instruction (one call for a swimming pool for exercise) are included.

YOU GUESSED IT - What else could this animal be at the back of your Christmas seal? The Sealgranger in San Francisco had them on sale at \$125 apiece. Instruction (one call for a swimming pool for exercise) are included.

ACROSS
1. Remnant of combustion
4. Identical
8. Total
12. Protection or shelter
13. Force
14. Substructure
15. Haunted ornament
17. Incomer
18. Case
19. Paper
20. Common
21. Alibi
22. Thin wine
23. Long article
24. Title of a book
25. Similar for
26. Slight
27. Reimbursed
28. Attendant in a
29. Course grass
30. Part of wood of
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

DOWN
1. High
2. Witness
3. Court order
4. Sleepy
5. Protection or shelter
6. Force
7. Substructure
8. Haunted ornament
9. Incomer
10. Case
11. Paper
12. Common
13. Alibi
14. Thin wine
15. Long article
16. Title of a book
17. Similar for
18. Slight
19. Reimbursed
20. Attendant in a
21. Course grass
22. Part of wood of
23. In
24. In
25. In
26. In
27. In
28. In
29. In
30. In
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

ACROSS
1. Remnant of combustion
4. Identical
8. Total
12. Protection or shelter
13. Force
14. Substructure
15. Haunted ornament
17. Incomer
18. Case
19. Paper
20. Common
21. Alibi
22. Thin wine
23. Long article
24. Title of a book
25. Similar for
26. Slight
27. Reimbursed
28. Attendant in a
29. Course grass
30. Part of wood of
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

DOWN
1. High
2. Witness
3. Court order
4. Sleepy
5. Protection or shelter
6. Force
7. Substructure
8. Haunted ornament
9. Incomer
10. Case
11. Paper
12. Common
13. Alibi
14. Thin wine
15. Long article
16. Title of a book
17. Similar for
18. Slight
19. Reimbursed
20. Attendant in a
21. Course grass
22. Part of wood of
23. In
24. In
25. In
26. In
27. In
28. In
29. In
30. In
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

ACROSS
1. Remnant of combustion
4. Identical
8. Total
12. Protection or shelter
13. Force
14. Substructure
15. Haunted ornament
17. Incomer
18. Case
19. Paper
20. Common
21. Alibi
22. Thin wine
23. Long article
24. Title of a book
25. Similar for
26. Slight
27. Reimbursed
28. Attendant in a
29. Course grass
30. Part of wood of
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

How The Greatest Bible Was Made

For centuries English-speaking people have read and loved the King James version of the Bible. In a general way, many have known the story of its place in the march of English translation from Wycliffe and Tyndale to the modern versions of today. But few have asked, "Who were these men who wrought this magnificent work?" "How did they go about their task?"

The author tells us this almost unknown story. With a scholarly devotion that shines through the pages of his posthumously published account, Gustavus S. Paine, in his new book, THE LEARNED MEN, gives us this story of the Bible version in the making. We step back into the troubled times of Puritan and Anglican controversy, of King James' unstable, lavish court, of the glowing circles of English and distinguished scholars at Oxford and Cambridge. We come to the final version, "Because he is the final critic who looked for flaws and smoothed out the whole translation there is perhaps more of Dr. Miles Smith in the King James version than of any other man," says Mr. Paine.

Many beautiful tributes to the glory of the translation are included in the book, but one is too long to quote here, but one point made by the author is "One of its great virtues," he says, "is that it allows and impels us to put any part of the Bible into our own words, that we may get glimpses of more meanings from it, and then turn back to the original for light and profit than ever before."

A revolution has quietly but firmly gripped Canada's cheese industry during the past 20 years. Cheese factories have emerged from the upheaval with their numbers thinned drastically. But at the same time, each factory has stepped up its production tremendously.

O.H.J. White, chief inspection and grading, Dairy Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, points out that in 1938 there was an average of 1,333 boxes of cheese graded

per plant in Ontario, while last year this figure had been boosted to 3,698.

He also notes that the number of factories offering cheese for grading in Ontario had shrunk from 659 in 1933 to 182 last year.

The reason? One of the major contributing factors was the Cheese Factory Improvement Act, passed in 1939, under which the Federal government undertook to pay part of the cost of new material, new equipment and labour for reconstructing an existing factory or in building and equipping a new factory which replaced two or more existing factories.

A proviso was that the cheese ripening room in such factories was sufficiently insulated and equipped with mechanical refrigeration to control the temperature of the ripening room.

This legislation resulted in many of the smaller, uneconomical and poorly-equipped factories being amalgamated with reconstructed or newly-built factories.

While cheese factories were being reduced in Ontario, Canada's population was climbing and there was a greater diversion in the use of milk. Of the 157 billion pounds of milk produced in Canada in 1939, 8.6 per cent went into cheddar and 2.9 per cent into concentrated milk products and ice cream. A record milk production was reached last year at 18 billion pounds, with 61 per cent going into cheddar cheese and eight per cent into concentrated milk products and ice cream.

In Ontario last year, 12.6 per cent of the milk produced went into cheese and 10.8 per cent into concentrated milk products. These figures are the highest for any province in Canada. Quebec is next in production, using 4.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively.

In 1938, there were 78,216,552 pounds of cheese graded in Ontario and last year there were 60,804,533 pounds.

Sum's up Mr. White: "The cheese industry today is concentrated in Ontario in larger, more efficiently operated plants, resulting in a greater average production per factory."

"The raw milk is being used in a much greater diversified manner compared with 1938, with the average returns to the producer being greater."

At Antioch in Paddis, Paul and Barnabas first preached in the synagogue. This became the usual practice when they reached a new town. His sermon here was typical. He passed in quick review over the history of Israel down to David. Then he preached of Jesus, of the seed of David.

He convinced all of his cronies that he and Mayor Stephen Allen had become converts to the condition of the island of Manhattan.

They had decided, Lozier told his crowd, that the best end of the island was in danger of falling into the Bay. So, he said, it was desirable to save the island off at Kingsbridge, on the northern end, and then turn the island around. In this way, Kingsbridge would be where the Battery had been, and the Battery, of course, would be up north.

The story spread, and every-one believed it. Lozier went so far as to organize teams of laborers and engineers who were to do the sawing, and the crowds of swimmers who were supposed to turn the island around. He absconded with the city appropriations for the work, but the deadline he had set, the hoax was exposed and a riot was narrowly averted.

It's nice to be important but more important to be nice.



AIR RAID - Caught in a storm of feathers, Flora Farquharson hands out bird food in London's Trafalgar Square.

THE FARM FRONT

The Soviet Union wants to acquire poultry breeding stock from Canada, both for broiler production and for egg laying strains.

This was made clear during a visit to Canada of a four-man delegation headed by Mr. Bagdanov, Chief Poultry Specialist, USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

The group toured parts of Ontario and Quebec, conferring with federal authorities at Ottawa. They returned home late last month after an 18-day study of Canada's poultry industry.

The Russians were particularly interested in the production aspects of the industry. They were interested not only in procuring breeding stock, but also equipment.

At the close of the tour, a reception was held at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa for all of the Canadian hosts.

A revolution has quietly but firmly gripped Canada's cheese industry during the past 20 years. Cheese factories have emerged from the upheaval with their numbers thinned drastically. But at the same time, each factory has stepped up its production tremendously.

O.H.J. White, chief inspection and grading, Dairy Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, points out that in 1938 there was an average of 1,333 boxes of cheese graded

per plant in Ontario, while last year this figure had been boosted to 3,698.

He also notes that the number of factories offering cheese for grading in Ontario had shrunk from 659 in 1933 to 182 last year.

The reason? One of the major contributing factors was the Cheese Factory Improvement Act, passed in 1939, under which the Federal government undertook to pay part of the cost of new material, new equipment and labour for reconstructing an existing factory or in building and equipping a new factory which replaced two or more existing factories.

A proviso was that the cheese ripening room in such factories was sufficiently insulated and equipped with mechanical refrigeration to control the temperature of the ripening room.

This legislation resulted in many of the smaller, uneconomical and poorly-equipped factories being amalgamated with reconstructed or newly-built factories.

While cheese factories were being reduced in Ontario, Canada's population was climbing and there was a greater diversion in the use of milk. Of the 157 billion pounds of milk produced in Canada in 1939, 8.6 per cent went into cheddar and 2.9 per cent into concentrated milk products and ice cream. A record milk production was reached last year at 18 billion pounds, with 61 per cent going into cheddar cheese and eight per cent into concentrated milk products and ice cream.

In Ontario last year, 12.6 per cent of the milk produced went into cheese and 10.8 per cent into concentrated milk products. These figures are the highest for any province in Canada. Quebec is next in production, using 4.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively.

In 1938, there were 78,216,552 pounds of cheese graded in Ontario and last year there were 60,804,533 pounds.

Sum's up Mr. White: "The cheese industry today is concentrated in Ontario in larger, more efficiently operated plants, resulting in a greater average production per factory."

"The raw milk is being used in a much greater diversified manner compared with 1938, with the average returns to the producer being greater."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. E. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.
Launching Out on a World Mission
Acts 13: 1-4, 13-14, 44-49

Memory Selection: Repentance and obedience of all men should be preached in His name among all nations. Luke 24:47.

During this quarter we continue our study of the Book of Acts. We shall follow Saul (from his visit to Cyprus known as Paul) in his three missionary journeys and finally to Rome the capital of the Empire.

While Barnabas and Saul were ministering in the church at Antioch they were called of God to a special work. The church, after fasting and prayer, endorsed the project. "So they were sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed." It is important for any going to preach the Gospel to the heathen, to have the backing of the church which is a great consolation. One might succeed without the support of the church, but Divine call and guidance is imperative.

Barnabas and Saul went to Cyprus, the island where Barnabas used to live. The deputy of the country was glad to hear the Word of God. The smiting of the interfering sorcerer with blindness was the first recorded supernatural sign wrought through Saul. Leaving Cyprus, Paul and Barnabas crossed over to the mainland. From now on Paul is the obvious leader of the team. At this point, John Mark, a nephew of Barnabas, who had accompanied them, returned to Jerusalem. Was he homesick? It is never stated that he was called of God to this work. However, we shall hear more of John Mark. He certainly redeemed himself later. His greatest accomplishment was the writing of the Gospel record that bears his name.

At Antioch in Paddis, Paul and Barnabas first preached in the synagogue. This became the usual practice when they reached a new town. His sermon here was typical. He passed in quick review over the history of Israel down to David. Then he preached of Jesus, of the seed of David.

He convinced all of his cronies that he and Mayor Stephen Allen had become converts to the condition of the island of Manhattan.

They had decided, Lozier told his crowd, that the best end of the island was in danger of falling into the Bay. So, he said, it was desirable to save the island off at Kingsbridge, on the northern end, and then turn the island around. In this way, Kingsbridge would be where the Battery had been, and the Battery, of course, would be up north.

The story spread, and every-one believed it. Lozier went so far as to organize teams of laborers and engineers who were to do the sawing, and the crowds of swimmers who were supposed to turn the island around. He absconded with the city appropriations for the work, but the deadline he had set, the hoax was exposed and a riot was narrowly averted.

It's nice to be important but more important to be nice.

ACROSS
1. Remnant of combustion
4. Identical
8. Total
12. Protection or shelter
13. Force
14. Substructure
15. Haunted ornament
17. Incomer
18. Case
19. Paper
20. Common
21. Alibi
22. Thin wine
23. Long article
24. Title of a book
25. Similar for
26. Slight
27. Reimbursed
28. Attendant in a
29. Course grass
30. Part of wood of
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

DOWN
1. High
2. Witness
3. Court order
4. Sleepy
5. Protection or shelter
6. Force
7. Substructure
8. Haunted ornament
9. Incomer
10. Case
11. Paper
12. Common
13. Alibi
14. Thin wine
15. Long article
16. Title of a book
17. Similar for
18. Slight
19. Reimbursed
20. Attendant in a
21. Course grass
22. Part of wood of
23. In
24. In
25. In
26. In
27. In
28. In
29. In
30. In
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In
41. In
42. In
43. In
44. In
45. In
46. In
47. In
48. In
49. In
50. In

ACROSS
1. Remnant of combustion
4. Identical
8. Total
12. Protection or shelter
13. Force
14. Substructure
15. Haunted ornament
17. Incomer
18. Case
19. Paper
20. Common
21. Alibi
22. Thin wine
23. Long article
24. Title of a book
25. Similar for
26. Slight
27. Reimbursed
28. Attendant in a
29. Course grass
30. Part of wood of
31. In
32. In
33. In
34. In
35. In
36. In
37. In
38. In
39. In
40. In