Wingless Wonder Hunts By "Radar

at the London Zoo is a kiwi, a gift from New Zealand, and no loubt for some visitors it will call to mind its curious counterpart of a few years ago.

That kiwi gave geat pleasure to visitors, with its amusing antics. Huge crowds gathered to watch it and it was a particular avourite with children.

But for the zoo keepers it was nothing but a headache! The bird had a huge appetite - for worms. Every day an army of keepers would be seen in the grounds frantically digging for them. Their relief knew no bounds when, after weeks of worm hunting, arrangements were made for a regular supply of worms to be sent from a worm farm on the Isle of Arran.

The kiwi is surely one of nature's most curious creatures-a bird that cannot fly and can hardly see. Although it is the national emblem of its native New Zealand, most New Zealanders have never seen it, for it s a completely nocturnal bird, living in dense forests well away from human habitation.

During the daytime it hides away in small caves or under fallen trees, coming out only af-

To make up for its lack of sight, it has a very strong bill which is extremely sensitive both to touch and smell, the two senses on which the bird relies for nearly all its activities. When it comes out to feed it walks along continually tapping the tip of its bill, much as a blind man taps the pavement with his stick. From time to time it sniffs and blows loudly.

It is searching for earthworms, which are almost the only things that it eats. As soon as it has detected one, its bill-as sensitive as a radar aerial—is plunged into the ground and the worm is dragged out. So accurate is the bird's method of detection that it seldom has to make a second attempt.

Its nostrils, unlike those of any other bird, are placed at the very tip of the bill where they are of most use. Sometimes, during the digging operations, soil and sand particles get into them and have to be forcibly blown out when the bill is withdrawn. Hence the frequent sniffing.

The efficiency of a kiwi's sense of smell has been demonstrated by putting an earthworm on the ground in front of it and letting it crawl away for several vards. On being released the kiwi begins its tapping and sniffing, following the path taken by the worm with the certainly of a bloodhound until it has

caught up with it. In earlier times kiwis were plentiful, but through a variety causes they have become rather scarce to-day. They used to be caught in large numbers for food: their inability to see or fly made them easy victims.

The Maoris used kiwi skins as an important part of their cere-monial dress. Even so, the birds quite plentiful but for the white settlers. They brought with them

which found the kiwi easy prey. The kiwi was faced with pos-sible extinction. But the New Zealand Government the danger and declared it illegal to kill or capture kiwis without special permit. Only rarely is one that produced him.

permission given to export them, to they are seldom seen in zoos. Like the African ostrich and the Australian emu, the kiwi is a flightless bird. Its wings are quite useless for any purpose. Its legs are very strong, how ever, and it can give quite a powerful kick.

The kiwi's breeding habits are no less unorthodox than its other activities. Nesting sites are similar to those chosen for sleeping. To begin with only a few twigs are collected, and perhaps a certain amount of excavating may be undertaken. In these preliminary preparations both parents The female then lays one egg,

which is very large, weighing usually a little under one pound -a fifth of her own weight! Having made this mighty effort she loses interest and wanders off, leaving the male to incubate the egg, a long process which takes about seventy-five days. During this time he rarely leaves the nest, and consequently gets very little to eat. By the time the egg hatches he has lost about a third of his original weight. His duties are by no means over when the young chick at last appears. Although it is fully feathered when hatched, it is not strong enough to leave the nest for a week or so. To keep it in, the male barricades the entrance with sticks and leaves. When he does finally take the chick out he cannot, of course, see it if it strays far away from him, but

he can always keep in touch with it by his sense of smell. Until it is old enough to look after itself the male guards the chick jealously, attacking any other bird that comes within reach. If it is frightened it always runs to the father for protection, but will have nothing to do with its mother, threatening her with its beak if she approaches.

Big Deal

The richest financial deal TV history was brought off recently when Perry Como, Kraft Foods, and NBC put their signatures to a \$25 million two-year contract. For this amount Como's production firm, Ron-com, will finance 104 weekly one-hour shows (with Como o 66 of them) plus a half-hour summer replacement (not Como) for Kraft's present star. Milton

Como personally gets "whatever he wants to pay himself, plus capital gains, plus fringe benefits," an associate said. A separate ten-year contract guaranteed Como a six-figure income plus insurance. Como, relaxed as usual, com-

mented: "When I read these

figures, I don't know what

ace was taken by an executor

whom he had appointed to carry

A confirmed bachelor is one

who thinks that the only thor-

oughly justified marriage is the

WARNS AGAINST WAR SCARE TALK - These candid photos of

President Eisenhower were taken during his news conference.

The President warned against war scare talk stemming from

east West tensions, saying the nation's defenses are powerful

and satisfactory for the present.

they're talking about. But we'll all be eating cheese."

The carrot is the modern de scendant of the wild root which probably originated in the re-WHOSE MOVE? gion of Afghanistan. From there it travelled east to China and The oddest-ever game of chess was between a Spaniard in Mad-rid and an Italian in Rome and Japan; west to Europe and the Americas. Meanwhile, people all over the world have learned to ook place about 112 years ago. cook carrots so they can be They employed a courier to travel across Europe with information served in almost any cours from soup to dessert. of each move, each of his journeys taking several weeks. Years passed and the Spaniard died. Whose move was it then? His

CARROT MEAT LOAF 2 tablespoons bacon fat or shortening

1½ cups (4 medium) finely shredded raw carrots 1½ cups (6 small) finely shredded raw potatoes 11/2 lbs. ground lean beef

GAY YOUNG DOG - It's spring and in spring, a young

run soothingly over his parched tongue.

At this time of year the right

sort of salad can do wonders for

a meal. And though your family

may have become just a bit tired

of ordinary Cole Slaw, I think

hey'll be delighted with this

PINEAPPLE SLAW

Yield - 4 to 6 servings

cabbage ½ cup finely-diced fresh

or well-drained canned

14 cup seedless raisins 5 cups shredded green

1/8 teaspoon pepper Mayonnaise or other

Cover raisins with boiling wa-

ter and let stand 5 minutes;

drain thoroughly. Chill.

Prepare cabbage; add raisins
and pineapple. Toss together

lightly. Sprinkle with salt and

pepper and toss again.

Moisten with a little mayon

naise or other thick dressing.

* * *

thick dressing

pineapple ½ teaspoon salt

"glorified" variety.

dane Andrews.

maraner's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of beer. Fop, the dog

in question, can't wait till the brew hits the glass but lets it

1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/8 teaspoon

ground black pepper. Blend bis-

cuit mix with milk, mustard and

cayenne pepper. Roll out into a 12x6-inch rectangle. Place 3

seasoned carrots diagonally

across each square. Bring two

opposite ends of square over top

and secure with a toothpick.

Bake on a greased cooky sheet

in a pre-heated moderate oven

utes. Serve with Cheese Sauce.

CHEESE SAUCE

1½ cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ground black

pepper
% cup grated sharp
Canadian or Cheddar

Melt butter or margarine

milk and seasonings and cook,

stirring constantly, until thick.

HAM PATTIES

1 small onion

1/4 cup milk

2 cups minced cold cooked

2 cups coarse soft bread

1 teaspoon dry mustard

1/8 teaspoon ground cloves 1 slightly-beaten egg

3 tablespoons brown sugar 1 tablespoon thick brown

Grease a broad shallow bak

ing pan. Preheat oven to 350

Put through food chopper,

using a medium blade, suffi-

cient cold cooked ham to yield

the required 2 cups. Peel and

chopper. Add to meat along

with bread crumbs. Sprinkle

with dry mustard and cloves;

toss lightly with 2 forks until

Combine egg, the 1 teaspoor

condiment sauce and milk.

Drizzle the liquids over ment

mixture and again toss lightly.

Shape into patties about 2 inches in diameter and arrange

in prepared pan. Combina

brown sugar and the 1 table-

spoon condiment sauce; drizzle

over meat patties. Bake in pre-

heated oven until richly brown

ed - 25 to 30 minutes Serve

Yield: 8 patties - 4 servings.

"He played hard-to-get; now

I'm playing hard-to-support."

ISSUE 13 - 1959

well mixed.

condiment sauce

degrees F. (moderate).

1 teaspoon thick brown

Yield: Approximately 11/4

3 tablespoons butter 3 tablespoons flour

Garnish with paprika.

Yield: 6 servings.

cheese

degrees F.) about 20 min-

14 lb. beef liver, seared and 1/2 cup fine dry bread

3 teaspoons salt 1/2 teaspoon ground black

pepper 1½ teaspoons poultry 2 eggs, beaten

2 strips bacon Heat bacon fat or shortening in a saucepan. Add onions and saute until limp. Mix with carrots, potatoes, ground beef, bread crumbs, seasoning and eggs. Turn into a greased 9x5x3-inch loaf pan. Arrange bacon strips over the top. Bake in a pre-heated moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 1 hour or until

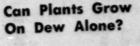
Yield: 8 servings.

CARROT TURNOVERS 18 medium size fresh 1-inch boiling water in

saucepan
1 teaspoon salt
1 to 2 tablespoons butter,

1/4 teaspoon salt 1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper 1½ cups biscuit mix 1/3 cup milk ¼ teaspoon powdered dry mustard

1/16 teaspoon cayenne Paprika for garnish Wash carrots, leave whole and place in a saucepan with boiling water and the 1 teaspoon salt. Cover and cook until carrots are partially tender, about 12 minutes. Drain. Season with melted butter mixed with the



terious and beautiful of all the earth's phenomena, has been successfully used by a Californi-

an scientist to grow crops. Plants can grow on dew alone, he says. His tests show that clants watered only by dew actually spring up faster and are healthier than those watered by irrigation.

Science is learning something fresh about dew every year. We know that this strange moisture of the night forms only when the sky is clear and that in Britain they get most of their dew after a hot summer's day and westerly wind.

Ever seen a rainbow in a dewdrop? To do so, get up early and go to a grass-covered hilltop where the level rays of the rising sun strike the dewdrops hanging on the gress blades. Like the raindrops, dewdrops have the power of breaking up the light into prismatic colours, so forming an iris or dew-bow If you fix your eye on one large

will show you in succession each of the colours of the rainbow. Dew is so heavy in some tropical countries that it can be colected in the gutters. Even in 1959 meteorologists have still done little to measure dew sup-

dewdrop while moving along, it

One dew mystery still unsolved is why it never forms on blades of grass that are broken Each dew-drop is perfectly round. How it forms so symmet rically on grass, leaves and spiders' webs is constantly being studied by experts.

Controversy has raged for centuries as to whether the dewponds on the highest parts of the Sussex, Hampshire and Wiltshire downs are really replenished by dew alone. Some scientists say that dews and mists are the chief source of the ponds' water supply. Others

pooh-pooh this idea, describing it as no more than a pretty myth. They say rain is solely responsible for keeping dew-ponds from drying up.

A Hampshire man claimed that he was the only one who held the secret of how to make a dew-pond and so "produce water out of the air." He said

it had been a closely guarded se-

cret in his family for more than

250 years. "Long before the Romans, came to Britain, our ancestors made dew-ponds," he said. "You can see their handiwork to-day on the downs. And when I get an order to make a dew-pond ply my trade as those early a saucepan. Blend in flour. Add Britons did thousands of years ago. With clay, lime and straw produce clearer and better water than all your pumps and artesian wells - water softer

than a rose's petal, water kissed by the warmth of the sun." Some country people believe that walking barefoot in the dew gives the skin a chance to

breathe and is highly beneficial Dew collected from plants on St. Bride's Day, February 1st is said to "rejuvenate and im-prove the features" when ap-plied to the face, says an old

Worcestershire document. Women in some of the Slav countries still use dew for their complexions. Centuries ago it was sprinkled in kitchens to save the milk from the charms of witches.

Kitchener Loved Magnificence

to health.

Kitchener in India indulged a taste for magnificence which he had previously controlled. He told Lady Salisbury as early as Christmas Day, 1902, that he had dressed all his servants 'in white liveries with red bibs and belts. and a good deal of gold embroidery'; and he began to cultivate orchids and to beautify his grounds. At the same time he ordered expensive and extentrain at once to his two principal residences, Snowdon at Sima, and Treasury Gate outside Calcutta; and he made that work his main recreation throughout his stay in India. At Snowdon, which had been

gloomy villa, Kitchener built a great hall panelled in walnut. which unfortunately he varnish ed, and a new dining-room, crawing-room and library. He worked out every detail of that reconstruction himself, and had a tremendous row with the Finance Department before he succeeded in compelling it to pay for the entire cost of the work. The ceiling in his library was an exact copy of the one at Hatfield, while the ceiling in his florid drawing-room was his own design. He experienced grim satisfaction from standing over his A.D.C.'s, usually Victor Brooke and Frank Maxwell, V.C., as they pounded up masses of files belonging to the military

struction of his ceilings.
At Treasury Gate, which had formerly looked like a dingy barracks, Kitchener's virtuosity was displayed on an even more impressive scale. He transformed a number of small, undistinguished rooms into princely halls in which he loved to entertain on a large scale. Little that was original was left of either house in the end, except the servants' quarters, which were totally neglected and left for the attention of Kitchener's successors. - From "Kitchener Portrait of an Imperialist," by Philip Magnus.

Printed Pattern



DINNER PARTY - and the star of the evening is this arrownarrow dress that's beautifully polished with satin binding and buttons. Smooth fit is vital to the midriff line - and it's easily, invisibly achieved with a 12-inch Talon Magic Zip that jet-speeds sewing and insures a professional fit. Printed Pattern 4670 15 available in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. To order, send 50 cents (stamps cannot be accepted, use postal note for safety) for this pattern. Please print plainly YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, SIZE and STYLE NUMBER. Send your order to ANNE ADAMS, Box 4 123 Eigteenth St., New Toronto, Ont.

ndma Loved It Threw It Out!

times do change - or do first telephones were as a great inventon and one on the living room 50 years ago was as much rk of distinction as having n your long, low, shiny car

Nearly everybody had one. act, when the party line it might be any one of a neighbors talking. this time, the phone ceased a novel ornament and was

coat closet or some other in-

ious place. ple also found it more rtable to sit down than to up when they talked. They talk longer. Maybe the way engineers, designed tele-nes that stood on desks ones that stood on desks ile the users sat on chairs. there was the ungainly box the bell. So somebody de ned the modern telephone d dressed it up to match the rite hair rinse.

But while these improvement coming off the assembly ne, what do you suppose hap-ened to the old-fashioned tele-hone? It became an artique! ndeed it did. And then, having whausted new ideas for radio sted new ideas for radi pinets, the designers looked and in museums and antique ps and there was their in-

now, my dear, you can ge most raschading out the med telephone for your living om wall. Only you don't talk to it. It talks to you. Your dio's inside.

It's too sweet. It fits right turn-of-the-20th century eor. If no one stops to figure sck, you could use it with late century, or even 18th cen-furnishings, because, of ourse, it is an antique and who ninds mixing periods? But, there's something else.

don't have to use the tele-one-type raido cabinet. There's e early American tea-kettle ild ever guess you had stray. d so far as to let a new-fangled

department . . . in order to provide, economically, for the con-

WHERE BRANDING COMES EARLY - In the cow-conscious South- | animal are, left to right, Gerald Nobles Jr., William Anthony, west, branding comes early — to boys and animals. Five young Forest Edwards and John Cusack. Applying the iron is Clarence wranglers from Sam Houston elementary school brand a calf Sharbauer III, son of the ranch's owner. The class spent the while classmates lean on the corral fence to kibitz. Holding the day getting a taste of range life. Each child helped. radio inject its alien influence int THE FARM FRONT your early American room if you hid it in an antique teakettle. It's portable, too. What teakettle John Russell When great-great-grandmother had the old fireplace sealed up

Only one U.S. agricultural college graduate out of six (17 per cent) goes back to the farm upon completion of his schooling or military service. This average figure is based on returns from 50 agricultural colleges, cooperating in a survey by the Northern National Life Insur-

In another generation or so, the old houses that still stood where grandparents had left ance Company's family economics bureau. "new" houses, had undergone a change. They were now "DEAR OLD" houses. They could be "restored." Fireplaces were opened, lay ers of paint peeled off to get down to the original color which

was carefully matched. And if every room hadn't fireplace, why not a Franklin stove? For heat? Oh, not necessarily. How about television? Why not sit before the cozy comfort of a pretty little stove o enjoy Victor Borge or "Meet the Press," or to watch your

favorite team trounce its op And no one would ever gues that there was a modern note in the dear old house unless Junior should dial his favorite western just as company walk-

and replaced with a shiny new stove such as Benjamin Frank-

lin had invented, her tabby cat purred with pride and satisfac-tion as she sat before it. This

was comfortable modern living! But then came furnaces, and stoves went to the basement or

the junk yard. However, the

day was not done, writes Jessie Ash Arndt in the Christian

Maybe times do change but not much. We have the same old sadirons, but now they're door stops!

LIVING IT UP Meet a man who claims to have worked longer than any other man ever lived — Mr. S. Goven-

der, of Lenz, near Roodeport, South Africa. His age? He's 105. He stopped work on a farm in 1954, when he was 101, after working, he says. ever since he was a small boy. Mr. Govender is an Indian. He attributes his wonderful longevit to the fact that he has worked all his life in the open.

station 35. Tavern
7. Behave 36. Weep
9. In a line 33. Fish-catching
10. Embankments bird
11. Unity 41. Tooth areay

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

NERED - Under conden

on regulations in Dallas

truction may be touched

the wreckers. The rest of

a new highway, but wreck-

scrupulously left the one

ner which did not infringe

the right-of-way.

building went to make way

tually impending progress

		11. Unity 12. Mournful 19. About 22. Fluent 24. Short sleep 26. Pointed tool 27. Teamster's command 29. Whole quan- tity 131: Ascertain 32. Hour (Lat.)					44. Twig						
ACROSS Devil Fortification Toughen Terra cotta musical in- strument Degrees of spend Rubbed gently Anglo-Saxon	63. Deplores 64. Inset DOWN 1. Hair line 2. Pineapple 3. Crude zinc 4. Land measur 5. Fit one inside another						46. Proceed 48. Polgrant 49. Hemp fiber 51. Maple genus 52. Color quality 54. Twist 56. Spoil 57. Liquor 58. Clear profit 60 Ocean						
king Little one	T.	2	3	14	5	***	6	1	8	9	10	11	12 .
Female sheep Doglike tooth Marsh	13 .	-	1	1113		▩	14	256	100	-30	ii	50	
Hang down Roman room Punctuation	15	18	100 100 100 100	10	(93)		16					100	
mark You and 1	17.	1	553		18	19	1007		20			₩	\boxtimes
Nocturnal de- votional serv-	21		800	22		23	0.00	24		W	25	26	27
Whole body of persons			28	60	29		30		31	32	*	1,3	0.0
Among Political fac-	34	35	500	773	935	36.		37			38		
Prior in time Abstract being	39		₩	40	No.	03	41	×	42	and A	-5	₩	₩
Capture Word of com- miseration	43	100	44			45	1	46	₩	*		46	49
Exactly suitable			50	51	52	₩	53		54	₩	55		
Straight line Here (Fr.) Vireless in-	56	57	13.49	20	7177	54	200		59	60	10.0	13	
ventor Spore case	51	133			1				62			138	
Receiver of property	63	1	10	1	1			1797	_	1			

Inswer elsewhree on this page

notably more allergic to answer ing questionnaires even from their alma maters, than are alumni in business or professional jobs. . . .

The survey finds a wide variation among the different agricultural colleges in the proportions of their graduates who enter farming, industry, education, etc., depending largely on the location of the different schools and on the curricula offered.

The survey shows also that at the 50 schools covered, approximately 20 per cent of the B.S. graduates of 1957 would serve Partly responsible is the large investment now required to set up a modern farm — some duates get back into farming later on. But the bureau's survey finds that the biggest factor is graduates of 1957 would serve a hitch in the armed forces bethe wealth of well-paying oppor tunities for such graduates in fore embarking on their chosen agriculturally - related industries careers.

Far more than the present annual net output of approximately 7,300 graduates in agriculture Nearly 30 per cent - ove half again as many as take up are needed, college heads say, to keep pace with demand. Yet in farming — are snapped up by industrial and commercial firms at good salaries. Most of the jobs recent years the agricultural colleges have not shared appreare in lines closely associated ciably in the general expan with farming, such as: Farm in college student registration. Three main factors are blamed feed and supply co-ops, agricul-tural chemical and farm machin-The less favorable farm cost-price relationship, severe drouths, ery companies, food processing and commodity brokerage firms; and the well publicized salaries as cattle buyers for packing received by college graduates in houses; as appraisers and consultants for banks and rural lend other fields. . . . ing institutions; as herd mana-gers; as buyers for retail food Not generally realized by the public, especially young people of college entrance age, is the fact that four-year agricultural chains. Many also enter regula

sales training courses with major The remainder of the approximately 7,300 who graduate annually in the U.S. with bachelon degrees in some branch of agri-cultural science are accounted for as follows: Into government agri-cultural services; 17-18 per cent; into teaching 12-13 per cent; into graduate study for advanced or professional degrees, 18-19 per cent; miscellaneous, 3 to 6 per

Most of the teacher candidates become vocational agricuture instructors in high schools. The government jobs are as county and 4-H club agents, conservation aids, agricultural experiment station work, U.S.D.A. and state bureaus, etc.

Each year from 1400 to 1500 graduate students are given masters' degrees in some branch of agricultural science, and around 400 earn doctors' degrees. The advanced degree grads go mainly into college teaching or research, into research work in industry and government, into industrial management, veterinary medicine, etc.

Thus it is estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent of all agricultural college graduates enter the service of agriculture. But most of this service is rendered in other ways than by tilling the soil directly.

Joining the ranks of the 17 per cent who entered farming immediately however, are some five per cent or so who shift into farming after they have accumulated the necessary capital through a term of years in a salaried job. This fact is indicated in alumni urveys conducted by a number of the schools. The exact percentage is a bit vague because farmers are

Oldest Talisman

As the horse population slow-ly dwindles, horseshoes are gra-dually increasing in popularity as luck-bringers, reports a stu-dent of folklore.

"Horseshoes are the oldest talismans for wooing good for-tune that exist anywhere in the world," he says. "Belief in horseshoe luck will never die, although the war nearly killed the custom of hanging horse-shoes up for luck in some of the invaded countries. Now it is reviving in most lands, including Britain."

Someone noticed that a horseshoe which hung many years ago outside the doorway of the Prime Minister's London home at 10, Downing Street had its prongs pointing downwards. He and other superstitious passers-by declared that this boded no

good.

Three weeks later the Government fell and the Prime Minister went out of office. "It wouldn't have happened if the horseshoe had been hung with the prongs pointing upwards to keep the luck in," it was point-

"Dad, why is a man not allowed to have more than one wife?" "Son, one day you'll realize that the law protects those who are incapable of protecting themselves."

What this country needs is dirtier fingernails and cleaner minds.





ALL THAT'S LEFT - Surroundes by muck and debris, a forlorn little miss pokes a branch at the rag doll she's trying to retrieve from muddy floodwaters in Matucana, Peru. The rain-fed waters swept away everything else.

IKSUNDAY SCHOOL

By Rev R. B. Warren B.A., B.D. Jesus Christ Lives Luke 24:33-48

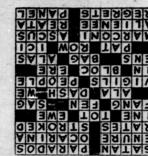
Memory Selection: This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses. Acts 2:32.

775 million Christians, 350 million Muslims, 320 million Hindus, 300 million Confucianists and 150 million Buddhists. In all of these religions there are many who are not careful followers of their teachings. There are some truths in the teachings of each of these religions. But we believe that Christianity is by far the greatest of them all. However, take away the fact that its founder rose again from the dead and lives today and it would be as powerless as the other religions. Christianity claims to do more for the individual and for society than the others. And it does, where it is tried. The reason — its founder, Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, lives today, Paul wrote boldly, "So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also. For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." Romans 1:15-16.

Jesus was seen at least 10 times after his resurrection; on one of these occasions by 500 people. These appearances took place over a period of 40 days. There could be no mistake. He had really died. A spear had been plunged into his side. Wa-ter and blood poured forth. The stone at the mouth of the tomb was sealed and a guard posted. But Sunday morning the stone was rolled back and the soldiers became as dead men. Jesus Christ came forth in the glory of the resurrection having conquered sin and death and hell.

The disciples who on Friday had been so sad, on seeing Jesus, were filled with wonder and fear. Then came joy and courage. Af-ter his ascension and the bestowal of the Holy Spirit they went forth with boldness preach-ing Christ crucified and risen from the dead. Those who received their message and repent-ed of their sins and believed on Jesus Christ found happiness.
Jesus Christ lives. Does He live n your heart?

Upsidedown to Prevent Peekin



ISSUE 13 — 1959

with those of the vaunted engineers.

Home economics department at 37 of the agricultural colleges also contributed information on placements. By far the largest segment of the young women — a third — went into teaching. Less than half as many - 14 per cent - entered business, and only 6 per cent entered government positions.

college grads of 1957 entered

tions at salaries close to or equa

to the averages enjoyed by graduates of other four-year col-

leges, while advanced degree

are getting choice berths at sal-

aries which compare favorably

es and pr

Timely Warning

Tulsa cement finishers were given a mouthful of sage advice recently. They were told if their work didn't improve they might find themselves without jobs What gave impact to the warning was the fact that it came-not from managementbut from Terry H. Beam, bus ness agent of the local Cement Masons union In urging an im provement of standards, Mr. Beam said, "Taxpayers are losing their money in shoddy street repairs, concrete construc tion in home buildings is a disgrace, and even our bread and butter, commercial and industrial building, shows a creeping drop in quality."

Contractors who want to build more cheaply, and builders who want to keep costs down, and cement finishers willing to cut a few corners 'rm the circle castigated by the union

Mr. Beam's remarks are applicable to more than the ce-ment finishers.—Tulso World