## Solve Mystery Of The Koala Bears

Although Port Jackson, near Sydney, was discovered and named by Captain Cook, no white men settled there until 1788, when a small colony was founded. Ten years later, a young man from this colony set off to explore the land behind the port. On this journey he was destined to discover one of Australia's most delightful animals.

After travelling some sixty miles he reached the Blue Mountains, and here he came across an enchanting sight. Sitting in the trees were great numbers of tiny, bear-like creatures, with large heads, big furry ears, and prominent noses looking like blobs of black rubber stuck in the middle of their rather humorous-looking faces. The Australian natives called them koalas, so to the white settlers they became koala bears.

The koala bear has a pouch and is not related to real bears. Its young are born at a very early stage of development, which is completed in the pouch. Even when the well-developed offspring finally emerges after spending several months in the pouch, it still stays with its mother, riding on her back, until it is about a year old.

A healthy koala bear never drinks; only a dying specimen has ever been seen to take water. Nor is it capable of sweating; in hot weather it will lick its fur to cool itself.

One result of the lack of sweat is that the koala always smells very sweet, its only odour being that of eucalyptus from the leaves on which it feeds.

In modern times one of the biggest handicaps to any animal is the possession of a warm and durable fur, and the koala bear has been one of these sufferers.

For many years koala bears were hunted for their fur. Killing reached a peak after the first world war, when in a period of two years more than 200,000 died.

Certainly koala fur is attractive, warm and hard wearing, but you can no longer buy a koala coat. After the little creature had become exterminated from large areas of Australia, the government intervened and banned large-scale exploitation. To-day great care is taken of those that remain.

But until quite recently it proved impossible to keep the koala in zoos for any length of time, even in its native Australia.

For years the reason for this has been surrounded in mystery. One difficulty was that it will eat only the leaves of eucalyptus trees, or gum trees as the Australians call them, which made it useless to attempt to keep them except in places where fresh daily supplies of eucalyptus leaves could be provided.

This, however, was not the complete answer. In Australian zoos ample supplies of these leaves were available for the picking, but always the results were the same. A batch of captive koalas would live quite happily, perhaps for as long as nine months, and then within a period of days or weeks they would all die.

Post-mortem examinations gave no clue to the cause of death, for there were never any signs of disease.

Recently, however, the mystery was solved by Ambrose Pratt, president of the Royal Zoological Society of Victoria. He was struck by the fact that death was always sudden, an animal being perfectly fit one day and dead the next. This suggested that death was caused by acute poisoning.

He remembered, too, an occasion when seventeen koalas were brought to his zoo. Three of them escaped after a short time and took up residence in a eucalyptus tree in the grounds of the zoo, where they could be kept under observation.

The fourteen that remained in captivity all died after a few months, but those that had escaped stayed in their tree for three years. Then they were recaptured, only to die a few months later.

During their years of freedom, however, Ambrose Pratt saw something that made him think. Up in the tree the three koalas seemed nearly always to choose old tough leaves instead of the juicy young leaves at the tips of the branches.

In the zoo koalas were always fed on young leaves in the belief that these would be the most nourishing. Could it be that young eucalyptus leaves contained a poison that disappeared as they got older?

Pratt decided to find out what the botanists could tell him about eucalyptus leaves. He learned that the young leaves of the sugar gum, one of Australia's 200-old kinds of eucalyptus trees, did, in fact, produce the deadly poisonous prussic acid during a certain period of their development. Later, as they grew older, the prussic acid disappered, and they were no longer poisonous.

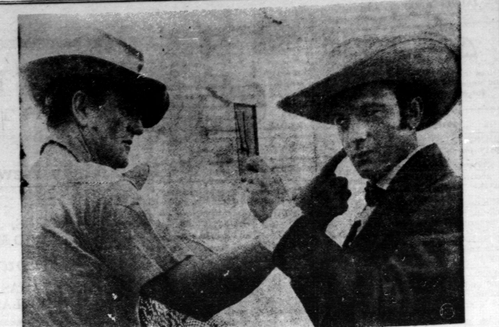
But koalas would eat only the leaves of five kinds of gum trees and the sugar gum was not one of these. Unaware of Pratt's speculation, however, a group of Australian botanists had been carrying out further investigations into the production of prussic acid in the leaves of other kinds of eucalyptus trees, and they found that the leaves of most varieties, including those eaten by the koalas, produced prussic acid during their period of development.

The answer to the koala mystery was now obvious. Left to their own devices, koalas always chose the older harmless leaves, whereas in the zoo they had to eat the poisonous young leaves or starve.

Given an adequate supply of old leaves they could now be kept in captivity without fear of sudden death. As zoo animals, though, they must still be mainly confined to Australia, for only there do their favourite gum trees grow. However, when some koala bears were exported to America a special supply of leaves was sent with them.

Most people seeing koala bears for the first time are struck by their resemblance to teddy bears. This is not surprising because the man who made the first teddy bear modelled it on a stuffed specimen of a koala bear, and named it after the famous American President Teddy Roosevelt, who was also a distinguished hunter and naturalist.

It is an infallible sign of advancing age: when policemen start to look very young.



BIG AS ALL TEXAS — A permanent reproduction of the old fort is only part of the bigness of the movie, "The Alamo," now being filmed by John Wayne. The set will become a tourist attraction when the job is done. Laurence Harvey, right, has a hefty part in the script, along with Wayne, left.

MOVIE VETERAN DIES — Victor McLaglen, above, left, as he appeared recently, died in his Newport Beach, Calif., home at 72. He won an Academy Award in 1935 for his performance in "The Informer," in which he is shown at right.

## TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

What causes food to stick in an electric fry pan?

First of all, do not put shortening or food in the pan before it is properly preheated. (Bacon is an exception to this.) Second, avoid too high heat; you may be able to fry at 25° F. less heat than the recipe says.

Third, be sure you use enough shortening — 2 to 3 tablespoons for frying, except when baking griddle cakes, which have shortening in the batter. And last, when you wash the fry pan, be sure to rinse thoroughly with hot water; if detergent suds remain on the pan, they will cause sticking.

* * *

There are many combinations of canned soups that you will want to try this fall and winter. Here are only a few of the many possibilities: One can each, cream of celery and beef with two cans of water to make beef-celery soup; one can each, green pea and Scotch broth to make Highland pea soup; one can each, cream of mushroom, cream of asparagus, and cream of chicken soups and 2 cans of milk to make cream buffet supper soup; one can each, cream of celery and chicken noodle soup and two cans of milk to make celery-chicken-noodle soup.

* * *

If bean soup happens to be a favorite in your family, here is an easy way to make it. Dry peas may be used instead of beans, if you desire.

**DRY BEAN OR PEA SOUP**

**⅔ cup dry beans or peas**
**1½ quarts cold water**
**Ham bone**
**1 small onion, chopped**
**Few stalks of celery or celery leaves**
**1 tablespoon flour**
**Salt and pepper to taste**

Cover beans or peas with half the water; boil gently for 2 minutes and let stand 1 hour. Add rest of water, ham bone, onion and celery. Simmer until beans or peas are tender. Remove bone. Put soup through sieve or food press. Cut meat from bone and add to soup. Stir in flour mixed with a little cold water. Cook soup until thickened and hot. Season with salt and pepper.

* * *

You'll like this potato soup that can be made in a short time.

**QUICK POTATO SOUP**

**1½ cups cubed potatoes**
**1 tablespoon chopped onion**
**1 tablespoon butter**
**¾ cup boiling water**
**2 cups of milk**
**¾ teaspoon salt**
**Pepper**

Cook potatoes, onion and butter in the water until potatoes are tender. Add milk, salt and pepper. Heat until almost boiling. Serves 4.

* * *

If the man in your house wants to try his hand at soup making, now that his back-yard barbecuing is at an end, encourage him to work at making vegetable soup. With crusty rye bread, this soup makes a whole meal. You'll need only a dessert — pie, apple dumplings, cheese or fruit cake, writes Eleanor Richey Johnston in The Christian Science Monitor.

Advise him to begin with a knuckle bone sawed to expose the marrow, and round steak cut into 2-inch chunks. Dip them in flour and brown them in a little suet melted in a deep kettle. The meat must be browned without burning the edges. When this is accomplished, he can add a can of beef bouillon and an equal amount of water. Simmer 1 hour.

Now it's time for him to add vegetables — and let him select his favorites. They must be peeled and cut into bite sizes — he'll probably want carrots, celery, onions, and perhaps green peppers or tomatoes or both. Some want a parsnip, some add a bay leaf or a pinch of some favorite herb such as marjoram, fennel, basil, rosemary, or thyme. Add these vegetables to the meat and broth and cook slowly to mingle all the flavors.

For the last 30 minutes of cooking, he may want to add potatoes. They should be small or cut to that size. When they are added, he will want to taste the broth and add seasonings and then continue tasting until it's exactly right. At serving time, be sure everyone gets a potato and a generous serving of meat.

* * *

Colorful and festive for special occasions is:

**PEPPERMINT CANDY PIE**

**Prepare and bake pastry for a one-crust pie**
**1 envelope unflavored gelatin**
**¼ cup cold water**
**½ cup crushed peppermint candy (6 to 8 small sticks)**
**1¼ cups milk**
**¼ cup sugar**
**2 egg yolks**
**¼ teaspoon salt**
**¼ teaspoon red food coloring**
**½ cup whipping cream**
**2 egg whites**
**½ cup sugar**

Soften gelatin in cold water. Crush peppermint candy to make ½ cup. Beat egg yolks into ¼ cup sugar; combine with milk in saucepan. Cook over boiling water or low heat, stirring constantly until mixture coats a metal spoon. Add salt, food coloring, crushed candy, and dissolved gelatin. Stir until dissolved.

Chill, stirring occasionally until thickened and partially set. Fold in cream which has been whipped very stiff. Beat egg whites until mounds form. Gradually add ¼ cup sugar and beat until glossy peaks form.

Gently fold into peppermint mixture and pour into baked pie shell. Chill until set. Several hours before serving spread with Chocolate Topping

**CHOCOLATE TOPPING**

**1 square unsweetened chocolate**
**3 tablespoons butter**
**⅓ cup confectioners' sugar (sifted)**
**1 unbeaten egg**

Melt chocolate. Cool. Cream butter and confectioners' sugar in small bowl. And melted chocolate and egg. Beat until well balanced and smooth.

**TALL STORY**

The stranger stopped his car to watch an angler on the river bank. The fisherman caught a big pike, but threw it back. The stranger said nothing. The fisherman then landed a large trout, but threw that back also. Finaly, he caught a small perch, and smilingly deposited it in his bag. The stranger was naturally curious.

"Say," he called out, "why did you throw those two big ones back and keep the small one?"

The fisherman shrugged "Small frying pan," he replied.

**OLD FLAME?**

Questioned by police on a charge of setting fire to her father's farm and barn in Eisseldorf, Germany, Agnes Schwimmbeck tearfully confessed that she was madly in love with a member of the local volunteer fire brigade and wanted him to call at the farm.

## Old Wrecks Wait Under The Sea

Pieces of eight, gold ingots, fine jewels — all to be had for the searching! That is the sort of tribute that was to go from the New World to Spain more than 300 years ago, and has lain buried in the ocean, caught in the almost impassable reefs that guard the islands of Bermuda.

There, only 25 or 30 feet deep, lie more than 100 wrecks, waiting for those who can find them. Now, as they are being slowly uncovered, the rich facets of life aboard a far-travelled galleon are coming to light, galleons that bear the mark of Africa, China, Central America, and Spain.

Teddy Tucker, a native Bermudian, whose family first came to the colony in 1616, is one of the treasure finders. Stocky, compact, with penetrating blue eyes, Teddy Tucker always has been interested in ships and the sea. He "has never worked on land," his wife says. In 1948, returning to Bermuda from sea duty, he started looking for wrecks.

"More money has been thrown into the ocean looking for wrecks than has been recovered," Teddy Tucker says, simply because people do not know what they are looking for. There is little help for the would-be treasure seeker.

"Old charts and accounts of wrecks are misleading because the judgment of distances was so poor. One wreck described as being three leagues (nine miles) away from shore, was only three miles away. Teddy Tucker had to get all his knowledge from experience, and it is very limited, he modestly explains.

Even if you are on top of a wreck, it is not easily distinguishable. Usually a pile of ballast rocks is all that can be seen: sometimes there is some wood around, and if there is a cannon, that is fairly distinguishable.

Cannons, however, were one of the first things to be salvaged from a wreck of that period because they were worth a good year's pay, Mr. Tucker estimates. Anchors, worth about half a year's pay, were also quickly salvaged, writes Isabel Ferguson in The Christian Science Monitor.

Teddy Tucker has saved two cannons: one from a ship that sank in 1595; the other from the wreck he is at present uncovering, thought to be the galleon Vigo, which sank in 1637.

The Vigo and the Galgo, a meat supply ship, were part of a 34-vessel Flotilla of the Indies; under the command of Don Geronimo Gomez de Sandaval, which left Havana bound for Cadiz. In a "most awful storm," so the record says, both ships sank off Bermuda.

Pieces of eight found in the recently discovered wreck were struck at the Potosi Mint in Peru during the reigns of Philip I, II, and III. These dates indicate that the wreck must have occured between 1621-44, when the coin dies were changed in the New World.

Further evidence, the style of the ship and of certain weapons aboard — halberds, for example — helps to establish the date as 1637.

Ships leaving Spain for the New World would sail to the Cape Verde Islands, then across to Central America. On the way back, they would pass through the Caribbean and up the North American coast as far as Hatteras, then follow the Gulf Stream across to Bermuda.

There they would stop for water and food (it is thought that pigs were left on the uninhabited islands as early as 1503) before making the long journey home. There many of the ships remained, caught by the reefs.

Unexpected things are preserved in the ocean. Teddy Tucker has found a resinous paint that is still usable, and a sealed pottery jar of water that, though smelling strong, was still drinkable.

Daggers, rapiers, pieces of eight, bottles — things manufactured — were all coral encrusted, but gold, jewels, natural stone, and unglazed pottery were free. A fine gold chain was picked up, not more than five links at a time, and restored to its links in all.

Teddy Tucker works in conjunction with his two brothers-in-law, Robert and Donald Canton.

They have a 52-foot boat, and their equipment includes a Delvilbiss compressor and Desco or Scott masks, that are connected by hose directly to the boat. In this way, they could stay under water from seven to eight hours. Usually they average five.

Uncovering a wreck is a slow process, hard work, and not all glamour. The last wreck took four years. The present one will probably take two at least.

Although he knows of many other wrecks in the Bermudian reefs, Teddy Tucker does not leave one that he has started until all is disclosed. "If I did that, you would never know what was left behind," he says.

Is there any part of the work that Teddy Tucker finds tedious? "No, I enjoy it all," he exclaims.

Reports of TV quiz show fakery probably are welcome to some who couldn't stand the thought of anyone being that smart.



## Up-to-date Fashion

FOR FORMAL WEAR, an elegant costume in amethyst velvet. Because it's nylon, it's washable and wrinkle resistant. Jewel-worthy neckline flatters the face and draws the eye away from figure problems. Printed Pattern 4098 in Half Sizes 14½ to 24½. Send Fifty Cents for each pattern (stamps cannot be accepted. use postal note for safety). Please print plainly SIZE, STYLE NUMBER, NAME, ADDRESS. Send your order to Anne Adams, Box 1, 123 Eighteenth St., New Toronto, Ont.

## Dogs Are Smarter Than You Think

The lowly hound, man's best friend, is often a useless slob not worth his gravy, but I suppose the world is full of useless slobs who will now be stoutly defended by their owners. They will be great pals, wonderful watchdogs, faithful friends, etc. I probably have the most useless slob of all, and nobody ever had it so good as he.

I saw a typical useless dog in action the other morning, when the pheasant season opened. I have mixed feeling about that event in our petunia bed by the back door, and yet I can't say I agree with the state that makes them "game" birds. Our farm is ideal pheasant country, and whenever game wardens release them in this general area they slow up under my barn.

This year we had a flock of eight that were second-generation birds — they were two years away from the state incubators. I got pretty well acquainted with these eight. Every night they would bed down in a clump of bushes back of the barn. Just before sundown we'd see them working across the field toward this haven, and every morning just after sunrise we'd see them working away. I shuddered at what a couple of hunters with a bird dog would do on opening day if they got near that clump of bushes.

So what I did was get up early and go out and disperse them. I just slammed through the bushes singing Men of Harlech in the Hollow and the pheasants took off. Some of them flew, and some of them squawked and ran. Pheasants can run with their heads down and keep out of sight, but if they are flushed enough to fly they make a simple target, not at all like the ruffed grouse which zigs and zags as it goes. Grouse are harder to shoot. Anyway, I figured my pheasants were no longer bunched, and hunters would have a little more trouble rounding them up, and I started back to the house.

Then I heard low whispers, and around the barn came two stalwart hunters with a huge red dog. Hunters are always stalwart, but dogs may be any color. This dog was trotting around with his nose out, a little tinkle-bell at his throat, and he was a handsome crittur. The hunters watched his every move, and were ready for anything. Then this handsome dog went right through the clump of bushes from which I had flushed eight pheasants, and he never turned a hair.

If he had possessed the slightest ability as a bird dog, he'd have come to a point. However, he never showed any reaction to the situation, but went merrily back and forth, tinkling away, and he came out on the other side and moved on up the big field.

The hunters, alert with their weapons at the ready, moved along with him, and I went in the house and had breakfast. About ten o'clock the hunters came back from the wilds, dog and all, and told me the birds had all moved out.

While they were telling me this, the dog crouched exhausted at our feet, putting on a remarkable show of fidelity, devotion, and unstinting service. He must have almost stepped on pheasants all along the orchard wall, but never knew it. But he had a master who would boast what a good dog he was. Fine nose.

I think most dogs are like that.

They put up a great front and captivate your esteem, fooling you. We had a collie once who learned to set up a great tosue when somebody came in the yard. He didn't care if anybody came or not, but he found he was supposed to. His trouble was he couldn't distinguish friend from foe.

When some disreputable character who might set fire to the barn approaches, it is nice for a dog to give an alarm But if the lady next door stops by, a dog never told her back. This one ought to hold back, and he'd rush out barking away regardless. He often put my own mother up on a woodpile. "Great watch-dog you have there!" people would say, and the dog would wag his tail.

Afterward, we scolded him so much about barking at old friends and vice versa that he'd run out happily to escort tramps into the house. It was just that he was trying always to fool us into thinking he was good for something.

Our present pooch, aging now, has worked this into a wild publicity stunt. He sleeps on a pile of rags in the barn and most of the time has no idea what's going on at all. But he has to make out he's protecting the property, so every once in a while he'll leap up and rush out snarling and barking. He doesn't know if anybody is there or not. Usually there is not.

Once in a great while, by purest chance, somebody will be there, and this is a frightening thing for the dog. He goes all to pieces and looks ashamed. The other day he did this, and I happened to be there and he nearly ran me down. He had been caught, barefaced, and was embarrassed. He was terribly upset.

I think most dogs are deceitful this way. They backslide in their obligations, but keep you convinced devotion to duty is their chief concern. They're good company, and know your weaknesses, and play the game, and usually show they're smarter than you think. I think the dogs have got our number. — By John Gould in The Christian Science Monitor.

PARKING SPOTS — Nobody will disagree with this sign in London, England, "guarded" by a circus leopard.

**THAT MAN, HE'S POISON**

In a fit of rage against the poisonous snake which had bitten him. Humberto Meneses of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, grabbed the snake and bit it — hard.

Rushed off to medical aid the man eventually recovered. The snake died.



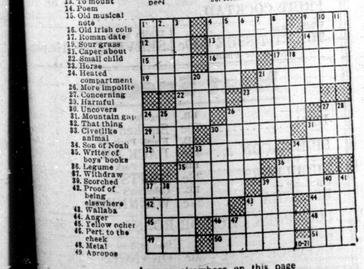
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**

1. Harvest goddess
4. Hebrew festival
9. Dowry
12. Cooking vessel
13. To mount
14. Poem
15. Old musical note
16. Old Irish coin
17. Roman date
19. Sour grass
21. Caper about
22. Small child
23. Horse
24. Heated compartment
26. More impolite
27. Concerning
29. Harmful
30. Uncovers
31. Mountain gap
32. That thing
33. Civet-like animal
34. Son of Noah
35. Writer of boys' books
36. Legume
37. Withdraw
38. Scorched
42. Proof of being elsewhere
43. Wallaba
44. Anger
45. Yellow ocher
46. Pert. to the cheek
48. Metal
49. Apropos
50. Abrasive substance
51. Still

**DOWN**

1. Unclosed (poet.)
2. Horseback game
3. Commenced
4. Removed the peel
5. Russian mountains
6. Mr. Van Winkle
7. Has being
8. Threatens
9. Giver
10. German river
11. Trial
18. Completed
20. Extended
21. Militars student
23. Having less adulteration
24. Jap sash
25. Large tank
26. Hindu queen
27. Mahogany streak
28. Tree
29. Make dirty
31. Benevolence
32. Smooth-spoken
34. Billow
35. Tippling
36. Discoverer of the north pole
37. Coarse file
38. Charles Lamb
39. Box
40. Pa. railroad
41. Hollow
43. Lower
47. Exist



Answer elsewhere on this page

SCHOOL'S OUT — Geoffrey Hyde, 51, and his daughter, Wendy, 14, leave Chamberlayne Wood Road secondary school in London. Wendy has been sent home day after day because school authorities take a dim view of her high heels and tight skirts. Her father has consulted lawyers with a view to taking legal action because Wendy is being deprived of her education. Hyde apparently likes the way his daughter dresses.

## THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

The South Saskatchewan River project—one of the biggest construction projects ever undertaken in Canada, ranking in stature with the St. Lawrence Seaway — is now one year old.

Today, the dam site, between the prairie towns of Elbow and Outlook, holds the shape of things to come. A town has sprung up at its edge, access roads have been built, a construction bridge started, and mountains of earth along the river banks moved.

* * *

Work is under the direction of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, a branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The overall project is a joint federal-provincial undertaking.

In all, 12 contracts were signed during the past year for a total of $13.5 million.

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Of major interest has been the work on the two embankments for which two of the contracts, totaling $9 million, have been signed. The equipment being used to carry out these contracts costs well over $4 million.

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Undesirable overburden material is stripped and replaced with a more impervious compacted earth material used in the construction of the embankment. Another phase takes in a part of the river section itself which has been dyked and back filled with river sand or the equivalent, to form a foundation for the embankment.

Left open will be a narrow channel along the east abutment, through which the river will continue to flow until diversion tunnels are built to handle it.

* * *

By the end of September, an estimated 29 per cent of the two earth moving contracts had been completed.

A construction bridge being built just below the downstream toe of the dam will provide access across the channel for construction crews and equipment during this initial period.

Plans are now well advanced for calling tenders on the contracts for five diversion tunnels. Each water outlet will be so big that a full-size train could easily go through it. The outside diameter of each will be 20 feet.

* * *

Construction headquarters, bordering the dam site, consists of 38 houses and four operational buildings. There are paved streets, sidewalks and sewers. A well-point water supply system has been installed. Buildings and services were in by last summer.

Construction of a 13-mile east access road from the dam site to No. 19 Highway was completed by December last year. Contract for the north access road to Highway No. 15 was awarded last spring and it, too, has been completed.

Another contract let during the year was for the processing of concrete aggregate required during the construction period.

* * *

The South Saskatchewan River project has captured the imagination of people all over Canada and the United States. This is underscored by the fact that during July and August about 2,000 persons visited the construction site each week. Although the majority were Saskatchewan residents, every province was represented, along with many U.S. centres.

To accommodate visitors, a pavilion is being built on a vantage point overlooking the construction area. It will contain models, photographs, and other illustrations provided by the federal and provincial governments.

* * *

Education poses a problem for the families of PFRA personnel and contractors living at the project. Presently the children attend a school in Outlook, 20 miles away. The school district provides bus transportation. Cost of providing facilities has been great and, with further increases anticipated, the outcome remains uncertain. Recognizing these difficulties, the federal government is helping with the operating costs of schools in this predicament.

* * *

Impact of construction work is having its effect on the general economy of the region — particularly in the towns closest to the site.

Outlook, the largest district town, has seen the most changes. Expansion of facilities of two banks is planned. A large new wing to the local hotel, a new service station, two new motels, a new restaurant, and an improved water supply have been other developments.

In Lorcburn, a small village 15 miles to the east, a new service station and grocery store have gone up, and at Elbow, new residential construction is taking place. In Dunblane, across the river to the west, 30 families of workmen employed on the project are settled, mostly in trailers.

* * *

Hundreds of applications to establish businesses on access roads have been received by the local municipalities, but have been severly curtailed to date. This has been an interim zoning arrangement agreed to by federal, provincial and local governments to assure that only approved and sound development takes place.

Earth moving operations for this year are about to close down as winter approaches, but PFRA engineers can look back on a year of satisfactory progress.

## Seals Saved From Slaughter

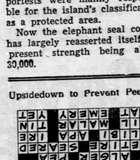
A public outcry led by wild life preserving organizations has saved the seals of Macquarie Island.

This bleak, rocky dot in sub-Antarctic waters, half way between Tasmania and the Antarctic coast, is under the Tasmanian government's jurisdiction, and since 1933 has been maintained as an animal sanctuary. But, from time to time, sealing companies invaded its peace, slaughtering the island's elephant and fur seals for meat and oil.

At one period, 100,000 Macquerie seals perished in a single season. One hunter used the horrible practice of driving them along a ramp, and into a cauldron, in which they were boiled alive for their oil. Such slaughter roused the indignation of the late Sir Douglas Mawsom, whose portests were mainly responsible for the island's classification as a protected area.

Now the elephant seal colony has largely reasserted itself, its present strength being about 50,000.

**Upsidedown to Prevent Pecking**



## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Rev R. Harclay Warren, B.A., B.D

**Standing by a New Convert**
**Acts 9: 10-20, 26-29**

**Memory Selection: Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Ephesians 4:32.**

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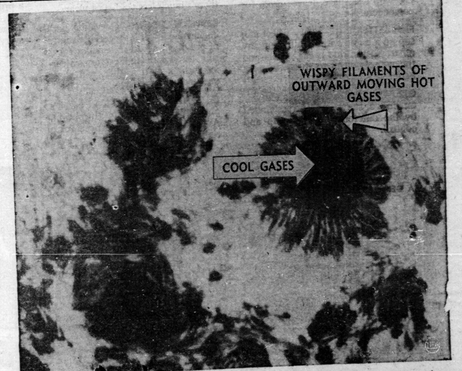
A new convert is a babe in Christ. He should have the prayerful support and sympathetic understanding of older Christians. Today's lesson tells of two men who stood by Saul in his early Christian life. Without them, we hesitate to think of what might have happened to Saul.

The first of the two was Ananias. He was an obedient disciple but when the Lord asked him to go to Saul, he remonstrated, "Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how much evil he hath done to thy saints at Jerusalem; and here he hath authority from the chief priests to bind all that call on thy name." The Lord had told Ananias that Saul was praying but not even that dispelled his fears. A man once prayed in my home and at the same time was planning to rob me. But when the Lord said of Saul, "Behold, he prayeth," it was genuine prayer. The Lord was patient with Ananias and told him of the great work Saul would do. Ananias laid aside his prejudice and went into the house where Saul was, still blinded with the light and said, "Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeareth unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." Ananias showed his brotherly love and his belief in Saul's genuine conversion. Saul began preaching Christ.

According to Galatians, Saul, after leaving Damascus, spent some time in Arabia. Later, he went to Jerusalem and endeavored to join the disciples but they were afraid of him. Then, another man befriended Saul. Barnabas had confidence in him and introduced him to the apostles. This was the beginning of a very profitable friendship. At a later time, Barnabas brought Saul from his home in Tarsus to help in the church at Antioch. From there they went together on a missionary tour.

Let us be helpful to new converts. As they grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour they may become far more effective in the kingdom of God than we shall ever be. Some whom I have helped in their early Christian life are now ministering the Gospel at home and abroad. It cheers me.

TAX FREE — An exaggeration, perhaps, but this sign above a filling station is good for a chuckle for passing motorists.




FACE OF THE SUN — This photograph of a sunspot, probably the sharpest ever made, was taken from a balloon 80,000 feet above the earth. It was made as part of Project Stratoscope, sponsored by the Navy and the National Science Foundation, who are launching manned balloons from Boulder, Colo., to find out what effect the sun has on weather. The sunspot consists of a dark core of cool gases embedded in a strong magnetic field and surrounded by filaments of hot gases. It produced a magnetic storm in the earth's upper atmosphere on August 16, causing major disturbances in long-range radio communications.