Train Your Kids In Gun Safety

"There's no danger in a gun," aid Les Morrow, hunting editor of "Rod and Gun" and one of the oters of Dominion Marksen. "The danger lies in the man behind the gun - and he may be your son.'

See 1

Les has three sons, Wayne, 13; David, 10; and Jamie, 2; and he is convinced of the value of early training in handling guns He eels that it helps children overcome the twin evils of ignorance and fear and also gives them confidence and a sense of security as they grow up. Mothers could do a lot to help their children gain knowledge of the right way to treat firearms.

"Even before a child is old enough to learn how to fire a gun e should be instilled with a healthy respect for it. Just as he is told to keep away from the switches on the electric stove or the blade of a knife so he should be taught not to point his toy run at people. In his games he bang-bang at the garden fence and still have lots of fun pretending he's shooting Indians.

"When a child is four years old he may be shown how to hold an airgun. If you want to impress him with the fact that it could hurt someone shoot a pellet into the side of an orange crate and let him see the gash it makes."

One of the main needs of a child according to psychologists is a sense of security. "And I think shooting can help here," said Les. "Parents should encourage children to take part in morts and learn to do something really well. In my work with ports clubs in various parts of the city I've seen some amazing changes in boys' attitudes when they've joined an organization where some adult is interested enough to coach them in hockey or football.

"Shooting is an activity in which a boy can reach this sense f achievement, and, contrary to popular notions, is one that almost any boy can enjoy safely. He doesn't have to have 50-50 vision or the eagle eye of Buffalo Bill.

"Coordination between eye and hand is something that can be improved by practice. Even children with physical defects nolio or a heart condition - can learn to excell at shooting."

Les feels that the nervous mother who refuses to have a gun in the house is only creating a dangerous situation. "After all, it's not logical. Boys learn to control those dangerous pieces of mechanism -- motor cars - and they should also learn how to control a gun.'

"A boy who is either ignorant or afraid of guns is a potential danger. Since about one in three people in Canada handle guns the chances are that a boy will take an interest in them. So what do you do? Forget that guns exist? And then run the risk of your son picking one up and nervously point it in the wrong direction. He only needs



renko stacks gold bars in a vault of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, 80 feet below the pavement. This gold - worth \$216,065,711 - belongs to 72 foreign governments. To this vault comes virtually all of the gold that is "flowing abroad" to meet the country's rising balance-ofpayments deficit. Dmytrenko wears steel shoe guards to protect his feet if a bar falls.

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About 10. is a good age for a boy to start formal "Shooting clubs throughout the country are doing a great job, said Les. "And they're the answer for the boy whose parents know little about shooting. "What I've said applies to girls

too. In fact, girls are good shoo ers once they overcome their ini-tial distrust of firearms However, they're not so interested in hunting trips. "My eldest boy, Wayne, comes on trips with me, and is as reliable as any adult. I know that

I can trust him to use his head and not a trigger-happy finger. Still Digging

For Rainbow Gold

Two Rumanian peasants, an elderly man and his younger wife, were feverishly digging the ground at the foot of a specially vivid rainbow recently. When a curious passer-by asked them what they were doing, the man said: "We're digging for gold." The couple found no gold

They were two of the dwindling number of European peasants in various countries who still believe the age-old legend that there is always a pot of gold or some other kind of treasure to be found where a rainbow In Silesia country folk believe

that angels put the rainbow gold there and that only a nude man can obtain the prize. Perhaps it's only natural that rainbows - the phenonema we see in the part of the sky oppo-

site the sun after rain - are the subject of colourful beliefs. There are seven colours in each bow - violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red - but they so overlap that we rarely distinguish more than four or five. What isn't generally known is that the space occupied by each colour depends upon the size of the raindrops

in the bow. At one time children in parts of northern California were warned by their superstitious parents not to count the colours in a rainbow or to point at it. Why? Because a child's finger would become permanently crooked or even drop off.

Equally stupid were the beliefs that dreaming of a rainbow meant evil for the dreamer and that the man who ran through a rainbow would be-

come a good doctor. Yet a Yorkshire couple vow that a rainbow brought them happiness which continues to this day.

"We were driving along a country road during a sudden shower on an otherwise lovely day when we saw a gorgeous rainbow just ahead of our car." they say. "Within seconds we were pass-

ing right through the rainbow, with the colours suffusing our faces and giving the interior of the car an unearthly glow. "As it was the very first day of our honeymoon, we took this as a sign of good luck and so it ve never had a serious quarrel throughout our married life, thirty-eight years.

Country dewllers along the Sussex Downs declare that rainbows observed there are the finest in Britain. They are at their best because the wide expanse of sky gives the oppor tunity of seeing many double rainbows.

In 1924 Britain had a summer of rainbows. Day after day of sun and shower was marvellously illuminated by rainbows which where unusually vivid because of the size of the raindrops.

Food Delivery By Eagles!

Ulster's rarest baby has a sharp beak, a body covered with white fluff and taloned feet. This golden cagle was born high up on a massive cliff face, on the Antrim coast

A fortnight after its birth, a party of naturalists, with ropes and mountaineering gear, set out to climb to its aerie, photograph the new arrival, and fix a British Museum identity tag to its leg. Fortunately, the parent bird,

hough much agitated by this intrusion, did not attack when Alec Johnson of Coleraine slipped his ing over the baby's left leg. This event has delighted Nor-

thern Ireland bird lovers, who hope that polden eagles will once again freely range through Antrim's wild glens. Eagles feed their youngsters lavishly, a fact of which a wily Glenariff (Co. Antrim) farmer took advantage. Whenever an

eagle nested in his neighbourhood he seized one of its youngsters and tethered it beside his homestead. As he hoped, the older birds dropped abundant supplies to it. So not only was the captive bird

satisfied, but the farmer and his family got all the rabbits and they needed, delivered hares free.



month the

LADIES WEAR THE PANTS - Pants stride into the Rome fashion world with these efforts by Battilocchi. Puffy black organza, left, and dropped-waistline of fuchsia brocade, right, are inspired by harlem pants.

AL COL Jane Andrews. Hill marked

A few banana recipes might not be out of order. It's one fruit available, in most places, the year 'round; and although the teenagers will probably doubt this, it can be used in ways that the soda - fountain maestro never dreamed of.

BANANA CHOCOLATE PUDDING 1 package chocolate pudding-

mix 2 cups milk 30 vanilla wafers

3 medium bananas, sliced 1/2 cup heavy cream, whipped

tablespoon sugar 1/2 teaspoon pure vanilla extract Combine pudding mix and milk

in a saucepan. Stir and cook over medium heat until mixture comes to a full boil. Remove from heat. Pour into a bowl. (Piace waxed paper directly on surface of hot prevent a surface film.) Chill. Line the bottom of a 1-quart casserole with a layer of vanilla wafers. Top with sliced bananas. Cover with a layer of chocolate pudding. Repeat until all ingredients are used, having pudding as top layer. Chill until ready to serve. Just before serving, sweeten whipped cream with sugar and add vanilla, and spread on the top. 6 to 8 servings.

BAKED BANANAS 6 firm ripe, not too soft,

bananas 2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice 1/4 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg 1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon 1/4 cup honey

3 cup maple syrup

1 tablespoon butter 6 thin slices lemon or lime Whipped cream, optional Peel and split bananas in half

Brush with lemon juice. Place in buttered baking dish. Mix salt, spices, honey and maple syrup and pour over all. Dot with butter. Top each banana with lemon or lime slice. Bake in a preheated moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Baste bananas with spiced syrup during baking period. Serve as dessert with whipped cream of serve plain. 6 servings.

. . . **BANANA GRIDDLE CAKES** 1½ cups sifted pastry flour

⁸/₄ teaspoon salt 1/8 teaspoon ground black

pepper 2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder

1 tablespoon sugar 2 eggs, separated 1½ cups milk

3 tablepsoons shortening melted

1 cup (11/2 medium) thinly sliced bananas

Sift first 5 ingredients together. Thoroughly combine egg volks, milk and shortening. Add to flour mixture stirring only enough to dampen flour. Stur in bananas. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into the mixture. Cook on a hot, lightly greased griddle allowing 1/4 cup batter for each pancake. Turn to brown other side when bubbles form on the surface. Serve hot with butter and honey or maple syrug with sausage or ham. Makes 11/2 dozen griddle cakes.

. . . In past generations corn pudding was an economical, popular dish. It had many variations and was called corn scallop, corn custard, corn casserole and countless other names.

futed the accusation. He indignantly pointed out to the judge that it was impossible to prove that the birds found in his 'plane had come fro m south of border. Gertrude P. Lancaster of the However, the accused chang-Christian Science Monitor has

been doing some research on the subject and here is her report. "I believe that the following will give you a fair approximation of the earliest forms of corn pudding: Make a cream sauce of 2 tablespoons of butter and 2 of flour plus 11/2 cups milk. Salt and pepper to taste (about 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 pepper, I'd estimate). Add 3 eggs beaten well and 2 cups of cooked corn, fresh, frozen, or canned. Blend thoroughly, pour into a wellgreased baking dish and bake 11/4 hours at 375° F, or until the top is light brown and it looks firm.

In case you're in any doubt, corn pudding is generally served as a vegetable, but it can be used with other foods as a supper dish. There's another version which has been created in more recent

times, for it uses canned creamstyle corn. In this one the cream sauce is made of 1/4 cup butter, 3 tablespoons flour, and 2 cups milk. The eggs are separated. and the beaten yolks added first, then a No. 21/2 can cream corn, salt, pepper, and then beaten egg whites. Cook this one at 350° F about an hour in a pan of hot water. This will be something of a corn soufflé, as you can see.

Other variations: add crisp bacon pieces, with pepper, onion, and celery which have been sautéed in butter before adding to the pudding. Pimiento is also a corn pudding ingredient, and sometimes bread crumbs are used for thickening instead of flour."

Among The Nut Trees **Of Great Britain**

Which are the commonest nuts in our countryside of which we can make good use? Hazlenuts and the selected and improved forms of the wild hazel, the cultivated cobnuts and filberts. . We meet the hazel mostly as a bush in a hedgerow or thick garden hedge. When we find hazels in woodland and corpses, where they grow — as trees — they may reach a height of 10-12 ft. and about the same width. It is not difficult to recognize the hazel at any time of the year. In January, while the tree is leafless, long brown catkins hang on the twigs. They have changed from the tiny green stamen catkins which have been growing since the previous summer - hardly visible - between the foot of the leaf stalk and the branch. . . As spring advances, the covering of the seed hardens like a nut; first it is pale green, but then becomes glossy brown. The scaly leaves which covered the young bud have become large, tough and leathery and, according to whether the nuts are cobs or filberts, they either form a cup or cover the nut.

The hazel grows wild all over temperate Europe and in many districts, of Asia. It grows in damp light soil, close to quarries; in fact on nearly every kind of soil except dry sand or extremely wet marshy ground. It can be found everywhere in corpses, on banks of rivers, in hedgerows and in many other places.

"Nut walks," consisting mostly of hazelnuts, and "walnut avenues" were once very popular features of the English garden. re still to be found in or dens. . . .

charming, and appar-

Happy Ending For The "Soap Operas'

ently also useful, example of

how a "Nuttery" can be laid out

in a garden and be a thing of

beauty, with the added asset of

satisfactory crops, can be found in Miss Vita Sackville-West's gar-

den in Sissinghurst Castle, Kent.

Her nuttery, a rectangular

piece of ground situated near the

herb-garden, looks like a small

wood in a fairy tale. The five

avenues of low nut trees - Kent

cobs and filberts, which are now

heir upstanding stems and their

thick ceiling of green branches,

look like a child's wood. In May

the ground is covered with that

"most invasive weed" celandine,

providing a light green carpet,

out of which grow very many

gay and colourful polyanthus.

s the celandine dies away com-

pletely in summer, Miss Sack-

ville-West finds that the poly-

anthus plants do not make it

which command quite a good

es training from the word go."-

From "Nuts: Britain's Wild Lar-

GIVEAWAY

Charged with smuggling 65

arrots from Mexico into the

U.S., dealer Robert Gebbart, re-

ed his denials when a detective

spoke to the birds housed in a

room off the courtroom as the

judge and others examined the

evidence. "Buenos dias senor,"

the parrots chorused in shriek-

ing unision and in excellent

Spanish.

der," by Claire Loewenfeld.

is a big crop. . . .

difficult to collect the nuts,

ut seventy years old - with

It all came to a happy ending, As the last faint strains of the electric organ softly melted into the background at 1:59½ e.s.t one afternoon recently, an era in network radio broadcasting spanning three decades faded into the past.

But not soon to be forgotten are dozens of daytime serial dramas, known in the trade as "soap operas" which entertained millions of housewives with often agonizing episodes.

Ma Perkins, Young Dr. Ma-lone, the Second Mrs. Burton, Right to Happiness, and Whispering Streets, the last of the "soaps," bowed out graciously with "and they all lived happily ever after" type endings. Problems which had been de picted as insurmountable to the heroes and heroines of these dramatizations for decades, sud-

price on the market when there denly were solved and the not Miss Sackville - West suggests infrequent pessimistic atmo "that by far the most practical sphere gave way in the last inway of growing these nuts is to stallment to optimism. keep them down to a height of At one time more than three about 6 feet, when they are quite dozen of these daytime tears and easy to pick off, but this involvsuds spectaculars filled the airways on the three main net-

works, but during the past decade these slow-moving programs, with their lengthy flash-backs and unhappy characters, began to lose their grip on the American housewife. They just could not meet the competition of television with its carnival-like daytime presentations, and the super personality disc jockeys whose patter and stacks of recorded music now saturate but in no wise improve the radio air waves. For years the Columbia Broadcasting System refused to give up, or was it the sponsors

But as ratings dropped and sponsors became harder and harder to find, the fate of the soap opera was sealed, writes George B. Merry in the Chris-tian Science Monitor. Ma Perkins, oldest of these slow-moving installment dramas, which in 28 years and in

about 7,200 installments neve permitted the heroine, a kindly elderly lady who operated a lumber yard, to be without problem, may be the most lamented. But there have been other well-known soap operas which

clude Stella Dallas. Young Widow Brown, Backstage Wife, Helen Trent, Our Gal Sunday, and Young's Family. All Pepper have left the airways within the

MONEYED MUMBLER

robbery, members of a police patrol car escorted him to a pelice station in East St. Louis. En oute the policemen questioned Norman, but were puzzled by the incoherence of his speech. On arrival at the station they discovered why his speech was difficult to understand. His nouth was stuffed with onedown, as at left, for Riviera dollar bills, part of his loot. which he had been trying to chew and swallow.



THIS HAPPY BRAGON - Dragon balloon has an anticipatory smile on its big inflated face, possibly because it was to be a feature of the New York Thanksgiving Day parade. The balloon is 70 feat long and has wings 32 feet wide. It's made of coated ny on for ic and is filled with helium.



can style.

DOUBLE EXPOSURE - The

kini goes convertible in this

new model for next year's surf

set. Sashed cuff can be rolled

bathing, or rolled up Ameri-

A Paean Of Praise to The Lowly Bean

Some time back, in perusin, iderly accounts, I found elderly accounts, stimulating statement. It said that in 1611, at a French settle-ment on Saint Croix Island, some hungry seafarers put ashore, and out of consideration to their hungry condition the

Arresting George Norman for

for their hungry condition the settlers then there gave them three hogsheads of dried beans. You will observe that this was You will observe that this was a good decade before the Pil-grim Fathers held their cele-brated First Thanksgiving on the shores of Plymouth Bay, so per-haps this prodigality with food, at that time, may tease you as it did me. There is something notable about so many dried beans at that stage of our national development, for free. Today we have bean-cleaning

machines, but until fairly recent times we did not, and the prospect of growing, harvesting, dryhreshing, winnowing and picking over three hogsheads of beans would dismay any oldtimer. Thus history has a way of skipping details, and the glib historian and the glib reader may well pass over the beans of 1611 without ascribing to them their full due. First, you need to know what a hogshead is. Its precise size varied, but it was always at least twice as big as a barrel. The bigger hogsheads that were used in early fisher-- and these Frenchmen on Soint Croix Island were fisher-- ran sometimes to 150 gallons. A molasses barrel, in com parison, will hold 50 to 60 gal-So, three hogsheads of dried beans are quite a snatch of food, and don't forget we are talking about the American upermarkets 10 years before

the Pilgrims! We should also wonder a bit about the gardens of 1611. Think of clearing away the land, esablishing good bean soil, and putting in the crop. How did they plow and cultivate so much land 1611? Remember, too, that these Frenchmen on Saint Croix Island weren't geared merely to wilderness survival, they were set up to do commerce in an outpost of the French colonial structure - they had to fish and cut bait, salt their catch, trap and traffic, and otherwise put in a

day's work before they went to

KLAN RALLY - Bobby Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Ala., above, and national wizard of Ku Klux Klan in Montgomery, Ala. Shelton said the rally was merely a peaceful meeting to insure hat New Orleans strife over Integration would not happen In Alabama.

beaning. And by 1611 their establishment was so secure that they not only grew their own eans, but had enough left over for seed next year and to give three hogsheads away!

Saint Croix Island may or may not have had woodchucks. I fin myself wondering, and I wish some historian had thought to set this down. A woodchuck can raise havoc with a good stand of beans, and I think it would be nice to know about such details of colonization. Did they have a threshing floor? No doubt they did, for a trading settlement of that size must have had wharves homes, boat ways, derricks, storehouses, and other capita

Somehow, to me, the vague distance to 1611 is closed up by my sympathetic mind's eye impression of somebody flailing beans there on Saint Croix Is land in the beginnings. Hour by hour, pounding, tossing the vines around with a fork, pounding again, and then sweeping up. Afterward, with a brisk wind, they winnowed them. And then, hogsheads and hogsheads of beautiful dried beans standing side by side to gladden the pioneer hearts. Those beans, I'm sure, suggest an establishmen on Saint Croix Island of such size and energies as few of us supposed. New France was thriving, things were going on. And we should remember that England was backward about this stuff - its era of colonial expansion still lay ahead, and one of its first acts of economic empire was going to be to drive these busy Frenchmen from our Atlantic shores.

Later on, after the Pilgrims did come, there was another instance where Maine fishermen gave food away. In 1622, desperate for food, the Pilgrims coasted their shallop across to Fisherman's Island, one of the Damariscoves just outside present-day Boothbay Harbor, and the English fishermen there loaded them with goodies. The gratitude of the Pilgrims is recorded in their own records, and it is proper history to presume that the continuity of the Plymouth venture hinged somewhat on this grat-

uity So, the emphasis on food at Thanksgiving Time interests me. While everybody else seemed well stocked and disposed to charity, the stringency of ingestion at Plymouth remained the stone of our more precious legend. True, the Plymouth saga has overtones of high purpose which we mustn't ignore, and nobody would want to. But I find that even the religious elements. had their counterpart in the other settlements - a Church of England chaplain came with the Popham planters, and the French had their ubiquitous Jesuits. A Fr. Baird is our source for the good French material, and when the English drove the French off Mount Desert Island, Fr. Baird was "captured" and taken to Jamestown, where he lived a winter in sufficient com-

posure to write a book. Now, I like baked beans, as you well know. I am sorry to find that the important key part they played in the colonization of America is historically ignored in favor of turkey, cranberries, venison, pumpkin pies and the other now traditional luxuries from the Pilgrim epic. So, as we settle in for the customary celebration of this annual festive event, perhaps in the light of new knowledge, herein present ed, some of us may decide to take just a wee bit off the Plymouth emphasis - and also be grateful for nourishing beans by the hogshead that fed the prior Frenchmen on lovely Saint Croix Island. — By John Gould in the Christian Science Monitor.



to have given the whole thing up, on a New York sidewalk.

THE FARM FRONT by John Russell

summer.

ing H. Perluss, state director of

employment, says a legislative

in which case there would prob-

ably be widespread harvest

strikes again in California next

At the height of this year's

narvest strikes when the Agri-

Committee (AWOC) was step-

ping up its campaign for union

recognition by the growers, Gov. Edmund G. Brown called for

proposals to remove farm labor relations from "the law of the

jungle." Speaking as a success-

the growers it would be unreal-

ful politician, Mr. Brown advised

istic of them to believe the Leg-

islature would outlaw harvest

strikes without also making pro-

visions for union recognition and

That is exactly the assumption

on which the California Labor

Federation is proceeding in map-

ping out its new goals in the

orthcoming session of a Cali-

fornia Legislature. In reviewing

the program Thomas L. Pitts, state AFL-CIO financial secre-

tary, is attaching high priority

to intrastate organization and

* * *

"fought ably and valiantly" against such legal guarantees.

"Yet what a great wail can be

He says growers' groups have

the field of farm labor.

collective bargaining rights in

collective bargaining.

cultural Workers Organizing

stalemate is not at all unlikely,

A state ban on harvest strikes is one of the explosive proposals that probably will come up before the 1961 session of the California Legistlature in January. * * *

Such a plan is being discussed at Sacramento, Dr. Daniel G. Aldrich, dean of agriculture at the University of California, has advanced it in a report to the state board of agriculture.

Dean Aldrich takes the position that food and fiber produc tion is dictated by forces of nature and are not independent of labor, whose services must be rendered according to circumstances beyond the producers' control. • • •

At the same time, the Aldrich report holds that "those responsible for employment of agri cultural workers have an obligation to their labor, which not only must recognize them with all the dignity accorded any other individual in our society, but also afford appropriate working conditions and compensation if an adequate skilled productive supply of labor is to be available as production and harvesting demands." * * *

Meanwhile a key state official in charge of farm labor placement is forecasting a lively session in 1961 as both the growers and unions battle for legislative advantage early in January. IrvValley and on Montgomery Street when the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committe dares to employ the organiza tional strike. We are accused of hitting below the belt just when the groups are getting ripe. But the crops are getting ripe. But we ask, what is there in the dollar value of crops that gives some human beings the prior right to run roughshod over the rights of other human beings?" . . .

Such strong labor pronouncenents are indicative of the emotion-charged atmosphere which the drive to outlaw harvest strikes looms up in the ap-proaching session of the California Legislature, writes Harlan Trott in the Christian Science Monitor.

Nevertheless, Mr. Pitts vows that labor will press hard to eliminate the "moral callousness" toward farm labor by curing for these workers "all the other socio-economic protect tions long enjoyed by others."

He forecasts also that labor will seek to remove artificial restrictions that limit the application of workmen's comp tion standards in such areas as weekly indemnity and death benefits. Other demands to be made on the 1961 legislature

1. A state health-care program senior citizens. 2. A 50 per cent wage-loss compensation for the great bulk of claimants who qualify for unemployment and disability in-3. Reduction in the high cost

of home financing "which has removed 70 per cent of our families from the housing market. Mr. Pitts points to New York's recent experience under both political parties to "demonstrate that the key to inexpensive and adequate money is the use of state credit."

California's chief labor spokesman disclaims the label "socialism" in arguing that many pre-cedents exist for making state funds available for low and middle income housing at or below

cost. Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

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VEE ENTS BEST TEER TATTLED N B B O KAR. Keer The

Infants of the animal world, pictured in their natural surroundings,

TESUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON By Lev. & Barelay Warren B A., B.D.

The Compassion of Christ Isaiah 61:1-3, 10-11; Matthew 11:27-30

Memory Selection: Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. Matthew 11:29.

The main distinctive of Christianity in comparison with other religions is its emphasis on love. The old Russian hymn, How Great Thou Art," has become popular here. Here is one verse and chorus:

"And when I think that God His Son not sparing Sent Him to die, 1 scarce can

take it in; That on the cross my burden gladly bearing He bled and died to take away my sin.

Then sings my soul, My Saviour God to Thee, How great Thou art, How great Thou art."

How accurately Isaiah predicted the character of Christ's ministry. "He hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted. to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. - To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Jesus Christ fulfilled this prophecy. He forgave sin, healed the sick and even raised the dead. In these acts we see His compassion and His great power. He, and He alone, has the authority to say, "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy aden, and I will give you rest," He can fulfill His promise.

Jesus is concerned about every phase of our life. He was moved with compassion when He saw the hungry, and He did something about it, He was compassionate on the bereaved and sufferring. He had compassion on the multitude who fainted and were as sheep having no shepherd. He cares for all these today. How many there are who are living with an evil objective or no objective. Jesus cares for all. Let us accept His invitation and turn to Him. He can satisfy the longing of every heart.

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babes in the woods: Twin fawns placidly survey the woodland scene.



Young green herons wonder when dinner's coming.



Baby gray squirrels cling fast to bark of a tree.



Baby coitontail finds a place in the sun to snooze.



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