

### Train Your Kids In Gun Safety

"There's no danger in a gun," said Les Morrow, hunting editor of "Rod and Gun" and one of the promoters of Dominion Marksmen. "The danger lies in the man behind the gun — and he may be your son."

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 feels 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 he 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 gun at people. In his games he can 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 air gun. If you want to impress him with the fact that it could hurt someone should a pellet into the side of an orange crate and let him see the ink makes."

One of the main tenets 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 sports and learn to do something really well. In my work with sports 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 of achievement and, contrary to popular notions, is one that almost any boy can enjoy safely. He doesn't have to have 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 — polio or a heart condition — can learn to excel 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 machinery — motor cars and so on — 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 gun exists? And then run the risk of your son picking one up and nervously pointing it in the wrong direction. He only needs to make a mistake once."

### 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 peculiarly 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 a 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 ends.

In Silesia country folk believe that angels put their rainbow gold there and that only a nude man can obtain the prize.

"Perhaps it's only natural that rainbows — the phenomena we see in the part of the sky opposite 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 rainbows 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 become 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 passing 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 has proved. We've never had a serious quarrel throughout our married life, thirty-eight years."

Country dwellers 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 opportunity of seeing many double rainbows.

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

### LADIES WEAR THE PANTS

Pants stride into the Rome fashion world with these efforts by Battolochi. Puffy black organza, left, and draped-waistline of fuchsia brocade, right, are inspired by harlequin pants.

### TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

Christine P. Lancaster of the 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 1 1/2 cups milk. Salt and pepper to taste (about 1/4 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 well-greased baking dish and bake 1 1/2 hours at 375° F, or until the top is light brown and it looks firm. 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 cream-style corn. In this one the cream sauce is made of 1/2 cup butter, 3 tablespoons flour, and 2 cups milk. The eggs are separated, and the beaten yolks added first, then a No. 2½ 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."

### BANANA CHOCOLATE PUDDING

- 1 package chocolate pudding mix
  - 2 cups milk
  - 30 vanilla wafers
  - 3 medium bananas, sliced
  - 1/2 cup heavy cream, whipped
  - 1 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. Place waxed paper directly on surface of hot pudding to 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
  - 1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon
  - 1/4 cup honey
  - 1/2 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 medium oven (350 deg. F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Baste bananas with spiced syrup during baking period. Serve as dessert with whipped cream or serve plain. 6 servings.

### Among the Nut Trees Of Great Britain

Which are the commonest nuts in our countryside of which we can make good use? Hazelnuts 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 hedge or thick garden hedge. When we find hazels in woodland and copses, 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, bright brown catkins hang on the twigs. They have changed from the tiny green stamen catkins which have been seen in the previous summer — hardly visible — between the foot of the leaf stalk and the branch. As spring advances, the young buds harden like a nut, first it is pale green, but then becomes glossy brown. The scaly leaves of 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. It can be found everywhere in woodlands and copses, where it grows on banks of rivers, in hedgerows and in many other places.

"Nut walks," consisting mostly of hazelnuts and "walnut avenue" were once very popular features of the English garden, and it still to be found in our old dens.

— Warning, and appar

### Happy Ending For The "Soap Operas"

It all came to a happy ending. As the last faint strains of the electric organ softly melted into the background at 1:59 1/2 a.m. 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 "soaps" bowed out graciously with "and they all lived happily ever after" type endings.

Problems which had been depicted as insurmountable to the heroes and heroines of these dramatizations for decades, suddenly were solved and the infrequent pessimistic atmosphere gave way in the last installment to optimism.

At one time more than three dozen of these daytime tears and suds spectacles filled the airways on the three main networks, but during the past decade these slow-moving programs, with their lengthy flashbacks 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 presentation 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 Merry in the Christian Science Monitor.

Ma Perkins, oldest of these slow-moving installment dramas, which in 23 years and in about 7,200 installments never permitted the heroine, a kindly elderly lady who operated a lumber yard, to be without a problem, may be the most lamented.

But there have been other well-known soap operas which also will be missed. These include Stella Dallas, Young Widow Brown, Backstage Wife, Helen Trent, Our Gal Sunday, and Pepper Young's Family. All have left the airways within the past few years.

### GIVEAWAY

Charged with smuggling 65 parrots from Mexico into the U.S., dealer Robert Gebbart, refuted the accusation. He indignantly pointed out to the judge that it was impossible to prove that the birds found in his plane had come from south of the border.

However, the accused changed his denials when a detective spoke to the birds housed in a room out to the judge. But as ratings dropped and sponsors became harder and harder to find, the fate of the soap opera was sealed, writes George Merry in the Christian Science Monitor.

### DOUBLE EXPOSURE

The bikini goes convertible in this new model for next year's surf set. Sashed cut can be rolled down, as at left, for Riviera bathing, or rolled up American style.



### A Peacen Of Praise To The Lowly Bean

Some time back, in perusing a recently published statement, I found a reference to the fact that in 1611, at a French settlement on Saint Croix Island, soldiers put some hungry soldiers, and out of consideration for their hungry condition the settlers then gave them three hogheads of dried beans. You will observe that this was a good decade before the Pilgrim Fathers held their celebrated First Thanksgiving on the shores of Plymouth Bay, so perhaps this prodigality with food, at that time, may tease you as 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, drying, threshing, winnowing and picking over three hogheads of beans would dismay any old-timer. This history has a way of skipping details, and the glib reader may well pass over the details of 1611 without ascribing to them their full due. First, you need to know what a hoghead is. Its precise size varied, but it was always at least twice as big as a barrel. The bigger hogheads that were used in early fisheries — and these Frenchmen on Saint Croix Island were fishermen — ran sometimes to 150 gallons. A molasses barrel, in comparison, will hold 50 to 60 gallons. So, three hogheads of dried beans are quite a smatch of food, and don't forget we are talking about the American supermarket 10 years before the Pilgrims!

We should also wonder a bit about the gardens of 1611. Think of clearing away the land, establishing good bean soil, putting in the crop. How did they plow and cultivate so much land in 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 straggle — they had fish and cut bait, salt their catch, trap and traffic, and otherwise put in a day's work before they went to bed.

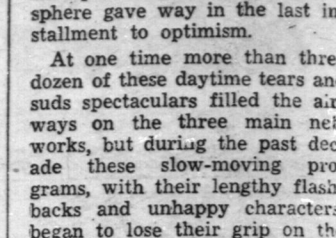
So, the emphasis on food at Thanksgiving Time interests me. While played in the name of charity, the stringency of inspection at Plymouth reminds me of our present-day legend. True, the Plymouth saga has overtones of high purpose, nobody would want to. But I find that even the religious elements had their counterpart in the other settlements — at the Church of England chaplain came with the Popham planters, and the French had their ubiquitous suits. 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 composure to write a book.

Now, I like baked beans, as you well know. I am sorry to find that the importation of which played in the colonization of America is historically ignored in favor of turkey, cranberries, venison, pumpkin pie and the other now traditional luxuries from the Pilgrim epic. So, as we settle in for the customary celebration of this annual festival, perhaps in the light of new knowledge, herein presented, some of us may decide to try just a few — and also be grateful for nourishing beans with the hoghead that fed the first Frenchmen on lovely Saint Croix Island. — By John Gould, in the Christian Science Monitor.

The trouble with the ladder to success is that there's no one to hold it for you.

### POOPED POOCH

This example of man's best friend seems to have given the whole thing up, on a New York sidewalk.



### THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

A state ban on harvest strikes is one of the explosive proposals that probably will come up before the 1961 session of the California Legislature 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 production 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 agricultural workers have an obligation to their labor, which not only must recognize them with the dignity accorded any other individual in our society, but also afford appropriate working conditions and compensation for 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. Irving H. Perussi, state director of employment, says a legislative stalemate is not at all unlikely, in which case there would probably be widespread harvest strikes again in California next summer.

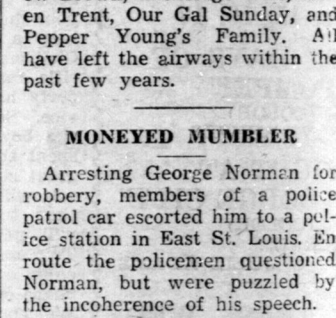
At the height of this year's harvest strikes when the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) was stepping up its campaign for union recognition by the growers, Gov. Edmund G. Brown called for proposals to remove farm labor relations from "the law of the jungle." Speaking as a successful politician, Mr. Brown advised the growers it would be unrealistic of them to believe the Legislature would outlaw harvest strikes without also making provisions for union recognition and collective bargaining.

That is exactly the assumption on which the California Labor Federation is proceeding in mapping out its new goals in the forthcoming session of a California Legislature. In reviewing the program Thomas L. Pitts, state AFL-CIO financial secretary, is attaching high priority to intrastate organization and collective bargaining rights in the field of farm labor.

He says growers' groups have "fought ably and valiantly" against such legal guarantees and unions battle for legislative advantage early in January. Irving H. Perussi, state director of employment, says a legislative stalemate is not at all unlikely, in which case there would probably be widespread harvest strikes again in California next summer.

### KLAN RALLY

Bobby Shelton of Russell, Ala., above, grand national wizard of the Klux Klan in Montgomery, Ala. Shelton said the rally was merely a peaceful meeting to insure that New Orleans strife over integration would not happen in Alabama.



### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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2. Deep
3. Daffine
4. Plaster than
5. Anger
6. Conger
7. Pugnacious
8. Automobile
9. Group
10. Instructor
11. Milk of beef
12. Milk
13. Mother
14. Milk
15. Oiled
16. Unrefined
17. Canada
18. Curves (ab.)
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20. Fine
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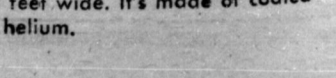
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### babes in the woods

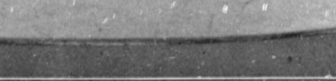
Infants of the animal world, pictured in their natural surroundings, make fascinating subjects for nature photographer Lynwood M. Chase.



Twin fawns placidly survey the woodland scene.



Baby gray squirrels cling fast to bark of a tree.



Baby cottontail finds a place in the sun to snooze.

Young green herons wonder when dinner's coming.

This happy dragon — Dragon balloon has an anticipatory smile on its big inflated face, possibly because it was to feature of the New York Thanksgiving Day parade. The balloon is 70 feet long and has wings 32 feet wide. It's made of coated nylon fabric and is filled with helium.

Answer elsewhere on this page

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### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. K. Barclay 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, I 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 open their eyes, 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, laden, 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 suffering. He had compassion on the multitude who fainted and were as sheep having no shepherd. He cares for all these things. 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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