#### **More About Those** Slimming Diets

Each weekday noon the health buffs who would rather be ground into hamburger than eat one, jam the tiny Vim & Vigor Health Food Shop, opposite New York's renovated Carnegie Hall, to sip spinach juice or to sample a daily vegetarian special baked cottage cheese with broc-coli, beets, and yams. Recently, though, this friendly folk-medicine fellowship has been joined by a new group of customers who ask the man for Slim-Shake

-a complete lunch in a glass. Slim-Shake, just 107 calories for 40 cents, is still another of the new powdered-food formulas which dieters fighting the battle of the bulge have boosted into only one year (\$110 million is the estimated annual gross from the various diet dusts which some two dozen firms are now turning out in the U.S.).

"Jane Fonda comes in here all the time," said Barney Margolis, Vim & Vigor's manager, last month. "She buys Slim-Shake by the case (it sells for \$2.25 per 1-pound jar) and drinks it plain at the counter. Julie Newmar likes the chocolate better."

From coast to coast, overweight Americans are ordering at an accelerating rate these powdered preparations, all a carefully blended mixture of protein, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, and a minimum of fat usually flavored with vanilla, chocolate, or butterscotch. When mixed with water and drunk at the rate of four glasses a day, the patient will reduce calorie intake to 900 a day. Fat and appetite both disappear without endangering health, the manu-

facturers add. The first "liquid formula" was Metrecal (metered calories), brought out a year ago by Mead Johnson & Co. of Evansville, Ind. This fat fighter, containing 900 calories of milk, soya flour, sugar, starch, corn and coconut oil, yeast, vitamins, and minerals, was sold for \$1.59 a can (four daily servings when mixed with a quart of water). Early this th, the price was dropped to \$1.29 an 8-ounce can. Metrecal remains the best seller of the powdered diets (estimated earnings between \$25 million and \$30 million in one year), but the inevitable imitators have followed Other 8-ounce-cans in the 900calorie gallery now include Sears, Roebuck's Bal-Cal, 88 cents; Macy's "900-Calorie Food Concentrate," \$1.09; Whelan Drug Stores' Cal-A-Day, 98 cents; Korvette's Kor-Val, 89 cents; Weldon Foods, Inc.'s, Alhacal \$1.29; and Leonet Corp.'s Reducal, 45 cents. To make things even easier for Metrecal's users, Mead Johnson last week made it available as ready-todrink in a can containing enough for one meal, costing about 40

cents each. The idea of the 900-calorie iquid formula did not originate with Mead Johnson. It is a varlation, with a heavier (30 per cent) protein level, of the widely publicized Rockfeller "crash diet," developed at Rockfeller ute in New York in 1955 by Dr. Vincent P. Dole and his associates. Later, Dr. Dole reported in a medical journal that his experimental diet of 900 calories had brought unexpected weight losses in the patients Before the month was out, chubby Americans began to diet the 200-calorie way—with six small daily portions of the formula, sometimes with ill effects. Distressed, Dr. Dole officially urged that people who insisted on using his experimental diet do so briefly, and then only under a doctor's advice.

Since the advent of Metrecal and other commercial low-calorie diets, however, family doctors as well as the country's nutritionists have not been seriously



FIVE MINUTES FROM CAR TO PLANE - This is the Aerocar, a car-plane designed and manufactured by Moulton B. Taylor. Its ground speed is 67 m.p.h. and in flight it can cruise at better than 100 m.p.h. It can be converted from car to plane or vice versa in five minutes. The Aerocar holds two persons and 100 pounds of luggage.

atarmed over health hazards tha

"With its stepped-up protein content (70 grams in every can), there is no danger to health in the judicious use of these pre-parations," said Dr. Norman Jol-liffe, director of New York City's Bureau of Nutrition. "But like all crash diets, sheer mond tony, if nothing else, usually

According to Dr. Jolliffe, the occasional use of the "liquid formulas" to lose 5 or 10 pounds to fit more easily into a new evening gown or bathing suit, is a happy solution for the mildoverweight. After that, says Dr. Jolliffe, "the patients mu carefully balanced meals of the right food every day-solids, not

Johnson medical authorities are in full accord. Ideally, said one of that firm's doctors, "each in-dividual who takes Metrecal should do so under a doctor's prescription. The doctor will advise him how long to stay on the time, he will help train him in correct eating so that he will be able to maintain his right weight."

Already, two carefully controlled medical studies of the use of Metrecal have been undertaken, the first by Dr. Robert J. Antos of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Phoenix, Ariz., where 30 women lost an average of 61/2 pounds in twelve days. "The weight loss with Metrecal as a sole source of calories is consis tent with health; it encouraged the patients to persevere with their diets," said Dr. Antos in the Arizona state medical jour-

At the University of Tennessee, Dr. I. Frank Tullis has completed a Metrecal experiment with 105 overweight patients, from 15 to 77 years, who in varying periods from one week to a year, lost six to 98 pounds. "The cooperation was excellent," Dr.

Tullis reported last week. "Of course, the 900-caloriesday diet will reduce you," said Dr. Charles Glen King, head of the Nutrition Foundation, New York. "You can reduce on 900 calories a day of anything white bread and ice cream, even champagne and paté de foie gras
—if that is all you eat." The
thing about liquid diets that distresses the trim, dark-haired Dr. King is the unattractiveness of living on 900 calories of skim milk, soya flour, sugar, starch, vitamins and minerals. "Eating is one of life's major pleasures,

What about keeping the weight down once the pounds have been emoved? "Swift weight loss merely means water loss," note Dr. Margaret Ohlson, nutritionist of the State University of Iowa Obesity Clinic. "It does not

remove the fat, which is the major target." Yet thousands of Americans were downing four glasses per day of the thick, creamy liquid. Example: The robust young man seated at a New York drugstore counter last week. "That was a pretty good Metrecal milk shake." he said. "But there's nosaid. "But there's nothing to chew on . . . How about a cheeseburger and some apple pie?"-From NEWSWEEK.

ONE OF THEM MUST BE WRONG

Independently of each other, two of the world's most nimbleminded elders addressed themselves to the same theme: The elder's view of death. Pope John XXIII, 78, reflected: "What little of one's life is left is made savory by the thought that the Lord is awaiting us with the promised reward for good works." Wandering author Somerset Maugham, 86-in London to see some plays and replenish his wardrobe—said: "I don't be-lieve in an afterlife. So I have no fear of hell-fire. And I don't have to face the prospect of eternal boredom in heaven."



MURPHY TUB — A bathtub that folds into the wall is shown at a Rome industrial show.

strawberry jam, try this recipe.

5 ladyfingers, split lengthwise

and divide among 5 dessert

glasses. Combine milk and cream

and warm mixture to lukewarm

(not hot). When right tempera-

ture, remove from heat at once.

Empty rennet powder into milk

over 1 minute. Pour at once

while still liquid into glasses over

ladyfingers. Let stand undisturb-

ed for 10 minutes, until firm.

A Needed Listing

A UPI dispatch from Washing-

ton says the Bureau of Public

Roads has been handed the as-

signment of setting up a national

register of dangerous drivers.

The underlying idea is that a

listing of drivers who have had

their licenses revoked for drunk-

en driving and other grave mis-

conduct will enable the state to

identify such offenders and deny

As matters stand, it is difficult

if not impossible to know wheth-

er the person who applies for a

license has a bad record if he or

she has not been licensed in the

Setting up a national registe

of bad drivers is not going to be

There are about a million li-

average and 250,000 of them fall

into the so-called dangerous

driver classification that includes

the drunken driver and the

driver convicted of a traffic vio-

lation that cost a life. By the

end of this year there will be

some 92 million drivers' licenses

The very size of the problem,

however, is the best reason for

going ahead with it. If the mo-

torist tempted to drive after

drinking or to take reckless

chances knows he may be ban-

ned for years or for life all over

the country, it may deter him.

Here's hoping, at any rate. -

an easy task or one quickly ac-

them permission to drive.

state in question.

complished.

in force.

and stir until dissolved - not

Raspberry jam

11/2 cups milk

1/2 cup heavy cream

TRIFLE

# TABLE TALKS Jane Andrews.

If you haven't served baked custard to your family lately, here is a brush-up recipe with

> BAKED CUSTARD 4 eggs, slightly beaten ½ cup sugar ¼ teaspoon salt 3 cups milk, scalded 1 teaspoon vanilla ½ teaspoon almond or lemon

extract

Nutmeg (optional) Blend eggs, sugar and Slowly pour scalded milk into egg mixture, stirring constantly. Add flavoring. Pour into custard cups or a 1-quart casserole. Set baking pan and pour hot water into pan to 1/2 inch from top to custard. Bake at 324° F. until a knife inserted halfway between outside edge and center comes out clean - 40-50 minutes for cups and 60 minutes for casserole. Remove promptly from hot water. Serve either warm or chilled. Sprinkle nutmeg over top, if desired.

I hope you'll try this simple pudding that combines bread oubes with peaches.

PEACH CRISP PUDDING 14 cup butter
14 cup sugar
1 quart soft bread cubes

in. cubes)
2 cups diced peaches
Cream butter and sugar gether; add bread cubes and peaches. Bake in uncovered greased square pan 81/2 x 81/2 inches. Bake in preheated 350 F. oven for 45 minutes.

You may already have a favorite recipe for cake-top pudding, but in case you've forgotten how much your family likes it, here is one made with lemon

their applause. LEMON CAKE-TOP PUDDING 3 tablespoons butter 1/2 cup fresh lemon juic

1/4 teaspoon salt 4 eggs, separated 1 cup sugar 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind 3 tablespoons flour 1 cup milk

a cup toasted slivered almonds Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. And egg yolks and beat well. Add flour, lemon juice and rind, and salt; mix well. Blend in 1/4 cup almonds. Beat egg whites until stiff; fold into first mixture. Pour into load dish 9 x 5-ins. Set in pan of hot water and bake at 325° for forty minutes. Turn overn to 350° F. and continue baking until pudding browns - about 10 min utes. Sprinkle with remaining almonds. Serve either hot or cold. Serves 8.

BANANA-RASPBERRY RENNET-CUSTARD 1 package banana rennet pow

1 package raspberry rennet

4 cups milk Warm 2 cups of the milk slowly to lukewarm (not hot). Test as you would for baby's bottle when right temperature, remove from heat at once. Stir banana rennet powder into milk until dissolved (not more than 1 minute). Pour into 7 or 8 individual parfait glasses at once. Let set indisturbed for 10 minutes until firm. Make raspberry custard in same way as above. Pour raspberry custard over banana ard (by pouring over back of spoon, 2 flavors are prevented from running together). Do not move glasses until custard is set - 10 minutes more. Chill. Just before serving, garnish with a banana slice, a mint leaf, and a raspberry.

## **Animal Kisses**

ngton paintings of the old West and figurines of poodles, stocky supervisor James Jack Jr. was doing some paper work in the Hollywood office of the Ameritrifle using rennet powder combined with ladyfingers and can Humane Association. First he signed a letter to Twentieth Century-Fox advising them that BANANA RENNET-CUSTARD the animal action in "North to Alaska" "accords with the requirements of humanitarian in-terests . . ." Then he leafed through some inspectors' reports 1 package banana rennet powder on location filming: Spread ladyfingers with jam

"Had local stock contractor take out two horses; one with sore foot, the other one-eyed, skinny, and full of ticks." "Noted that actors were rac-

had that stopped." "Horses refused to run toward camera (for a stampede). Explained to director that horses (do not like) to run in opposite direction from where they are being kept at night. Suggested they reverse shot . . . OK."

visitor: 'We cover everything from white mice to elephants, from snakes and iguanas to Las sie, Fury, and Rin Tin Tin. In our opinion, a five-dollar horse deserves the same treatment as Man o' War or Trigger. Because Lassie is in the \$50,000-per-year field and another dog makes only \$100 per year is no reason the low-income dog should be put out after a picture to rob garbage pails."

During the past month, AHA inspectors have supervised 1,178 movie and television animals, cense revocations a year on the an AHA veteran of 35 years.

shot scenes of such things as bullfights and cockfights have been sneaked in - the AHA is against both.

On location, the AHA man often acts as an unofficial adviser. During the recent filming of

## Irk Actor's Skins

Surrounded by Frederic Rem

ing horses between takes and

Supervisor Jack explained to

including horses, mules, cattle, goats, lambs, dogs, chickens, pigeons, and one hawk. Horses, naturally, are the organization's No. 1 concern - it oversees about 800 of them a month. Jack has four inspectors: A retired lieutenant colonel from the ca-In addition, Jack himself previews all inspected films to see whether a perfectly humane scene may appear to be cruel. "Some old women are hard to convince," he says. "They can see that the bad man is not really killed, but they can't see that about animals." He also checks to make sure that no previously

Commercial Appeal (Memphis).

#### A new broom a relation to the sa yardstick printed on the safe for the housewife to take be filled with wet fuller's earth, and that it be dug with sloping sides so the horse could get out.

director Robert Aldrich wanted

a quicksand scene with a horse

The inspector advised that a hole

specialist horses approach a

gorge; the camera is removed to

a flat area and set in a hole, and

counterparts have never ridden

at all, which is hard on actor

Jack picked up another report

actor's efforts to make a falling

horse stay down after its fall.
"'Horse starts to get up'," he

read. "'Actor tries to hold him

falls on actor. Horse OK. Actor

down, but cannot. Result: Horse

"You know." said Jack, not un-

happily, "there are more stunt

men getting hurt today than ani-

DRIVE CAREFULLY - The

life you save may be your own.

Logove

THEY ALSO SERVE -

American institution

drive-in restaurant - has come

left, and Jill Tabor serve cus-

tomers in their cars at Farn-

borough, Kent. The drive-in is

England. Leila Williams,

and horse alike.

not so good'.

hout Brooms

and Sweeping

When animals must kiss actors, AHA men, who know that animals dislike the smell of make-up, advise that just a touch of time when a broom has to be milk or dog food be applied on Brooms were made to sweep the skin at the kissing point. Generally, says Jack, "we offer ged as I read the news of the inawation in my morning paper. no protection insectwise"; but Or were they? On after-mucht- I had to eat my words. Mansions," the AHA made an exception and supervised scenes mought I had was remembering in which a number of butterflies wonderful stick horse a

broomstick made back in the Founded in 1877, the AHA is a Ws when I was growing up on national nonprofit federation that protects children and animals from mistreatment. It got into the movies in 1938 as a re-I turned to my usu ally infallible dictionary. "A hush with a long handle, used sult of brutality in Westerns in which horses were run of high cliffs, tripped up at high speeds, and often killed. Today, for sweeping," I read. That was all I could certainly elaborate on that, I thought, as I sumtraining techniques have pro-duced the animal equivalent of the character actor, including · How could Mother have such specialists as falling horses known when the cake was done (which bite the dust on cue), iumping horses (for getting over 12 And how would Great Uncie gorges), rearing horses, and dving horses. A typical Western scene now works this way: non-

If And how would Great order of the foundation o jumping horses leap over it. Final shot, at gorge bottom: In the spring when Mother Dying horses go into their act. made soap out of doors in the big black kettle, she stirred it with a broomstick. I'm not sure that her apple-butter stirrer and The AHA and Hollywood get on well together, and disagreenents are rare. But a new sort also her lard ladle didn't have of headache has come from the deluge of TV Westerns: Most broomstick origin. Besides, Mother could rout the movie cowboys are fair in the saddle, but some of their TV

cat out from under the stove, the hens from the flower bed and the dog from his favorite moozing spot in front of the kit-chen door with this versatile "weapon" almost universally used by farm women of the period. Compilers of encyclopedias seemingly neglected, or over-looked, the "Art of Sweeping." They should have consulted Mother. She taught her daughters how to get the dust out of the corners, and the fuddyduddies out from under the beds,

also how to sweep with a minimum of dust. She demonstrated how to weep without wearing the broom unevenly. A lopsided broom was the sign of a slovenly housekeeper. Never stand a broom on its brush was most important of all Father was just is strict about that as Mother, writes Jennie Small Owen in the Christian Science Monitor. Brooms often figured in our syings which are now consid folklore. If we got in Mother's way when she was sweeping, she would tell us, "All rash goes before the broom."

If she thought we were too en thusiastic about a new acqua ince, she would warn, "A new broom sweeps clean."

If Mother chanced to see web dangling from the ceilrs, "No beaux go where the

tobwebs grow." Marriage was sometimes rewould hum, "Nelly Bly, Nelly Bly, bring de broom along. We'll weep the kitchen clean, my ar, and have a little song Probably the cave woman whose broom was a tree branch schooled her daughters similarly in the "Art of Sweeping." Benjamin Franklin introduce

roomcorn in America. While visiting in Europe, he plucked a single seed from his hostess's whisk broom, wrapped it in cot-ton, and put it in his gold snuff-. Like Mr. Finney's turnip "it grew, and it grew, 'til tould grow no bigger." From one eed. America grew to be the ig broomcorn producer of the At first, broomcorn in Amer-

l. Secret agen
DOWN
1. Ship's diary
1. Ventilate
1. Pesignere
1. Conceals
1. Secondhand

CROSSWORD

At Ross 6. High rallpople against ways(colloq.) 23. Fetch
licate tints 7. Colonists
bbase salad 8. Pointed
bricate weapons
all island 9. Abide the saraph 16. Extent of surit majestic face 22. Land mens. 38. (4. 1)
22. Land mens. 39. (4. 1)
40. Result for surstate of beautiful face 22. Trim 45. Es

15 16

PUZZLE

#### for making homemade brooms. By 1850, 770,000 brooms and 76,000 brushes were made in 41 factories in the Hadley, Mass., section. Five years later, broomcorn was grown in 24 New York

The Shakers took up broom corn culture and made brooms in all their colonies. For many years Amsterdam, N.Y., led the country in broommaking.

Broomcorn continued its way westward to McPherson county, Kan., where Frank G. Hawkinson, Swedish emigrant, brought it in 1869. The crop fitted well into the agricultural picture in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. Almost every community had a broom man - a farmer who not only grew broomcorn but also made brooms.

Before spring work opened up would load his spring wagon with brooms. There would be big brooms for Mother, whisk brooms for Father, and little brooms for little girls.

Everybody welcomed our broom man, Johnny Jones. His coming meant that winter, our season of leisure, was past. Father must get into the fields, Mother to her house cleaning and garden making, and we children to our annual task of

#### Nightmare With A Happy Ending

It was one of those nightmarish moments every parent prays won't happen.

The well was 40 feet deep and dark. Peering through the small opening in its sealed cover, you could hardly see the water some 25 feet down unless a glint of light struck its surface.

The faint gleam that met the eyes of 21-year-old Mrs. Wayne Cordle when she peered into the well one day last month looked at first like such a reflection. Then with a shock of horror she realized what it was:

"I saw the blond hair of my baby floating near the surface." What she did next, Mrs. Cor-

dle could scarcely remember afterward. She recalled shouting for help hoping to be heard by neighbors nearest the Cordle house outside the small North Georgia town of LaFayette. was late morning, and her husband was at work. She couldn't be sure if anybody had heard her cries or not. She couldn't wait to find out, either. Her 17-month-old daughter had toddied out of the kitchen into the yard only a matter of minutes before. The child could still be alive. But certainly she couldn't be alive much longer.

Somehow the young mother squeezed herself through the 1foot-wide opening. In the dimness she found she could brace her feet against one side of the shaft - it was a little more than a yard in diameter - and her back against the other. The shaft's walls of rough fieldstone offered footholds and handholds. Slowly she worked her way down, fighting off the impulse

Finally she reached the water, groped beneath its surface, fished out the limp body. It seemed lifeless. Still braced against the shaft walls, she got the child onto her lap. "I pumped her arms, then I blew into her mouth like I had read about people doing. I didn't know if it was the right thing or not. Then all of a sudden she started crying." How long it took her to work her way back up the shaft, inch by inch, clutching the child in one arm, Mrs. Cordle didn't know. All she knew was that she made it, that helping hands of a neighbour were waiting st the top and — above all else that her baby was alive.

1. Direct one's 28. Obtains steps (poet.) 30. Mah jongs

16. Fishing appurtenances 33. Views. 23. Views. 24. Half (prefix) 36. Formal dances

23 | 26

Answer elsewhree on this page

100 m.

21. Crusted dishes 37. Stain 22. Land meas 29. Oriental food

Foods Limited, Spencerville, Ont. last month pleaded guilty in Magistrate's Court at Prescott to staple of the western pastures as five charges of selling cheddar cheese which contained less than 48 per cent fat or the dry basis - the minimum requirement. A fine of \$125 and costs of \$97.50 year. are crested wheat grass, meadow

Thanks to abundant hay crops

in the last two years, production of timothy seed in 1960 is expected to reach a record figure exceeding 23 million pounds Brome grass, too, the second most important Canadian forage grass after timothy, may produce more seed than in any year since More than half of the timothy seed comes from western Ontario. Eastern Canada, where timothy has for generations been the basic forage grass for dairy

The Soviet Union bought quantity of alfalfa from Canada last year.

ing due to inexperience in harvesting. \* \* \* In Western Canada timothy seed production is mainly registered and certified seed of the variety Climax, and 80 per cent of the acreage in Climax was in the prairie provinces. Yields, however, were below expecta-

Timothy production has almost doubled from 12.7 million pounds in 1956 because ample hay harvests in 1959 and 1960 enabled farmers who generally do not grow seed, to harvest seed after their pasturage and hay requirements had been met. . . .

. . .

and beef herds, increase

put by four million pounds this

year. Yields were reported to be

about 300 pounds per acre with

quality generally up to average,

but there was considerable hull

There is at least twice as much timothy seed sold for planting each year as any other forage grass and considerable amounts are also exported — 3.5 million pounds to the United Kingdom in the crop year ended June 30, 1960, and smaller amounts to a dozen other countries for a total of 6.4 million pounds. Although
1.1 million pounds were sold to
the United States, a slightly higher amount was imported. The United States expects to have its largest timothy seed crop in five years, an estimated 48.4 million pounds.

Brome grass, the leading for-age grass of Western Canada, will increase its seed harvest this year, a spurt in Saskatchewan oduction more than offsetting the cut inflicted on the Peace River, Alta., region by hot, dry weather. Alberta produces more than half the crop.
The estimated 12 million pounds of Canadian brome grass



SWINE AND DANDY - Mrs. Cecelia Neville is probably prettiest woman judging swine shows in the world and is the only one widely recognized. Mrs. Neville, who operates a farm with her husband, looks over a good-size porker.



seed compares with a 9.3 million pounds average for 1950-59 and is two million pounds great-er than last year's. Brome is the timothy is of Eastern Canada. U.S. brome grass seed production may be lower than Canada's this

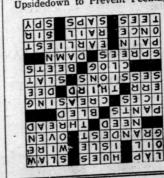
was imposed, and the cheese was forfeited to the Crown. Also last month, the firm of Edgar Laberge, Chicoutimi, Que., pleaded guilty to five charges o selling butter which contain tions from favorable wear fat other than milk fat. A fine of \$250 and costs was imposed, and the butter was confiscated.

Canada blue grass seed, grown only in Ontario amounted to 75,-000 pounds this year, three-quarters of 1959 production.

Canada exported 50 million pounds of forage seed to a score of countries in the last crop year. creeping red fescue, ten million pounds, timothy and brome the United States with 35.5 million pounds, three times as much as it exported to Canada.

Significant imports from coun-

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



Other western grass seed production which will be as good or better than the previous year's fescue, Kentucky blue grass and creeping red fescue which reteived a boost to record propor-British Columbia's Peace River

two gentlemen whose mild man-ners ingratiated them to us all... be found sitting among the reeds, eating a simple lunch of cheese and bread. In the course of conversation, they would pick up stray reeds and feel the texture,

Most popular in quantity was sweet clover, 10 million pounds, grass. The biggest customer was

States, included clovers from New Zealand; Kentucky blue from Denmark and grass from Denmark and Hol-land: millet from Australia; bird's foot trefoil from France and Hungary; orchard grass from United Kingdom, Denmark and Sweden; red clover, chiefly from U.K. — 2.2 million pounds; and rapeseed from U.K.

### Thatching Is

An Ancient Art There are a few marvellous crafts which, alas, are dying out in the modern world with all the anachronistic tragedy of the dodo bird. In the full frenzy of the machine age, skilled human hands cannot hope to compete with block-busting methods of efficiency. This was the prob-lem in Broadchalke village when a number of cottages needed ra-thatching. Mr. Bundy, my adjacent farmer, was quite understandably concerned with both

evil ways.

Notice the gradation in the expense and practicality. . . . first verse of the lesson. The man I championed beauty and impracticability, casting my lot for a continuation of thatched roof who walks in the counsel of the the way of sinners and after that and walls, both for the cottages adjoining my own house and for Mr. Bundy's very visible barn

the roofs were covered and all

had been neatly trimmed, spe-

cial triangular designs of dec-grative thatch were added to top

the effect, giving the cottages the air of an African village. Rarely have I seen workmen

with such a look of content

pride in their occupation as the

At high noon, the artists could

commenting on the smell, the

colour of the material, its clean-liness and unusual design. Be-side them on the ground might

be an empty wasp's nest, a mini-ature alhambra of cunningly

manufactured paper which they

had saved to take to the village school, that the children might

elaborate insect architecture.

When the last thatching had

been done, the men departed in the wagon they had come in

taking with them the poetry they had emanated—echoes of

Shakespeare that had been evok-

ed by their beautiful process of

working, eating and responding

were the fresh results of their

labours, cottages basking in honey-coloured loveliness, their

simple headdresses as spectacul-

ar as any worn by Marie Antoinette.—From "The Face of the World," by Cecil Beaton.

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to eternal verities. Left behind

seat of the scornful: walking, standing, sitting; with ungodly, sinners, scornful. Bad always across the way. . . . After the usual ambiguities and pour-parlers, Mr. Bundy agreed that art should survive if leads to worse. Happy is the man who does not do this. His thoughts are in economy were compensated. The God's Word. He lives a fruitful thatchers arrived one misty June life. The ungodly are like chaff. morning, seated in all their They will be afraid at the judgglory at the head of a golden ment whereas the righteous will have confidence in that day. Who wagon-load of special sheaves. They brought with them the timeless aura of their art, a smell of fields, an awareness of wouldn't choose the way of the nature and a sense of human dignity that somehow wove itself into our daily lives even as the dark, stained thatching of a

In the second part of the lesson. Paul calls for a complete presentation of ourselves all to God. People who try to serve God and the world at the same decade earlier began to disappear beneath the bright new weave created by skillful fingers. time are miserable. Let us present our bodies a living sacrifice. The happy people are those who have been crucified unto the world and the world has been At first sight, the instrument used by our two artists in straw eemed rather primitive. But nocrucified unto them. To share the spirit of Christ is to live a thing could be more adroit than their manipulation of sickle and victorious life. Let us not play shears as they cut and overlaid hundreds of pounds of reed mat-ting for a single roof. Special around with religion but by repentance for our sins and faith in Jesus Christ as our Lord and ting for a single reeds were used for the opera-tion, and had been gathered and dried some time previously. Each aviour we can enter the dried some time previously. Each bundle was cut on the diagonal What will be our rest As the layering got under way, it was not unlike wafching Lilliputian hairdressers braiding the tresses of some Brobdingnagian lady. Afterwards, when

TESUNDAY SCHOOL

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

ormed to this world: but be yo

your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and accept-able and perfect will of God.

The first one of the 150 Psalms

draws a clear distinction be-tween the good man and the bad man. We need this emphasis to-

day. We are inclined to call evil good and good evil. The word 'church' is from the Greek,

'called out.' But today the church

which is to be "in the world but

not of the world," is trying to

help the world by adopting its

ungodly will soon be standing in

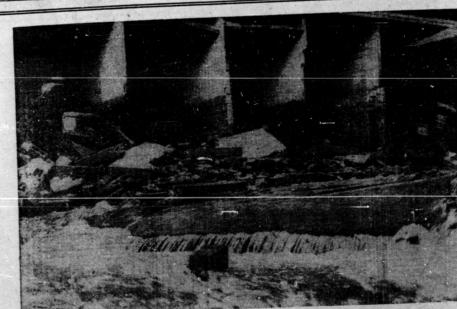
he will soon be sitting in the

able, and perfect Romans 12:2.

God? He has given His Son that we might be saved from our sins and reconciled to our Heavenly Father. Let us take the way of happiness. I have just heard Miss Gladys Aylward, "The Small Woman." She lost nerself that she might find her life in service to Christ. Tho unable to minister now to the Chinese she is helping to arouse sleepy Christians to see their responsibility to a needy world.



SCRAMBLER - Telephone "scrambler" converts speaker's voice into unintelligible jargon for everybody but a person with an identical device at the other end of the line. It's designed to frustrate wire tappers and eavesdropping in general. Alan B. Simpkins demonstrates in Palo Alto, France. They're sold in matched pairs.



TAPESTRY OF DISASTER - A study in destruction, this garage yields to flood waters Aubusson, France, a city noted for its tapestry-making. Heavy rains have spread death and



property damage over a large section of the nation.













plously guard food:

and not abuse or tease pets. don't pet while feeding. MAN'S BEST FRIEND? - The bite of the dog, old sayings notwithstanding, is worse bark. "Man's best friend" nipped 611,500 persons in 1957 at a medical cost of some million dollars, a just-completed study shows. In many cases dogs were provoked or excited.

Result: Bites. The suggestion Result: Bites. The suggestions above could reduce dog bites by half, says World Health, published by U.N. World Health One of the suggestions above could reduce dog bites by half, says World Health. published by U.N. World Health Organization.