Kitchens Were The Real Thing Then!

mansion, called Ken Wood, on the ridge between Hampstead and Highgate, is well known enough. But how many of hose who go to enjoy those delicately furnished apartments of a blander yesterday, the beautiits grounds, remember that all could not have lasted a week but for the kitchen? So this you must see too

Most of the old gear it must | into delicate pâtés. daily have used is gone; but what is left suggests that this place must have been as busy as the deck of a frigate in action. Look at that fireplace, five

enough to put a pig in. It seems to have been designed to burn great billets of wood. You wonder how any human being could have stood within yards of it when it was at full blast. Up are the remains of the polished the great spits on which meat ed. And if you tuck in your head and peer up the chimney, you can dimly see the amoke jack.

What a crew there must have been here of head-cook and under-cook, pastry-cook and saucecook, and their assistants of both mexes and all ages from about long hours too, and exercised ery art in the course of them. This was the one place in the warm enough.

one vertical, are on either side the chimney and so is the hot-water system, with one tap. Think of the generations of pies - round or square, shallow or deep, meat or sweet - which must have come sliding out from those generous interiors of

All along the north side of this great white room runs what I take to have been an elaborate hot-plate, like an enormous altar. In the side it has five shelves for hot ashes and, on top, pridded depressions to take plat



OLD SOLDIER FADES - The World War II, Sarge, has died. He recently celebrated his 20th birthday with his mistress, Mrs. Jeanne Warner Platt, shown

There must have been at least Think of the rich and gen

feet wide and three deep, big olved, spluttering, in fron of that hundreds of miles by telays of

amazing sweets they confected, ful in execution as the tiara of And one must remember the

ice cut from the frozen lake in winter and stored subterraneous ly in the icehouse in the grounds. For the start of their day, it seems, the cooks and their maids and boys were roused abruptly by the night watchman. He pa-troled the grounds, armed, during the dark hours, and his last act before going off cuty at six o'clock was to fire off his gun. At this signal somebody else blew three blasts of a horn. Aft-

hadn't heard the alarm go off. Other old properties of this once dramatic scene are two big chopping blocks and a dresser that must be twenty-five feet wide. You might amuse yourself homely carpentry might have held—and the washing-up!

Lays Flowers On His Own Grave Every day precisely at noon.

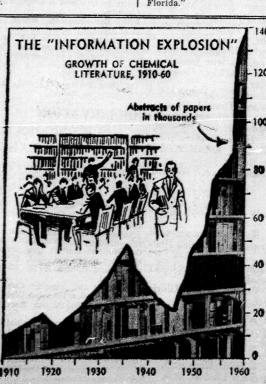
a cheerful little man arrives at a cemetery in Parma, Italy, carrying a bunch of flowers. He goes straight to an unoccupied grave in a quiet, sunny corner of the cemetery and

lays the flowers reverently against the headstone. This bears an inscription, beginning "Rest in Peace," which records the birth of a certain man in but does not state when he died. There is a good reason for the omission of the death date. For the man destined one day to be buried in that grave is the little man who takes flowers to the grave so regularly. Every day he stands reverent-

y in front of the plot and, after gazing at the surrounding ntryside, tidies the grass and flowers nearby.

He visits his own grave because, he says, now is the time for him to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and to decorate the grave so that it will look beauhave been buried here," he says.

A wife called up a friend and urst out: "Am I lucky! My husband just had a nervous breakdown, so now we have to go to Florida."



ters and bowls. There is a speat the far end.

a score of people busy here, and for hours on end, to prepare the twelve-course dinners for twenty which were common then. And of course there were all the indoor and outdoor servants to cook for as well. See the two there. In them the big sugar loaves were pounded to powder, the almonds to paste; and suc-culent meats, cunningly blended, were bashed, by main force,

odors of the place as beef and veal, goose and pheasant and partridge, each in its season -and all from the estate-revmasterpiece of a fire. Think of the salmon, from the rivers of galloping pack horses so that the Think of the color from great

A MIGHTY INTERESTING TAIL - There are no tall tales about

this revolutionary swingtail air freighter. A product of Canada,

the freighter is built to allow speedy loading of cargo. It's

So many Old Country people | 2 eggs thoroughly. Make a well

no idea what "real" Yorkshire gradually, until all the flour i pudding tastes like that I folded into the egg with a wood

lowing, written by Christine Mc- creamy, and just runs off the

Micking in the Christian Science spoon. Beat thoroughly. One

However, I feel that my own The baking tin (10"x7") should

lack of consistent success is no already be warming in the oven

one that suits your taste and type oven after 20 minutes, and turn

in the flour and add the eggs

en spoon. Add a little milk gra-

cook told me to use the back of

the spoon when beating, adding

that when the mixture made

"gallup-gallup" sound, I would

know it was being beaten pro-

Put this batter into a cool

place for at least an hour or two,

longer if possible. Just before

use, beat up again, adding a

with a spoonful of dripping.

strainer (this helps to keep the

mixture light and airy) into the

baking tin, and cook in a hot

oven (400 degrees F.) for 20 to

30 minutes. It is safe to open the

the dish around if the sides are

This batter may be used in a

variety of ways. "Toad-in-the-hole" is a favourite. Just pop

some sausages, one for each per-

son, into the batter when you

have poured it into the baking

tin and cook in the usual way

cooking too quickly.

tasty dish. * * *

night come in handy

buttered bread slices

l cup diced ham

cup mayonnaise

teaspoon pepper

me to try self-rising flour. She ed almonds; blend together 1

just enough mayonnaise to hold

ingredients together. Spread on

ALMOND SANDWICH

FILLING

3-ounce package cream cheese

nd 2 tablespoons orange mar-

malade to spreading consistency

DEVILED HAM-EGG

SANDWICHES

proil for 2 minutes or until

cheese melts; serve hot. (If using

this mixture between bread

slices, mix cheese with other in-

PEANUT BUTTER FILLING

Thin 1 cup peanut butter with

cup fresh orange juice. Spread

on bread and sprinkle with crisp

bacon bits.

Chop 1/4 cup reasted unblacch-

Pour the mixture through a

perly! * * *

dually, until the mixture

shown on first landing in New York.

tell us that we Canadians have

thought many of my readers

might be interested in the fol-

A friend whose work is taking

her lecturing around the United

States, wrote to suggest that

American readers would enjoy

hearing about some traditional

English dishes, naming York-

I have to confess that my own

Yorkshire puddings have been

excuse for not giving our readers

the opportunity to try their skill.

The more people I asked for

helpful advice, the more variety

of views came my way, so you

may all have to try out ways

and means, until you find the

of cooker - for I am told that

this can make quite a differ-

ence. * * *
The good old-fashioned coal

range is said, by some, to make

the only genuine Yorkshire pud-

ding. An experienced profession-

al cook told me that she found

gas stoves better than electric

for this type of dish. But many

of us have no alternative to the

electric stoves which serve us

vere until we find the method

I wrote to friends in York-

shire for tips. A well-known caterer in the city of Leeds was

quite emphatic that this is a dish only the housewife can

make in normal family quan-tities. He said that it is not pos-

sible to make a good Yorkshire

pudding in large quantities. He

is one of the "plain flour" bri-

gade. For it is over the question

that there is so much difference

One experienced cook advised

told me that she was now using

it in preference to plain flour.

Another bit of informa

as it is so much lighter.

of opinion.

of the type of flour to be used

so well and so we must perse-

which suits our stove.

shire pudding in particular.

rather hit-and-miss affairs.

Monitor. * * *

Jane Andrews.

in trying to calculate how many score of dishes this vast piece of

which came my way as the re sult of my inquiries, is the Yorkshire pudding, and other types of savoury puddings eater with a meat course, probably originated in homes where families were very large and money was short. Meat was very ex-

pensive, so puddings were serv ed first to take the edge of earty appetites! This explains a remark made to me when we first came to the farm. Our herdsman was a lad from Yorkshire, and until he married he took his meals the farmhouse. The first time put before him a huge plateful of roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, roast potatoes, and cabbage, he sat back, looked first at the plate, then at me, and said respectfully, but firmly, "The does'na ate puddin wi't' mait tha ates it wi't gravy and then tha' serves t' mait an' 'tatie an such." (I have reproduced York shire dialect from a fascinating

old book on Yorkshire count tales that was lent to me.) So, to be correct, you eat you Yorkshire pudding first, with good rich brown gravy, I must mention yet another difference of opinion: Some folk like their pudding solid in the middle. with crisply rising edges; others like it thin, rather dry, and ris ing high in the pan. It will be nteresting to learn how cooks the world over arrive at a satis-

Here, then, is the basic recipe to serve 6 to 8 people. Sift two or three times 4 tablespoons of flour into a basin with pepper and salt to your own taste. Beat

Population Keeps On Exploding

The explosive rate of growth of the world's population was described last month by Marriner Eccles, former chairman of the board of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, as the "most vitally important problem facing the world today," which may well prove to be "more explosive than the atomic or hydrogen bomb." Other distinguished par-ticipants at an international symposium on the world pop-ulation crises agreed with him. As evidence they pointed to the fact that while it took the human race from its first appearance on earth to today to reach three billion, at the present rate of growth the estimated world population in the year 2000 will reach 6,280,000,000, or more than double in forty years.

This increase, it is agreed, imposes a severe burden on efforts to raise the miserably low standards of living of two-thirds f the world's people. Calculations show that Asia, merely to maintain her present low level of living standards (a per capita income of \$50 per year) must increase her aggregate product 1975, and an additional 75 per cent between 1975 and 2000. Figures for Latin America and Africa are equally startling. Increasing efficiency of agri-

ultural and industrial production of course helps the situation; but the obvious solution, the experts agree, is to curb human ertility by birth control. Otherwise, they warn, the misery, starvation and hopelessness of many billions of the world's population will inevitably lead to chaos. The bottleneck in the way of acceptance of birth control methods cannot be attributed, as generally believed, to the Catholic Church. In Asia and Africa, where the population increase is most explosive. Catholics constitute but 3 per cent of the population. One way to alleviate the pop-

ulation problem would be for the United States to accept the rec-ommendations of the Draper Report, that we assist friendly nations in population planning at their request. In this way we could give needed help to our answered: friends in Asia. Africa and Latin populations—help that now can be given only inadequately by private organizations. -

Or lightly sauté some finely **British Desserts** chopped onions in the dripping, add some small pieces of bacon, Are Not Like Ours and pour the batter over. Sliced An American dessert and a apples and a handful of raisins

tossed into the batter make a British dessert are not the same -by dictionary definition. With the picnic and "eat-out In the United States, it is a course of fruit, pastry, pudding, door" season at hand, here are or ice cream served at the end a few sandwich-filling ideas that of a meal. In England, dessert CHICKEN-NUT FILLING officially is a fruit or fruits served after the pudding. Combine 1 cup cubed chicken with 1/4 cup chopped nut meats and 4 stuffed olives sliced; add

These days, however, the British seldom have six-course meals, and the dessert is coming to have the same meaning as in the United States-the "sweet" at the end, not the fruit after the pudthe British have some splendid

sweet courses-of which they fond as we are of apple pie a la mode or chocolat cake, neither of which incidentally, is unknown here. tes are trifle, treacle tart, bread and butter pudding, rice pud-

2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped ding, spotted dog. erry fool, and summer teaspoon dry mustard pudding. In addition, there are 4 cup grated Canadian cheese all manner of flans and jellies, cakes and whips, jam rolls, and Combine all ingredients ex-cept cheese. Spread open-face Of them all, trifle is the one andwiches (crackers, bread that most often surprises and unds, or triangles) with mixture; sprinkle with cheese and

pleases visitors. This is a sweet whose basis is spongecake (or even stale leftover cake), soaked in jelly (which is the British equivalent of our jello and custard, and sumrounted with mac-aroons, jam (the equivalent of our jelly), and whipped cream. Trifle-the word comes from the old French meaning mockery or trickery—has several enor-mous advantages. It need never

be the same mixture and it is a marvelous catchall for almos anything remaining in the par

Spotted dog, said to resemble a Dalmatian, is suet pudding with currants, cooked in a clot it is filling and another school favorite. Our nearest counterpart of semolina pudding acording to my taste, is Cream of Wheat. Treacle tart is basically molasses and pastry. Gooschern fool is a sweet made of stead gooseberries and whipped cream gooseberries and whipped cran fhe chief ingredients of summe pudding are bread and frui Then there is crumble appa pineapple, or rhubarb, to men-tion a few well-known flavor The basic ingredients are bred (stale bread, if you are a thrift (Note to Readers: As a men

man, no doubt I have made mi takes about some of the inguitients of these sweets. To Bo to imply these tradition can produce. And to non-F ply you don't make these Brit be indeed sweet. To ensu one is enjoined to add a # the dessert. The sugn giant-size silver salt sha it is sprinkled on as we w sprinkle salt on their food, (7 British, of course, prefer to sh

salt.) They also favor choice of sweets. On occasi when a British family is en taining guests, more than you are urged to "have some them all." That's why one rea doesn't have a single fav British sweet. My preference trifle and several others, top by a dab of fruit salad. A table sweet smorgasbord, all o the same plate! MAYBE THE DENTIST

WAS TO BLAME Howard has a strong distr

"Well, I once had a boil of America to curb their explosive | my neck, so I went to the do to get it fixed. The doc look the boil and me over, then tell me it's a bad tooth that's causing the infection.

"Are you sure, Doc?" I asked 'Yep,' he says. So I take out both denture plates and lay them of doc.' I sez, 'you just point o which one it is, and I'll get rie of the little son-of-a-gun'."



DEPOSIT HERE - Instead a bite mailman Jack Orchard gets a beg. When he comes to the Roe Myers home in De-Land, Fla., their dog until Orchard puts the mail in her mouth. The Myers' need mail daily. If Orchard didn't stop, they're afraid Toats would follow all around the raute, begging.

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White Tailed Deer In The Orchard

can look out our kitchen win-dow at breakfast and see a certain switch of white along the erchard walls where mamin deer is flicking at flies and pur sting the perennial processes.
The common deer of Maine is called the whitetail, and anybody who has seen them kno why. Particularly this time of year, when although they are quite reddish they are able to blend amazingly into the new greens. You wouldn't know they were there, and you looking right at them, until that tail prised, and bounds away, the st thing you see is that white tail in the air. As far as protective colouring goes, the min-ute they move that white tail,

they might as well shoot off a rocket and buy an advertisement in the papers.

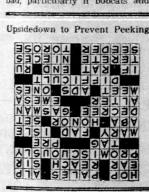
The fawns are born about now soon after the first of June, And although I haven't heard from them yet, this is the time for the Fish and Game Wardens to repeat their annual appeal to the populace to "let the fawns

Every June a great many newborn fawns are "found" by solicitous humans who pick them up and carry them home to "save" them. They generally bring them to a warden, who is unhappy about it. For the fawns, you see, are not lost at all, and have not been abandoned by their mothers, and if you just let them alone they will make out fine. Not until some human gathers them in and smears them with his own scent is the fawn likely to be abandoned, so the kindness intended is indeed a cruel interference. The sight of a white tail along

the puckerbrush is our first indication, usually, that the deer have brought last year over into this. The hunting season, which ended just as winter began, always leaves us wondering if they got all of them. In our area, deer are "hunted hard."

In the fall ,which is mating season, the deer range long dis-tances, and it's absurd to have a sense of possesion about them. Those that summered in our fields and woods may catch up with a hunter miles away, just as those from miles away may move in here for their fate. This happened once on our lawn, a gentleman driving by pulled up, hid behind our mail box, and mowed one down by our front

Anyway, if the deer outlasts the hunters, he then faces winter. Along the westerly side of our farm is an area that usually ter. This is known as "varding out." They can't move too well in deep snow, so they pick a place where food is handy and and go around, and make be-stay within a small area. If the lieve he hasn't seen a thing, and snows are very deep, and the food runs out, they depend on what fat they had laid by, and wait for spring. Some of them don't always make the down-hill side of March if things are very





Depredations of insects receive | von, are familiar with the six or that all insects are destructive. Canada Department of Agriculture's research station. This is not so, he points out,

citing pollinator bees, and ladybird beetles among the species that are beneficial to agriculture which is just about the middle and should be protected. "Many people do not realize

and even experts sometimes forget, that there are a lot more good insects than bad ones," he observes.
Insects help break down dead vegetation into humus, clean up animal carcasses, destroy weeds, pollinate flowers, kill and eat destructive insects and finally are eaten by animals and fish

cial insects such as some beetles, bugs, flies and wild bees." According to Mr. Church, many insects are "good" or "bad" depending upon the situation they are in. The sugarbeet webworm is a destructive pest in a beetfield, but it can rapidly clear a field of wheat of lamb's-quar-

having done this, is backtrack mind his own business.

Now they have to feed the beneficial to man in one stage of its development and harmful blamed thing from a bottle and in another and points to recent put a tag on its ear and keep records for the commissioner, and after it grows up they have experiments at the station with beetles. Swarms of these grey, black, blue or maroon beetles a pet deer on their hands. They Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

a pet deer on their names. They have to put it in a cage and haul it long miles into the farthest wilderness and release it where man is unlikely ever to where man is unlikely ever to these. come across it. For one of these ture stages, or larvae, of some of hand-raised deer will walk up to anybody that looks like a biscuit carrier, and completely un-wild will look to a hunter just like a real one. Even the most hard-boiled game - management seldom noticed. expert gets a twinge of consci

ence at the thought. Anyway, white tails are flashing again in the orchard. - By John Gould in the Christian Sci

ork's rush hour subway. Students at University of Minnesota

est a record of sorts by piling 101 of themselves on a mattress.

they do, and most of them amaz-

ingly do, they begin to move when the buds break and the

new grass starts, and that's when

The deer is nocturnal, and fa-

vours the dark of the moon. So

they have been out all night for-

aging, making up for the strin-

gent diet of winter, and day-light has come, and their in-

stincts make them seek out a

spot where they may bed down

and wait for dusk again. As they

decide to leave off feeding, they

have this morning moment of standing around twitching at

flies, a sort of farewell wave as

they disappear into the bushes

After the fawn has come,

of June or a little earlier, mo-

ther deer takes the very best

of care. But it is in her own

good way, and not to be ques-tioned by humans. Long-legged

and wobbly, the baby has nothing to do but sleep and eat, and

to leap and run with mother as

he is certainly in no condition

she looks after herself too. So,

she wanders off, and may even

go some distance. But she has

little signalling murmurs she makes, and her ways of keeping

in touch. If alarmed by ap-proaching humans, she will throw a warning back and be

gone, knowing that her child will lie low until she returns. It is

now that some wandering do-gooder, pursuitful of the fiddle-

head or trailing arbutus, will stumble through the pucker-brush and find the little fellow. What the do-gooder should do,

we begin to see them at break-

these blister beetles feed on grasshoppers' eggs and often are important in reducing the number of grasshoppers. Since the larvae live underground they are Farmers or householders cannot expect to recognize and know the habits of all the different kinds of insects, because there are at least 15,000 different species in Alberta alone. Luckily, only about 150 are ever destructive enough in any one area to warrant control measures. And a much smaller num-

ber are important on any one Mr. Church has a couple

To get the most out of every dollar spent on herbicides, a farmer must know something about weeds and something about herbicides, advises N. A. Korven, an agronomist at the Canada Department of Agriculture's experimental farm. A good place to start, he states, s to find out what weeds are present in the crop. To do this

Most Carmers, said Mr. Kor-

so much publicity that some seven common annual weeds people might be led to believe that constitute a problem in crop production, but many do not know that weeds are classified according to their response to herbicides. This information is available from CDA experimen tal farms, agricultural represen-tatives and herbicide dealers. FIRST OF THE STATE When going after weeds, far-

mers should use the herbicide and rate of application recommended. The ester formulation of 2,4-D is the chemical most widely recommended because of its adaptability and more posi-tive effect. However, warns Mr. Korven, it should not be used

Korven, it should not be used on oats or crops under-sown with legumes.

The rate of application, he said, depends primarily upon the kind of weed, stage of growth and growing conditions. If only susceptible weeds are present, such as wild mustard or stink-weed three to few concernor. "Indiscriminate poisoning of insects is clearly footish," he states. "Wildlife conservation should apply equally to benefiweed, three to four ounces of 2,4-D ester per acre is all that is required. Where Russian thistle are a problem, five ounces are required, but if wild buckwheat is present, two five-ounce

> should be used. Weed spraying should be started early. This is important be-cause all weeds are more susceptible when they are small and when growing conditions are general recommendation is to

two-three leaf stage.
This is especially important, he believes, in the hard-to-kill weeds such as wild buckwheat. Weeds start competing for moisture early and to avoid any loss, as possible. It is essential to spray for weeds where flax is grown. The 2.4-D ester formation should be used with flax where Russian

thistles are a problem. Even though damage to the flax may occur, Mr. Korven states, it will recover. Early spraying of flax, he said, is important as it is more resistant in the early stages than in the later stages of growth. Herbicides, he explained, can

ers worried about control of insects. First, he believes, they should get to know at least the important insects and their habits. If necessary, they should get the help of agriculturists and entomologists. Then, before applying an insecticide or other control measure, they should get the best advice available and follow the recommended procedure. * * *

the crop should be inspected regularly and the weeds identi-. . .



in Holy Writ.

faith in God.

Mary was pregnant before her marriage to Joseph. Joseph thought to put her away private-ly but an angel explained to him that Mary had conceived of the

Holy Ghost. Joseph went

Holy Ghost. Joseph went through with the marriage but did not have relations with her till after the child Jesus was born. Some leaders in the Christion would have declared that the virgin birth was impossible. Mary thought that, too, until the angel explained that "with God nothing shall be impossible." That was sufficient for Mary and suffices for all who have fulness of faith in God.

Jesus was Mary's first born child and the only child ever to be conceived of the Holy Ghost. In Matt. 13.55, 56, we read that

in his own country when he taught in the synagogue, the

man all these things?" From this it is evident that there were at

least four boys and two girls later born to Mary and Joseph.

Mary played an unobtrusive

part in the ministry of Jesus. When the wine was spent at the

wedding feast, she said to Jesus, "They have no wine." Again when Jesus was told that his

mother and brethren were out-side and wished to speak to him,

From the cross Jesus made

provision for his favorite disciple to take care of Mary. She was

Mary, the Mother of Jesus Luke 1:26-35; John 19:25-27 Memory Selection; My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour, for he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden; for hehold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed. Luke 1:2 46-48.

For this quarter we have thirteen blographical studies of per-sons of the New Testament. We begin with Mary, the mother of Jesus. Gebriel said to the maidpeople were astonished and said,
"Is not this the carpenter's son?
is not his mother called Mary?
and his brethren, James, and
Joses, and Simon, and Judas?
And his sisters, are they not all
with us? Whence then hath this en, Mary, "Hail, thou that art highly favored, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women." Of all the women men-tioned in the Bible, Mary is the most honoured. Strangely enough, in the last century, there has been considerable contro-versy about her. Some have taken from that which is plainly written in the Scriptures and column, now as on other occasions, we shall endeavour to present that which is set down

fallow year as an effective sub-stitute for the first or last til-lage. This is especially impor-tant when the trash cover is he pointed to his disciples, say-ing, "Behold my mother and my brethren." Mt. 12:47-49. tant when the trash cover is poor. Here, again, early spring spraying is important so that the weeds can be destroyed before the early volunteer grain emerges. A spraying operation in the fall, after winter annuals such as stinkweed or flixweed have emerged, is valuable in conserving moisture and trash.

Perennial weeds that grow in patches, such as Canada thistles, can be controlled economically by a spot treatment method, he said. For severe infestations, the land should be thoroughly worked during the summer and the chemicals applied in the fall before the plants reach the bud stage. Mr. Korven recommends amitrol and soil sterilant chemicals for spot applications. Procals for spot applications. Products containing butyric formulations or trichlorobenzole acid lations or trichlorobenzoic soid also have shown promise for spot

Herbicides, Mr. Korven said, can be used effectively for maxi-mum crop production, but they must be combined with a sound





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(Slang) (9 Terminal 50 Symbol for ruthenium		47	₩	46			XXX	_		_	XXX	1_	_
48. Deserter (slang) 49. Terminal 50. Symbol for ruthenium 52. Cylindrical 64. Female	#6 52	47	53	46	_			54			55		
(slang) 9. Terminal 10. Symbol for ruthenium 12. Cylindrical		47	53	46		200		54			55		



ROCKET MAN - For the first time man has used a rocket (carried on his back) to achieve controlled free flight over the ground. Shown here is a successful test of the experimenta rocket belt, built and tested by the Bell Aerosystems Co., Buffalo, N.Y., for the U.S. Army Transportation Research Command.