#### Fisherman Moves A Boat Overland

At Mavisgrind, in the land Islands, I waited for an hour to watch young Roald Hansen, a fisherman, moving his Ocean to the North Sea. He carried out the operation in a few minutes, with the help of his friends, and some greas boards, and by doing so saved himself a voyage of forty miles through exposed and dangerous waters. It was the most remark able marine short cut I have of Suez, without the canal.

Mavisgrind is a low--lying neck of land between the parishes of Delting and Northmavine, the stormy western side of the Shetlands near the island of Muckie Roe. It isn't much wider than the road which passes over but it separates the Atlantic Ocean from the North Sea. And here I record the curious fact that the level of the sea on the Atlantic side of the road is three feet higher than the sea on the opposite side of the road. The difference has been noticed for centuries, but I have never read an explanation of the phenom-

Roald Hansen lived at Mossbank, near the bottom of Yell Sound, and if he had not man-handled his boat, the Madelini, across the road, he would have faced the long and highly dan gerous voyage out around Esha Ness, then up and around the Point of Fethaland, with the Ramna Stacks spuming vrathfully over his left shoulder, and then down through the criss-crossing rip-tides of Yell

He had been fishing around Muckle Roe. His boat was beached on the Atlantic side of the road, at the bottom of an incline. I got my camera out and waited. A small van came down the road at last, and out of it leaped ten men. Without wasting any time they laid greased boards on the ground ahead of the Madelini, then took their places along a rope and put their backs into a big pull. The boat slid over the greased boards. Another pull, and another. The boat moved up to the road, completely blocking it for a minute or two. Another pull, then it was eased downhill into the North Sea. The fisherman was just around the corner from home. All he

### AVID AVA

had to do was start the engine,

In Rome, the Mirisch Film Co., reported a casting problem with "The Pink Panther," which takes its title from the nickname of a stupendous diamond stolen by international jewel thieves. Set to play the female lead was 39year-old Ava Gardner-until she allegedly made "excessive de-mands." Among them: A villa on the Appia Antica, a chauffeured limousine around the clock, and personal secretary fluent in both Italian and English. Producer Martin Jurow sought French actress Capucine for the role after telling Ava: "It's been

nice knowing you.

through the sheltered waters . . and around of Sullom Voe . . . and around Mio Ness to the old pier at Mossbank. There was really nothing to it when he could call on ten hefty fellows to haul his boat cross that neck of land at

William Sutherland, a native of Yell, was with me, and he was greatly pleased with what he had seen. "I've always known about this

crossing, but I've never seen it until today," he said. "I'm glad you had the patience to wait for So was I, for it was the sort

of scene that makes our north-ern islands unique.—From "The Charm of Scotland," by John Herries McCulloch. A Remembrance Of

## Marconi's Mother

What she told me seemed infinitely remote. I found it im-possible to believe that she was talking about herself and my father. Rather, these were characters out of a dream. Sitting in the gray light of a London afternoon, she carried me back on the soft cadences of her speech more than thirty years to a summer

night in Italy.

The air was sweet with the scent of drying hay, she told me, alive with the chirruping of crickets, wrapping the Marconi house in a cocoon of sound. The long twilight had given way to heavy darkness and the large rooms and wide hallways, their stone floors bare, were cool and silent. It was close to midnight and my grandmother was asleep. She was waked, she remembered, by a hand on her shoulder,

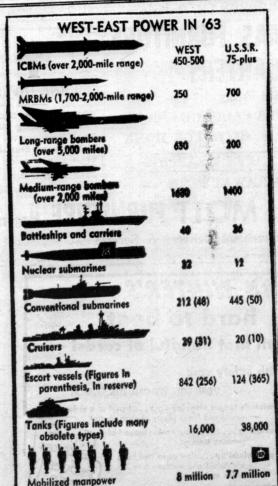
and the light from a candle her younger son held in his other hand. shaking her gently but urgently "Mother?" he said and, sensing the urgency in his tone, she

got up quickly, pulled on a warm dressing gown and followed him.

The top floor of the big, four-square white house had been Guglielmo's to use as he pleased r three months. In his hands, it had become a laboratory. The family, his dictatorial Italian father and his poetic Irish mother (the old woman in the high-(the old woman in the light backed chair who sat facing me), his adoring older brother Alfonso and his half brother, Luigi, the gay cousins, Italian and Irish, all knew about it and responded to Guglielmo's scientific mysteries in their own fashions. I see now, there can never have been the slightest doubt in his mind which of them he wanted with

him that night in 1894. Guglielmo led his mother up three flights of shallow, stone steps into his inner world, full of jars and instruments. As she watched, he bowed his blonde head over a telegraph key set on a workbench under a window and tapped it delicately with one

From the far end of the long double room came a gentle, in-sistent sound. A bell was ringing, little louder than the crickets but with concise, wakeful clarity. Between the transmitter under his hand and the tiny tinkling lay nothing but air. — From "My Father, Marconi," by Degna.



NUCLEAR FORECAST—Detailed, above is how the mus



COMEBACK TRAIL — Gene Tierney stars in "Toys in the Attic," the second film she has undertaken since resuming her career. Gene is pictured with Dean Martin, who plays her son-in-law, despite the fact he's four years her senior.

childhood days under the shadow

of Matsue Castle, writes Takashi

Many of Grandmother Watana-

be's stories had to do with Grandfather, whom I remember

only in photographs. He began

his career as a samurai and Confucian scholar in the service of Lord Matsudaira of Matsue.

Then came the Meiji Restoration,

and changes from top to bottom

in the nation's political, economic

and social structure. The bright-

est young men from all the em-pire's feudal clans hastened to

Tokyo and even to Europe and

America, there to acquire the new skills needed to lift their

country from medieval feudalism

into an industrialized Western-

But Idzumo, that ancient land

dreaming under the benevolent protection of Okuninushi's great

shrine, was not in the forefront

of this modernization movement.

The Matsudairas of Matsue were

one of the lesser of the feudal

lords under the Tokugawa Sho-

gunate, and their samurai sat on

the fence during the upheaval

that led to the Shogunate's

demise. Thus they could claim

no great rewards, nor did they

incur any severe punishment, when the feudal system ended

and a new military-civilian hier-

Grandfather Watanabe was an

eager student of the new West-

ern learning, and would gladly

had he been given the opportun-ity. Whereas Grandmother Wa-

tanabe stuck to her sober kimo-

onos, Grandfather did not scorn

to wear the Western frock coat,

particularly on formal occasions.

The end of the feudal system

meant the end of the samurais as

a knightly class and the first

steps toward the inauguration of

a universal educational system.

Grandfather founded a modest

private school in his home, where

the young men of Matsue could

as well as Confucian classics.

earn English and mathematics

Lafcadio Hearn, the English-

man who became so enamored of

Idzumo that he adopted one vari-

ant, Yakumo or Eight Clouds, as

his nom de plume, was a friend

of Grandfather's, and Grand-

mother sometimes mimicked, for

my benefit, the accented Jap-anese in which he used to bid

her good morning. But whereas

Hearn had wandered over the

face of the world, from Europe

to America to the Far East, my

His life, however, exemplified

the changes that Japan under-

went as a nation from the placid

days of the Shogunate to the

stresses and strains of modern

nationhood. Grandfather even

had a brief fling at politics, when

persuaded him to stand for the

prefectural assembly under the Meiji Constitution promulgated

n 1889. He made nary a political speech and spent not

single sen-a feat that probably

could not be repeated in today's

television age. Yet he was elect-

ed, and served out his four-year

lived to see the greater changes that came over Japan in the

wake of World War II. In Grand-

father's day, the Meiji Constitu

tion, granted by the Emperor

himself and defining the ruler's

position as "sacred and inviol-

able" was accounted a breath-

taking step forward from abso

lute monarchy. In the 1920's,

pupil Baron Wakatsuki was ac-

hood suffrage was the campaign

slogan of forward-minded parlia-

underwent defeat in war and a

Arthur's pen. Most of these re forms have been permanent.

friends and former students

grandfather never managed

cross a single ocean.

have gone to Tokyo or abroad

archy took over.

ized state.

Oka in the Christian Science

#### Japanese Writer Recalls Early Days

October, month of cloudless blue and golden ricestalks, is called "kannazuki" — monthwithout-gods-in most parts of According to ancient folklore, the patron deities of the island empire's 60-odd provinces are all absent from their homes during this month. All, that is, except one-Okuninushi, ruler of Idzumo. It is to Okuninushi's home, the Great Shrine of Idzums, that the other deities come, to hold their annual tenthmoon conference.

A tourist in bustling Tokyo, riding escalators in Ginza department stores or gaping at subways disgorging crowds of smartly dressed office girls, may wonder how persistent such superstitions may be. Yet it is still true that in all Japanese provinces except Idzumo, October is considered an unlucky time for marriages while at the Great Shrine of Idzumo, it is the month of months for young couples to

plight their troth. I do not defend mythology, but Idzumo is my mother's native province, and I must confess that the story of an eastern Olympus stirs a kind of local pride. Besides, Okuninushi is supposed to have been a benevolent and laughter-loving ruler, who surrendered his lands without dispute to warlike Jimmu, the legendary first emperor of Japan.

Despite the improvements in communications that modern times have brought, it still takes a day and a night to go by train from Tokyo to Matsue, capital of Idzumo. This represents, of course, a fabulous speed-up since the railless days of the 1860's, when my Grandmother Watanabe spent a whole month traveling by rapid sedan chair from her home in Matsue to the Shogun's moated palace in Tokyo, then called Yedo.

As a child, I never tired hearing Grandmother Watanabe tell of those faraway feudal days when topknotted, two-sworded samurai, strode through the narrow streets of Matsue be Matsudaira's many-tiered keep. The castle, which still stands guard over the city, is now a public park, with paths where amellias perfume the air as winter yields to spring. No angry wars were fought underneath its walls, for it was built in a period when cannon imported from Portugal were already making stone

ments obsolete. Grandmother was already married woman when the Meiji Restoration of 1868 toppled the Shogun and the feudal system and catapulted Japan into the era of the steam engine and the gas light. But though she lived on almost into the threshold of the atomic age, she always fold ed her feet decorously together inderneath her knees, even when traveling on Western-style trains, and she taught my mother that the tastiest way to boil rice was neither by gas nor electricity but in a heavy-lidded pot with a slow-burning wood fire.

Her speech was always gentle and well-mannered, but I do not like to contemplate what she would have said of the automatic electric rice-cookers that came into vogue some years ago and that even farm wives now de-

Grandmother Watanabe loved the tea ceremony and the sweetsour plum cakes peculiar to Idzumo that went with it. At the same time she was a marvel-ously efficient housewife who could lay her hands on a spool of thread or a ball of string at the very moment husband, chil-dren, or grandchildren needed a button sewed or a package wrap-

And, of course, she was a wonderful story-teller, ranging from Idzumo folklore (how the impetuous prince, Okuninushi's father, slew a dragon and found therein a miraculous sword) to reminiscences about her own

Their Worries Germany, a battered Volkswagen accelerated, pulling a tow cable taut, and a slender searlet form darted over the grass and then was airborne, soaring steeply and silently. It rose to 1,200 feet, and there, as high as the cable could reach, the pilot performed two almost simultaneous actions. He pushed the control column forward to level the craft, and he pulled the bar at his left to detach the cable. This was gliding. Ahead were

Birdmen Fly OVER

the hills of Sieben Gebrige; be-low, highways clogged by week-end motorists. Motorless himself, the glider pilot had only air curents, momentum, his craft's architecture, and his own steer-ing skills to hold him aloft. He might stay up for hours, cover-ing hundreds of miles, or if the air was light and the gliding dull he might come down in fifteen minutes, banking wide over the countryside like some huge chicken hawk, decelerating to 40 miles an hour, gliding downward over treetops and power lines, finally skimming the grass of the airfield, and coming to a halt with a series of small bumps. On weekends, good gliding weather brings out hordes of

West Germany's 25,000 licensed glider pilots. They are a varied

company: Young mothers like In-

geborg Tress leave their infants on the ground, where other members of their gliding clubs baby-sit for them, and pl phical plumbers like Klaus Tesch follow the sport because "it's absolutely the best way of forgetting all the world's problems. Gliding has soared back into popularity in the last ten years, recouping the good name it had in the '20s—when it was the only kind of flying permitted Germans by the Varsailles Tracture. mans by the Versailles Treatyand lost in the '30s when the Nazis took over the glider clubs and surreptitiously changed them nto the nucleus of the Luftwaffe. Today, a typical glider club is the Hoffnungsthal, near Cologne, which has a \$25 initiation fee, monthly dues of about \$1.25, and a policy of making members earn their flights by long stretches of work on the ground. Thus

the chief expense of the clubs is the purchasing of the aircraft, these cost anywhere from about

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# Fashion Hint



## lan's Last Chance

mented models. With the perfection of the aircraft, nearly all risk has disap-peared from gliding. Perhaps be-cause of this, the sport is on the upswing in other countries, in-cluding the U.S., where in the past five years membership in the Soaring Society of America has risen from 1,200 to 4.000 But most of the international compeitions are still won by Germans, though one formerly popular event-the endurance con see who could stay aloft longer -has been abandoned. In twords of Heinz Huth, the me famous of the German glider pilots: "It was too damn cold squatting up there."

Q. I had occasion recently introduce a woman of about 2 to an elderly man, and I men tioned her name first instead o his. Was this proper?

\$1,500 for "cubs" to more than

\$4,000 for heavier, better-instru-

A. The woman's name sh be mentioned first always. less the man is a very impo



WATT'S THIS? - This bulb shines with glitter originality. It's a burned-or industrial-size bulb, one several on exhibition in don by artist Isa Miranda.

# r Enough Water

ied that the world's reases alarmingi te and that in the t future, our land ble to produce enough hese extra mouth en, is the solution? the sea. swer could be water-

re precise, the sea. It is at one day, when land es are depleted, we might the sea to be close to the sea holds just about e need to live com d, metals, cloth and

ing water-and holds greater abundance than out time water has any things to humanity for water. n food, death-and offers the world a chance

Water, the most plentiful of es on earth, will always be one of man's most pressing

It is perhaps the first thing water is the most plentiful, yet

It is the source of all life and stenance on earth, and is the me of nine-tenths of all living this planet - both akes up three-fourths It is the sea.

e weight of our bodies! is protoplasm is onl er with many substances disand suspended in it. quid and gas forms. In t is the only natural liquid ious liquid is the mos

olvent. As such, it alntains something of the touched. Even rainwater is not pure; it nd dust on the way down. ter does flow uphill. In instance, something lary action pulls sar e highest twigs. Sap is about

percent water. and of it heated to 100 s will warm your hands in blizzard for about thirty min-utes. A pound of lead at the mperature will give you mth for only one minute. If the earth suddenly became perfectly smooth—no mountains alleys, etc. — the water on it rould spread and cover us to a lepth of 3,000 feet.

-nine of our known elements occur in sea water, includ ing gold. But the man who finds extract this gold will be way to extract this gold will be poor. There are so many million his formula would make gold valueless as a curren-Water has been associated with

ugh the ages. It still is ly, drink the "prophof the ancient Grott want to learn whether

ry during the coming eir husbands have

ges, any man claimh had done him claimnd all females suswitchcraft hurled into with stones tied to who didn't sink led as a witch and e stake. The others

mfort to their famihey put the drowned e graveyard. eed less water than ole in the world. They r sweat, because of the almost no water in nd hardly ever bathe. all of it equally be-

don't count; they are really land animals that have gone back to Man has used water to regulate

which told hours of the day by from jars of known capacity. Throughout history man ha struggled for water. He has developed new water sources and improved old ones at great ex-

The first thing man learned to do with water besides drink it was to carry it. Historians say this was almost as much a mile stone in man's deveolpment as

making the first wheel. The clay vessel represented a new wave of progress. The jug

gave him mobility. There is one source of water so endless that if man can ever tar it he will probably never have to worry about his water again There is only one thing wrong

The problem is simply; remove the salt and make it fit to drink The solution is difficult. So far, desalinization has been impo sible except at high cost. Only two basic methods are considered practical at this time (1) distillation and/or freezing and (2) osmosis, the method of passing sea water through a membran which catches the salt and allows

fresh water to pass through the minute openings. There are experimental plants area almost the size of the U.S. under cultivation

prorgamme of the distillation five planned by the U.S. Department of the Interior which is investing \$20,000,000. We can and must learn more into a new, watery world sounds unbelievable and the possibility

our lifetime. which would make such an exndus unnecessary. But thoughts of men beginning a new life under the sea cannot

from the sea floor. tral hemispheric extractor-fabri-

red innocent, which refuge.

Frazzled baby-sitter to parents returning home later than arranged: "Don't apologize — I wouldn't be in a hurry to come home either." & Backless 33. Par

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tween everyone on earth, and each person would need a tank something the size of the Empire State Building to hold his share. No one knows why, but the orains of water creatures never levelop as do those of land creatures, not even brains comparable to those of our lowest mam-

Whales, seals and porpoises

his life. The Egyptian temple priests invented water clocks the amount of water flowing

pense to turn deserts green and ive cities enough to grow on. He has even fought bitter battles

was learning to use fire and

with it: it isn't fit to drink.

in North Africa and the Middle East. Success here would put an Freeport, Texas, has a huge type going right now, one of the

> about the sea. A mass exodus of it happening lies far beyond In the meantime, of course, other sources could be developed

be dismissed lightly. Scientists say this is possible and they have proved the "Doubting Thomases" o wrong in the past. Some depict highly developed cities under the sea; homes and public buildings, shaped like

nispheres to withstand the extracted from the sea, or mined They say these cities will be a cluster of communities, or "sea-burbs," surrounding a huge cen-

> They envisage communication by underwater subway; passages in and cut of cities by submanes and sub-ports. But, they admit, this will probably not come to pass until the land is burnt out.

'Then as they claim all life originally came from the sea millions of years ago, so it may return to the sea-man's last

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EGGSECUTIVE SUITE - Mrs Mina Baker operates a 30fingered vacuum lift which speeds handling and reduces breakage at a modern poultry and egg processing plant. A pushbutton production program for 10,000 hens increases output and produces high quality eggs which often reach grocers' shelves in the area within 48 hours.

# by John Russel

. . .

grass about two inches high and In its quest for the best forage crops for Canadian livestock, ative to the highlands of Scotland; at Ottawa it kills out badly the Canada Department of Agriculture has reached out to the far corners of the earth. The during severe winters. Quaker comfrey is used as a nursery at the Central Experigreen feed in Europe; it is high in protein and European growers mental Farm at Ottawa contains hundreds of foreign species and claim that it produces phenomenal yields of forage. varieties of grasses and legumes.

. . . There is a different strain or type of alfalfa for every day of he year in this nursery. One hundred and sixty-five came from the U.S.S.R., 65 from the U.S.A. and others from Turkey, pelleting it. Hungary, Yugoslavia, India, Tiet, Australia and Argentina.

tainous regions. . . . Almost all the cultivated grasses and all the forage legumes grown in Canada have been introduced by man, notes R. W. Robertson of the Genetics and Plant Breeding Research Insti-

Strains from warm countries

are usually obtained from moun-

brought in seed of the varieties they had grown in their native ng timothy orchar grass and white clover which became well adapted to the Canadian climate.

In Eastern Canada, reed canary grass is the principal na-tive grass that has been developed as a cultivated species. Mosother native grasses were of the shade-loving type that grew in the forests or on the banks of streams. On the Prairies, more use has been made of the native grasses but introduced species such as crested wheat, intermediate wheat, brome and Russian wild rye have greatly increased ields in the dryer areas.

ugh the cooperation of breeders, botanists and ural institutions in many s, the introductory nursvide the means of syslly introducing new foreties. Each strain, variety s is grown in short rows liminary test for hardirigor, forage and seed and disease resistance and disease resistance, ith desirable characterisincreased and seed made to plant breeders for developing new and im-strains. A strain that Il tests can be registered as a variety in Canada.

> unusual species growing ursery at Ottawa are Poa annua and Quaker

a, a bushy green plant rns red in the fall, is is an ornamental (burn in Canada and is being as a possible forage crop of South Dakota, Kochia ome a serious weed in irts of Manitoba and it is lawful to plant it in that

Poa annua is a small perennial

got more out of it. Actually, calves fed just the baled hay lost Poor quality hay used in a feeding trial at the Melfort, Saskatchewan, experimental farm contained only 6.6 per cent crude protein, reports staffer Dr. S. E. Beacom. It was first-cut hay and

vious crop. The hay was fed over an eightweek period in long (baled), chopped, ground and pelleted form to four groups of steers, each containing six animals. The

contained stubble from the pre-

-Calves fed long hay consum ed an average of 6.5 pounds each daily and lost an average of 0.14 pound of body weight per head

-With chopped hay, consumption was 7.1 pounds per head and gains 0.22 pound per head daily. -A third group ate an average of 10.3 pounds of ground hay daily and chalked up gains of one pound a day. -Consumption of pelleted hay

by the fourth group crept up to 11 pounds daily and average gains of 1.3 pounds per day were recorded. When ground or pelleted, the

hay was harder to digest. This was more than offset by increas-ed consumption which allowed the calves to gain a pound or more daily. Dr. Beacom ran a second trial in which good quality hay of 17.5 per cent protein was fed. Calves in all groups gained on this feed,

head daily on pelleted hay. Pounds of feed consumed per head daily ranged from 10.4 to

ranging from 1.32 pounds per day

on the long hay to 2 pounds per

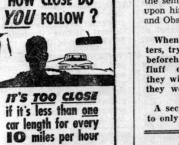
pelleted hay required a week to 10 days before they would accept the feed readily.

#### No Fun Looking In Your Mail-Box Now In summer an individual's un-

wanted mail may dwindle to a weekly wheelbarrow load, but come fall the mail box seems the only visible outlet for Federal garbage. The box, at home or at the post office, has enough biz-arre comeons, gimmicks, two-bit investment schemes and just plain junk to make a fire for a football pep rally... It used to be fun to wait for the mailman or to open a box. Just about everybody gets a little

excited at the prospect of inter-esting mail, but now everybody feels he is the personal foil for gimmick-artists and his box is a Left with a lot of poor quality Before feeding it in its present garbage can. If postal inspectors knew how much mail is thrown form this winter, give some thought to chopping, grinding or away, they'd wonder how small towns can afford the money to have the junk carted off. If this mountain of drivel had to be sent first-class, rather than This technique paid off in tests at a prairie experimental in bulk-rate, the post office might be able to declare a whopfarm of the Canada Department

of Agriculture. Steer calves ate ping dividend. If not, personal business would have to improve. more of the poor quality hay and For hardly anyone dares to try to calculate how much time he lose opening and angrily disposing of HOW CLOSE DO upon him .-- Raleigh (N.C.) News

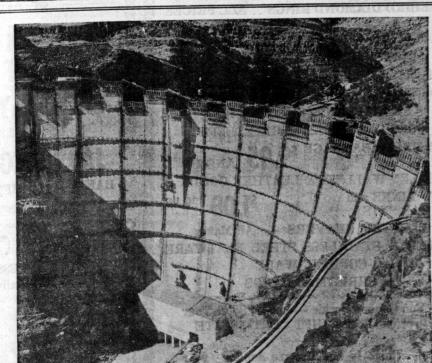


When washing socks or sweaters, try turning them inside out beforehand. Then, if any balls of they will be on the inside where they won't show.

A secret is something you tell to only one person at a time.

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FLAMING GORGE DAM — View looking upstream shows Flaming Gorge Dam and power plant being built on the Green River in northeastern Utah as part of the giant five-state Upper Colorade River Storage Project. The dam will be 502 feet high above bedrock and will contain approximately one million cubic yards of concrete. A section of highway that will cross over the dam is located in lower right.

# TASLINDAY SCHOO

By Rev R B. Warren, B.A., B.D. What Is Eternal Life?
John 17: 1-3; Romans 6: 4-23;
I Corinthians 15: 3-28;
I Peter 1: 3-9.

The most common conception about eternal life is that it means duration of existence or "forever ness." It does, of course, include this but so does the term immor-tality. If the term eternal life implies no more than unending existence, then it is merely a syn onym for immortality and all men have that. Jesus never implied that all men have eternal life. In the words of Jesus which form our Memory Scripture we have the only Scriptural defini-tion, as follows, "And this is life eternal, that they might know these the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Jn. 17:3.

The last verses of Romans 5 and 6, like two great brackets, each make reference to eternal life. Between the two are important truths concerning eternal life. Whereas in the old life before conversion we were dead in sin. Paul makes clear that eter-nal life is a quality of the Christian's present existence and con quently must manifest itself in certain characteristics. In bap tism he sees a symbolic likeness cifixion, and be cause of this, the Christian must regard himself as completely identified with Christ in His death and resurrection. The re-sult is to be a resurrected life in which the Christian's relation-

In the extended metaphor that follows (6: 15-23) the picture intended belongs to the system of slavery so common in the firs century world. As a slave could be transferred from the service of one master to another, so the

the service of sin to the service of God. He who lives the resur-rected life must be a servant of God. He must vield his body to God's service just as freely as he once vielded it to the slavemaster, sin. This consecrated service will be a testimony of his posses sion of God's gift, which is eter-In the lesson portion from

Corinthians we see that Christ's resurrection was only the firs orchard giving evidence of a coming abundant harvest). Since Christians are to share in that resurrection, eternal life has also future aspect.

Peter points out that Christians is designed to season our faith that it may be found unto praise and honour and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ. How important it is that we may know Jesus Christ and possess eternal life. Our life will be changed and also our eternal destiny. Eterna life is God's free gift to us through Jesus.

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking