

Tough Ordeal For A Tiny Boy!

"A small boy has been lost," the loudspeaker warned against the treble uppour of Cub Scouts on an outing last month in New York's Hecksher State Park, a 1,500-acre tangle of swamp and woodland along the southern shore of Long Island. "He is blond, 3 years old, wearing a plaid shirt and brown shorts. His name is Stephen Papoi."

Hardly a picnicer glanced up from his potato salad. A stray child is routine for Sunday afternoon in Hecksher Park. But as the day wore on, the announcements grew even more urgent. Finally, near sundown, John Papoi, Stephen's father, took over the public-address system and pleaded:

"Hasn't anyone seen him? He's wearing orange socks; one of them is darned with brown thread. I know. I darned it."

It was at 8 p.m. that the search began in earnest. While a Coast Guard helicopter beamed a searchlight over nearby Great South Bay, more than 1,000 searchers, including police and firemen with walkie-talkies and bloodhounds, tramped through the oak and swamp maple, the bayberry and marsh fern.

The Papois, joining the search themselves, explained over and over again how little Stevie had wandered away. His father, 32-year-old credit manager for an automotive-parts firm in Rockville Centre, N.Y., was umpiring a Cub Scout baseball game, while his wife, Jeanette, 29, presided over seven of their nine towheads at a picnic table, and little Victoria, 7, kept an eye on Stevie. When Victoria ran to get a sandwich from her mother, Stevie vanished.

A violent storm of rain and lightning broke about midnight, halting the search until the following morning. This time, nearly 2,000 persons took the field, and again at nightfall a rain and electrical storm halted their efforts. "I am beginning to fear that some love-starved woman took him," Mrs. Papoi said, and the police were inclined to agree with her. Many others did not believe that a frail 3-year-old could survive exposure to two such storms without food or

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Fashion Hint



water.

Mrs. Rosemarie Finger, a grandmother and wife of a city auxiliary police sergeant, refused to believe it. She and her husband, Raymond, a hospital attendant, had been in on the hunt from the beginning, and they were back again on the third morning, armed with Mrs. Finger's hunch that Stevie had been in a wooded area near the picnic grounds. And there, huddled under a cluster of wild grape vine, name and orange socks beside him, was Stevie.

"He looked up at me," said Finger, "and said 'Mommy.' I've never known such a feeling."

Stevie was famished, dehydrated, covered with insect bites and scratches, but he had come through his 67-hour ordeal in remarkably good condition. In a hospital, where he stuffed himself with ice cream and lollipop, Stevie did not volunteer any information, and his mother wouldn't let anybody question him. All he told her was "I lost my shoe last night, and you didn't come."

Troubles Of A Poor Millionaire

In Abilene, Texas, 240 miles from his Pecos home, indicted financier Billie Sol Estes headed his white Cadillac up a one-way street—the wrong way. Police officer Don Slatton, parked in a patrol car, honked a warning. Billie Sol stopped, smiled, waved at the officer, backed up, and took another route. To Slatton, the driver's face wasn't familiar, but his actions were. As the lawman put it: "Sometimes when a man is that friendly to a policeman, it means the man has no driver's license." Slatton casually followed the Cadillac and saw it go through a stop sign. The patrol car's red lights flashed, the Cadillac stopped, and Estes sheepishly identified himself. Sure enough, he had no driver's license. What was more, the bankrupt ex-millionaire said he lacked the cash to pay \$55 in fines (\$50 of it for driving without a license). Billie Sol telephoned his brother, Abilene dentist Dr. John Estes, who sent an attorney with \$200 for a bond. The money can be reclaimed if Estes returns to pay or contest the fines, but Slatton said: "Somehow I don't expect him to come back."



NATION'S LARGEST — Replica of France's Grotto of Lourdes is one of the features of the largest outdoor shrine in the U.S., Our Lady of the Snows in Belleville, Ill.

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews.

Making pastry with a cheese flavor is a cookery "wrinkle" which gives a new tang and charm to your pies — and especially apple pie!

CHEESE PASTRY

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 tsp. salt
3 squares (3 oz.) unsweetened chocolate, cut up
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup ice water

Sift flour and salt together into mixing bowl. Add lard and cut in with fork. Sprinkle with water, a tablespoonful at a time, mixing lightly with fork until dough is completely moistened. Gather into a ball with fingers and roll out as directed in recipe which follows.

APPLE WITH CHEESE PASTRY

1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup granulated sugar
1 tsp. cinnamon
6 cups sliced apples
1/2 tsp. butter
Milk

Granulated sugar
Heat oven to 425 degrees. Line a 9-inch pie pan with half of Cheese Pastry. Combine brown sugar, granulated sugar and cinnamon. Sprinkle over apples and mix thoroughly. Pile apples into pastry-lined pan. Dot with butter. Roll out remaining pastry and top pie, fluting edge. Cut slits in top crust. Brush pastry lightly with milk and sprinkle generously with sugar. Bake 30 to 60 minutes or until apples are tender. Serve cold.

FIG LOAF

1/2 cup soft shortening
1 egg
1/2 cup milk
3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
3/4 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. mace
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 cup ground figs

Heat oven to 350 degrees. Mix sugar, shortening and eggs. Stir in milk. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and mace together into first mixture and stir to blend. Add nuts and figs and stir to blend. Spoon into greased 9 x 5 x 3-inch loaf pan. Bake 1 hour and 10 minutes or until a toothpick stuck into center comes out clean.

GINGER COOKIES

1/2 cup brown sugar
1 cup soft shortening
1 cup molasses
1/2 cup cold water
4 1/2 cups flour
3 tsp. soda
2 tsp. ginger
1/2 tsp. cloves
1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. salt

Granulated sugar
Cream brown sugar and shortening. Stir in molasses and water. Sift flour, soda, ginger, cloves, cinnamon and salt together into mixture and blend well. Chill dough several hours or overnight. Heat oven to 400 degrees. Roll dough into a square 1/4 inch thick and cut into 2-inch squares with a knife. Put on ungreased cookie sheet and sprinkle generously with granulated sugar. Bake about 7 minutes or until top springs back when touched lightly.

BRAN MUFFINS

1/4 cup cooking oil
1/2 cup brown sugar, packed
1/4 cup molasses
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1 1/2 cups natural bran
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
1/2 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup chopped dates

Heat oven to 400 degrees. Combine oil, sugar, molasses, eggs and milk in bowl and beat together well with a fork. Add

Craving For Salt Can Be Dangerous

Would you use sodium, a caustic alkali, to season your food? Or chlorine, a poisonous gas? "Ridiculous questions," you say. "Nobody would be foolish enough to do that!"

Of course not. But the shocking truth is that most people do — because they don't know that these powerful chemicals constitute the inorganic crystalline compound known as salt.

For centuries, the expression "salt of the earth" has been used as a catchphrase to designate something good and essential. Nothing could be more erroneous. For that apparently harmless product that you shake into your food every day can actually bury you.

Consider these startling facts: (1) Salt is not a food. There is no more justification for its culinary use than there is for potassium chloride, calcium chloride, barium chloride or other properly named, but equally useless, salt substitutes.

(2) Salt cannot be digested, assimilated or utilized by the body. It has no nutritional value. Instead, it is positively harmful and disease-producing, especially in the case of kidney ailments.

(3) Salt may act as a heart poison. It also increases the irritability of the nervous system, tends to aggravate epileptic conditions and lowers the bars against apoplexy.

(4) Salt acts to rob calcium from the body and attacks the mucous lining throughout the entire gastro-intestinal tract. Once a person is salted, based on a serious misconception.

The misconception is that the body needs it. But many people — and, in fact, entire races of people, as the Eskimos — never eat salt and never miss it. Sure, a person is free of the habit, salt is as objectionable and repulsive to the taste as tobacco is to a non-smoker.

Among certain animal species, particularly in the case of fowl, and swine have been known to die after large doses of it.

How did the habit originate? The biochemist Bunge explains that in prehistoric times there was a proper balance of sodium and potassium salts in the earth.

But continued rainfall over the centuries washed away the more soluble sodium salts. In time, all salt and land-grown foods became deficient in sodium but high in potassium.

The result was that animals and human beings developed a craving for something to replace this deficiency. They found a poor, ineffective and highly dangerous substitute in inorganic sodium chloride, or common salt.

Swallowing salt to obtain natural sodium is like taking calcium chloride to get calcium. Both are chemicals, and neither can be assimilated by the body cells.

Since all chemicals are harmful to the digestive organs, we can understand why the stomach develops a sudden and abnormal thirst after salt is consumed.

The stomach is simply reacting to a foreign substance and is taking quick action to wash it out of the body through the kidneys.

You can imagine what effect this has on the delicate kidney tubules. Of all the body organs, the kidneys are most subject to injury from salt.

This is why persons suffering from nephritis are generally forbidden to use any salt in their diet.

Salt-eating, in fact, is known to pave the way for kidney disease, writes Dr. Raymond Bernard in "Tit-Bits."

What happens when more salt is eaten than the kidneys can eliminate? The excess is deposited in various parts of the body, especially in the lower part of the legs.

To protect its tissues against this poison the body automatically seeks to dilute it by accumulating water in these areas.

As the tissues become waterlogged the body tends to swell up. Feet and ankles bloat painfully.

Just as salt is harmful to the kidneys, so it is injurious to the heart. Even the smallest amount in bread is considered, in some heart conditions, to be dangerous.

The action of the heart muscle is governed by the relative concentration balance of sodium and calcium salts in the blood.

An excess of sodium will therefore tend to disturb this action, increasing the heart beat and the blood pressure. In the same way, salt upsets the nervous system.

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Salts start its attack by biting into the mucous membranes of the mouth and then spreading its irritation all along the gastro-intestinal tract.

This is why salt of various kinds, such as Epsom salts, at a strong purgative. The body accumulates water in the intestines in an effort to expel these harmful substances.

The most dramatic case of an injury occurred recently in a New York hospital where a number of babies died when the chemical was inadvertently used in their food.

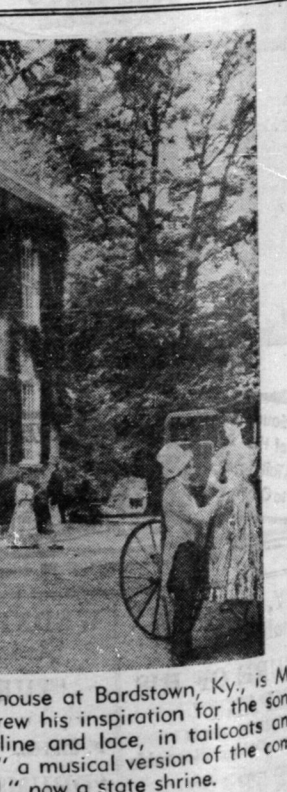
Adults are not as vulnerable. But they cannot keep taking chemical with impunity. It is difficult to avoid consuming it because it has been sprinkled into virtually every processed and canned food. But they must if they value their health.

The body needs sodium chloride. But only when it is provided in organic form, such as celery, sea vegetables, and so on, can this substance be utilized by living cells.

Q. It is all right to eat an open-face sandwich with the fingers?

A. When a sandwich is served in "open-face" style, it should always be eaten with the knife and fork.

What Do You Know About NORTHWEST AFRICA?



STEPHEN FOSTER'S INSPIRATION — This stately old house at Bardonia, Ky., is the Kentucky Home from which Stephen Collins Foster drew his inspiration for many of the songs of the same name. Nightly during the summer, in crinolines and lace, in ruffled shirts, a cast presentation of "The Stephen Foster Story," a musical version of the composer's life. The correct name of the house is "Federal Hill," now a state shrine.

Driftwood Spurs Folks' Imagination

About fifty times a summer I think of Hamlet and Polonius looking at clouds, for I hear myself saying: "O, yes indeed — it's backed like a camel!" This is when somebody from your City holds up a piece of driftwood, turning it just so, and says something like, "Can't you see an ancestor with his arms skinned?" The imaginations of driftwood collectors are magnificent. It always amazes me to see a chunk of driftwood fitted to a mold, or a lamp. Whether elephant, kangaroo, or abstract modernism, we have a good word for it. I won't insist on the spelling, but mostly that's the way we spell it. If we write it "drift-wood," I won't insist on the spelling, but mostly that's the way we spell it. If we write it "drift-wood," I won't insist on the spelling, but mostly that's the way we spell it.

Here in Maine, whether elsewhere or not, we have a good word for it. I won't insist on the spelling, but mostly that's the way we spell it. If we write it "drift-wood," I won't insist on the spelling, but mostly that's the way we spell it.

Then there's a story about a man from Philadelphia who came up here and hunted for driftwood. He said he had a little shop, and turned out handmade wood, and business was good. But he would pop up on company roads, right in the thick of log hauling, or they would find him in a sluiceway. Just as they were about to open a gate, and the corporation began to carry some concern over his safety. These companies are geared to sportsmen and campers, but a drift-wood collector is a different matter. The vice-presidents turned a crew loose one day, and they gathered driftwood of all shapes and sizes, whether anybody thought it looked like a gift. And it worked, for nobody in Maine has ever heard of him since, and the company suppose he is busy-busy making furniture in his little shop. This is the only time the Maine forest industry ever shipped a load of drift-wood.

Although drift-wood isn't much for a campfire, a lot of it gets used that way. Being mostly cedar it has a pungent smoke, and it hasn't much heat in it. But when you're camping along a stream or lake drift-wood is easy to get. It burns down to a powdery brown ash and goes out, so it may be safer than some holding woods. Even with campers on the increase, the drift-wood last generations yet. And usually while picking up a little wood the camp cook sees a stick that reminds him of a serpent coiled in a geometric design, and he takes it in the canoe to take home.

Of Lester Buck, as veteran a guide as ever guided in the back country and located a rancher in the drift-wood to get disgusted with "sports" who neglected angling to look for driftwood. "They'd hold a piece up and say, 'Look, Buckie, just like a little skunk jumper!'" Buckie would shrug, and always agree. "Whatever you say, sir," he'd answer. — By John Gould in the Christian Science Monitor.

Many questions arising from research projects require extremely complex computations which would take weeks or months with an ordinary calculating machine, says the researcher. The computers have slashed this time lag to a few hours.

In addition, computers have extended the range of crop-weather research because, without them, some questions would have gone unanswered owing to the overwhelming volume of manual work. Dr. MacKay points out:

The versatile machines — which can handle about 1,000 operations per second — have been used to establish the "normal" number of drying days during June at several farms in Eastern Canada, permitting a comparison of lengths of laying seasons for different years at one farm and between several farms.

They can even give a speedy prediction on the chances of frost after a certain date — say, for example, May 24.

Crop-weather research is getting a further assist by these electronic "brains" in relating grasshopper outbreaks to temperature and rainfall data and in the study of the effects of weather on wheat yields. The latter project seeks to provide a more reliable basis for predicting yields.

A study conducted at several farms on the relationship between crop growth and temperatures, length of day and rainfall, has been speeded through the use of a computer, says Dr. MacKay.

Results show that wheat regrows mainly to daytime temperatures and is relatively unaffected by those at night. In comparison, millet responds chiefly to the cooler nighttime temperatures.

Enthusiast Dr. MacKay: "Computers are a new and versatile tool for more advanced study of crop-weather relationships."

Chemicals used to kill potato tops have also been the cause of death for many cattle.



HUMAN MACHINE — Men and women haul dirt for soil reclamation project along the Yellow Sea coast near Chungnung, South Korea, where machinery is scarce, in an effort to gain new farm lands to feed an increasing population.

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THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell.

Agriculture is the latest to benefit from space-age electronics. Electronic computers — which "think" with the speed of lightning — are being used in studies by Canada Department of Agriculture researchers on the effects of weather on crops.

Most experimental farms send weather data on punch cards to the federal meteorological service and the cards are made available for crop-weather research, explains Dr. K. H. MacKay, of the Agricultural Research Station, Ottawa.

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spraying them with what he thought was a fly spray. The solution actually was a sodium arsenite preparation for use on the potato field. The cows got a lethal dose by licking themselves.

Such losses could be avoided simply by reading the labels on the containers before using them, the CDA specialist points out. He adds that such a precaution is essential in view of the increasing number of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides being used in modern agriculture.

Careless disposal of unused sodium arsenite solution in the sprayer, rinse water and empty containers, also poses a threat to cattle.

The unused solution and rinse water should be poured into a hole and covered with earth. Empty containers should be buried.

Production, consumption and export of eggs last year were down from 1960.

Receipts of eggs at registered grading stations in Canada amounted to 207 million dozens. This total, although 8.4 per cent above the 1955-56 five-year average period, was down by 1.3 per cent from 1960.

Farm production amounted to 440.5 million dozens in 1961, about one per cent below the previous year's.

Exports declined in 1961. Those of shell eggs amounted to about 5.5 million dozens, a last year compared with 6.2 million in 1960. Exports of processed eggs totalled 570.3 thousand pounds, down sharply from 2.5 million pounds in 1960.

Per capita consumption of eggs dipped from 24 dozens in 1959 and 1960 to 23.3 dozens in 1961, the lowest level since 1959.

Prices to producers for all grades averaged 31.3 cents per dozen. This was about 1.5 cents higher than in 1960. There was less seasonal fluctuation in 1961 resulting in more even returns to the producer. The Poultry Market Review notes.

The national weighted average price to producers for Canada Grade A Large eggs for the year ended Sept. 30, 1961, stood at 17 cents above the prescribed level of 33 cents. Consequently, the Agricultural Stabilization Board did not make any payment to producers for the 1960-61 period.

Spray drift can also take a toll of cattle. If a potato field to a pasture is being sprayed, the wind should be kept in the barn during the few days between spraying and the death of the potato tops.

Carelessness also accounts for losses of farm animals, says Calbeck. He cited the case of a farmer who lost nine cows after spraying them with what he thought was a fly spray.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.
A Call to Spiritual Renewal
Malachi 2: 1-9; 3: 1-3

Memory Scripture: Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers? Malachi 2: 10.

Malachi gives the closing call to God's chosen people before the 400 years of silence between the Old Testament and New Testament, during which the Jews wait for their Messiah. His call for vigilance in both social and religious life has application even to our day. His clearcut prediction of the Messiah, high the nation's hope when they were tempted to discourage.

When Jesus finally came, the country was especially awaiting His arrival. The spirit of anticipation was a direct result of the words of Malachi and the other prophets.

The prophet begins by pointing out the need. The people were offering blind and sick animals in their sacrifices; animals they wouldn't dare offer the Lord. They were selfish. In reference to the work at the temple, the prophet asks, "Who is there even among you that will shut the doors for no one? Neither do you kindle fire in mine altars for nothing." Today, many burn up more money in tobacco smoke than they give for the work of the Lord. One 50-year-old man, who had been changed by Jesus Christ, became a very faithful steward. I commend him to you. He said, "I'm saving the \$5.00 a week I spent on tobacco, not to mention what I wasted on other things. I have better health. Why shouldn't I give?"

Malachi makes the great appeal, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." The younger Colgate when starting out on his own to make soap was advised to give ten cents of every dollar to the Lord. He did and the firm still carries out that policy. He prospered.

Malachi says of the coming Messiah, "He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver. Jesus Christ proved sin. When sin is confessed, He forgives. He cleanses the hearts of those who fully commit themselves to Him and live holy for Him. He will come again and receive them unto Himself.

Most people do not really object to a full day's work. They just don't do it.