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OKANAGAN APPLES DO mean tasty mealtime treats—and so economical and easy to prepare!  
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**B.C. APPLE DUMPLINGS**  
6 apples, 2 cups all-purpose flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons shortening, 1/4 cup milk, dash of cinnamon, Jam, Sugar, Butter.  
Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Roll out to 1/4 inch thickness, cut in six squares.  
Add milk, stir just until flour is moistened. Fill centre with jam and core apples and place one in centre of each square, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, roll centre together and seal. Prick with fork. Bake in moderate oven for 35 minutes. Place 1 inch apart in greased baking dish. Bake in moderately hot 375°F. oven for 35 minutes. Serve warm with cream.

**B.C. DUTCH APPLE PIE**  
6 or 8 apples, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 3 tablespoons shortening, 1 cup sweet or sour cream.  
Wash, pare and core apples; cut in quarters. Put sugars, salt, cinnamon and flour together. Put half of this mixture in the bottom of the pastry lined pie pan, add apples, arrange symmetrically. Mix cream with remaining flour mixture; pour over top of apples. Bake at 450 degrees F. for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to 350 degrees F. for 45 minutes longer, or until done. Serve hot or cold.

**B.C. APPLE SLICER**  
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**STILL NEED INFANTRY**—It's still an infantry army, despite occasional outcries that Canada should turn it into a mobile, mechanized force. Active infantry units have increased five-fold since the Korean war started. In this photo Canada's footsloggers take cover during an attack on a Chinese-held hill in Korea. (CP from National Defence)

## AGAINST BOMB ATTACKS Fast Fighter Network to Guard Main Cities

(Editor's Note: Canada is relying mainly on the jet fighter for defence, but jet fighters need an intricate ground set-up to direct them to their prey. This story, one of a series, describes the air defence headquarters being established in Montreal.)

**By DOUGLAS HOW**  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The most important defence base in Canada is being formed at St. Hubert airport.

It is the brain of the 20th century minute-men who, above all others, will be responsible for the defence of Canadian homes and factories if war comes.

Headquarters of the RCAP's first Air Defence Command must act in seconds, because it is the core of the network of radar stations, fighter bases and anti-aircraft posts Canada is building to meet any air attacks.

In the operational control room—only one in eight of the headquarters staff may enter—the course of bombers would be plotted as they raced toward key targets such as Montreal.

**LINKED WITH U.S.**

From the office of Air Vice-Marshal A. L. James, the officer commanding it is less than a minute by direct line to his opposite American number in Colorado Springs, Colo.

That is how close the two air defence systems are being knit for continental defence. The integration is going on at various levels. Its most tangible form is the building and manning of radar stations in Canada by the United States.

When the special communications system is set up to tie it all together, it will be a matter of seconds from A.D.C.'s control room to any part of the far-flung air defence network emerging in Canada.

Will it work? Can a country as immense, as wide open and as thinly-peopled as Canada be defended?

Air Vice-Marshal James says so. So do other senior officers of the RCAP. They would be happy and relieved to see parliament vote them more air squadrons and more radar, but they think this sort of strange, mobile, electronic fortress without walls can defend parts of Canada which might invite attack. And they are comforted by the thought that there are relatively few places offering temptation.

**EFFECTIVE DEFENCE**

Nobody thinks air defence could stop everything trying to get through. Nobody thinks saturation raids could be halted.

But, as a calculated risk, it is believed the network Canada is building could put up an effective fight against foreseeable dangers during the next few years.

A D. C. is in business on a 24-hour basis. If war came tonight, a plan of air defence would go into effect immediately. The plan is amended as strength builds up.

It will be at least a year before A.E.C. is backed up by the sort of strength Canada envisages under her three-year defence plan started in 1951; before most of the radar stations are sending their waves northward; before squadrons of CF-100 Canuck long range jet fighters are available in numbers; before the communications are in.

At this stage, the strength is not impressive. The radar is just beginning to function. There will be no CF-100 squadrons until early 1953 and the defence rests on short-range F-86 Sabre jets, destined eventually for Europe, and older planes. The army's anti-aircraft command is trying to decide whether to re-equip existing guns or wait for guided missiles. The ground observer corps of volunteers is only beginning to take shape.

**COVERS MAIN TARGETS**

Even at its peak, the network won't be elaborate. The popular idea of a complete radar screen across the Arctic is a myth. The screen will be much farther south and will have nothing like a coast-to-coast frontage. Its main aim will be to protect the most inviting targets, largely in eastern Canada.

There has been no public breakdown of the disposition of 41 air force squadrons Canada aims to have by 1954 but the chances are there will be fewer than 10 regular Canuck squadrons on duty in Canada, backed by roughly that many reserve or part-time squadrons.

## Effective Vaccine For Polio Tested by Baltimore Scientist

**By WILLIAM MANCHESTER**  
(Copyright, Baltimore Evening Sun, 1952)

**BALTIMORE (AP)**—Working with little children, a Johns Hopkins scientist has developed and tested a vaccine which gives promise of being effective against all three types of polio.

"I am satisfied that it is possible to produce a satisfactory level of polio antibodies in human beings," Dr. Howard A. Howe, adjunct professor of epidemiology of Hopkins, said today.

Antibodies are specific agents which can be developed in the blood to produce immunity against a disease.

Using a vaccine made of killed polio virus, Dr. Howe found that it made children develop antibodies against the virus. He presented his findings today at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Cleveland.

The preparation of a triple vaccine made Dr. Howe's work especially difficult. Polio is really three diseases. Any one of its three types of virus—lansing, brunhilde or leon—can cripple. A preventive must be aimed at all of them.

Dr. Howe warned that the vaccine isn't ready for use—that he isn't even sure it will be the vaccine to be used in large trials. Further testing will be necessary to improve it.

The children, all two to five years old, were low-grade imbeciles at Rosewood State Training School. Their parents agreed to the experiment. No child was in danger at any time.

**INNOCULATED**

They were inoculated with a vaccine brewed from the spinal cords of monkeys stricken with polio and a chemical rendering the polio viruses harmless but still capable of producing antibodies.

In 1950, Dr. Howe had found that he could immunize chimpanzees.

Eleven bedridden children at Rosewood, in good physical condition despite their handicaps, were chosen for the human trials.

Blood tests showed only one of them had antibodies against more than one type of polio virus, before the vaccination.

Dr. Howe decided to give six of them vaccine, and nothing to

the other five. If the vaccine took, the inoculated six would develop antibodies in their blood. The others would not.

That is what happened.

Polio is as common as measles, but most people don't know they've had it.

Antibodies for protection are manufactured in the blood of anyone who gets the polio virus.

Of every 1,000 infections, it is estimated, less than 10 result in paralysis, presumably because the person did not develop enough antibodies in time to halt the infection.

The rest became just as immune to attack, from that same type of virus, as if they had been paralyzed.

At least 90 per cent of all people over 15 have been protected that way.

## New Wage Deal For Temporary Rail Workers

**OTTAWA (CP)**—A board of conciliation has recommended that an agreement be drafted to cover employment and wage conditions of laborers temporarily employed by the railways as maintenance-of-way men.

The agreement would be the first since the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees was certified as bargaining agent for extra maintenance-of-way men.

The board, headed by James H. Stitt of Ottawa, recommended that the new agreement include many features of the wage agreement covering regular maintenance-of-way men.

Temporary employees would work 50 hours a week instead of the present 60 and would be paid for overtime. The agreement would extend to temporary employees the seniority, vacation and pension privileges of regular employees.

## German Car Catches Eye Of Motorists

**By BRACK CURRY**  
BONN, Germany (AP) — A little, beetle-shaped German car conceived by Hitler 15 years ago is catching the fancy of motorists around the world.

It has the curious name of Volkswagen, or People's Car.

The Volkswagen is being exported to 32 countries—and in some people are actually lining up to buy it.

It is rolling toward first place in Europe. It is by far the most popular car with the Germans. One out of every two German cars is a Volkswagen.

Europeans like the speed, simplicity and economy of the Volkswagen. A rear-engined four-seater, the Volkswagen hits 70 miles an hour and travels 36 miles to a gallon. It sells in Germany for 4,800 marks or \$1,142. Prices in foreign countries are higher.

Drivers of Volkswagens boast that the car's tiny engine can be repaired with a hairpin.

Since the war, more than 100,000 Volkswagens have been exported. The demand abroad is so great that the Volkswagen plant says it could easily sell its entire output in foreign markets.

About 33 per cent of this year's record production of 139,000 Volkswagens is earmarked for export.

Volkswagen officials say the car is a hit in Canada. Since it has no radiator, it never freezes up in the cold Canadian winters.

Despite booming sales, a big cloud hangs over the Volkswagen plant: nobody knows who owns it.

The car was the brainchild of Hitler who promised every German a Volkswagen in the garage for the equivalent of \$266.

The Nazi Labor Front built the plant. Some 330,000 Germans chipped in to finance its construction. In return they were promised cars which were never delivered.

Only a few Volkswagens were turned out before the war. Then the production was fed to the Wehrmacht. Rommel used scores of the cars in his North African campaign.

The Germans who contributed toward building the plant have gone into court claiming they are shareholders. Pending the outcome of this suit, the plant has been turned over to the federal government to operate.

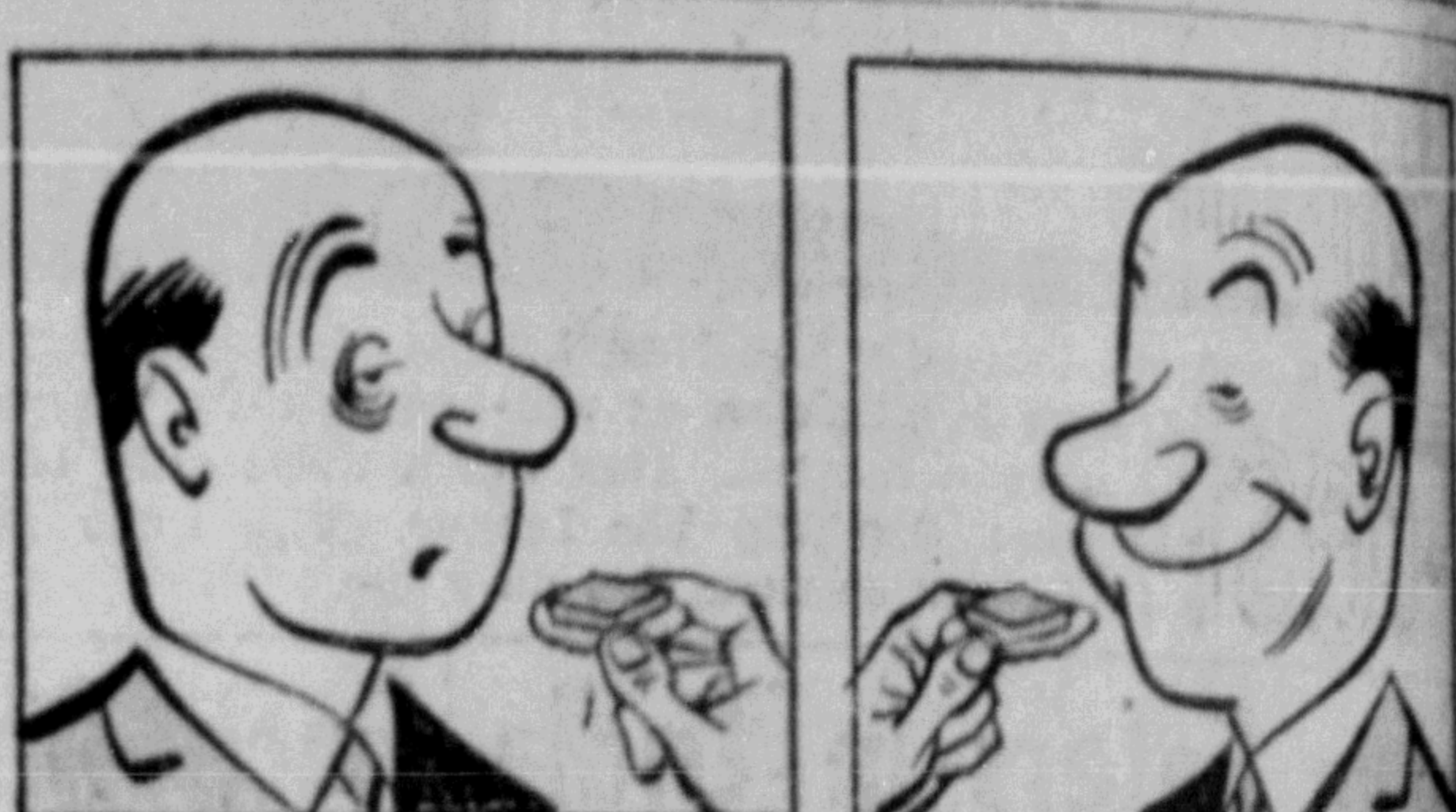
## 6 New Polio Cases in Lower B.C.

VICTORIA — British Columbia's total of polio cases has risen to 448 with six new cases reported to provincial health authorities here.

There have been 26 deaths to date.

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