

Making up to a Mini



Well, we've seen everything now. First, there came the unisex look. Now, if we're to believe our eyes, there's the unithing look. Here, model Ruth Zoll is painted to match her mini-car's flower power design.

The flowers that linger on

Ladies, summer is the time of year when beautiful flowers are everywhere and beautiful bouquets of freshly-cut flowers regularly grace the living room. Many of you ladies probably have your own beautiful flower beds and even make flower raising a serious hobby. But how unfortunate it is that nature's lovely blooms fade and wilt so quickly.

Well, ladies, you can enjoy your flowers longer by taking measures to preserve them, and you will then have them in your home long after your garden is bare.

Perhaps, some of you ladies have instructions for drying flowers tucked away in some niche, but you don't remember where. Well, just read on if you are dead serious about preserving some flowers for a much later date.

There are various methods of preserving flowers, depending upon the types of flowers they are. Three of them are air-drying, borax and cornmeal, and silica gel.

Air-drying Method

Grandma used the first method, and it is still the best one for drying baby's breath, globe amaranth, bells of Ireland, Chinese lanterns, artemisia, goldenrod, yarrow, larkspur, strawflowers, lavender, Queen Anne's lace, money plant, cattails, corn tassels, grasses, milkweed pods, etc.

When using the air-drying method, pick the flowers—only perfect ones—when their moisture content is the lowest—in the morning, after the dew has dried, and in the afternoon. Remove all leaves and tie the flowers in small bunches of three or four blooms. Put each bunch (flower part first) in a large paper bag that has

been perforated for ventilation, and hang bags in a warm, dry, and dark place. The attic is an excellent place, because it is dry and dark enough so that the colors will not fade too much.

Check the flowers every few days; if any are mildewed, remove them immediately as they will damage the others. One to three weeks, depending upon the flowers, are required for them to be perfectly dried. When they are dried, remove them from the paper bags and put them in a place free from dust.

Borax and Cornmeal Method

The borax and cornmeal method is recommended for daffodils, marigolds, roses, zinnias, scarlet sage, etc. To prepare the mixture, use one part borax powder to six parts of white cornmeal, and mix thoroughly. Pour about two inches of the mixture into a paper bag (size of bag depends upon the size of flowers) and gently place flowers (flower parts first) on top of the mixture in the bag. Then, carefully pour the rest of the mixture around the flowers until they are completely covered. Secure the bag and hang in a dry, dark room. This method also requires as many as three weeks for drying, depending upon the weather.

Silica Gel Method

The quickest way to dry flowers is by using silica gel, which can be obtained at garden centers. The merit of this product is that it dries flowers more rapidly, and thus the flowers retain more of their true color. Follow the directions on the package.

Your dried flowers will last a long time, and everytime you look at them, you will call to mind memories of this summer you are about to enjoy. That's all, ladies.

Second Chance

If you are a sucker for a smooth-talking door-to-door salesman, help may be on the way.

The Federal Trade Commission presently is considering a regulation which would give a buyer three days to cancel a door-to-door purchase of consumer goods or services costing \$10 or more.

It will give you three days to think over your purchase and decide if you really need or can afford that vacuum cleaner. Too often, consumers are high-pressured into buying products they cannot afford or do not need by salesmen who are highly skilled in the art of pulling the wool over your eyes. The new regulation will at least give you a chance to make up your own mind about a product without outside influence.

Baby's car seats

Those so-called car safety seats for babies are really safety hazards and should be taken off the market.

That is the contention of Dr. Donald Huelke, a U.S. safety expert. After extensive research, he claims only two such infant seats on the market today are even remotely safe. Those are Infant Carrier, made by General Motors, and Toy Guard, by Ford. Both of these can possibly protect a child in crashes up to 30 miles per hour.

But numerous other carriers will not even protect your child at collisions as slow as five to 10 miles per hour.

Non-Phosphate detergents

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Detergents without phosphates, NTA or caustic alkalis can clean the homemaker's laundry as well as any phosphate product on the market.

The president of The Miracle White Company, declared in an address to the Radio Advertising Bureau Seminar here.

The assertion was made presenting a challenge to the Big Three soap and detergent manufacturers to give the consumer what she wants...and what the preservation of our environment requires, while outlining Miracle White's successful promotion of its products through advertising.

Major grocery chains have tested our product, Miracle White Non-Polluting Detergent, for efficacy and found no discernible difference in cleaning power between it and the leading seller, the president declared.

We pioneered development work on a non-polluting detergent many years before pollution became a major concern to this country. The question we posed to our laboratory was, Are phosphates necessary? The answer finally came back No! There are other substances equally as good which do not promote the growth of algae, that are non-toxic, that are not caustic, that biodegrade, and that actually clean your laundry as well as any phosphate that is on the market today, he added.

Safety Tips

This year, people in the U.S. and Canada will spend millions of dollars on sunglasses. Says a pamphlet published by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, "Nature provides some people with filters in the ocular and macular media which are 10 to 20 times the density that others are born with. The differences between individuals are far greater than the differences in the density of the sunglasses on the market."

Says the Medical Research Laboratory, U. S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., in its "STANDARDS FOR GENERAL PURPOSE", "Since the injurious results of glare may be, at least in part, secondary involvements following squinting, frowning, and constriction of the accessory muscles, any device which contributes to muscular relaxation contributes to eye health."

Says a report of a subcommittee of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, "Sunglasses should be worn only when the intensity of light produces discomfort. The penalty for their wear otherwise is the reduction of the individual's tolerance to bright light."

Cheap, substandard sunglasses represent a large share of the total sold. Their makers hold that most of the imperfections are so minor the average person can't detect them. This is a specious argument. When the imperfections are small, the eye can more or less accommodate to them by muscular effort, and this it continually attempts to do.

Result: muscular and nervous

fatigue, with its attendant symptoms. Even if this does not "ruin your eyes," it certainly can ruin your comfort, your disposition, and enjoyment of whatever brought you out into the sun. Obviously, if you are merely sunbathing, with your eyes at rest, but it is quite a different matter if you are reading, playing tennis, softball, skiing, or, above all, driving hour after hour on a sun-baked super-highway. In such situations, your eyes are in constant motion, up and down, side to side, near to far, utilizing the entire lens area, and their unceasing effort to accommodate to shoddy lenses soon takes its toll.

The function of the absorptive lens is to cut out specific rays from the spectrum; for general sunglasses use, these would be the invisible ultraviolet and infrared. This is accomplished by the addition of certain chemicals to the lens formula.

Polarizing lenses, made of either glass or plastic, employ a built-in "optical screen" to absorb the veiling glare of light rays vibrating in some, while allowing only the useful rays to pass through to the eye. Such a lens, for example, enables a motorist to penetrate, not only the glare from his own car's hood, but also the glare off the road.

Coated or reflectorized lenses have a thin metallic film applied by a vacuum process to the front or back surface, or both. This makes possible the "gradient density" lens (very dark at the top, tapering off to light at the bottom) and the "double gradient" (dark at the top and bottom, but much lighter in the center). The latter type is

more useful for boating and driving, where both overhead and low-level glare are most troublesome. Coated lenses are also preferred for prescription sunglasses which require such a high correction that their thickness would make tinted lenses much too dark in the critical center.

Some lenses are plastic. Like glass, plastic lenses come in a wide range of quality. Other things being equal, plastic lenses are lighter in weight, shatter-resistant, and less expensive; they also demand far greater care in handling and cleaning, because they are easily scratched.

The only permissible generalization is that shoddy sunglasses are shoddy sunglasses, whether inexpensive or expensive.

Most buyers select lenses that are too light for average use. One reason is that the darkest lens you can see through in a brightly-lighted store will be quite inadequate on a beach or ski slope, where the illumination will be 200 or 300 times more intense.

In view of the abuse to which they usually are subjected, sunglasses frames deserve more attention than they get. For steady use, they should be just about as rugged as the quality frames on prescription glasses. A major weak point at the bargain counter is the hinge where the frame and temple join.

Cost-cutting manufacturers connect these units with a simple pin, instead of a screw or rivet. This is just one more index of the gulf between quality and junk in sunglasses. It suggests that there is a great deal more to selecting them than meets the eye.

GM cars expensive to repair

Auto repairs are notoriously high and still soaring. But which car costs the most to repair?

Based on parts costs, General Motors cars are the most expensive to repair. Ford is next and Chrysler Corp. third.

When asked for his comment on the findings, one General Motors official said, "I do not believe our cars are more susceptible to damage resulting from collisions than the cars of our competitors." But he graciously declined any discussion of parts costs.

Explosive golf balls

Again, we warn parents to guard against letting their children cut into old golf balls. This department continues to receive reports of youngsters being injured because they wanted to know "what's inside there."

What's inside is a liquid core which has been greatly compressed. The golf ball manufacturers will not even dare reveal the ingredients which go into this liquid, but among them are sulfuric acid, barium sulfate, zinc sulfide, silicone, gelatin and even corn syrup.

As you near the center of a golf ball, this compressed core will virtually explode. A great number of children have been blinded when this mixture hit them in the eyes.

The liquid also is highly toxic and potentially fatal for the small child who decides to see what it tastes like.

GOOD GARDENERS HELP BEAT POLLUTION



Every homeowner can contribute to the improvement of the environment right in his own backyard. By taking care of your lawn, garden, and plants, you are improving your own environment without adding to air, water and noise pollution.

First, and most important, the green growth in your yard releases important life-giving oxygen in the air. The green plants will also absorb huge quantities of carbon dioxide, which is a major air pollutant. According to gardening experts, active growing greenery will also catch dust, soot and other particles before they can enter our lungs. These pollutants are usually held on the leaves until rain washes them into the soil.

There are a number of steps needed to give lawns, trees, shrubs and plants a lush healthy growth to help them combat pollution. The first essential is regular watering. Proper fertilization is also an important ingredient. Controlled use of spray materials to eliminate plant-killing insects, weeds, and diseases is another pollution fighting method.

According to H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company, makers of sprayers and dusters, to effectively apply spray materials without adding to pollution, you should use the correct equipment in the manner recommended by the manufacturer. Mixing the spray material in the recommended way, applying it at the pressure that's right for the job, and placing the mixture right where it's needed, where the trouble is, will help you destroy harmful insects and halt plant diseases.

Similarly, care should be taken in using the right spray pattern for the job to be done — spray mist for close-up and coarse spray for the trees.

Waterbed deathtraps

The waterbed craze has resulted in the market being flooded by a number of cheap imitations. And some of these imitations can electrocute you.

This department has received a number of complaints telling how waterbeds burst into flame and the vinyl bags collapsed, resulting in a 200-gallon leak all over the bedroom floor.

In every case we have been able to investigate, the persons involved have been able to get out of the bed before the water bag burst and there was a serious danger of electrocution. However, fire department officials have assured us that some of the more shoddily constructed waterbeds are potential deathtraps.

As soon as test results are available, this department will publish a list of those waterbeds considered safe.

For long range. With the control valve on your sprayer (a compressed air sprayer is the most effective), regulate the amount you spray just short of the point of "run-off" to prevent unintentional damage to your environment.

According to an article by BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS, "Pollution of the environment by garden pesticides is insignificant when the materials are handled as instructed." Before chemicals are even allowed on the shelves of stores, chemical research people run exhaustive experiments with them and they are screened by government agencies.

By following a regular schedule of spraying you will receive another fringe benefit from your healthy plants, trees, and shrubs. In addition to their beautifying your property, they will act to help cut down on noise pollution.

Noise, the invisible pollutant, is controlled in a number of ways. Openings and air pockets in the greenery act to deflect and absorb sound waves. Trees, shrubs and plants act like a sound barrier as they trap sounds much in the same way that acoustical materials do. Planting a row of shrubs near the base of the trees helps to break up the lower level noises not caught by the leaves of the trees.

As everyone to remember what they to in their garden or yard affects the purity of the air: supply of clean water; growth of their plants; size of the insect population; and presence of plant diseases. By selecting the right sprayer for the right application at the right time of the year and by following the safe and sane instructions provided, we can do our share to help our environment.



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For the dieter, yogurt is a delicious easy-on-the-figure topping for peaches that are one of the lowest in calories of all fruits and brimming with health.

Fresh, juicy-sweet California peaches make many elegant desserts. Here's one that's good served hot or cold.

Almond Stuffed Peaches
6 large California peaches 1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup almond paste 1/2 cup sour cream
1/2 cup butter Rum flavoring to taste
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Peel, halve and stone peaches. Fill halves with almond paste mixed with rum flavoring. Melt butter in baking dish. Add vanilla. Place peaches filled side up. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake covered at 350 degrees F. for 15 minutes or until peaches are soft. Serve hot or cold with sour cream.

The 4-C Family

The 4-C Family Day and Night Care Program needs the following items for educational and play activities for small children.

large buttons
broken and used crayons
"Legs" eggs
milk cartons
wood or plastic spoons
measuring spoons
children's scissors
seeds
magnets
baby food jars
pieces of yarn
feathers
corks
cookie cutters
rolling pins
cigar boxes
sponges
wood clothes pins
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scraps of felt, flannel, burlap, and cloth
shoe laces or leather thongs
fish line

If you have any of these items that you would like to donate, please call 288-5091

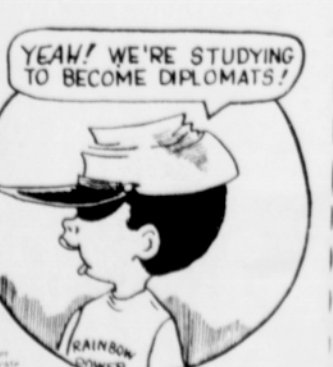
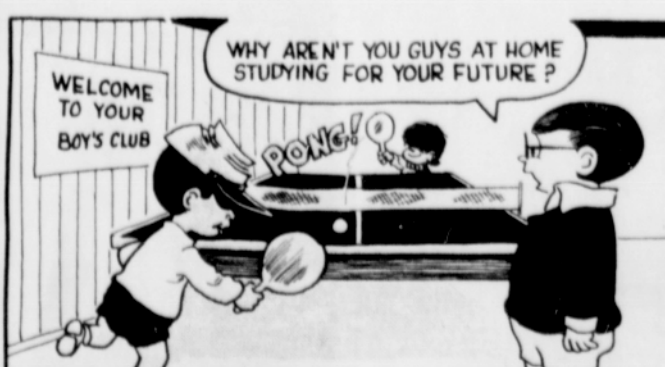
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