

The Cook's Nook

When Ice Cream Is In The Sauce

Editor's Note: This is the third and last of a series of articles about ice cream. We hope you have enjoyed them.

The only food that really melts in your mouth—a well-worn phrase to the contrary—is ice cream! But there are plenty of mouth-watering foods to go with it, that slide down with abandon in a trail of good flavor! "Ham and..." is no whit more renowned than "ice cream and..." (you guessed it) cake! Or how about a cookie, a cup cake, a tender square of gingerbread, a crumbly pastry shell or lady-finger base? The "and..." makes ice cream not an incident, not just a course on the menu, but a triumph, or a meal!

Your very own personality is the best guide for what to serve with ice cream—if you are eating it yourself. But since into each life some guests must drop, remember the ancient law of contrasts: 1. texture (smooth ice cream, crisp cookie); 2. color (pale ice cream, dark cake, or dark ice cream, light cake); 3. flavor (chocolate goes with orange; pineapple goes with strawberry; bananas go with everything. Easy, what?

Baked In A Pie

(Ice Cream in a Tart-Shell.)
Ice cream
2 cups flour
1 teasp. salt
Ripe bananas
4 tbsps. cold water
1/2 cup salad oil
Stir flour and salt together. Stir in salad oil, using fork or wire beater and add a little at a time, distributing well so that when stirred the result will be many small lumps. Do not work up lumps as they make flakes when baked.) Add enough water to hold dough together. Turn out on well-floured board and roll half at a time. Cover small pasty shells on outside of pans and prick all over with a fork.

Or bake pastry in individual oven-proof glass tart plates. Bake and when cool, fill each tart shell with sliced ripe bananas and add serving of vanilla ice cream. Cover with thick well-sweetened meringue and place at once in hot oven (500° F.) until slightly browned. Serve at once.

Date-Nut Meringues

(Serve with Grapefruit Sherbet)
2 egg whites
1 cup confectioner's sugar
1/4 teasp. salt
1 cup finely cut dates
1/4 cup chopped nuts
Beat egg whites until stiff and dry; beat in sugar and salt gradually; fold in nuts. Take up heaping teaspoonfuls of mixture and push on to a lightly-greased baking sheet. Bake in a slow oven (275° F.) until dry on the surface and pale brown in color or about 30 minutes. Remove from the pan with the side of a spatula while still warm. The "chewy" texture of the date and nut filled meringues make a perfect contrast to grapefruit sherbet.

Gingerbread Squares

("Hot" with Maple Ice Cream.)
Luscious squares of dark old-fashioned gingerbread, "hot from the oven" and topped with a ball or scoop of maple ice cream makes de luxe dessert for family or guests. To make it with ease, just stir up your favorite recipe for gingerbread. Cut in squares, top each square with maple ice cream, and serve with garnish of nuts or a maraschino cherry.

Nordica Peaches

(Can Be Made At Home.)
Peel firm ripe peaches, cut in halves and remove pits. Place in shallow baking dish. Dot with butter, few gratings of nutmeg, and a few drops of lemon juice. Pour in small amount of white corn syrup, to fill the cavity of each peach. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 to 20 minutes.

Cool, and chill. Place round of sponge cake on individual dessert plates. Place one baked peach on each round of cake, and put a tablespoon of vanilla ice cream in each cavity. Pour a little of the syrup from cooked peaches over the ice cream.

Orange Juice Cookies

(For Chocolate Ice Cream)
2 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teasp. baking soda
1/4 teasp. salt
1/4 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup coconut
1/4 cup orange juice
Sift, then measure flour and salt 3 times with baking powder until light. Cream shortening until light. Add sugar gradually beating after each addition. Slowly add eggs, beaten stiff. Add dry ingredients alternately with orange juice, beating until smooth, after each addition. Add coconut. Drop by teaspoonfuls on ungreased baking sheets. Sprinkle with additional coconut if desired. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Violet Taylor is vacationing at Odell Lake.

Mrs. Karl Potten and her sister Mrs. Mary Hodges are enjoying a vacation at Cannon Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Micheal Drisoll and Mrs. Jack Anderson and daughter Mary, all of Portland were visiting friends here Thursday.

Mrs. W. H. Boswell and her children, June and Vance left Sunday for their home in Medford after a week's visit with friends here.

Mrs. L. D. Shellenberger spent from Friday until Tuesday at Klamath Falls visiting with her son Paul who is with the State Highway Engineering Department there.

J. E. Davis left Friday for Omaha, Neb., after a week's visit with relatives and friends here and in Portland. Mr. Davis is with the Union Pacific and was a former resident in the Sorrento district.

Real Estate Transfers

Eva H. McCormick to A. E. Hanley et ux, 60 acres Sec 20 T18 R2W.

Edw. N. Patton to Harold H. Schultz et ux, Lot 25 Beaux Arbores.

Robert P. Schmidt et al to R. M. Brandhagen et al, 2 acres Sec. 2 and 3 T2S R1W.

H. V. Fleming to Marie E. Niquette, 10 acres of Lot 12 Garden Acres.

Ole Oleson to Alden Ole Oleson 3.05 acres Sec. 13 T18 R1W.

W. Y. Ball et ux to George A. Durig, Part of Anthony W. Hart D.L.C. No. 60 T18 R1W.

Leaster Hoffarber et al to Ida E. Hoffarber, Lot 6 Hoffarber Tracts.

Frank E. Ebner et ux to W. Bronk, 15 acres Sec. 36 T18 R4W.

Lizzie E. Rogers et al to Homer C. Rogers, 40 acres Sec. 29 T2S R2W.

Caroline Dailey to Lloyd Dailey, 3 acres Sec. 12 T2S R3W.

Goldie Smith et al to William F. Frey, Part Lot 96 Johnson Est. Add. Beaverton.

Abramo Ceraghino to C. R. Windolph, 45 acres Sec. 5 T18 R1W.

Johanna Henderson et ux to George H. Johnson, Lot 1 Bik 44 Metzger Acre Tracts.

George H. Johnson et al to Garrett H. Province et al, Lot 1 Block 44 Metzger Acre Trs.

J. W. Connell (Sheriff) to State of Oregon, Lot 5 North T18 R4W.

George D. Searles et al to G. H. Butcher et al, 10 acres T18 R1W.

Ernest W. Barnes to Herman A. Windolph et ux, 18.56 acres Sec. 4 T18 R1W.

F. C. Purinton to George H. Conzelman et ux, Part Lot 34 North Tizardville Add.

Mary Schnell et vir to Elpae K. Smir, Lots 30, 31 and 32 Fruitland Acres.

Elphe K. Smith to Sophie Henderson, Lots 30, 31 and 32 Fruitland Acres.

A. M. Howell et ux to Anna Howell Pierce, Lot 29 Fanno Creek Acre Trs.

Tanda C. Hudson et ux to George McLeod et ux, Lots 8, 9 and 10 Overlook Acres.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

Comparative tests made by feeding cows alfalfa hay with and without grain on the Hermiston branch experiment station indicate that it is profitable to feed grain to cows that are capable of producing a good volume of milk. Feed costs per pound of fat were about the same with both groups, but the cows fed grain produced consistently higher. Fears that a straight ration of alfalfa hay might be a cause of poor breeding efficiency were not borne out by the test, however, as there appeared no difference in this respect between the two groups.

The ability of trashy fallow to prevent water erosion, even under exceptional conditions, was demonstrated this summer in an area in Umatilla county where a near cloudburst struck. A field with trashy fallow held the downpour with no perceptible erosion, while a neighboring field which had been summer fallowed the old way was washed out to plow depth. In five years of testing on the Pendleton branch experiment station there has been only one year in which the yield on disked trashy fallow was significantly lower than on the old clean cultivated type.

Most people are disturbed to find grass creeping into their alfalfa fields, but on the Union branch experiment station they are going so far as to deliberately seed some grasses with alfalfa. The reason is that when bare spots appear in ordinary alfalfa fields, the tendency is for cheat grass, which is worse than nothing, to creep in, lowering the value of the hay. By seeding a certain amount of good grass with the alfalfa, it is believed that weed grasses will be kept out. The fairway type of crested wheat grass is proving best for this purpose so far.

At least 4000 acres of the new Rex wheat, bred and distributed from the Moro branch experiment station, were grown in Oregon last year. Farmers are clamoring for more seed than is available. It is expected to replace all of the Fortyfold acreage in Sherman county. It has proved itself fully winter hardy, a high yielder, and with strong resistance to smut.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County C. Jones, as ancillary Administrator of the estate of Laura J. Slayman, deceased, with the Will of said deceased annexed, Plaintiff, vs. Mary L. Smith, David L. Smith and Maria Smith, his wife, R. Leonard

Smith, Caroline Elizabeth Smith, Gladys Smith, Fred Wallace Smith, also known as Wallace Smith, Raymond D. Martie, Charles R. Martin and Jane Doe Martin, his wife, James W. Martin and Edward R. Martin, and L. J. Francis, Administrator of the estate of Ambrose D. Smith, deceased, Defendants. To: David L. Smith and Maria Smith, his wife, R. Leonard Smith, Caroline Elizabeth Smith, Raymond D. Martin, Charles R. Martin and Jane Doe Martin, his wife, James W. Martin, Edward R. Martin, Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the expiration of four weeks from and after July 23, 1937, the date of the first publication of this summons in the Beaverton Review, that date of the last publication thereof being the 29th day of August, 1937, namely, on or before Monday the 23rd day of August, 1937, and set forth by answer duly verified, as by law required, any defense you may have thereto, that the same may be adjudicated. AND YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that if you fail to answer, plaintiff will take judgment against the real property hereinafter described in the sum of \$900.00 with interest thereon from the 23rd day of May, 1932, at the rate of four per cent per annum, the sum of \$150.00 attorneys' fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit, and also will take a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by said Ambrose D. Smith, and in favor of Laura J. Slayman, dated April 25th, 1929, recorded on page 175, Vol. 112 of the Records of Mortgages of Washington County, Oregon, to secure the payment of said sum of \$900.00 and interest, upon the unrelease portion of the real property therein described, to-wit:

Parcel No. 1. A tract of land situated in the west half of the Barr D.L.C. in Sec. 24, T. 2 S. R. 1 W. W. M. Washington County, Oregon, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of the county road 376 ft. easterly of the sec-

tion line between said Section 24 and Section 23, said point being the Southeast corner of a tract of land heretofore conveyed by Tualatin Mill Company to I. N. and Mary E. Robinson, recorded in Book 81, page 122 of Deeds, thence running North along the east line of said Robinson's tract and continuing along said east line as extended to the North line of the Barr D.L.C. thence east along said North line to the Northwest corner of a tract of land heretofore conveyed by J. Thompson and wife to William Greenwood, recorded in Book 8, page 293 of Deeds; thence South along the west line of said Greenwood tract to a point 231 ft. North of the North line of the county road, said point being the Northeast corner of a tract of land heretofore conveyed by the Tualatin Mill Company to Ann M. Fuller, recorded February 15, 1906, in Book 71, page 440 of Deeds; thence westerly and parallel with the north line of said county road 410.5 feet to a point 231 feet north of the north line of said road, said point being the northwest corner of a tract of land heretofore conveyed by the Tualatin Mill Co., to Minnie Stephenson, recorded in Book 81, page 601 of Deeds, thence South along the west line of said Stephenson's tract 231 ft. to the north line of said County road; thence westerly along the north line of said county road to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2. A tract of land situated in the west half of the Barr D.L.C. in Sec. 24, T. 2 S. R. 1 W. W. M. Washington County, State of Oregon, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point 390 ft. east of the quarter section corner between said Section 24 and Section 23, and on the south line of the county road, running east and west along the center line between the north half and the south half of Section 24, thence South 100 ft., thence North 100 ft., thence east 100 ft., to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3. Lots 7, 8,

9 and 10, Block B; and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block D in Tualatin Grove Tract, according to the map and plat thereof, as recorded in the records of Washington County, and situate in the west half of the Barr D.L.C. in Section T. 2 S. R. 1 W. W. M.

and directing the sale thereof by the Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon, in the manner real property is sold upon execution and the proceeds of such sale to be applied upon the claims and demands of the plaintiff, set forth in the complaint, and for such other and further relief as may be proper and equitable.

This summons is served upon you, and each of you, by publication thereof in the Beaverton Review for and during the time in this summons, mentioned by order of the Hon. R. Frank Peters, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, on the 19th day of July, 1937, requiring you, and each of you to appear and answer within the time in this summons specified.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1937.

Bagley and Hare, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Resident Attorneys, State of Oregon, Post Office Address, First National Bank Building, Hillsboro, Oregon. c-34-33

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ALKA-SELTZER for COLDS, Acid Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, Muscular, Rheumatic, Sciatic Pains and other disorders due to an over-acid condition of the body. The analgesic, (acetyl-salicylate) relieves pain. The alkalis help to correct the cause of those pains due to hyperacidity of the stomach.

Get Alka-Seltzer at your drug store in 30c and 60c packages for home use, or ask for a glass of Alka-Seltzer at the soda fountain.

BE WISE-ALKALIZE!

Your Home

CONSTRUCTION-EQUIPMENT REMODELING

To Keep Rain In Its Place

It is raining—perhaps one of those refreshing summer downpours—and you stand on your porch admiring its drumming attack. Suddenly you become aware that water is dripping from the eaves and furrowing your flower bed, or drowning your shrubbery. You look up and realize with a sinking of the heart that water is coming through the bottom of a gutter.

Or perhaps you glance at a downspout and discover that water is spurting from its side against the brick or stucco or siding of the house wall. And possibly when you go into the house your attention is directed to a spreading stain on ceiling or wall and you realize from its position that a flashing is weeping for first aid. And so you face the cost of replacements—to say nothing of possible house repairs if the leaks have existed longer than you have realized.

You can obviate this worry and expense if you are building a new house, or prevent their recurrence if you are dealing with an old one, by installing copper flashings, gutters and downspouts. The difference in cost between copper and rustable metal is moderate and, in the course of a few years, it is more than offset by the saving in expense for repairs and replacements. About twenty

away from the walls outside, by putting in inexpensive tile lines to carry the flow from downspouts further away from the house, or by building a concrete walk or gutter around the foundation outside. Maybe, too, a coating of hard cement mortar on the inside of the cellar walls, or cement mortar combined with a waterproof material, will turn the trick.

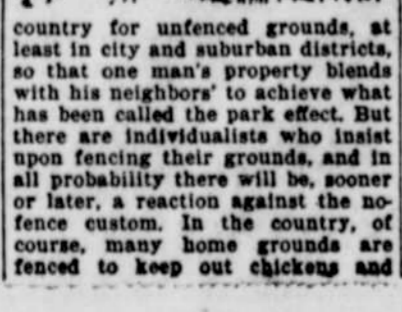


If there is a heavy flow of water through the subsoil and into the cellar, the problem is more difficult. It may be necessary to dig a trench around the foundation and put in drain tile and waterproof the walls outside with cement mortar or bituminous material or both. This is a major operation but its cost may be much less than the value it will add to your house. And, finally, remember one thing: cellars need sunshine and fresh air as much as the rest of the house.

Park Effect Not Compulsory

A home is a combination of tangibles and intangibles—of house and grounds, of customs and habits, of thoughts and feelings. When a couple undertakes to create a new home it is hard to tell what they think of first. Perhaps, on the side of the tangibles, they usually begin by planning the house, although, often enough, the planning of the house and grounds may go forward together. For the house should be adapted to its site, and much of the exterior beauty of the house will depend upon the treatment of the grounds.

In planning the grounds, one of the first considerations is whether or not to fence the property. There is unquestionably a vogue in this country for unfenced grounds, at least in city and suburban districts, so that one man's property blends with his neighbors' to achieve what has been called the park effect. But there are individualists who insist upon fencing their grounds, and in all probability there will be, sooner or later, a reaction against the no-fence custom. In the country, of course, many home grounds are fenced to keep out chickens and



other domestic animals—to say nothing of keeping in dogs and small children.

One of the least expensive but highly durable forms of fencing for the home is woven wire lawn fence made of heavy copper bearing steel wire coated with zinc by the bethanizing process. Such fencing with a picket effect, is very trim and pleasing in appearance, and it will last for years without painting. The bethanizing process employs electrolysis to coat the wire with a thick, flexible film of almost 100 percent pure zinc that will not crack or scale. Of course if the fence is painted regularly, it will be virtually permanent.

Trellises and flower-bed guards of the same bethanized copper-steel wire may be obtained and they will save home makers much trouble and time, to say nothing of flowers that may be encouraged and protected. It will pay anyone to investigate steel fencing and its allied products in planning or sprucing up the home grounds.

Downdrafts the Villains

A man who had just built a new house was asked by a friend if he intended to name his place. "I think I'll call it the 'Smoke House,'" he replied gloomily. "Why?" asked his friend in surprise. "Come around the next time we have a fire in our new fireplace and you'll see," answered the disappointed home owner.



It is not possible in a short space to discuss all the essentials of a good fireplace but it is well to bear in mind that the area of the flue in square inches should be about one-tenth of the area of the fireplace opening; that the flue should not be contracted towards the top; that the throat should be not less than four inches above the top of the fireplace opening, and that eight inches is better; that the throat should be the full width of the fireplace; and that the smoke chamber must be correctly designed so that its shelf will catch the down currents of air and start them up again.

Indeed, most smoky fireplaces smoke because the down drafts of cold air at the back of the flue are not deflected at the right point and turned upward into the rising column of hot smoke and gases. Make sure that the man who builds your fireplace understands not only how to make a good-looking fireplace but also how to design its interior to keep the down draft out of the throat or combustion chamber.

STEDMAN BROWN

Answers to questions concerning articles in this department, or about any housing problem, may be obtained by writing to Stedman Brown, "Your Home" Features, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please enclose 3c stamp for reply.

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tons of water descend on the roof of an average house every year. It is well to resist its attack with copper, which cannot rust.

Has Your House Wet Feet?

A damp cellar can dampen a home owner's pride about as effectively as anything. Too, it can cast a wet blanket over his hope for a sale, if he has that in mind. And of course dampness in a cellar means mildew and rust and decay to cellar contents and house structure. Yet sometimes house owners endure damp cellars for years with the idea that nothing can be done about it, or that it is too expensive to do anything.

Perhaps—but it will pay to investigate the question very carefully. Possibly the dampness is merely that of condensation on the chilled interior wall surfaces. If so, walls of lath and plaster or wallboard set out from the foundation will cure the condition. If water is coming through the walls or floor it may be only surface water that can be turned away by proper grading to slope the earth well