

Fairy Tale for the Children

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

"Am I not more sweet-tempered than you?" asked Mr. Polar Bear. "You are," agreed Mrs. Polar Bear. "You don't seem to mind admitting it," said Mr. Polar Bear.

"Of course not," said Mrs. Polar. "I do not consider it any honor to be sweet-tempered."

"Most people do," said Mr. Polar. "I am not 'most people,' nor am I a person. I am annoyed because the hot weather is here and the winter wasn't hardly any winter at all."

"It wasn't nearly cold enough. I think zoo people should arrange the weather a little better than they do."

"They can't arrange the weather," said Mr. Polar. "I didn't say they could. I said they should."

"Oh well, I suppose they do what they can, though I will admit," Mr. Polar continued, "that I like the cold and hate the heat as much as you do."

"But they give us lots of nice ice and are kind that way."

"There you go, not nearly so cranky as I am," said Mrs. Polar. "I suppose that is all right, for few creatures would care to feel angry as I do. It would upset them but it doesn't upset me."

"There is something else that annoys me besides the thought of the hot summer," said Mrs. Polar. "What is that?" asked her mate.

"The silly brown bears and the foolish black bears have been talking all winter of how they would have gone to sleep for the season if they had been free and not in the zoo."

"That is true, isn't it?" asked Mr. Polar. "It's true, but that is not my point," said Mrs. Polar.

"What is your point?" asked Mr. Polar Bear. "I am speaking of the point of my story or the point of my remarks—I haven't finished making them yet," said Mrs. Polar sharply.

"Pray finish them," said Mr. Polar Bear, far more politely. "I will when I get good and ready,"

said Mrs. Polar Bear in a cross tone. Mr. Polar Bear didn't say anything more and after a moment Mrs. Polar Bear continued:

"Of course, those foolish brown bears and those silly black bears—"

But Mr. Polar Bear interrupted: "You said the brown bears are sil-

ly before and the black bears foolish—you told me so."

"No matter," said Mrs. Polar Bear. "They both deserve both names. They're both silly and they're both foolish."

"Well, as I was saying, or, as I was about to say, they would have slept for the winter if they had been free and would have wasted a good winter."

"But we sensible polar bears would not have gone to sleep for the winter even if we had been free."

"We wouldn't waste what we had of

a glorious, cold, icy winter by sleeping—no, never!

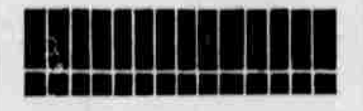
"And whether in the zoo or out of it, the smart, wise old polar bears won't go to sleep for any length of time, no indeed they won't."

"So I haven't much use for the other foolish bears and their silly ways."

"But oh, what I do love, what I love most devotedly, is cold, cold weather and ice, ice, ice, ice."

"This summer is the worst of all!"

(©, 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)



"They Can't Arrange the Weather."

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PECTIN ADDED TO STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries make good jam or preserves, used whole, but the juice alone will not "jell" like many other fruit juices, because it is deficient in pectin. There is a way of remedying this difficulty, if you are fond of the delicious flavor of fresh strawberries in every form. Pectin may be added, the bureau of home economics says. You can extract the pectin yourself from apples or citrus fruit, or you can buy the commercial kind. If the berries are especially lacking in acid, one teaspoonful of lemon juice may be added for each cup of strawberry juice just before the jelly test is reached. The lemon juice also helps to keep the bright red color. Directions for making the necessary pectin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Food the Family Will Like

By NELLIE MAXWELL

A well-chilled platter with thinly sliced meat, which may be beefsteak

If very thick sliced and served with a tasty sauce, makes a most appetizing meal. There may be a few slices of cold roast lamb to accompany the steak or veal and trimmed with well-seasoned potato salad, and one has a ready meal.

All cold meat should be sliced very thin and arranged with care and proper garnishment to make it attractive. Cream cheese with chopped nasturtium leaves to give pungency, made into balls and dropped around the platter with a few fresh nasturtium leaves and a blossom or two, will make an appealing dish on a hot day.

Various fish may be served in the same way. A can of salmon, tuna, a can of shrimps and one of smoked sardines with bits of lemon and parsley arranged on a chilled chop plate or platter will make another appetizing dish.

Icebox Cookies.—These are fine to have ready to serve with tea, punch or as a dessert with fruit. Sift five and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, three times. Take

one and one-half cups of melted shortening, one cup of each of brown and white sugar, cream well, add three beaten eggs and eight squares or less of baker's chocolate, melted. Mix and roll in two or three short rolls. Place in the icebox over night. In the morning slice the cookies not too thin. Place on baking sheets and bake quickly. This recipe makes six dozen. Nuts may be added or one-half nut meat placed on each cookie.

The following dressing is excellent with all fruit salads, but try it with two cups of chopped new cabbage, three table-spoonfuls of minced watercress, two-thirds of a cupful of diced chicken breast, two table-spoonfuls of cooked peas and the grated yolks of two hard-cooked eggs.

The jellies, jams, marmalades, conserves and preserves as well as pickles of various kinds will convert the most modest meal into a tempting repast. All housewives like to have a supply for their tables. Begin with currants, cherries and strawberries, and go on through the season with goose, black and raspberries, crab apples, peaches, pears, grapes and

plums. Some fruits which we have with us all the year such as limes, lemons, oranges and grapefruit, add their zest to the other fruits as well as serving various marmalades.

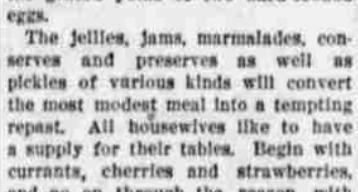
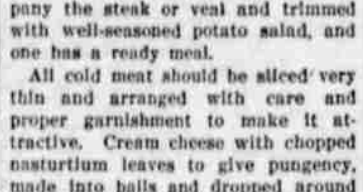
For dinner on a hot day have a cold meat platter. Arrange thinly sliced chicken left from the previous day, thinly sliced ham and a few slices of cheese. Garnish with eighths of hard-cooked eggs, small yellow tomatoes, peeled, hollowed out and filled with mayonnaise, placing each on a heart leaf of lettuce.

Ice cream is always enjoyed as a dessert, but when the weather is hot it is particularly desirable.

Bananas are delicious served with crushed fresh currants or currant juice well sweetened poured over them.

Spiced Prunes.—Wash a pound of prunes and cover with three cups of cold water. Let stand over night. In the morning simmer gently in the same water until tender. Remove the pits, add to the liquid the juice and rind of a lemon, one-half cupful of vinegar, a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful of cloves and allspice. Simmer for five minutes, drop in the prunes and cook five minutes. Remove the fruit to sterilized jars and hold down the syrup for five minutes. Pour over the fruit and seal while hot. This is an excellent standby as it can be made at any time.

Celery and Shrimp Salad.—Dissolve two-thirds of a teaspoonful of gelatin in three table-spoonfuls of boiling water, add one-fourth teaspoonful of lemon juice. Add a table-spoonful of cold water to the gelatin to soften before adding the boiling water.



How to Fumigate Clothing



Closet Prepared for Fumigation Against Moths.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If you have a roomy closet with a tight-fitting door and smooth uncracked walls, you can use it for fumigating wool garments before storing them over the summer. Fumigation with carbon disulphid or carbon tetrachlorid will free clothing from any moth infestation that may have occurred be-

fore the garments were given attention. If the closet is not needed the clothing, after being fumigated, may be left in it until wanted again. Or the fumigation may be done as an extra precaution and the clothes then wrapped in tight packages or placed in trunks or cedar chests for safe keeping.

The bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the following directions for fumigating a closet:

Since the gas formed by evaporation of either carbon disulphid or carbon tetrachlorid is heavier than air, fumigation is done by placing the liquid in a shallow dish on a shelf of the closet, as shown in the illustration. For a closet 2 by 5 by 7 feet, use about three-fourths of a cupful of carbon disulphid or about one and a half cupfuls of carbon tetrachlorid. As soon as the liquid has been poured into the dish shut the door and seal cracks about it with gummed paper, or paste on strips of firm paper, using a flour paste. Sealing the door prevents the gas from escaping rapidly and keeps clothes free from crawling into the closet by way of the cracks and offsetting the good of the fumigation.

Carbon tetrachlorid has the great advantage over carbon disulphid that its gas is neither explosive nor inflammable, hence there is no risk of fire in its use.

When cool add one-fourth of a cupful of broken shrimps and one fourth cupful of finely cut tender celery, salt to taste. Mold and chill, serve with any good dressing.

Have muskmelons are overripe and wash last some of their flavor, cut the peeled fruit into cubes and heap in tall glasses, pour over a lemon or a ginger sirup with a few bits of Canton ginger, chill and serve.

Salad Sandwich Loaf.—After removing the crust cut a whole loaf of bread into four slices, lengthwise. Put together with any desired sandwich filling, using three different fillings. The following are suggestive:

Rub hard-cooked egg through a sieve, season with salt, pepper and melted butter.

Take one-fourth cupful of chopped olives and pickles, two radishes, a bit of chopped green pepper or parsley, salt and pepper, bind with thick salad dressing.

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Community Building

Middle West Backward in Road Beautifying

There is such a thing as wanting too much, but the project of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce has its appeal. It is undertaking a national campaign to beautify the roads.

Here in the Middle West the public is more concerned over getting hard roads than beautiful roads. This means getting money to pay for the paving and maintenance, without regard for looks. The matter of beauty has to be left mostly to nature. If there happen to be trees along the highway, that is luck. If the gouge of a new highway through the gravel or sand is ugly, time will put vegetation there to hide the unloveliness.

And yet, there is something that makes a Middle Westerner wishful, in the announcement that California has planted trees along 600 miles of highways; that Massachusetts has set out 60,000 trees along its state highways, and that Indiana last year set out 10,000 evergreens, Michigan 40,000, along the state roads. It makes one look regretfully at bare, ugly banks, when he hears that Connecticut plants rambler roses, woodbine and honeysuckle vines in such places on its highways. It gives one pause, too, to discover that New Jersey, when it cuts down a tree in widening a highway, replaces it with two others along the border.

May we give no thought to beautification, or to conservation of beauty, along the trunk highways, until that day in the future when the heavenly state of complete pavement shall have been reached?—Minneapolis Journal.

Americans Slow to See Ugliness Doesn't Pay?

In general, Europeans spend a good deal of time admiring what is done in America, but on one particular they hold this country a horrible example: We are careless builders. Too frequently our real estate developments give no thought to the future, being bent on quick money and the minimum responsibility.

The people of Europe generally take much more pains than is thought of in this country, to prevent tasteless and injurious real estate changes. In many German cities there are strict regulations preventing the erection of buildings of such architectural character as to contrast unfavorably with the stately beauty of old structures. There are 29 organizations in England devoted to the preservation of rural beauties. They use publicity and seek legislation to prevent subdividing beauty spots, destruction of ancient monuments, constructing ugly buildings or buildings out of keeping with the character of their surroundings, and spoiling landscapes with unsightly advertisements.

In our rapidly developing country, if greater attention were given to the protection of public rights and the conservation of natural beauty and to prevention of the encroachment of ugliness, it would be a good thing. And it would pay, too, if that is any argument.

Material for Outside Walls

With the great popularity of the English style as interpreted by architects in this country, the house wherein are blended a variety of materials is frequently seen. There are many justifications for exterior walls combining several types of finish.

Suburban architecture recognizes no single style and conforms to no uniform precedent. Neighboring houses on a street will be in brick, stucco, stone and frame. There is therefore every reason for welcoming a newcomer which combines several or all of these. For instance the first story may be stone with brick trim, and small wing in brick, the second story stucco with siding in the gable ends.

Money for Improvements

Some thirteen hundred building and loan associations are lending more than two billion dollars, and for those who wish to carry on remodeling and modernizing of their homes, these associations will often increase the first mortgage on a house enough to cover the modernizing expenses.

National banks may lend up to 50 per cent of their savings deposits on realty loans of five years or less. This means that with all the savings deposits now existing there is plenty of money for home construction and home modernizing.—Portland Oregonian.

Town Forests and Taxes

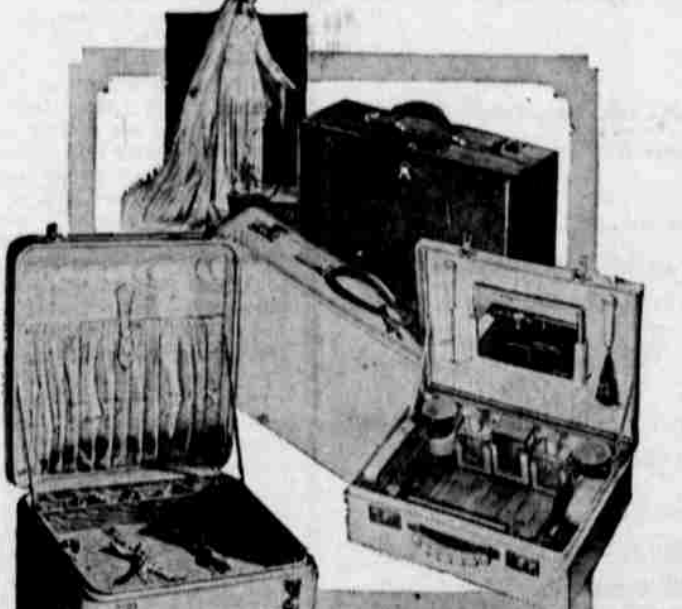
In Europe town forests have existed for many years. In some instances the forest yields have been a material help in reducing the town taxes, says the American Tree association. Many eastern states have special legislation regarding municipal forests. These include Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

House Requires Width

One essential principle of architectural beauty is that the width of a house shall be greater than its height, for only in this way will it fit in with the horizon line in a way that will please the eye.

Ensemble Hand Luggage

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY



When the bride counts the four pieces of luggage that make up the perfect ensemble for the wedding journey, the groom will count his blessings at the same time. For he will have no difficulty in tracking down the elusive missing shoe case, or the new hat box, when they are dashing for the boat or train, because each piece is in the same leather and the same color, and the only thing for him to do is remember what leather and what color his wife favors.

quisite French enamel, and these may be used on the dressing table when the journey is over.

Natural pigskin and creamy tan cowhide are the two aristocrats among leathers for these four-piece ensembles, and cream-white linen or beige moire are used exclusively for linings. In place of colored textiles of former seasons. The travel-wise will order fabric covers for the four pieces, also in matching color, and harmonizing with the leather. These covers are snapped on easily, and may be laundered as often as necessary. They are particularly desirable for motor travel, as they provide complete protection against dust and scarring.

The shoe case in this ensemble is worth special mentioning because it may be opened up and hung flat on the closet door as an ideal storage place for shoes when not in use for travelling. It is made in two sizes, to carry twelve or eighteen pairs of shoes, and with a special compartment for the ensemble. The fitted dressing case in the ensemble may be replaced by a small dressing case without fittings, for the woman who prefers to pack this type of bag with her own particular lotions, creams and toilet articles. The dressing case or the fitted case may or may not match the other pieces. Some women choose them in blue, green or red cerise, snake or lizard, and have them covered with the cloth snap-on covers so that they will harmonize with the other pieces.

By the way, the lovely bride pictured in miniature is gowned in medieval manner, in shimmering rayon satin of a deep creamy tawney, with a long court train and standing collar of Duchesse lace.

Should Keep Good Posture

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At this time of year when eggs are plentiful and many good dishes are being made with them, there is nothing unusual in seeing a housewife bent



Don't Stoop Over to Beat Eggs or to Do Other Household Tasks.

over a table vigorously using an egg beater. It's too bad, however, for any woman to assume such a bad posture for doing any of her frequently recurring household tasks, for by repeti-

tion she trains her muscles and bones into whatever position she habitually takes. It would be an easy thing for her, in the first place, to stand with back straight and still beat eggs. If she simply thinks about how she is standing. She might help herself to maintain a good position while at work at the kitchen table if she had a set of blocks made to put under the legs of the table and raise it to a more effective and comfortable working height.

Extension workers among farm women in many states have recently been stressing the importance of good posture and working levels suited to the individual. The illustration, taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows a woman in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, demonstrating the effect of having to bend over a work table. Other demonstrations have included correct and incorrect posture while washing dishes, mopping floors, handling food at the oven, and other common activities in the ordinary farm household routine labors.

Attention must be given to posture no matter what work is being done. The reward of any effort to improve the height of working surfaces and household equipment generally in order to assure good posture at work is a noticeable lessening of fatigue and often a reduction in the time spent on a given task. The net result is of course greater leisure and increased ability to enjoy and use it to advantage.