

More Money To See The Circus

Once when I was thigh-high to a grass-hopper and had earned a whole quarter of a dollar picking potato-bugs off our potatoes at five cents a cupful, my father took me on his wide knee and told me he had earned his first dollar.

Father was a small boy then, no bigger than I was that potato-bug day. But he wore trousers down to his ankles, for that was a long time ago, just a little after they discovered gold in California. Father, with his short legs, had no hope of getting as far as California and the gold. But something more exciting than all the ore of the Pacific Coast was going to be mine away.

It was the great Phineas Barnum and his show, fresh from Broadway.

My father yearned so to go to the circus that he ached all over, and he could not get his Saturday morning bedfellow to go with him. He would never have dared to mention to his father his thought of going to see such a wonder.

So far away.

"William, you have been a good boy all the Spring and I have given you a silver dollar for you to spend. You take the steam-cars and go to the circus. And have a good time."

William found a shiny brand-new dollar in his hot hands almost as bright as he was.

He had never had so much wealth in his hands before. He forgot even to say "Thank you, sir." He grabbed his hat and coat and ran off for Cousin Tristram's house. William never thought of having a good time without having Tristram along.

"I will go to see the circus and I will take my silver dollar with me," he said to himself. "I will go to see the circus and I will take my silver dollar with me."

It was the dawn of genius. It was right then and there my father started being a man of wealth. — From "Maine Doings" by Robert F. Tristram Coffin.

Tristram was heaven itself. The dust of that sleepy village street turned to a baby cyclone as a little boy flew along on his bare toes.

Tristram's father could not be so kind to his son.

So the two small boys ran hand in hand to the depot and the wonderful iron horse that snorted out of the depot and dug his toes into the Summer dust.

"Tristram, you and me are going to talk to Brunswick and see what he will do to spend all our Barnums!"

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TABLE TALKS

by Jane Andrews

They tell me that there once was a Colquhoun conductor who took a cow that never again would print a recipe for Strawberry Shortcake. She got through the first season without too much trouble; but when it came to the middle of June, the second year, and still happened. Whether the lady was stoned to death by angry customers or just went and jumped off a cliff, I've never been able to find out.

But before paying tribute to an inexorable custom, I think I'll slip in a little item, entitled "STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE" which I clipped from the editorial page of the New York Times. I only hope you enjoy it as much as I did:

There is an Indian legend that the Mighty One created the first strawberries to tempt an Indian maiden running away from her husband after a quarrel. The berries, says the legend, had to be so beautiful the maiden would stop to pick them and so tasty she would forget her anger. So the Mighty One gathered sweet mist from the mountains, dew from the sweet grass, honey from the bee, color from the red bird, bright speckles from the trout and beauty from the hummingbird. The berries thus created stopped the angry

maiden's flight, sweetened her temper and led to a legendary reconciliation.

The berries, of course, were wild ones, and thick local dew-drops are in bloom now, gathering all the elements the Mighty One provided in legendary days. Also, in bloom are the tame berries which impatient men have developed and provided for our gardens and our tables. Some of them are as good as the wild ones, and all of them are much bigger.

One gardener we know, a sentimental kind of person, some years ago sought out a few wild strawberries plants and moved them into his garden alongside his domesticated strawberries. He didn't really expect the two varieties to set examples for each other, though he hoped in a more scientific way that they might. Instead, he now has two strawberry beds, one for eating and the other for tanning, and he thinks he is fortunate indeed. Which he is. Anybody is fortunate who has wild strawberries taming

Garbed Godiva—A modern "Lady Godiva," wearing more clothes than the fabled lady of Coventry, rides a golden palomino horse up to Los Angeles Municipal Court to defend herself against charges of doing an indecent strip-tease. This "Lady Godiva" refuses to use any other name—was nobbed by cops at a Hollywood club.

Let Bed Star in Decorating Dramas

By EDNA MILES

LOOK at the room at left! Like it? Chances are that its clean lines and dark walls will win your approval at once. But what is the center of interest? The answer is, of course, the bed.

Few homemakers realize that the bed, too often thought of as a necessary but unwieldy piece of furniture, can be the star attraction in a decorating drama.

One way to "build" your room around the bed is to cover it with a handsome and well-fitting tailored spread. Whether you choose a feminine or masculine pattern, be sure that colors tie in well with those chosen for walls, rugs and accessories.

Where to put the bed is the next question to arise. A plain wall, unbroken by windows or doors, can be utilized as a particularly effective backdrop.

For added dash to the overall decor equip the bed with a sleek low headboard. Moderns also favor a low roll bolster. To give the bed that close-to-the-floor look, choose night stands no higher than the headboard.

To carry the eye upward, provide tall lamps for reading in bed but will serve to frame a grouping of pictures on the wall above the bed.

These will not only provide illumination for each night, but substitute buoyant pillows for the bolster to give you the advantage of the comfort offered by your decorator-beautiful bed.



In this bedroom, the spotlight of attention is thrown upon the bed, which gains importance because of its handsome spread and a furniture grouping planned around it.

travelling. Slice it thick for hearty picnic sandwiches.

CHICKEN CASSEROLE
 1½ cup fresh or frozen peas
 ½ cup chopped carrots
 ½ cup chopped celery
 1 cup chicken broth
 1 cup chicken Bouillon
 3 tablespoons flour
 1½ cups cooked chopped chicken
 2 ounces (½ cup raw) macaroni, cooked
 1 10½ oz. can of cream of chicken soup
 ½ cup diced pimiento
 ½ cup sliced canned mushrooms
 1 teaspoon pepper
 ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
 1 cup grated sharp cheese

Partially cook peas, carrots and celery. Toss in chicken broth with the red berries with high piles of snow-white whipped cream.

If you happen to believe that the only proper shortcake is made from the red berries with high piles of snow-white whipped cream. But here is one you may like:

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE
 2 cups water
 3 teaspoons baking powder
 1 teaspoon salt
 ½ cup sugar
 6 tablespoons shortening
 2 cups sifted flour
 1 cup milk
 Sweetened strawberries
 Whipped cream

Method: Sift together flour, salt, baking powder and sugar. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a thick batter, stirring only until it is well moistened. Spread in ungreased 9-inch layer cake pan. Bake at 450 degrees F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Cut into pie-shaped wedges. Split crosswise. Spread hot berries and replace top. Cover with top layer lightly with butter or margarine. Cover with sweetened strawberries. Makes six servings.

Most folks like chocolate and here is a change from the usual chocolate pudding or pie.

CHOCOLATE DUMPLINGS
 Chocolate Sauce:
 ½ cup brown sugar
 ½ cup cocoa
 1 tablespoon cornstarch
 Dash salt
 2 cups water
 2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Combine brown sugar, cocoa, cornstarch and salt in heavy skillet and stir in the water. Cook until mixture begins to boil and thicken, stirring constantly. Add margarine and mix well. Remove from heat while making dumplings.

Chocolate Dumplings:
 1 cup sifted flour
 2 teaspoons baking powder
 ½ cup cocoa
 2 tablespoons cocoa
 3 tablespoons shortening
 1 egg
 ½ cup milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and cocoa. Add shortening, egg, milk and vanilla. Stir to blend ingredients, then beat for one minute. Return skillet to heat and bring chocolate sauce to boil. Drop dumplings by spoonfuls on chocolate sauce. Reduce heat, cover and simmer gently for 20 minutes. Serve warm with cream. Makes six dumplings.

PICNIC LOAF
 1 Pound ground pork
 1 Pound ground smoked ham
 2 eggs
 ½ cup bread crumbs
 ½ cup milk
 ½ cup minced onions
 ½ cup minced pimiento
 1 teaspoon salt
 ¼ teaspoon pepper
 ¼ cup brown sugar
 ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
 ¼ cup vinegar
 ¼ cup water

Mix together the ground meat, eggs, bread crumbs, milk, onion, pimiento, salt and pepper. Form into a loaf and place in a 10x5x3-inch loaf pan. Combine brown sugar and mustard. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one hour until the meat is done. Combine vinegar and water and baste ham loaf as it bakes. Ten to 12 servings. This ham loaf packs well for picnic.

Maybe You Don't Read Fast Enough

Few people read with the maximum of comfort. How are you holding this paper? If it is farther than you incline away from your eyes, and your eyes are normal, the eye muscles are being strained. For the normal eye sees clearest at ten inches.

How fast do you read? You are much more likely to grow tired if you read slowly. Exceptional people can read at a speed of 1,000 words a minute, but 400 to 500 words a minute is a good speed for efficient reading. The average adult reads at about 250 only.

When you are reading how often do you move your eyes in the course of a line? Scientists have calculated that most people take a line of type in six or eight jumps.

If you can learn to take it in only three jumps you will read a great deal faster and with less strain on the eye muscles.

Reason why most of us read so slowly is that almost every man and woman over 35 was taught to read by the oral method.

Our teachers made us read aloud to teach us how to pronounce. Since we pronounced only one word at a time we learned to see only one word at a time.

As a result, most of us read about half as fast as we should—and work twice as much muscular work for our eyes.

Dead Rats Payment For Income Tax

The whole thing appears to have started A.D. 1848, as the Bible tells us, "It came to pass in those days that there went out a decree which augments that all the world should be taxed" (Luke 2:1)—and, ever since, kings and chancellors have been endeavouring their brains to devise new methods of taxing the people.

For years British chancellors have toyed with the idea of taxing cyclists, but each has finally passed the two-wheeled brigade for fear of losing \$10,000,000. Yet, in Vienna before the war, the authorities imposed a tax of about a dot on each machine and swelled the budget by over \$100,000,000.

In the old Turkey, where the sultans were never satisfied with their wealth, new taxation had to be thought of every year to fill their coffers. In the eighteenth century, when collectors came on the pasha they were given a free meal, and one adult conceived the idea of collecting "teeth money" for the wear and tear of the officials' molars in masticating such meals!

In the new Turkey women were westernized almost overnight, and officials, feeling that make up and mixtures were setting a bad example, promptly ordered that teachers in girls' schools be fitted with the most modern and latest powder. A tax was placed on the wearing of coloured finger nails, Jewellery—and short skirts!

There are numerous precedents for new taxation, but chin-walkers must walk warily. Henry VIII taxed beads—and beads vanished. Pitt placed a tax on hair powder and another on certain styles of hats, and women defied him by discarding powdered wigs and adopting new styles of headwear. Mitten were first worn only because leather gloves were heavily taxed.

In Helgrade the town council once imposed a "disipation tax" on a penny for those who stayed in first-class cafes after eleven, and a halfpenny in women's cafes. This did not deter the customers, a steady trickle into the Exchequer.

In many Continental countries, taxation of dogs varies with either weight or value of the animal. In France you can keep a mongrel for a few shillings, but a pedigreed animal may cost \$10 or more. In some countries even the local who sits in the pit stupor, and any others threepence."

In Germany some time ago, the authorities decided that dogs could settle their tax in rats—ten cents for each rat. (It's a good idea that it might clear the country of a lot of vermin. But very likely some sharpshooter would start breeding rats, and cashing in on them.

ON THE SPOT
 Caught in the Act — Perhaps hoping to make his "coming-out" party a private affair, the little fellow, above, found that he was the center of attraction he saw his light of day for the first time in Perth.

"Our true garden lover first in the present and for the future. There are no backward glances, except for the correction of faults."
 —C. B. Mortlock.

He Says No—Oscar-winner Jose Ferrer, testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee, said that he was never a Communist. He told the Hollywood Communist investigators that he had been a victim of "Communist-big-name hunters."

Folks Scandalized By Awful Dance

The dearest, romantic, waltz, the most popular of all dances, was once described as an incantation of the evil spirits of the East.

It was born in Vienna as an expression of reaction from the Napoleonic Wars—just as jazz came after the First World War and boogie-woogie after the last one.

And the rest of Europe was scandalized. Germany quipped it as immoral and a book was published under the holy title of "A Proof that the Waltz is a Main Source of the Weakness of the Body and Mind of our Generation."

The dance reached England in 1813 and there was a general outcry of horror. "This fiend, destitute of grace, debility and propriety" was one outraged commentator.

Feeling very high and it was not the uncommon thing when an orchestra played a waltz tune for many people to walk out.

Fanny Burney, the novelist, raised her hands in delicate horror at the thought of the daughters of English mothers with their waltzing arms around their waists and referred in hushed tones to the way such freedom was encouraged and even returned by some ladies.

Endangered Virtue
 Both Church and lay agreed that it endangered virtue and that the homes of England were in danger. Lord Byron shouted his denunciations. He wrote a poem called "The Waltz" and in it showed vividly the effects on a good husband who sees his wife with her arms half round a man he had never seen before, and his arm more than half-way round her waist, turning round and round to a "damned sea-saw up and down sort of tune."

And so, in good society, the waltz was banned. The world shook when it was whispered that Queen Victoria's first State Ball, when they actually saw, with their own eyes, the young and lovely Queen turn to her husband and then glide away in his arms—to a waltz.

The Queen's Anxieties
 The whole Court was scandalized that the Queen's ankles and calves had been visible to everybody, including the footmen and members of the orchestra. Her action set the seal on the waltz. No longer dare the aristocracy refer to it as immoral.

It was Strauss senior, the father of Johann, who conducted the orchestra on that historic occasion. Johann wrote the "Blue Danube," but by that time—1867—the waltz was respectable.

Its very popularity killed Strauss père, for everybody wanted a new piece for every occasion and Strauss used to dash from one city to another from ball to ball to conduct the orchestra in each new one he wrote and the strain eventually proved too much for him.

The waltz killed Johann, too, for he caught a chill after sweating from the exertion of conducting new waltzes in Vienna and died from it in 1899.

Sulphur Storage Really Dangerous
 For the last few months a sulphur famine has held threatening modern industry and causing serious setbacks in production.

Card have had to be imposed on users of sulphur and sulphuric acid, with the result that the production of such things as steel, textiles, fertilizers, insecticides, motor tires, synthetic dyes, batteries, disinfectants, gasoline and a hundred other commodities are being retarded.

For civilization cannot do without this important chemical.

It is used in so many forms for such a variety of purposes that it is quite impossible to find a universal substitute.

There is not one of us who does not handle something every day which could not have been made without some form of sulphur.

One sulphur compound gives the familiar dark amber color to glass bottles; another, when mixed with a certain oil, enables the thread to be spun on the smaller sizes.

Yet other sulphur compounds are used in cement, and perform jobs that range from the fumigation of wine casks to the preserving of dried fruits.

Without another compound named sulphur chloride our lives would be very different, for this is indispensable for vulcanizing motor tires, electric insulation, and all the domestic uses to which rubber is now put.

But the most important of the sulphur compounds is sulphuric acid. Without it, within a very short time, our great fertilizer industry would have come to a standstill, for it uses millions of tons of sulphuric acid per year to make super-phosphates essential to the farmer.

Fortunately, scientists recently discovered a method by which they can save a quarter of a million tons of sulphuric acid by substituting nitric acid of which there is no shortage.

Nitric acid has been tried before, but the resulting phosphates were useless because they absorbed water and hardened when stored.

The latest nitric acid fertilizers, however, are as good as those made with sulphuric acid.

In other fields science has not been so successful. No workable substitute has yet been found for sulphur in the newspaper and magazine industry.

This paper would not only be of a very different texture if sulphur supplies were cut off altogether, but it would be entirely without photographic illustrations, which are dependent on a chemical called hypo-sulphite for fixing photos.

Chief sources of the world's sulphur are Texas and Louisiana in the United States.

A single sulphur well may produce as much as 500 tons a day, and the Louisiana deposits are estimated to be about 40 million tons, so that America's supply at least would seem to be assured for a while.

Rapid rearmament, however, is making great inroads into stocks, and even the U.S. is not mining enough of this important chemical to keep her industries going full out.

Clothing Trouble 'On the Double'

It shouldn't happen to the K-9 corps, the things they do to GI clothing and equipment at the Army testing center. There, to test durability of uniforms, groups of rugged soldiers crawl through barbed wire, cement pipes, gullies, thick brush and artificial rain to speed up the wear and tear of experimental Army gear. Here are some excerpts from a day in the short life of a fatigue suit at the testing center.

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Over a slate rooftop through a downpour of controlled "rain" . . . and now through a cement pipe. It's tough on men and clothes.

THE FARM FRONT
 by John Russell

It probably has more than 70 per cent moisture, too wet to handle without a preservative. If it gradually swells and breaks into sections, moisture is about right. If it falls apart completely, it's too dry and should be made into hay.

More than half of a group of farmers surveyed last year made grass silage without preservative by wilting to 65 or 70 per cent moisture. Those who did not use preservative lost 10 per cent of sulphuric acid per year to make super-phosphates essential to the farmer.

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SAID'S SALLIES
 "Calm yourself, darling! That's the very first principle of price control."

How to Fix It
 BY HAROLD ARNETT
 SCREEN DOOR HOOK AND EYE
 CLOTHESLINE

CLOTHESLINE HOOKS SCREEN DOOR HOOKS TIE TO ENDS OF CLOTHESLINE PROVIDE EASY MEANS FOR PUTTING UP AND TAKING DOWN LINE INDOORS.

JITTER
 I'VE GOT TO LOOK RIGHT TODAY, HAVEN'T I?
 JITTER GET DOWN BEFORE YOU BREAK SOMETHING!

By Arthur Pointer
 Comments Cadillacs?—The caption accompanying the Soviet-released picture above fails to tag a price on the Zim automobile from the light, which bears a suspicious resemblance to that of the 1951 Cadillac, the sleek Russian car is probably beyond the means of the average Ivan.

Watch Out For Damage

If insects or disease really get well developed in a garden there is liable to be heavy damage before control can take effect. To guard against this, experienced gardeners are always on the watch for signs of pests and at the first indication they open an offensive. These experts are suspicious when they see a wilted or curled or eaten leaf, even if the insects responsible for same are too small to be noticed by the naked eye.

Generally, signs are easy to read and cures are readily available. Holes in the leaves mean that bugs that chew are present. These are destroyed with poisons. If the leaves wilt and dry up, sucking insects are extracting the plant juices. Spiders or dusts that burn them, but not the foliage, will control. If leaves turn reddish or greyish this usually indicates the presence of a fungus disease. It is common with climbing roses and hollyhocks especially during muggy weather. Finely ground sulphur and other chemicals will check it.

One can mix his own sprays or dusts but as a rule it is cheaper and also far more convenient to buy ready-mixed preparations. Many of these are combined to control several different types of pests, the newer DDT dusts and sprays being particularly effective.

Keep Planning
 Two much stress cannot be laid on continuous planning of the standard vegetables like lettuce, radish, beans, carrots, beets, corn, etc. These taste much better when they just begin to reach proper maturity. Beans, lettuce, corn and such things begin to get tough if left too long. In most parts of Canada it is quite possible to keep planting many vegetables right up to mid-July.

COURTSHIP has been defined as that short space of time between lipstick and mopsick.—Mason City Globe-Gazette.

New Paint With Magic Qualities
 In a wonderful land of chemistry are performing feats of magic with modern paints. Spotted paint is their latest miracle. Brushed or sprayed on from a single tin, this gives a polka-dot effect, a light color being speckled with a darker one.

Another new paint is called "bit-it-le lacquer." It is now being used to show the stresses and strains on pieces of machinery or parts of aircraft, ships, cars and weapons.

The lacquer coating cracks into a definite pattern when the forces built up in the material are acting, and this engineers can plot when they call a "stress map" of a piece of machinery, which shows the parts bearing the greatest strain.

Previously these stresses and strains could only be detected by using a complicated electrical device.

THE GREEN THUMB
 by Gordon Smith

GARDEN NOTES
Still Time For Garden
 There is plenty of time yet in any part of Canada to have a real garden. Practically all parts of hardy flowers and vegetables can still be sown and they should continue to be sown at intervals of ten days to two weeks until well into summer. Spreading out the garden in this way makes the work easier and more pleasant, but it also spreads the harvest of blooms or vegetables over weeks and months instead of days. In these times of high-priced, scarce vegetables there is a real dollar and cents saving in having a plentiful supply of vegetables coming on right until fall.

Suitable Seed
 In seed, for instance, it is important to use only those recommended for Canadian conditions. Those listed in any reputable Canadian seed catalogue will be suitable because they have all been tested for Canadian conditions. The best seed costs only a few cents per packet but without the best seed it does not make much difference how well we prepare the soil or look after the resulting growth. But cultural directions should be followed.

Light Schedules
 Green and white plants—once the first choice of those working bright-ness and relief from fatigue in factories and workshops—are being ousted by pale primrose shades of peach and lemon. Long tests have proved these to be the best production boosters.

The traditional gleaming white of hospital operating theatres is being replaced by cool pastel shades which reduce glare and prove restful to the surgeons' eyes. In hospital wards, these shades much better when the usual "buff and white" colors tend to create a feeling of depression, and a warm rose colour is being recommended.

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