It's About Time To Plant Those Bulbs

the north is the time to plant spring-flowering bulbs. Daffodils go in first, then hyscinths and little bulbs. Tulips can be planted then or later, October on into November - even as late as the holes can be dug for them. In warmer climates, keep bulbs the refrigerator until Decem ber, then plant.

Spring-flowering bulbs are so utiful and so easy to rais that with a little care a long season of bloom is practically assured. Daffodils, narcissus, and jonquils, alone, can be planned to spread over many weeks. I one begins with snowdrops, the harbingers of spring, and ends with the handsome Darwin and Ereeder tulips, the bulb flowering season will stretch from February into May with

Following the snowdrops ar the winter aconite, crocus, and chiondoxa. Then come scillas and grape hyacinths. Daffodils are going on at the same time, and the quaint species tulips, Kauf-manniera and fosteriana.

By then, the colorful tulip parade starts, with the early singles and doubles, and on into the parrot and cottage and late doubles, ending with the Darwin and Breeder.

If you add some of the other "lesser" bulbs like Scilla cam-panulta (wood hyacinth) and Dutch iris, you have an exciting display - all for planting bulbs

in the autumn.
It is better to get a few firstrate bulbs than many second-rate ones. Even when planting, say, 50 daffodils on the edge of the woodland for naturalizing, it is best to buy good bulbs. some dealers sell them for naturalizing at quantity rates, specifying that they are top-quality but not named.

Good root development in autumn is important. Success calls for loose soil that the roots can penetrate, plus enough sture. If the ground is dry, soak it well before digging. Dig the whole area deeply, then smooth it over and place the bulbs where you are going to plant them. The buibs are plant-

ed pointed end up.

If the soil is clayey conditioner should be added. For the first-year blooms the flowers already are formed in the bulbs, so fertilizer is not essential, althought enriched soil is always a good idea. After blooming they should be fed so they can build up for the next season. Good drainage is important. Some shade also is important

during the summer after they have bloomed. How deep to plant each kind and how far apart depends to an extent on the size of the bulb, also on the soil. Late planting in sandy loam can be less deep

than early in heavier soil. When you plant tulips, daffodils, or hyacinths in a perennial border, plan groupings by color, advises The Bulb Growers of Holland. Keep the surrounding plants in mind in ordering, and itary shades. Plant five or six of one variety in a small border, a few dozen in a large border. A mass of one color is more dramatic than a spotty mixture.

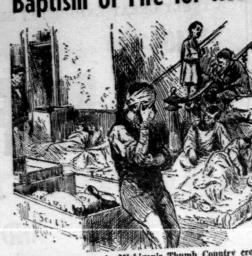
And don't forget the "lesser" bulbs. Grape hyacinth, crocus, chiondoxa, scilla, and the species tulips and tiny fragrant jonquils and narcissus are too exquisite to miss. You will be glad next spring that you added them.

DRIVE WITH CARE!



CONCRETE CURTAIN - An East Berlin girl (foreground), now living in the western sector, talks to her mother over the con-crete wall that divides the city. Later Communist police used tear gas grenades to stop the people from fraternizing over

Baptism of Fire for Red Cross Disaster Relief



Victims of the fire in Michigan's Thumb Country crowd floors and stairs of iam-packed Bad Axe Court House.

eastern Michigan in September, 1881, brought first operation of what is now the American Red Cross Disaster Services. Artists for Harpers Weekly magazine at the time captured as best they could details of the disaster. More than 200 died, and some 15,000 persons were made homeless by the fire. The fledging



organization, "Clara Barton's Red Cross Society," collected supplies from just-formed chapters in Dansville, Rochester, and Syracuse, N.Y., for delivery to stricken residents. Red Cross disaster services total some \$323 million spent in 7,800 relief operations over the 80 intervening years since the first big test in fire-ravaged farm and woodland areas of Michigan.

with packages are much more

popular, it was found, than coupons for discounts or coupons that had to be "sent in" to re-

Some object to premiums

placed within the boxes be-

cause, it is felt, they short change the buyer by taking up

Resentment is greater when

the premium included is some-thing that the consumer has no

particular need or desire for but

to buy that particular brand.

nust accept because she wants

Others feel that if a manufac-

turer can offer a cost-cutting

coupon, provide a "bargain"

offer, or give a worthwhile free item, then that same manufac-

utrer should be able to lower the price of the product.

Complaints or not, 75 per cent

of the consumers questioned admitted having at one time purchased an item because of the premium offer involved.

Parental Observation: "We're

not taking a vacation this year but then we did send the chil-

Fashion Hint

dren to camp."

ceive the premium.

product space.

TABLE TALKS

One of the biggest U.S. makers of glass jars publishes a leaflet titled "Homemakers Earn \$150,-000,000". It says "20,000,000 or more women get an average of 10 saved pennies for each quart of fruit, vegetables, and relish canned at home. Pennies add up to \$150,000,000 a year. And they get them tax free!" . . .

Further on in the leaflet was this: "How is it possible to estimate the amount saved by can-ning? Start with the assumption that a jar will give service for 10 years." Estimates were then given for cost of jar and fuel, and concluded with: "Add this to cost per quart for produce, sugar, and seasoning. Then compare cost of the home-canned food with the purchase price of the same amount factory can-ned."

The last paragraph in the leaflet asked: "What other than cash saved are the dividends of home canning?" Answer: "Good-tast-ing meals, well-nourished bodies, freedom from worry over food costs, opportunity to exercise of develop creative ability. But for many it is the fellowship and respect which result when mother, father, and children take an active part in a mutually worthwhile project." . . .

Before you begin your canning or jelly-making, read these few extra hints: "A teaspoon of sugar added before closing the jar for processing helps the flavor of canned beets, corn, carrots, and peas. If the recipe calls for sugar it will be all the better for a smidgen of salt. Yes, that goes for jam and jelly too Peaches and pears for canning halves, and peaches pitted and pears cored before peeling. For a new, special taste, add a tablespoon of corn syrup to each quart of tomatoes before process-

. . . Canned Apples - Hot Pack Make a light or medium syrup. Add 2 tablespoons salt and 2 tablespoons vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Wash, drain, core, pare, and slice apples, or cut into halves or quarters. Drop apples

ples which "sauce" without straining should be pared and cored before cooking. * * * When wintry winds blow and snow covers the ground, there's nothing like a bowl of hot soup vegetable soup mixture that you

may want to can now and use on cold days. Vegetable Soup Mixture 5 quarts chopped tomatoes 2 quarts of sliced okra or 2

TUNNEL TOGS - It's the pro-

verbial man from Mars again.

Pennsylvania Turnpike tunnel

guard Samuel Gabler leaves

pikes eight tunnels.

boiling-water bath.

an emergency truck at the

into salt-vinegar water. Rinse

apples and then boil them in

Canned Apples for Pies

Follow above recipe, but use 1 cup sugar for 4-5 cups of water

som ends. Slice apples; cook un-

til soft. (May need a little water

to prevent sticking.) Press apples through sieve or food mill

hot jars. Stir to remove air

bubbles. Process 20 minutes in

Note: Duchess and other ap-

boiling-water bath.

quarts green lima beans 2 quarts corn

2 tablespoons salt Wash and drain vegetables. Chop and measure red-ripe tonatoes. Cook until soft. While tomatoes are cooking, slice okra (or shell beans), cut corn from cob. Measure. Press tomatoes through sieve. Mix tomatoes, vegetables, sugra, and salt. Boil until thick. Pour hot, into hot jars. Process pints 55 minutes, quarts 65 minutes, at 10 pounds pressure. Note: Any mixture of vegetables may be canned for soups. Prepare vegetables for cooking. Mix. Add water or broth to cover. Boil 5 minutes. Pour, hot, into hot jars. Process for the length of time required by the vegetable in the mixture that needs the longest process-ing.

Women's Opinions On Modern Packaging

If you ever have had to keep peace at the breakfast table by earching around in the cereal carton for a plastic premium, or if you ever have thrown the frozen food wrapper away only to discover that cooking instructions were on it, or if you ever have tried to select the charmed thread that unlocks the sugar or flour bag—unsuccessfully - the packaging in dustry wants to know you the industry ha

Already, found out a lot about pe ple and packaging through a recent survey in Chicago, Seattle, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Kokomo, Ind. If some of the findings seem obvious, they also must be seen s matters of important routine that too many may be taking too much for granted.

The study — sponsored by Chicago Printed String Company which, as a manufacturer of package -- opening tapes and strings has a special interest in packaging problems - shows housewives complaining most about packages that are difficult to open, those that require use instruments in opening, the Kittatinny Mountain Tunnel. Outfitted in the latest fire those that cannot be reclosed fighting gear, Gabler is ready for any incident at one of the properly, that give incomplete, ccurate, or obscure directions, and those that do not stay neat

The housewives most like packages with spouts and pull apes; plastic containers and syrup for 5 minutes. Pack hot ars that can be reused easily; fruit into hot jars. Cover with ereals and other packages with hot syrup. Process 20 minutes in reclosable tops.

The women feel packaging has but 40 per cent of those surveyed (300 wives and husbands in total) contend that the nation is overpackaged. There is a strong but defini Wash and drain fresh, sound apples. Remove stems and blos-

tely minority sentiment that yearns for the old pickle barrel manner of merchandising. Sixty-one per cent of the survey respondents appealed for rip-tape-type openers which to remove skins and seeds. Sweeten sauce to taste. Reheat allow a pull of a string to open to boiling. Pour, boiling hot, into Consumers like spuots on packages-if the spouts are

> packages when pushed—bona fide perforations which "give" and adhesive tape and other simple package openers. Complained one housewife "If you are a married woman and your husband comes homes at night and says: 'What did you do all day?' and all you can say is 'I opened the sugar bag,' this is hardly stimulating conversation for the dinne

sturdy and won't fall inside the

What about prepackaging foods, meats especially? Most consumers like the convenience and santiary aspects of prepackaging, but they do not alquality as with hand-picked

"In prepackaged meats they always have the nice side up and you can never turn over," one woman commented, writes Robert Colby Nelson in the Christian Science Monitor. One major complaint concern ing prepackaging has to do with the need for rewrapping such items. Nearly half the consumers said they have to rewrap many such items, and of those

As for coupons and premiun on packages, these rouse mixed reactions. Premiums that come

83 per cent said they do not like

ISSUE 38 - 1961

When Mark Twain Lectured In London

fell into a ple

day began

occasionally

twelve-thirty

a park or

leading to the stage, then re

a week to se stage man was 1902.

htly run into Boston hch," reported Robin r as the distance is They moved into ner suite of the Langhar overlooking spires the papers and the round of toas into Portland Horse Guards talk with music singing jubilee : Bowline" to his ing the day Stoddard the scrapbook up to dat ning a dozen pape that he carefully pasted in with su After dinner they ning dress, and at 7:30

counting carriages, while speaker to the foot of th

to walk to the footligh over the house, and rub his In those days you bought a like Lady MacBeth. Stodds in those days arseless carriage and it was de-pered by freight train. Then a ted the extreme delibera speech and the varying ef jokes: a pleasantry that broad down the house one night w to run it. But often, as amon's experience, he didn't Then you hired a local only a mild ripple anot Laughter was sometimes hea hinist, read the meager in-ctions, and launched the sporadic, sometimes an i pitating craft yourself.

Mr. Damon and his local
chanic "worked for three over the whole audience. urs before we could get le snort from the engine. One Twain, a shadowy figure hale

> over the compression, fo elease cock. It was a hot with a pound, and a tremenus rush of black smoke, the for commenced to mote."
> Who doesn't feel a thrill at





has appointed Most Rev. Benasch to be Bishop of Rev. Bengsch, who lives fost Berlin, will be cut off eeds Julius Cardinal Doepf-

PUZZLE

who becomes Catholic wagon to stop against, for it had more spring than a tree or post."

Answer elsewhere on this page.

Mile Trip out Stopping !

other. The only dif-

and the roads level cover the trip in an time enough to add he appetite." 108, of the Jan. 22, The Horseless Carriage. arriving at whatever selected there is no leave it in the street when ready to go home just the crank and fly away. ne ever expects to drive a 16 miles in an hour and home within an hour or sides, a horse is a bother it must be put in a stable le to get away in less ness of operation that ds the horseless vehi-

Mr. Damon could get two of Boston in 10 minhe did better than we can urse as he pop-popped into es tried to climb lamp-

eing a bit smug. "I have fre-tly started on 50 mile trips," ports, "and made the disithout once stopping the from the factory came "in it three days" to tell you

this crisis? Mr. Damon's first trip round was entirely in low gear, two hours without stop-ping, "when the machine sud-denly collapsed" at this tough treatment, "The chain had stretched and jumped a tooth" and the "low speed driving shaft ulty was that it took about was red hot." What to do? corsepower to turn the en-"the machinist fixed the chain and we poured water on the

next trip round he had learned about his "high speed clutch."
Then "there was perfect bliss."
Mr. Damon had no trouble

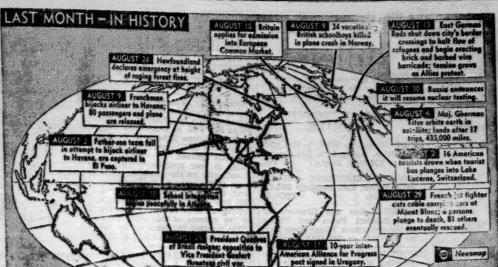
after that for two weeks except that the muffler exploded. Also the engine began pounding as though hit with a sledge hammer and it occurred to him after a while that the "cooling tank was empty."
Wonderful cars were the

motors of old! — they contended with incredible roads and with drivers ignorant as Indians. All redit to the pioneers also who would spend two hours in the hot sun cranking the mysterious contraptions without knowing about the "release cock." ed to him, he said simply, that could happen to a beginner, "and I now know almost everything came from inexperience in

operating."

A gay recklessness ruled. Driving with a second beginner, Mr.
Damon reported, "the latter suddenly shouted, 'how do you stop the thing?' Before I could tell him we bumped into the rear of the other automobile. "I told him always to select a

CROSSWORD



ED. NOTE: The following article is taken from the widely-circulated British weekly "Tit-Bits". We reproduce it here

Modern chemistry has produced many poisons of incredible power which help the farm-er in his battle against insects. Some of them are "selective" and will kill one class of creature but not another. But some are deadly poison to man. New insecticides are invented every year and are put on the market after short-term tests. But only now are we discover-

absorbed through the softer parts of the insects' skin and through their breathing-holes. They also readily penetrate the human skin. splashing.

Mr. Damon was no fool, writes Richard L. Strout in the Christion Science Monitor. Nobody could say the machine wasn't sturdy, he observed, because it still ran after all this abuse. The

Mr. Damon summed it all up:

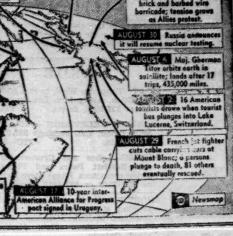
About everything had happenHe was sent nome to lose his memory placed his feet whe

in time. . . . The phosphorus atoms are re

sponsible.

in the spinal cord, there are au-tomatic switchboards. The phosphorus insecticides jam these, so that some messages fail to get through.

Experiments with a nimals have proved this by producing paralysis in the legs of dogs and hens, and shows how dangerous



times less effective for toads.
Unfortunately it is dangerous
to man, but any day may bring
the news of a safe insecticide cases known as "botulism" — works in a similar way. It is produced by a bacterium in airsealed canned vegetables that have not been properly steril-ized. Cases of botulism to-day that is really harmless to men are extremely rare. Of Catching Mice

Expensive Way

Well, he was wrong.

You know the fellow who

talked about better mousetraps

and a beaten path to your door

Who says so? Paul Zinkann of Akron, Ohio,

says so. What's more, he has 4,000 better mousetraps and

\$60,000 worth of red ink to

of the Pioneer Tool & Die Co.,

Zinkann was first ensnared four years ago when he signed a con-

tract with a Cleveland firm called the Self Sett Mouse Trap Co.

to manufacture a Rube Gold-

berg-style device which leads

mice through a complicated one-

way maze, up a tiny ladder,

eventually dropping them into

a water tank to drown. Under

the arrangement, each would put up half the cost of making the 1½-foot-long baited steel

As it turned out, the traps

As it turned out, the traps worked fine; but at \$29.95 each, there were few takers. Three years and \$60,000 later, Self Sett went bankrupt, and Zinkann took over. By knocking the price down to \$15, he managed to unload 1,000 traps and still hopes to regain some of his investment. As proof of his faith

in the gadget, Zinkann still

keeps two on duty around his plant. One has caught 108 mice in eight hours. Zinkann looks back on the whole affair calmly.

"You might say," he said last month, "that I simply go mousetrapped."

MAN CELERITY

FLICAN CELERATOR

MAN CELERATOR

MAN

traps.

Many of these drugs caus hallucinations, and are used for this purpose by witch-doctors. The new insecticides, in which phosphorus atoms do the dangerous work, have similar men-The patients fall into two main

classes depressives and schizo-phrenics. Schizophrenia is com-monly known as "split personality" and sufferers are liable to behave like two different people. A man of thirty was poisoned by an insecticide spray and shortly afterwards became con-vinced that some of his col-leagues intended to shoot him. When alone he heard "voices"

discussing it.

He switched on the radio and imagined he heard the announcer talking about it! His behaviour became strange that people in the street stared at him, and this convinced him that he was a marked man. He became terrified and was eventually admitted to a mental

seven of them the first diagnosis was made by psychiatrists. There

were three scientific officers

studying insect sprays, eight workers in greenhouses and five

A third of them showed tend-

pression or were liable to lose

In nearly all cases the memory was impaired and some had dif-

is no doubt that this is possible.

A nerve poison has been found already that distinguishes—not very usefully, perhaps—between

consciousness at odd times.

farm workers.

A minute quantity may be enough to kill an insect. The hospital. . . . same amount has no noticeable Paranoid schizophrenia was effect on man, but repeated diagnosed, and after a course of doses mount up and may reach treatment he was discharged as dangerous levels after some apparently well. His recovery months of constant handling or was due to the slow elimination of the poison from his body.

Altogether about sixteen cases A year or more may pass before a man is known to be poiof insecticide poisoning have been intensively studied. In soned by his own insecticide.

One worker began handling these poisons in 1956, without wearing protective clothing or gloves, as advised by the manufacturers.

After one year he complained

ple who constantly handle them.

skin cancer or suffer from ob-

scure nervous disorders. Users

of one class of insecticide intro-

duced fifteen years ago are now

going temporarily mad. A few

used to spray fruit trees and

greenhouse plants, are the dead-ly agents. They are applied to

the leaves and branches before

They destroy insects by put-

ting their nerves out of action.

They are not swallowed, but

The "organophosphorus"

the fruit appears.

Years later they may develop

of nausea and pains in the chest ency to split personality and the others suffered from severe debut this was attributed to indigestion. In 1959 he suffered from cramp in the limbs and his sight was affected. In 1960 he was admitted hospital with severe migraine and general mental disturbance. ficulty in speaking clearly.

The final solution lies with the chemists. They are busy devising super-insecticides that—like D.D.T.—distinguish between insects and man. There is no doubt that this is possible. He suffered from insomnia

irritability and a feeling of anxiety, and strange ideas began to enter his head. They took the form of religious mania, and he thought he was urgently needed in Rome to replace the Pope.

Nothing could be done for him. He was sent home and began placed his feet when trying to walk and failed to focus his eyes properly when looking at anything. He found himself doing

peculiar things.

This man gradually recove ed, and a study of his and other cases showed how the poison works in the human body. It affects the central nervous system, causing damage that can be permanent if it is not checked

Phosphorus is essential to human life. It is an important constitutent of bone and we take inorganic phosphates as nerve

But the phosphorus in the insecticides is not available for the body's use and there is far too little of it to cause ordinary "phosphorus poisoning." works in a far more dangerou works in a far more dangerous way. The body's private "telegraph," that controls the beating of the heart and other vital motions, and that enables us to "give orders" to our limbs when wish to move, is the nervous we wish to move, is the nervous Here and there, but especially

hens, and shows how danger on these insecticides can be on farms where livestock is kept. These poisons work in the same way as the deadly "nerve gases" developed—but fortunately never used—for chemical warfare.

The most powerful poison

FESTINDAY SCHOOL

In today's lesson we have the portrait of three men, Gaius, Diotrephes and Demetrius. Let us consider them in the reverse

Demetrius had a good report

of all men and of the truth. He did things honest in the sight of all men. He represented the Christian faith well. Some professed Christians strive to please their associates but do not commend themselves to those out-side the faith. Some are Pharasiacal and adopt a "holier than thou" attitude. Some, while appearing kind to their own, appear surly to others and evidence covetous traits. How are sinners likely to want to know Jesus Christ if His professed followers do not show forth His Spirit.

tion of church boss. It is a sad state when one man rules the church. Much power tends to corrupt. He even talked against John and he decided who of the brethren would be admitted to the church. The editor of church paper once wrote an edi-torial on Diotrephes, the church boss. Thirty men wrote in cancelling their subscription for what they termed. "the personal attack on me". What makes fer-tile soil for the development of a church boss, is the utter indifference of so many members, when it comes to caring for the business of the church, Indiffer-ence of voters in a democracy paves the way for a dictator-ship.

Gaius was well-beloved. He was given to hospitality. In the early days in this country, the meetings would be entertained for a week or two in one home Today he would be sent to the hotel. The prophet's room (see 2 Kings 4) isn't in many homes. Twenty-six years ago today, (August 31), I married a girl from a home that was noted for its hospitality. Ministers and their families, as well as others, knew they would receive hearty welcome at any time Three of the daughters married

John wished Gaius prosperity and health, even as his soul prospered. There is more connection here than many realize. Who would be the state of your health if it depended entirely of spiritual condition?

THIRD HAND FOR LADIES

To help women who have trouble juggling mirror, makeup kit, and applicator when putting on mascara, a New York outfit is marketing its Eye-See. It's a magnifying mirror held in place by eyeglass frames and a strut from the bridge of the nose. It thus leaves both hands free to manipulate the make-up. free to manipulate the make-up.





No Pillows Needed For These Troops

Front-line "troops" in the war against army worm hordes ravaging Egypt's cotton crop are the drums of insecticide, above, aboard a passenger plane. "Enemy," left, is "Pro-denia litura," a type of army worm. Drums are but part of some two million pounds of insecticide airlifted by commercial airlines and MATS planes in a massive air freight operation. Egyptian agriculturalists became aware of the new insecticide through exchanges with other researchers, and through the recent International Agricultural Exposition in Cairo. Egypt purchased the chemical. Airlift got under way 24 hours after the need became known.