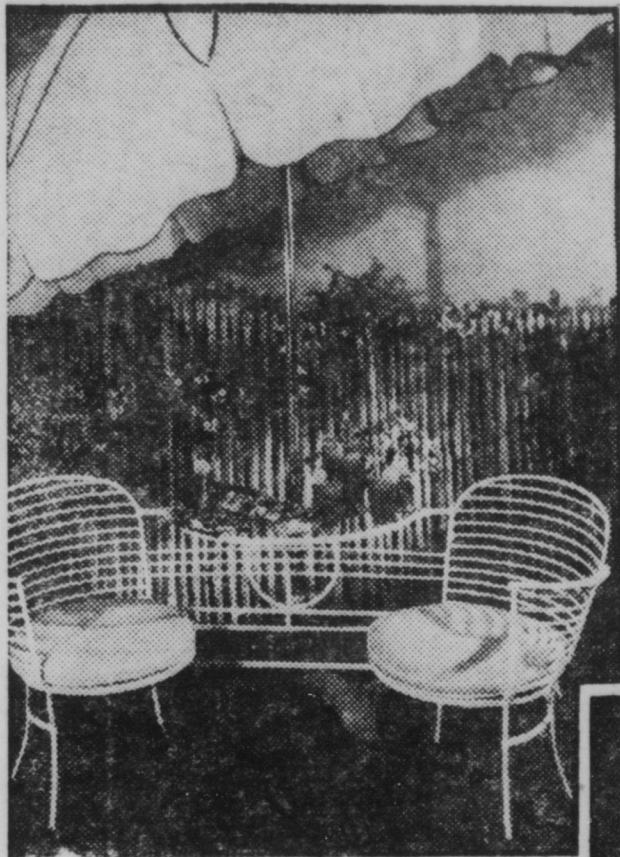


Husband and Wife Divide Salary

Smart Judgement
for the Courts

Profit by Your Leisure Time

Afternoon hours in the garden never were a waste of time. When, beside the garden, there are also a sunshade and a combination table and armchair arrangement, so much the better. Add to that a pitcher of freshly brewed iced tea and some small cakes and sandwiches. The photo above shows you what it looks like.



Perhaps, while you talk after the refreshment from the tea, your fingers will want to busy themselves. That's where the unusual tray cloth comes in. It is made of linen with an applied colorful bias trim, and a crocheted edging in imitation hemstitching.

Here are the full instructions. Materials needed—mercerized crochet cotton size 50, steel crochet hook No. 5, bias trim and sewing thread to match color of cotton used, and linen

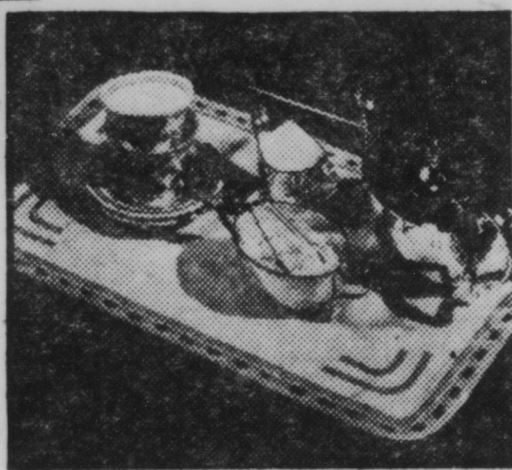
according to size of tray used.

Tray mat. Cut linen to size required. Turn a single hem all around four sides, rounding the corners. Then with double thread work a row of s c closely together around all sides. Join with sl st. 2nd rnd: Ch 4 (to count as tr), tr in each of next 5 s c, * ch 6, skip 6 s c, tr in each of next 6 s c. Repeat from * around.

Join last ch 6 to 4th st of first ch-4 made. 3rd rnd: Ch: 1, s c in each tr and in each ch of previous rnd. Join with sl st to 1st ch-1. 4th rnd: Ch 1, s c in each s c around. Join. Break off.

Bias Trimming: Machine stitch one side of bias trim along outer crochet edge. Join ends. Fold over and sew other edge of bias trim on wrong side of mat. Fold bias trim in half, and place along inner edge of s c (on top of linen), and machine stitch on both edges (see illustration).

Cut strips of bias trim, one 5 inches long, and one 3 inches long. Fold as before and machine stitch the first strip $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in from inner trimming at corner, and the second strip $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in from first strip.



BY MRS. PENROSE LYL

When the first lady of the land asked a short time ago if it wouldn't be wise for husbands to pay their wives a salary, she raised a cloud of unthinking dust. Men stormed and women applauded. And in our popular American way we tried to answer her question on the theory that marriage is either a romantic adventure, an escape from reality, or else a form of slavery in which the male is dominant in property rights.

Most intelligent students of marriage agree that the majority of happy marriages can be found among two classes of people. The very simple, hardworking group and the highly intelligent modern married group both seem to show excellent records in staying married. And in both these groups marriage is regarded more as a life partnership than as any romantic escape or form of slavery.

The very simple and hardworking group may not give much thought to the whys and wherefores. But they seem to live on the theory that life is hard and that whatever property they have belongs to both the man and wife and must be cherished and guarded by both of them equally. They would not understand why a wife should be paid a salary, nor why a man should consider his earned salary as his own property. It belongs to the partnership—man and wife.

The highly educated and socially adjusted metropolitan group of married people have much the same conception of wedlock. It is a delightful and comfortable partnership to which they both give their earnings and thought. They would not agree that a wife should receive a salary. She owns half of the estate, half of everything either or both bring to the family.

If you look about carefully and study these groups you will see that the theory of partnership which holds them together in a progressive union is a stirring and valiant sight.



The wise lass avoids shorts on the tennis court. Her dress should be knee length, white, flattering—but if she wants to win masculine approval she should not go in for shorts. In this picture, a lively player shows how roomy and free a short-sleeved dress of white snowdrift can be. It has a Peter Pan collar, a zipper front closing, and a dark blue leather belt.

Fairy Tales Help Child's Grooming

Mothers who struggle each morning to get their young daughters looking well groomed might listen with hope to Alma Sanchez, a hairdresser of Coral Gables, Fla. She believes that the use of fairy tales can inspire youngsters to take an interest in themselves and want to learn to care for their own hair, nails and complexion.

"Children love glamorous fairy tales about beautiful princesses and handsome princes. If the young Shirley Temples all over this land were to be reminded each morning that the Fairy Prince might appear

some day and ask, before being introduced, please to see her fingernails, there might be more clean nails on little girls' hands," she believes.

"I think the beautiful princess idea can do wonders. It might awaken a self-respect, a practical interest—and a normal and really quite justifiable one—in her hair and even in the most becoming way to wear it. If fairy stories help mothers get their youngsters to keep themselves clean and their hair in good condition, then certainly fairy tales should become part of the bathroom routine."

Delicious Breads For Summer Luncheons

With a salad and cheese, a nut or special fruit bread makes an excellent summer luncheon. Accompanied with a cup of tea or a cup of hot soup, the bread and salad and cheese make a perfectly balanced meal.

Peanut Butter Bread. Ingredients: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup peanut butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 1 cup bran, 2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 cup seedless raisins.

Cream peanut butter, sugar and egg together. Mix bran and sifted dry ingredients together. Add to peanut butter-egg mixture alternately with the milk. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Fig Bread: Ingredients: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup figs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins, 2 teaspoons shortening, 1 cup honey, 1 egg, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sweet milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 1 cup nuts.

Cut raisins and figs in small pieces. Cream together shortening and honey. Add beaten egg. Sift dry ingredients together. Reserve a little of dry ingredients to flour, fruit and nuts. Add alternately with milk. Add nuts and fruit. Pour into greased loaf pan. Bake

in moderate oven (325 degrees) for 70 minutes.

This isn't exactly a plain bread, but it has nuts and is delicious.

Chocolate Nut Gingerbread. Ingredients: $\frac{2}{3}$ cup shortening, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 oz. chocolate, melted, 2 eggs, $1\frac{2}{3}$ cups cake flour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons ginger, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken nut meats.

Cream shortening. Add brown sugar a little at a time. Add melted chocolate and well-beaten eggs. Mix well, then sift dry ingredients and add alternately with milk and vanilla. Add broken nut meats. Pour into large greased ring mold and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 40 minutes. When cold, turn out on plate and fill with marshmallow fluff and garnish with orange segments.

Orange Marshmallow Fluff. Ingredients: 1 cup whipping cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. marshmallows, 2 cups diced oranges, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken nut meats.

Whip cream until stiff. Cut marshmallows in small pieces and add. Fold in diced orange meats and nuts. Chill.

Farmers' Income Increases Through Bottled Milk Sales

The chart below shows how dairy farmers receive much more for milk sold in fluid form, wholesale or home delivered, than for milk sold in the form of cream and other milk products. The chart was compiled from an eastern state milk control report which analyzed one month's operations of 21 milk companies.

Each upright bar represents a portion of a milk distributor's business. The total height of each bar, including both the shaded portion and the white portion, compares the selling price of milk per quart, depending on the form in which it is sold.

The horizontal width of the bars portrays the relative importance of each type of sale to these milk companies' total business—that is, how much of their total milk purchases they sold as fluid milk retail, fluid milk wholesale, as cream, etc.

The shaded portion of the bar depicts the proportion of the total selling price (as represented by the height of each bar) these companies paid for milk.

The white portion represents the part of the total selling price the companies needed to pay for wages, light, heat and power, gas, bottles, cartons, repairs and other operating costs.

It also shows the different selling prices the milk companies receive—the lower wholesale prices per quart and the much lower selling prices per quart for milk sold in the form of butter, canned milk, cheese and the like.

The last bar on the right shows the relationship between the companies' average selling price per quart for all milk sold and the proportion of this selling price they paid for the milk they purchased.

