

Washing Is Best Method For Cleaning Furniture

The very sight of your pristine new furniture is a challenge. How long, can you keep it looking like new?

Actually the best care is also the simplest and most inexpensive care. All furniture, be it of wood or metal, cane or rattan, can and should be washed.

This is the only satisfactory method of completely removing the dust, stains, and old wax or polish that will inevitably accumulate. You can rely with confidence on soda-cleaning for even your most important pieces.

THE FIRST STEP in keeping furniture in good condition is planning its placement.

Keep wood pieces from close proximity with radiators and grills, because excessive heat is drying and tends to "age" furniture beyond its years.

When dusting or washing wood pieces, always stroke with the grain. Circular or crosswise motions may cause some damage and are sure to leave unsightly streaks or whorls on the surface.

FREQUENT washing is essential where furniture surfaces are exposed to sticky fingers, or the ally heavy deposit of soot or the

drabbles and crumbs of daily dining. Go over such spots lightly, using a sponge or cloth wrung out of warm soap or detergent suds. Then wipe quickly with a clean damp sponge, followed by a clean dry cloth. Prompt attention will usually leave the waxed or polished surface intact.

USE A LATHERED sponge on table tops where floral bouquets have shed minute particles.

The effect of this shedding is an illusion of real pits or peckmarks in the wood surface, while actually the tiny scars are only wax-or-polish-deep.

Brisk washing will remove the surface finish, and the disfiguring marks along with it.

Then just apply a fresh coat of wax or polish when the wood is dry.

YOU MAY FIND it wise to adopt philosophy of "one room at a time" when major cleaning is due.

Wash the furniture, upholstery and insides of cabinets and chests in one room before proceeding to the next.

It is less arduous to complete one room this week, and then take on another next week.

TO WASH wood pieces, use a

sponge to squish up thick stiff suds in pail or bowl. Or use a rotary beater or electric mixer to whip thick "dry" suds from a generous amount of soap or detergent mixed with very little water.

Dip a sponge in these stiff suds and go over one section at a time, rinsing and wiping dry as you go. The job will go more quickly if you use two sponges and a two-compartment pail—one side for suds, the other for clear rinse water.

Light-toned furniture may need a second washing to restore its blond look.

AFTER EACH piece is thoroughly dry, apply a fresh coating of wax, polish, or oil—according to the manufacturer's directions or your personal preference.

It is especially important to give upholstery an all-over cleaning twice a year, because soil can destroy the beauty of both color and fabric.

Remember that experts on foam rubber caution against cleaning solvents which cause it to deteriorate. Therefore, the only safe way to clean fabric upholstery over foam rubber is by washing with soap or detergent suds.

THE BEST METHOD is to first brush or vacuum the upholstery. Then shampoo the fabric with "dry" suds, using rotary motion and overlapping sections as you go along to avoid rings.

Use a spatula or the dull edge of a silver knife to scrape off soiled suds, and deposit these on a stack of newspapers to be rolled up and discarded; this helps to keep rinse water clean.

A FLICK of a dust cloth is not enough to remove soil from grooves and crevices of furniture with decorative carving.

Regular dusting should include using the dust-brush attachment of the vacuum cleaner. In addition, cotton swabs dipped in lukewarm suds, and deposit every now and then to clean out the carved interstices.

A strip of sudsy cloth wrapped around the blade of a table knife makes an effective tool to slide along any grooves to remove dust and grime.

Whatever the cleaning "tool," handle it gently; never force it into any opening as this could damage the wood.

Rinse all washed areas, then dry them with a clean cloth.

Or, if it is difficult to reach the crevices, let air from your vacuum cleaner blow over the damp sections.



Crazy Cake

When a teenager likes something, it is likely termed "crazy"—or even "real cool."

This real cool refrigerator cake comes to the party and is so delicious it is called Crazy Cake.

Because the cake is made with reliable unflavored gelatin, it requires no cooking. The unflavored gelatin is dissolved in boiling water, chilled slightly and combined with the other ingredients. Then Crazy Cake simply chills until done, and comes to the party with a tangy lemon sauce.

CRAZY CAKE

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| 1 envelope unflavored gelatine | 1/2 cup fine graham cracker crumbs, about 8 crackers |
| 1/2 cup cold water | 3 egg whites |
| 3/4 cup boiling water | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 2/3 cup sugar | 2 teaspoons vanilla |

Sprinkle gelatine on cold water in three-quart mixing bowl to soften. Add boiling water and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Stir in sugar; chill slightly (15 minutes in refrigerator).

Grease nine-inch square pan; sprinkle 1/2 of the graham cracker crumbs over bottom and sides of pan. Add egg whites, salt and vanilla to gelatin mixture.

Beat with rotary beater or electric mixer about 10 minutes or until mixture is light and fluffy. Turn into pan; sprinkle with remaining crumbs. Refrigerate until firm. Make lemon sauce while dessert is chilling.

To serve, cut cake into three-inch squares and top with Lemon Sauce. Yield: nine servings.

LEMON SAUCE

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| 3 egg yolks | 3 tablespoons lemon juice |
| 1/2 cup sugar | 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind |
| 1/2 cup melted butter or margarine | 1/2 cup heavy cream |

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Stir in sugar, melted butter, lemon juice and grated rind. Whip cream; fold into lemon mixture.

LIFE INSURANCE

More Women Buy Policies

While the great bulk of life insurance protection is purchased by the breadwinner, a steadily increasing number of families have bought life insurance on that other important family member—the homemaker.

Of all the women who buy life insurance, homemakers are the most frequent purchasers of policies, judging by a new survey of buyers of "ordinary" life insurance—the basis for most family protection programs.

WHETHER A woman works at a job outside the home or not, she buys life insurance for much the same reason as men: to protect her family, says the Institute of Life Insurance.

Every wife is a homemaker, and as such she makes a tangible contribution to her family that can be measured in dollars and protected by life insurance.

Life insurance can provide funds that will help a father pay for child care and housekeeping services.

WHEN A WOMAN purchases

Elected State FHA Officer

Elected a state officer of the Michigan Association of Future Homemakers of America during the annual convention in Grand Rapids two weeks ago was Kathy Asher, 37, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Asher, 3720 Northwood, Orchard Lake.

Miss Asher was chosen vice president of evaluation at the convention which was sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction.

Buying Sheets

The simple practice of buying two sheets per year for each bed in the house will help the homemaker keep an adequate supply on hand—which should be about six sheets for every bed. This allows for two sheets in use, two in the laundry, two in reserve.

New Refrigerators

Refrigerators operating on the thermoelectric principle are on the retail market this year. This principle of refrigeration lends itself to small units with no moving parts to wear or cause mechanical troubles. Many models are of console style with wood-grained exterior, and intended use will be for living and recreation rooms.

life insurance she thinks in terms of permanent rather than temporary protection, surveys indicate.

The type of policy bought most often by women is "limited payment" insurance, in which payment of premiums is completed in a given span of time, say 15 or 20 years.

"Straight life" policies are the type bought next most often by women. Here premiums are payable over the lifetime of the policyholder. Premiums are smaller than on a limited payment policy because they are spread out over a longer period.

"ENDOWMENT" policies are next most popular with women. An endowment is primarily a savings plan protected by life insurance. Premiums are paid only for a given period of time, say 15 or 20 years, after which the insurance ceases and the policyholder receives the amount written on the face of the policy.

If the policyholder were to die before the end of the payment period, her beneficiary would receive the full face value.

ALL PERMANENT life insurance policies have one feature in common: cash value. This value begins to accumulate soon after the purchase of the policy, and increases with each premium payment. In a family emergency a loan

can be made on the basis of the cash value of a policy, but there are other uses of these values. For example, many policyholders, as they approach retirement age, find there is enough cash value in their life insurance to provide income to supplement pension and social security payments.

AS MIGHT be expected, most women who buy life insurance obtain their policies at the younger ages.

In fact, about 44 per cent of women's policies are bought for girls below the age of twenty, many of course being purchased directly by older girls themselves.

Women in their twenties buy about 19 per cent of policies, and women in their thirties about 15 per cent. Women beyond forty buy 22 per cent of new policies.

WHAT THESE figures indicate is that parents frequently buy life insurance for their young daughters with an eye to presenting them with an established policy at the very low premium rates that only youth can obtain.

As women grow older they continue to buy life insurance, whether or not they marry (56 per cent of women's policies are bought by wives). Purchases of life insurance by women continue in their later years, in fact reaching another peak after the age of 45.

Meal Planner Able To Ignore Seasons

It's no accident that today's meal planner can ignore the seasons so successfully, says consumer marketing information agent, Mrs. Josephine Sawyer—about half the nation's vegetable crop goes into cans.

Tomatoes and tomato products such as juice, catsup, chili sauce, pasta and puree far exceed the total quantity of any other canned vegetable.

Sweet corn and snap beans are very popular too, and because they are in generous supply, they have been wearing "special" price tags this winter and spring.

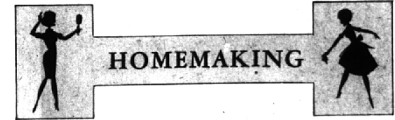
MICHIGAN'S CHERRY growers, who lead the country in the production of red tart cherries, appreciate the canner's art. They appreciate it just takes the homemaker's creative skill to serve delightful dishes made with canned foods.

Fruits and vegetables used for canning are especially grown for that purpose and are usually produced under contracts between growers and canners. Generally, nothing is added to canned fruits except a sugar syrup, and nothing is added to canned vegetables except water and sometimes a little salt or sugar for seasoning.

HOWEVER, YOU can depend on the label to serve as a window for the can. Labels help you select the best product for your intended use. Labels are backed by laws and standards established by the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act for foods that cross state lines.

Statistics have figured that on the average, we each consume the contents of 25 cans of food a year. It just takes the homemaker's creative skill to serve delightful dishes made with canned foods.

April 18, 1963 THE BIRMINGHAM (MICH.) ECCENTRIC 5-D



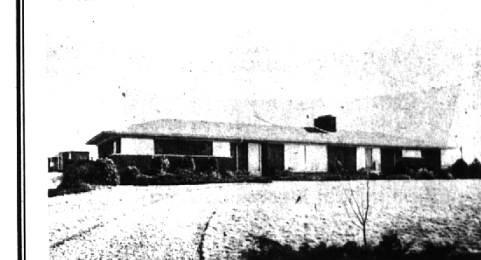
With the outdoor season not too far away, the time is right for checking up on patio facilities. Folks who like to entertain with an outdoor "cookout" or barbecue often don't have enough patio furniture when more than two couples or so are invited. This means bringing chairs from the kitchen or from some other room in the house—and, of course returning them when the outdoor party is over.

You can easily get the patio seating accommodations you need by constructing a bench or two. Select a material that complements your patio or backyard—wood, steel, aluminum, concrete, native stone—or a combination of

some of these materials. Design your bench according to the selected location—it may be curved, L-shaped or straight. Bench should be neither too high nor too low—about 18 inches is suitable height.



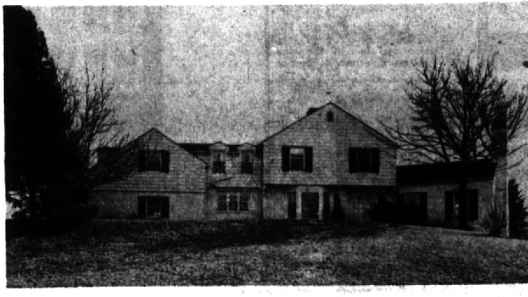
A PERFECT SPOT TO ENJOY MORE LIVING—Overlooking Oakland Hills County Club. Three bedrooms, 2½ baths and family-kitchen. Stunning spacious family room featuring a two-way fireplace. Recreation room space and screened porch. Lawn sprinkling system. Near St. Regis School.



Just between you and me—this isn't a very good picture, BUT YOU SIMPLY MUST SEE INSIDE! You'll be surprised at the special features. Studio-ceilings in living room and family room as well as an attractive two-way fireplace. Wonderful kitchen with built-ins. 3 bedrooms, 2½ baths and great closets! Screened porch, heated garage. Acre site with view of MEADOW LAKE! \$30,750.



ON SEVEN ACRES—BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS—AND, you can keep horses! Four bedrooms and 3½ baths. Library, large recreation room and screened porch. Excellent condition with carpeting and draperies throughout. New fire and burglar system.



FOR YOU WITH THE WISDOM TO RECOGNIZE A VALUE!—A pleasure to show you this country home with three bedrooms, separate dining room, family room with beamed ceiling and fireplace. Loads of storage space. Screened porch, fenced yard and heated garage. Paved roads, sewer in and near St. Regis school. \$31,500.



WILL IT BE YOU THAT ENJOYS THIS HOME surrounded by beautiful tall trees and evergreens? Three really large bedrooms and two baths. Library, paneled recreation room and screened porch. Near Adams and Derby schools. Why not see it—it's only \$29,500.

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