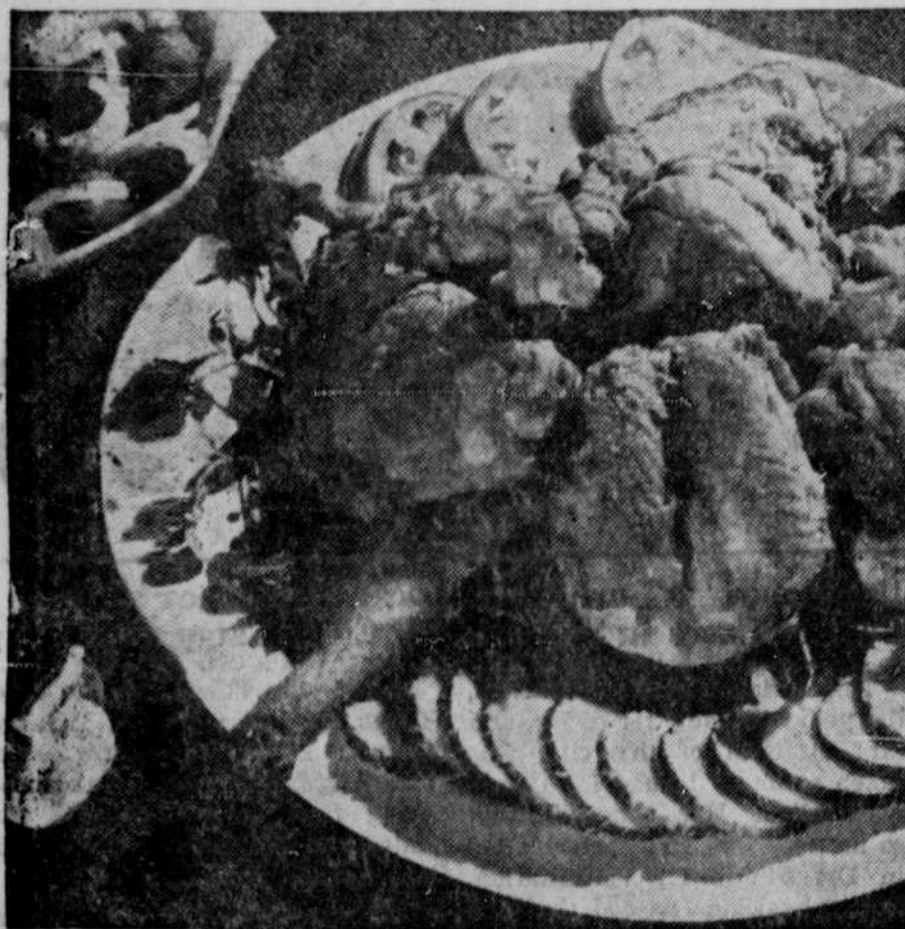


# HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



**Fry Chicken Until Golden and Crisp**  
(See Recipes Below)

## Summer's Best Fare

Is there a better looking sight than crisply fried, golden brown chicken nestling close to lacy, green cucumbers and moist red slices of tomato? Yes, that's the \$64 question and the answer's right in the picture.

Chicken is fine food and it wears its Sunday best when fried to succulent brownness. It's light enough to make a summer meal well balanced and good enough to be satisfying to all branches of the family.

There are many schools of thought on the question of how chicken should be fried. Some prefer it battered, others like just the dusting of bread crumbs or flour on it. Take your choice from these tasty recipes:

### Maryland Fried Chicken.

(Serves 4)  
1 3-pound chicken  
½ cup flour  
Salt and pepper  
1 beaten egg  
2 tablespoons water  
1½ cups fine, dry bread crumbs  
½ cup drippings  
Clean chicken and cut into frying pieces. Roll in flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Dip into beaten egg mixed with water, then into crumbs. Brown on both sides in hot fat; cover and cook slowly in bak in moderately slow (300 to 350-degree) oven about 1 hour. Make gravy from drippings. Pour over chicken and serve from a bowl.

### \*Country Fried Chicken.

(Serves 6 to 8)  
2 3-pound chickens  
1 cup flour  
1½ tablespoons salt  
1 teaspoon pepper  
1½ tablespoons paprika  
Fat  
Clean chickens and cut into serving pieces. Mix flour and seasonings. Dip chicken lightly into flour mixture. Lightly brown on both sides in fat. Add a little water; cover closely and cook over low heat for 1 hour. Uncover to brown and crisp.

### Lynn Says

**Tricky Tips:** When glassware has chipped slightly on the drinking edge, smooth it out with an emery board or sandpaper to make it smooth.  
To make delicious flavored tea, add a little grated orange rind to it before serving. It imparts a delicate fragrance and saves sugar.  
Lemons which have been heated slightly will yield twice as much juice as chilled ones. Cover lemons with hot water for a few minutes before extracting juice.  
To flour chops or chicken pieces before frying, place in a brown paper bag with bread crumbs or flour and shake. This will coat the meat evenly and not leave excess in pan after frying.  
If the family objects to biting into a bit of garlic in spaghetti or other sauce, spear the clove of garlic with a toothpick and remove it before serving.  
Add leftover sausage, bacon or meat balls to potatoes when frying for extra delicious flavor.

Here are some suggestions for the use of leftovers: Broccoli may be made into a delightful cream soup, or if there is too much for soup, arrange it on the bottom of a shallow casserole, cover with thin slices of leftover chicken or meat or flaked fish, top with cheese sauce and brown in the oven.

### Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus

\*Fried Chicken garnished with Tomatoes and Cucumber  
Corn Pudding  
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento  
1 cup sliced, canned mushrooms  
2 cups medium white sauce  
6 slices tomato  
6 slices buttered toast

Light and pretty enough for even the hottest days of the season are these two splendid egg main dishes:

### Eggs A La King.

(Serves 6)  
6 hard-cooked eggs, diced  
2 tablespoons catsup  
½ cup cooked or canned peas  
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento  
1 cup sliced, canned mushrooms  
2 cups medium white sauce  
6 slices tomato  
6 slices buttered toast  
Carefully combine all ingredients except tomato slices and toast. Heat thoroughly in double boiler. Broil tomato slices 5 minutes. Place on toast and pour over creamed mixture.

### Ham and Egg Souffle.

(Serves 6)  
¼ cup diced ham  
3 slices egg  
3 slightly beaten eggs  
1 cup milk  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon dry mustard  
¾ teaspoon paprika  
Brush bread with bacon drippings; cut slices into small pieces to fit deep casserole. Arrange in layers, sprinkling each with ham. Combine eggs, milk and seasonings. Pour over bread. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven until puffy and mixture does not adhere to inserted knife, about 45 minutes.

Summer desserts accent fruit and make a tasty, mouth-watering combination. Here are two suggestions which you will want to make use of some time this summer:

### Summer Apple Tarts.

(Serves 5)  
2 cups sliced apples  
½ cup honey or dark corn syrup  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
¼ teaspoon nutmeg  
½ teaspoon grated orange rind  
½ tablespoon butter  
5 baked tart shells  
Mix together sugar, spices and orange grind. Add to apples and toss together. Fill pasty shells with apple mixture. Dot with butter. Bake in a hot oven 15 to 18 minutes. If desired, these may be topped with beaten egg white or bits of American cheese.

### Parisian Peaches.

(Serves 6)  
2½ cups cooked sliced or halved peaches  
2 cups milk  
2 eggs  
3 tablespoons sugar  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon vanilla  
Chill peaches well after cooking. Beat egg yolks, add sugar and then blend in scalded milk slowly. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon. Add salt. Chill thoroughly, then fold in vanilla and beaten egg whites. Arrange drained peaches in a serving dish and pour custard sauce over them. Sprinkle with toasted almonds or slivered Brazil nuts, if desired.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

# Ten Per Cent of Army Veterans Want to Be Farmers; Seven Per Cent Hope to Start Small Businesses

## Half Will Work for Wages Once More; 8% Going to School

By WALTER A. SHEAD  
WNU Washington Correspondent

Seventy-five per cent of the officers and enlisted men in the United States army have definite ideas about what they intend to do "when they get back home." Another 20 per cent have made tentative plans for their postwar work. A survey by the research branch of the information and education division of the army shows that:

Fifty-two per cent, roughly 4,000,000 men, plan to work for salary and wages;

Seven per cent, or about a half million men, intend to go into small businesses, retail and service trades mostly, for themselves.

Ten per cent, or more than 750,000 men, plan to operate farms;

Eight per cent, or about 600,000, plan to go to school. The remainder have made only tentative decisions or are undecided.

The army, however, points out that at least three factors must be taken into consideration in interpreting the results of the survey: (1) the length of the war; (2) economic opportunity after demobilization; (3) an increasing percentage may seriously consider attending full-time school, opening a business or buying a farm under G.I. Bill of Rights provisions.

One interesting feature of this survey reveals that 80 per cent of the white enlisted men plan to return to the states in which they lived before entering the service. This leaves 20 per cent who may migrate to another section of the country. As a matter of fact, 10 per cent, or about 750,000 men, definitely anticipate moving to another state, the other 10 per cent being still undecided. This ratio is heavier in the Negro enlisted personnel where only about two-thirds expect to go back to the same state in which they resided in civilian life.

### Young Men Going West.

The great majority plan to migrate to the Far West. Among the Negroes, the greater shift is from the South to the northeastern states. If the indicated shifts materialize among these returning servicemen they may happen as follows:

1.—A rapid expansion to the Pacific coast states.  
2.—In-migration, but on a much smaller scale into the industrialized east central states.

3.—No net movement, in-go balancing out-go in the New England, middle Atlantic and mountain states, and  
4.—A heavy out-migration from the highly agricultural areas running from the west north central states through the entire tier of southern states.

If the plans for 7 per cent of our soldiers to enter business for themselves materialize, it means creation of a little more than a half million new firms in the small business field, or just about the number which went out of business in the two-year period following Pearl Harbor. A great majority of these, about 52 per cent, will enter the retail trade. . . . radio stores, filling stations, shoes, hardware and general merchandise outlets. About 16 per cent plan to go into the service fields, 9 per cent into wholesale and small manufacturing, 8 per cent into transportation and public utilities, 6 per cent into construction, the other 9 per cent being spread over all other industries.

Of the three-quarters of a million men who plan to take up farming either as owners or farm workers, the survey shows that 9 out of 10 have had at least a year or more of full-time farming behind them. Only about 2 per cent have had no farming experience at all. Even the men with relatively vague plans for farming have had considerable previous farming experience. One out of four of those who seriously plan to farm, already owns a farm. These men are the least inclined to migrate, this survey shows, and the great majority of the prospective farmers plan to return to the same region from which they entered the army. By and large, they expect to go back to the same type of farming with which they are familiar. These three-quarters of a million men who plan farming as a career, are, roughly equivalent to the total who were farming just prior to induction, although induction records show that more than a million and a half men have been taken from the farms. These, however, included

farm youths who were in school and were not classed actually as farmers.

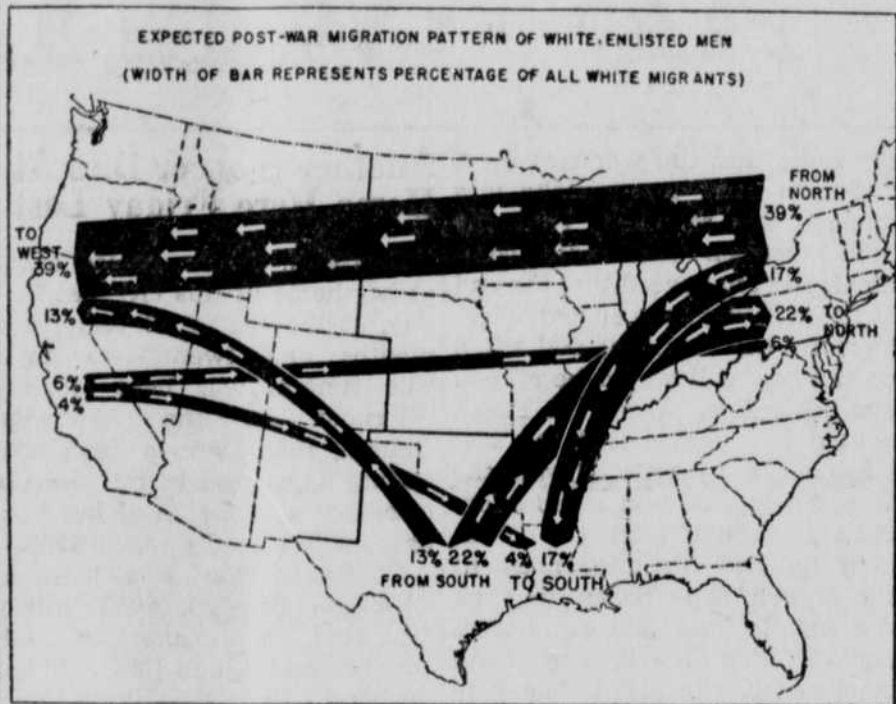
### Not Room for All on Land.

According to the army, the chances are that the nation's farms will not be able to absorb all of the men planning to return to them, in spite of the current shortage of a million farm workers. The army says that rural areas normally produce more young men and women than can be efficiently utilized on the farm. The problem may very well become acute considering the wartime increase in farm production achieved by more efficient use of labor on fewer farms.

A little more perspective on the

this group definitely plans to seek governmental jobs. The federal government now is by far the largest employer in the country and the monthly report of the Civil Service commission as of May 1, the latest report, shows paid employment in continental United States totaled 2,897,077, of which 2,001,186 were in the war agencies. Of this number, only 252,054 are in Washington.

While war cutbacks are expected to decrease this number somewhat, government work is expected to maintain the upward trend which has prevailed since the last war. State and local governments normally employ more than twice as many persons as does the federal



problem may be had by a further analysis of the intentions of these men definitely planning to farm. In the first place, the survey makes it clear that a much larger proportion of the men want to become farm operators, by either buying or renting, than were farm operators before the war. A majority say they can count on returning to a tract of land which they or their families own . . . or they already have in mind a specific piece of land they expect to buy or rent. However, one out of every three indicate they will need to locate a farm to rent or buy after leaving the army.

So if the plans of all these prospective farmers materialize, there will be thousands of veterans looking for farms in the postwar period . . . and they very well may come up against a shortage of good land, which may, too, be selling at much higher prices than before the war. So there is fear on the part of the army that many of these men may be forced to settle on cheaper sub-marginal land.

The army points out that relief would be possible on this score if large sections of public domain or reclaimed land becomes available. About one out of six veterans said they would be willing to move on such tracts of land.

The same thing is true with respect to the farmer-businessman as with the prospective serviceman . . . most of them are thinking of investing sums ranging up to \$4,000. This may be compared with the department of agriculture estimates of \$5,000 to \$8,000 as the average cost of the family sized farm, not counting necessary tools, equipment, livestock, etc. . . . So these prospective farmers will also need financial help. How many will actually end up on the farm will depend on this aid, and on the comparative opportunities offered by industry and agriculture after the war.

In conjunction with the American Historical association, the Armed Forces institute has prepared a booklet entitled "Shall I Take Up Farming?" which is available at the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

### Most Will Work for Wages.

Of course by far the greatest segment of the armed forces plan to work for wages on their return. Two aspects of the plans of these four million men are noteworthy. First, only one-third of the white enlisted men who were employees before induction and plan to be employees after the war, definitely expect to go back to their former employers. Another one-third say they may return, but are not sure. This leaves another million men who will either migrate and move to other jobs or who have learned new trades and expect to do different work.

As a matter of fact the tendency among a large percentage of these servicemen is to aspire for work calling for a higher level of skill and in general, the proportion who plan to pursue their prewar occupations declines as one proceeds along the occupational scale. Five per cent of

government, and the five years immediately following the war are expected to see more than a million and a quarter jobs opening in this field.

Favorable employment opportunities and special considerations for veterans are expected to draw probably 10 per cent of the 52 per cent who plan to work for wages and salaries, into this federal, state and local government field.

### Many Returning to School.

Veterans counting on going back to full-time school after the war is nearing the 600,000 mark.

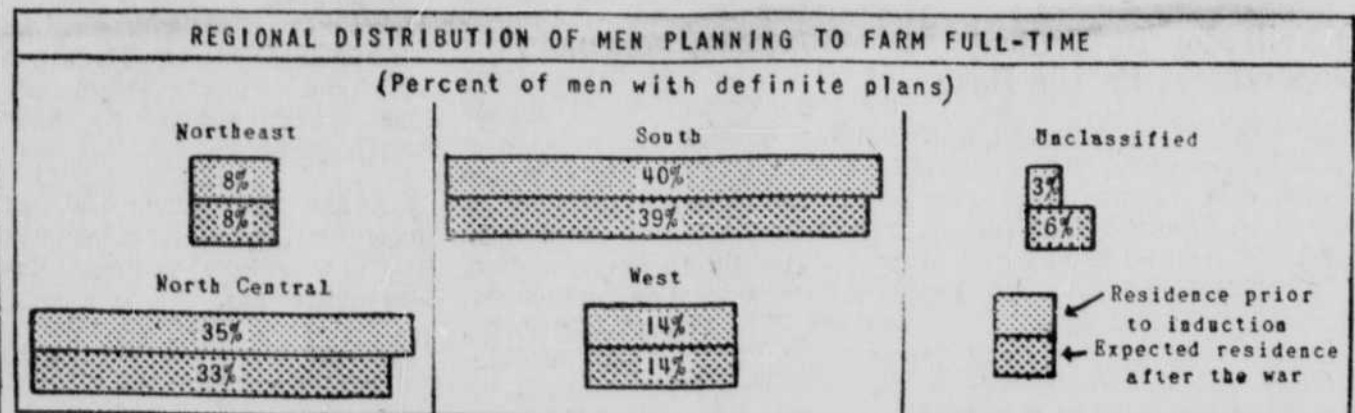
That most of these will enter college is indicated from the fact that more than 9 in 10 are high school graduates. The army points out that this war has brought about the first large decrease in college enrollment since the turn of the century and that non-military enrollments in colleges and universities dropped 44 per cent after the first two years of war. Civilian college and university students in 1943 numbered smaller than 20 years ago. The deficit of college trained men, particularly acute in the liberal arts and teaching fields, will continue to accumulate as the war goes on. In view of these facts, it is interesting to note that the two most popular courses picked out by servicemen are engineering and architecture, and the liberal arts and sciences.

### Engineering Most Popular.

Other courses mentioned include business administration, pre-medicine, medicine and dentistry, agriculture, law, education, journalism and theology. In general about one man in five is considering courses of study which can be classified as liberal arts and sciences, and the remainder are thinking in terms of professional and technical specialization, with engineering leading the field.

Another point of particular significance is that this full-time school course will take these men out of the labor market, about half a million of them. But the same thing cannot be true of another large group, about 18 per cent additional, or about 1,300,000, who plan to attend part-time school, that is work and go to school at the same time. Three-fourths of these students desire trade and business school courses. These also are in an older group and about one-third are married.

There is one more section of veterans which the survey classified. These were a group of about 3 per cent, about 225,000, who said they definitely plan to stay in the army. Up to more than 10 per cent who would consider re-enlistment under certain specific conditions. Two major considerations which will govern the actions of this segment are (1) the terms under which re-enlistments will be offered, including retention of rank, choice of service, duration of enlistment and opportunity for commissions, and (2) the kind and opportunities for civilian jobs which will be available after the war.



# Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

BY VIRGINIA VALE

FRANCES LANGFORD, who's doing such a swell job on that radio program that she heads, got just what she wanted in a scene for RKO's "Radio Stars on Parade." Starred with Wally Brown and Alan Carney in the musical, which has "Truth or Consequences" Ralph Edwards, Skintay Ennis and his band. Frances found the studio set the scene of a revival of Hollywood slapstick technique. This included the use of custard pies as missiles. "Ever



FRANCES LANGFORD

since I started making pictures I've wanted to throw a pie at someone," said she. "It seemed such fun. I found it was." Alan Carney was on the receiving end of the pastry, and found Frances' aim as good as her voice.

When George Burns and Gracie Allen left the air for the summer, they agreed not to speak of their radio work again till it came time to prepare for the fall series. Violation of the pact to cost the violator a dollar. George owes Gracie \$28, she owes him \$18.

After 10 years of starring male names exclusively, "Your Hit Parade" shatters a precedent by starring Joan Edwards, who's been on the program four years. She also gets a big salary boost and a long-term contract. Joan's lucky star (and a lot of good hard work, plus plenty of talent) have put her right on top. She returned home from Hollywood with offers from 20th Century-Fox and Warner Bros.

Glenn Vernon, Robert Clarke and Jim Jordan Jr., have been cast to play inmates of the notorious 18th century London lunatic asylum Bedlam, in "Chamber of Horrors," at their own request. The canny young men realized that those roles are sure scene-stealers.

Andy Russell not only has a gilt-edged voice, he also has the golden touch, apparently. Recently Andy, who makes his screen debut in "Stork Club," bought a metal plating plant on the Los Angeles East Side, where he was born. And promptly got a large government order, as well as some for the civilian market. His brother, Freddy R. Bago, runs the plant for him.

Betty Hutton presented "graduating" members of B. G. DeSylva's "Stork Club" company with war bonds wrapped to resemble diplomas when shooting on the picture was finished. They were distributed from a basket decorated with a stork in cap and gown.

Eddie Bracken's fans came through with more than 150 suggestions for naming the new baby, after it was announced that they'd expected a boy, to be named Michael. Most of the fans suggested "Michelle." But the Brackens settled on Caroline Jean.

Clark Gable and Joan Blondell warble "The Trolley Song" for a short sequence in Metro's "The Strange Adventure," in which he stars with Greer Garson. When she found that they were also to sing "Old MacDonald Had a Farm," Miss Blondell turned to Director Victor Fleming and demanded "Who are we—Nelson Gable and Jeanette Blondell?" Who knows—maybe this is the beginning of a new singing team.

Connie Boswell, who first became known as a member of the Boswell Sisters, has been signed for an important role in "Swing Parade," the Monogram musical starring Gale Storm and Phil Regan. Among other numbers, Connie will sing "Stormy Weather."

ODDS AND ENDS—Vacationing at Newport beach, Humphrey Bogart tactlessly laughed when the new Mrs. Bogart sat down on the rail, slipped, and landed in the water. . . . Anna Lee's first picture since becoming an American citizen is the Boris Karloff "Chamber of Horrors." . . . When he's not acting in Pine-Thomas thrillers Bob Lowery hies him to Laguna beach and dives for abalone. . . . Edward Gargan has played feet cops so frequently that he swears real policemen mistake him for some fellow whose face is familiar, but whose name they can't recall. . . . Gene Krupa to lecture on native African drumming.

## Salt Box and a Pan Holder Rack to Make

HERE is a pair of gifts that will bring joy to any homemaker. The salt box has the graceful proportions of those used in Colonial kitchens, and the rack with



cup hooks placed in place for hot pan holders is designed to harmonize with the box.

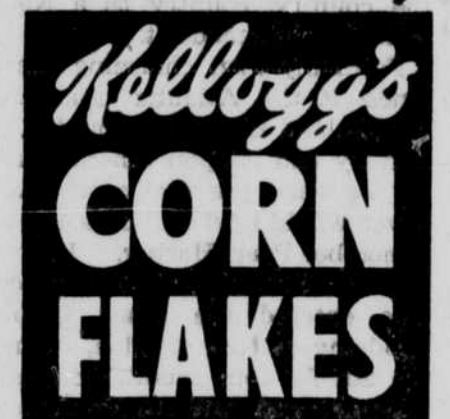
Both box and rack are easy to cut out of plywood or thin lumber scraps—either by hand with a coping saw or with a jig saw. The quaint stencil design may be applied right on the wood with wax crayon and then shellacked to fix the color. This washable finish brings out the brilliance of the crayon colors and at the same time gives a soft antique finish. The stencil also may be used with oil paint if preferred.

NOTE—Mrs. Spears has prepared an actual-size pattern for all the pieces of this salt box and the kitchen rack with step-by-step directions for making. A pattern and color guide with complete directions for the stencil design is also included. The pattern may be used over and over for decorating canisters, place mats and other attractive gifts. Ask for pattern 251 and enclose 15 cents which covers cost and mailing. Address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS  
Bedford Hills New York  
Drawer 10  
Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No. 251.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



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