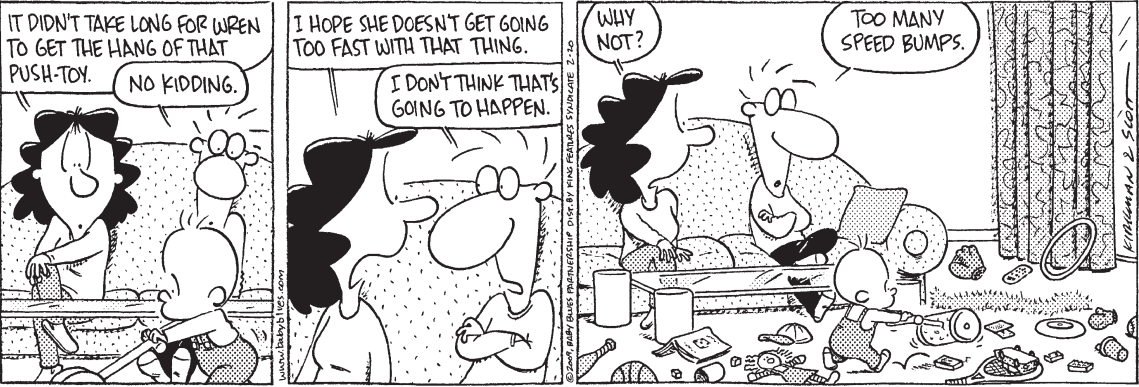
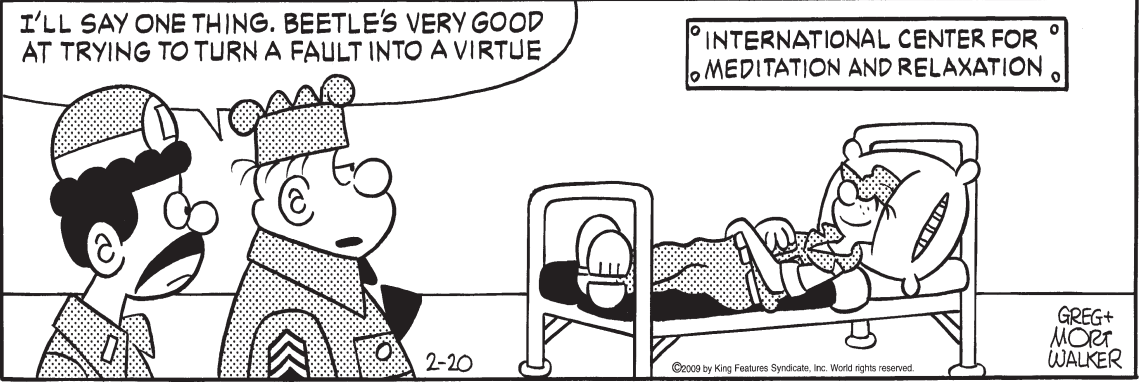


Baby Blues • Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott



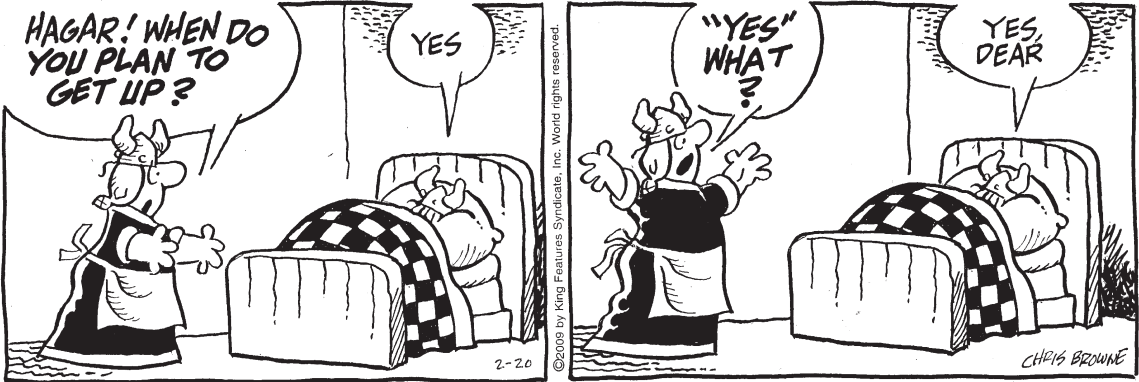
Beetle Bailey • Mort Walker



Blondie • Chic Young



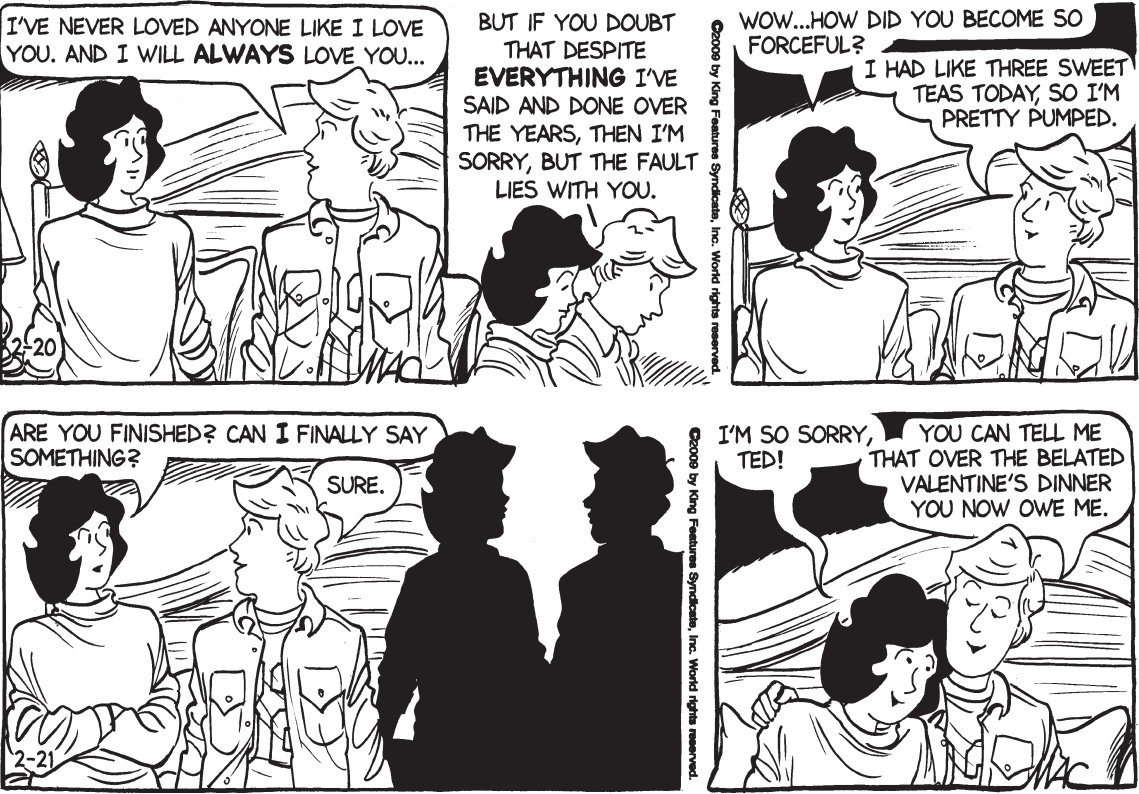
Hagar the Horrible • Chris Browne



Mother Goose and Grimm • Mike Peters



Sally Forth • Greg Howard



Todd the Dinosaur • Patrick Roberts



Zits • Jim Borgman & Jerry Scott



Heloise

- Hints from Heloise

Getting streaks off stainless

Dear Heloise: How do I get STREAKS off stainless-steel appliances? I have bought two brands of cleaner (aerosol and polish) made specifically for stainless steel, but my fridge and oven still look bad. The fridge has streaks from the water dispenser where water has run down the side. Any ideas? The commercial polishes seem to just smudge. – Heidi of Punta Gorda, Fla.

You are not alone! I have a stainless-steel refrigerator and am always wiping it down, since fingerprints seem to reappear. Stainless-steel appliances and sinks come in many different finishes, so it's important to use the recommended method and cleaning agent for your appliance. Check the owner's manual or online for the manufacturer's suggestions for Test a small area with a cleaner, rubbing with the grain. Cleaners containing sodium chloride (salt) or chlorine (bleach) should NOT be used. Generally, a mild detergent and warm water will do the job, but if the grime is embedded, a mild, nonabrasive powder is OK. Don't use anything abrasive on the surface – this goes for cleaners, metal brushes, etc.

Grease can be removed by using a solution of 4-8 tablespoons of non-sudsy ammonia in a quart of water. You MUST rinse well after ANY type of cleaning, then wipe dry. If the cleaning agent is not completely rinsed off, it could harm the surface.

Once your appliances are streak-free, try washing and drying the stainless-steel surface frequently or as soon as a spot or streak appears. The longer the stain remains, the harder it will be to remove! – Heloise

SEND A GREAT HINT TO:
Heloise
P.O. Box 795000
San Antonio, TX 78279-5000
Fax: 210-HELOISE
E-mail: Heloise@Heloise.com

GROCERY LIST

Dear Heloise: As a mom, it's hard for me to keep track of my grocery list while keeping tabs on the kids at the grocery store. My answer was to create a document on my computer that lists each aisle. Then I added lines underneath. Every week, I print it off, and when I need something, I write it under the appropriate aisle.

– Jessica in Munster, Ind.

SNOW REMOVAL

Dear Heloise: After driving in snow and slush, we drive into our garage, and it falls off and melts on the garage floor, creating a mess and possible slipping hazard. We have an easy solution to clean the mess. We grab a shovelful of fresh snow and throw it on the slushy, watery mess. The new snow absorbs the slush and water, making it easy to shovel or push-broom the mess out of the garage. – Carolyn H. from Northern Indiana

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Bridge • Steve Becker

	North	South
1.	1 ♠	2 NT
	?	
2.	1 ♣	1 ♥
	1 ♠	?
3.	1 ♠	1 NT
	3 ♥	?
4.	Pass	1 ♠
	2 ♣	?
5.	1 ♥	2 ♦
	2 ♥	2 NT
	?	
6.	1 ♦	1 ♥
	1 ♣	3 ♥
	?	
7.	1 ♣	1 ♥
	2 ♣	2 ♦
	?	

Bidding Quiz

Above are seven common bidding sequences. Where the question mark appears, indicate whether you consider partner's last bid as forcing (compelling you to bid again) or nonforcing (permitting you to pass). If partner's last bid merely invites you to bid again, treat such a bid as non-forcing.

1. Forcing. In Standard bidding, South's two-notrump bid shows 13 to 15 points, balanced distribution and stoppers in the other three suits. Such a hand opposite an opening bid obviously should offer excellent prospects for game. North is therefore required to bid again, even with a minimum opening.

2. Nonforcing. North may have minimum values for his opening bid, and South also may have minimum values for his response, so South is not compelled to bid again. If North wanted partner to bid again, he would have to jump in a new suit (a jump-shift).

3. Nonforcing. Here South is being strongly invited to go on, but he may pass with only six or seven points instead of the eight to 10 he might have had for the initial notrump response.

4. Nonforcing. Ordinarily, the bid of a new suit by responder is 100 percent forcing, but when a player has passed originally, the change-of-suit principle no longer applies.

5. Nonforcing. South should have 11 or 12 points, making his two-notrump bid merely invitational.

6. Forcing. As in problem 1., a jump bid by the responder is forcing to game unless the partnership agrees otherwise.

7. Forcing. Just as the one-heart response forced North to bid again, so does the mention of still another new suit. North may have minimum values and be tempted to pass, but he is nonetheless required to honor South's forcing bid.

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Family Circus • Bil Keane

