

How Egg Powder is Made for Britain

The drying of eggs in Canada for delivery to the British Ministry of Food in the form of powder is an outstanding example of the highly developed methods of sanitation and expert workmanship in vogue in the production of Canadian food products. The work is carried on under the Special Products Board.

The success of Canadian egg powder really begins with high quality of the shell eggs used, while the drying plants, of which there are nine at present working under the strict supervision of the Board, are models of sanitation. No detail is overlooked. The lids of all cases of the graded and inspected eggs arriving at the plants must be removed outside the breaking room, and the eggs transferred to sanitary buckets or other suitable containers. From the buckets the eggs are taken directly to the breaking table and broken by girls in white overalls. A stainless steel knife is used to break the eggs into a stainless steel cup on a tray, and as each egg is cracked and the shell separated, the girls raise it to about chin level, dropping the contents into the cup with a quick, expert peck. This removes the thin albumen which would otherwise stick to the shell.

When two or three eggs have been broken, they are again examined for off odours in order to avoid a possible undesirable egg contaminating the contents of the cup and consequently the whole bucket. When the cup is full, the melange—liquid eggs—is poured into a bucket and when the bucket is full it is emptied into a settling tank equipped with slaves and from there it is pumped from a line filler to holding vats. From these vats, the melange can either be pumped to the drier or poured into moulds and put into a sharp freezer. The melange arrives at the vats at 40 degrees and from the vats, high pressure pumps force it directly to the drier.

When the melange comes from the nozzle it resembles a small cloud of mist which is immediately picked up by the inlet air and carried part of the way in the air current before it becomes dry and falls as powder to the bottom of the chamber. The powder is continually removed by an auger and conveyed to the sifter. As the powder travels it is cooled to a temperature of at least 80 degrees F., the specified temperature at which powder must be packed. The packaging is a process which requires full supervision at all times, in common with every phase of converting a shell

ANIMALS GET READY FOR WINTER TOO

With winter just ahead, the provident citizen is making his house weather-proof. Storm doors and windows are being searched out and insulating material—rock-wool, sawdust or moss, is being applied to minkion or shank. How do our wild animals meet the wintry blasts, zoologists of the Royal Ontario Museum were asked? For some, the warm-blooded animals, the problem is skin to the human one of keeping warm. The active furry creatures grow a thicker coat, while others hibernate. Most of our birds, like the pre-war wealthy, retreat to warmer climates. For the cold-blooded animals the danger lies in sudden great changes of temperature rather than in continued cold. There are several ways of insulating against these changes. Many of the small crawling things—snails, centipedes and beetles—find safety under the protecting mantle of forest litter and snow. Others dig down into the soil. The common sand burrows only a few inches, while the earthworm may tunnel 3 or 5 feet. Spiders make the best insulation of all. Those kinds that have eggs that winter over split a fluffy mass of woolly silk around their eggs mass. They are the "rock-wool" experts of the animal world.

TELLS HORROR TALE OF JAP SEA MURDER

FLEETWOOD (CP)—Robert Holgate finished his tale of horror and his mouth hardened as he added: "Those people who still doubt stories of Japanese atrocities would not need much convincing if they had seen half of what I saw." Holgate is a young Royal Navy gunner who took to a lifeboat after his ship was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine. He survived a firing squad and spent 43 days afloat in an open boat with a cargo of death. Holgate told newsmen the underwater craft surfaced after sinking his ship and took the ship's captain aboard. Then the submarine's machine gun opened up on the survivors in the lifeboat. At the same moment, he jumped overboard, swam under the submarine and came up on the other side. When the firing stopped Holgate again dived under the submarine and clung to the far side of the lifeboat until the enemy craft submerged. He climbed in among his dead shipmates and under cover of night rowed away. A few hours later he was joined by a young naval officer and four Indian seamen—survivors from another ship. They decided to head for Madagascar—1,200 miles away. After 43 days the small boat was spotted by a naval vessel, only five miles from its destination.

Fur Harvesting In Canada's Northwest Territories

While the value of fur production in Canada's Northwest Territories now takes second place to that of minerals, fur trapping is still the chief occupation of most of the natives. Harvesting the annual fur crop is confined largely to the native population. This is particularly true over the territory covered by five native game preserves which have a total area of more than 16,000 square miles. Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds living the life of natives enjoy trapping—pelts are their main source of income, and no license is required of them. White trappers who were operating in the areas at the time they were set aside as preserves have been allowed to continue earning their livelihood in this way.

Preliminary figures for the year ended June 30th, 1943, indicate a catch of 322,000 pelts valued at some \$2,388,629. The bulk of this fur catch was provided by fox, muskrat, beaver, mink, and lynx, with lesser catches of ermine, wolf, otter, fisher, bear, and wolverine. Fluctuations in the numbers of various species of wildlife naturally influence the fur yield, and these fluctuations are being studied by the Dominion Government in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Population at Oxford University. The establishment of native game preserves is helping to maintain the fur industry for the native population—an industry which has provided their chief marketable commodity since the early days of the fur trade in Northern Canada.

A more scientific management of the wildlife resources of the Northwest Territories is being planned for the post-war years. Already much has been done to preserve and perpetuate this valuable resource with the object of ensuring the livelihood of those natives who from time immemorial have been dependent upon wildlife for their existence. Game sanctuaries, as distinct from native game preserves, have been set aside by the Government. They include Theodon and Twin Islands Game Sanctuaries covering many thousands of square miles. Over these areas hunting and trapping are entirely forbidden and wildlife is gradually being restored. As the need arises other areas are delimited in order to prevent further depletion of certain species. A recent example is the closing of an area of about 14,000 square miles in the Mackenzie Delta as a measure to ensure the propagation of beaver in that region.

Thus the wider plan of more scientific management in the Northwest Territories is taking shape. The value of the fur harvest in the Territories represents about 11 per cent of the total fur production in Canada and is, therefore, an important economic factor. The paramount purpose of these conservation measures is to maintain and manage this valuable resource so as to ensure the welfare of the natives who dwell in this vast region and who are still largely dependent on wildlife for their livelihood, and so as to provide reliable support for the maximum human population.

BRAZIL PLANNING SILK PRODUCTION

RIO DE JANEIRO (CP)—Brazil is on its way to a leading position in silk production, according to the National Silk-culture Company of Brazil. Cutoff shipments of silk from the Far East since the war have helped project Brazil solidly into the world's silk industry picture. Several factories are already turning out high grade silk and industrialists plan a vast expansion when more textile machinery will be available.

NOT AN ILLUSION MUST A HAYSTACK

ATKINSON, Neb. (CP)—It's no optical illusion if you see a haystack moving down an Atkinson street, nor if you see another "sliding" across a field. This "hay centre of the United States" hasn't the manpower to use in hitching hay the old way. Now ranchers move the entire haystack. Using "underslung hauling," they can move a stack anywhere they wish. The haystacks are pulled by wire cable or winch to the low slung wheel platform built so that it can be slightly tipped for loading or unloading.

IT WAS A MOUSE

TRURO (CP)—C. O. Doyle couldn't figure out what was stopping his truck engine each time he started it. Every time it stopped investigation disclosed tufts of wool clogging the gas line. After the third try Doyle took the gas tank off, shook it—and out dropped a dead mouse.

The Week at OTTAWA

By DOUGLAS GREEN Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—The suggestion that minor secondary nations be given wider representation on the world security council proposed at the recent Dumbarton Oaks Conference, made in an address at New York last night by M. J. Caddwell, C.P.F. leader, was significant in that it followed an announcement at Ottawa indicative of the increasing part which Canada is taking in world affairs.

Mr. Caddwell, in addressing the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, said Canada and comparable peace-loving nations should be represented on the security council in accordance with the constitution they would be called on to make to world peace; otherwise the council would lack adequate force. Further, secondary nations which would be called on for vital assistance against an aggressor, should be able to vote on the decision reached.

These suggestions followed closely the announcement here of the elevation of two senior officials of the external affairs department Home Wrong and Dr. John E. Hood to the rank equivalent to that of ambassador or minister.

Mr. Wrong, who for the last few years has headed the Commonwealth and European division of the external affairs department, now will supervise its work as well as that of the American and Far Eastern division, formerly headed by Dr. Hugh Keeleyside, recently appointed ambassador to Mexico. Dr. Hood, who will continue as legal advisor will have supervision over legal and special divisions of the department.

These appointments indicate the growth of the department's work and the expansion of the diplomatic service which has seen a number of career and specially appointed officials given the rank of minister or ambassador with the opening of legations and embassies abroad.

Canada now has exchanged missions with approximately 24 countries, and with the growth of the government's business with other governments the external affairs department has found it difficult to obtain men to fill the positions it needs to open.

Notwithstanding the loss of manpower to the armed services or war industries, the statistical record shows that Canada's farmers, aided by a good year and kindly weather, achieved this year production which topped those set in past years.

Since the war began overall farm production has risen 40 per cent, and officials said that exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom have jumped 226 per cent. This in the face of difficulties in obtaining machinery.

Most farms, too, have this year built up their feed reserves to the point where the demands of Canada and her Allies for meats and dairy products probably can be met for a year or more. Agricultural department officials said they considered the 1944 feed crops not only good but also timely, since even when Eastern crops are good there has to be a movement of some feed from the West.

A cut in Australian wheat production this season because of drought conditions in New South Wales and Victoria may mean that Australia will have to import wheat in 1945 for the first time since the drought of 1927, a Sydney agricultural writer has forecast.

Should it be necessary for Australia to import wheat in the coming year, Canada is in a good position to supply her as any other country, even though ample demands exist for any wheat which she can move.

To realize God's presence is the one sovereign remedy against temptation.—Fenelon.

They cost no more... they last longer!

HYDRO Long-Life LAMPS

OBTAIN THEM AT YOUR HYDRO SHOP

RED DEER, Alta. (CP)—Soldiers in their time off here have helped solve Red Deer's building shortage, in construction of the new Phelan hotel, nearly 75 per cent of the laborers are soldiers who are working part time.

LONDON (CP)—Of the 35 members of the "500-lb potato club" who entered a recent competition, only one, William B. Stephenson, 14, upheld the name, growing 524 lbs. of potatoes to the acre. The other 34 had less productive crops.

Charles, Edward and Henry Mansell, Scouts in the 41th Windsor, Ontario Troop at Terunach, are unique in Canadian Scouting. They are the only triplets in the 100,000 Scouts and Cubs in Canada. They were born in 1932.

CARROLL'S

wish you a Merry Christmas

NEW! Jackson's 20th	PIE CRUST 24c	McLennan's Stuffed	OLIVES 29c to 43c
Smart's Choice	PUMPKIN 2 lbs. 24c to 25c	Libby's	SOAP 3 cakes 17c
Red Feather Pastry	FUDDINGS 4c to 9c	Libby's	SOAP 3 cakes 17c
Pastry	DRESSING 4c to 10c	More Economical	SUPERS
Domestic	SHORTENING 4c to 10c	SUIDS 23c, 30c	
Blanch Pastry	FLOUR 7-1/2 lb. 20c	Libby's	FLAKES 4c to 13c
		Quick Quaker	OATS 4c to 10c

COFFEE 41c

Catarae Soda Water or **GINGER ALE** 2 Large Bottles 23c

JIFFY PORRIDGE packages 17c

COUPONS for DECEMBER 21

BUTTER — 95 to 99
FRESHENERS — 1 to 36
SUGAR 71 to 10 — 14 to 49

SPECIAL—Fancy Quality Heinz or Aylmer

TOMATO Juice 3 20-oz. Tins 25c

Aylmer Fancy Golden	CORN 2 20-oz. 27c	Aylmer Vegetable or Campbell's Tomato	SOUP 2 lbs 17c
Aylmer Choice Snow 4-5	PEAS 2 20-oz. 25c	Golden Tip (Our Very Best)	TEA 16-oz. 44c
Aylmer Fancy Jubilee	PEAS 20-oz. 16c	Aylmer Fancy Diced Carrots or	BEEFS 14-oz. 19c

Choice Green or White **CELERY HEARTS, Bundle** 15c

Delicious Eating **APPLES** Large Size 88's, 5 for 25c

Red Malaga **GRAPES, lb.** 25c

WAXED TABLE TURNIPS 1 lb. 10c

Fruit and vegetable prices subject to market fluctuations.

Is The Stork Losing His Job?

Canadian flying men have moved a lot of strange cargoes both at home and abroad in the last several years, but when a Quebec Airways-Boeing took off from Quebec City Airport the other day, bound for Chicoutimi, it carried one of the strangest loads of all—26 babies, not one of them over five months old!

The infants were being transferred from La Creche Saint-Vincent-de-Paul in Quebec to Chicoutimi—a long train ride, but only an hour away by air. L'Abbe Germain, priest in charge of the orphanage, contacted officials of Quebec Airways, a Canadian Pacific Air Lines subsidiary, with the result that the babies flew, and all in one plane-load. Ordinarily, the aircraft carries two passengers and a crew of three. But with Sister Coeur Immacule and Sister Marie de la Reparation, who were also making their first airplane flight, the total number of souls aboard was thirty-one. Even so, with each baby weighing an average of ten pounds, it was a far lighter load than customary.

Special three-place cribs, made of plywood, were built so that each box would fit into one seat in the airplane. Wrapped snugly in baby blankets, and strapped in both boxes and seats, even the roughest of air could not have tossed the tiny infants out. And as it turned out, there wasn't even one bump on the entire trip.

"They didn't give a bit of trouble," said Stewardess Joan Harland, a veteran hostess of the airline. "After the take-off, they just went to sleep, and that's all there was to it!"

Bachelor Captain Art Leach, pilot of the plane, didn't have much to say: "They were squealing when I went forward before take-off, and they were squealing after I landed," he announced grumpily.

Said First Officer Gordon Alexander: "I didn't hear a thing. Had the ear-phones on all the time." Then, meaningly, "I don't know static was a little worse than usual, though."