Of Interest to Women

THE MIXING BOWL

by Anne Allan
HYDRO HOME ECONOMIST

Hello Homemakers! Thousands of women will be beating pancake mixtures next Tuesday. It will be Shrove Tuesday, 1948. During the 17th century in England, the day before the lenten period was observed as Pancake Day. It is thought that the people wanted to use up what grease, lard and similar forbidden foods they had on hand before Lent—Lent being the forty day period of fasting before Easter.

As to whether our ancestors used syrup on pancakes or not I cannot say, but maple syrup is what we in Ontario consider our specialty. Other substitutes are mock maple sauce or corn syrup or diced fruit. If waffles or pancakes are served as a breakfast treat, honey or marmalade may be used. As an entree at luncheon, pancakes and sausages go well together.

CRISP WAFFLES

2 eggs, yolks separated, 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, 1 tbsp. sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, 1¼ cups milk, 3 tbsps. melted fat.

Beat egg yolks using high speed mixer. Sift and measure flour. Sift again with baking powder, sugar and salt. Turn the beater to Slow and add dry ingredients alternately with milk. Then add beaten egg whites and melted dripping or butter, and beat at Speed 3 for a minute. Bake about 5 minutes in a preheated waffle iron or hot griddle. Brown 5 minutes on one side then turn to brown 3 minutes on other side. Serve immediately or stand on end propped up in a casserole or toast stand.

SOUTHERN PANCAKES

1 cup buttermilk, ½ cup of sweet milk, 1 egg, well beaten, 1 tsp. soda, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. melted fat, 2 tbsps. cornmeal, 2 cups flour.

Mix ingredients in order given. Bake in electric waffle iron or sizzling hot greased griddle pan. When bubbles form, turn and brown on other side. Serve with sausages—or with fruit for dessert.

GINGERBREAD WAFFLES

⅓ cup shortening, 1 egg, slightly beaten, ½ cup boiling water, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup flour, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. soda, ½ tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. ginger, ½ tsp cinnamon, ¼ tsp. cloves.

Place shortening in a mixing bowl and pour boiling water over it. Add molasses, sugar and egg. Stir in flour, sifted with salt, soda, baking powder and spices. Cook mixture in hot waffle iron. Serve with syrup or with cottage cheese. Makes 3 or 4.

RICE GRIDDLECAKES

1 cup flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1½ tsps. baking powder, 2 tbsps. butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1¼ cups boiled rice, honey or maple syrup.

Mix and sift the flour, salt and baking powder. Add the melted en. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg yolks and add the milk and rice. Pour into the dry ingredients and mix quickly just enough to moisten. Fold in the stiffly beatten egg whites and bake on a hot, lightly greased griddle. Serve with honey or maple syrup. This recipe makes 12 medium sized griddlecakes.

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A PRODUCT OF SWIFT

$20,000,000 TRACTOR ORDER FROM U.S.A.

A United Kingdom firm has received a $20 million order for agricultural tractors for the U.S.A. the biggest single order yet recorded in Bitain's export drive. The first shipment was made this month and subsequent deliveries are scheduled at a weekly rate valued at $500,000 until the order is completed.

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OAKVILLE

Thomas Blakelock has recovered from his recent illness and is able to return to business.

Another new industry has been added to the ever-growing number of Oakville's manufacturing plants. The factory of J. A. Wotherspoon and Son, Limited, which manufactures cast iron soil pipe and fittings is now in operaton, with fourteen employees on the pay roll.

Four alarms within a period of about eighteen hours — a record—were answered by the Oakville Fire Department last week. All fires were of a minor nature and were quickly put out by the firemen before any serious damage could be done.—Record-Star.

MORE TAXES LESS FREEDOM

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

The recent sudden upsurge in commodity prices has been the historic last straw that broke the camel's back. When meat goes up 10 to 15 cents a pound, and butter and bacon in somewhat similar proportions it touches all families and all members of families with an acute and repeating sense of injustice. Nobody escapes and hence the wave of anger grows into a force that will undoubtedly achieve some end.

Strangely enough no such sense of anger is induced by the taxation, direct and indirect, that partially at least is responsible for these conditions. So recently as 1938 taxes, direct and indirect, accounted for about 16c out of every citizen's dollar. But we were reasonably prosperous and the advance had been so gradual that it was hardly noticed. But, by 1945 this personal taxation direct and indirect was taking 33⅓ cents out of the citizen's dollar. It is true that there have been some minor adjustments since that date that might reduce this total to a flat 30 cents out of each dollar. But it still remains the most dramatic increase we have faced.

Now, why do people get fighting mad about price increases that are moderate when compared with tax increases and hardly get mad about taxes at all? There are a number of reasons. There is the recognition that war and post-war obligations have to be met. But precisely the same reasoning applies to prices. They are high because the world needs more food than there is food available. Therefore we have to help supply a need. Another reason is that all the taxation that impresses itself on us acutely is the income tax and it represents only about 10 cents out of the 30. Then, of course, we have recently added a half million or so persons to the majority alreay exempt from taxation and, as this group receives most benefit from our costly social security measures, it is not unnatural that they should look on an income tax that they do not have to pay with a not unfavorable eye. As they don't recognize that taxation takes from them more than price increases, the tendency is to wail about the one and forget the other. We think that the emphasis should be the other way round. We think that taking too much money from the citizen is no less injurious to him than it is to the government that takes it. It is difficult for a government that takes too large a proportion of the people's income to remember that it is the subject of those people. It is not always easy for citizens to recognize that they are being taxed and priced out of their liberties.

WHICH CAR STYLE PREFERRED?

Under Canada's dollar saving program on automobiles, it appears that importing British and European cars is going to be relatively easy" in other words, that we will be encouraged to buy cars from over the Atlantic, as we are discouraged from buying over the border.

It will be interesting to see the result, comments The Financial Post editorially. A great many Canadians are making pretty sour remarks about the trend in North American car styles. Streets get more and more clogged with traffic, yet cars get longer and wider. The awful jams in traffic and in parking stations constantly takes a higher toll of scratched and bashed fenders, yet fenders and bodies constantly become more vulnerable and enormously more expensive to repair. Most urban cars at least, most of the time, travel at very modest speeds, yet car design pretends that most of the time we travel more than a mile a minute on wide-open speedways.

Customer preference if, of course the fact that determines auto design. But, so far, because of the car shortage, the customer hasn't been able to make this opinion felt.

Chronicles of .. Ginger Farm

Written Specially for The Acton Free Press
GWENDOLINE P. CLARKE

Sometimes I think that just as Sunday was appointed as a day of rest—which it frequently isn't—so Monday was surely designated as washday for women because so often—Monday is the only day in the week when washing can be done with any satisfaction—that is if one wants to hang it out and have it at least half dry. I never gave the matter much thought until last year and then I began to take notice—and act accordingly. And so it happened that when a friend phoned me quite early last Monday and said—"Are you going to wash to-day?"—I naturally answered—"I expect to." But then I added—"But why—what had you in mind?"

"Well, I thought I would come down for the day, but if you're washing maybe I hadn't better."

"Why not . . . come anyway . . . I'll be through by ten-thirty."

So my friend came to visit—arriving at 8.45!—sat with me as I worked, helped when she could, and exclaimed at my good fortune when she noticed that Partner took over the job of hanging out the clothes. Personally, I think that a splendid idea. Gentlemen, please note: The easiest way to catch cold—or worse—is to hang out clothes after getting overheated at the washing machine or tub. The chances are you will only have one wife so why not try to keep her as long as you can.

After dinner my friend and I were sitting in the living room discussing what I had in mind for re-decorating. "It's too bad you are not ready—we could have stripped the paper off to-day," said my visitor regretfully. I looked at her, sensing the fact that being an active woman she was already getting tired of doing nothing. So I answered—"But I am ready. — we can go at it right now, if you like!"

And we did. By five-thirty the walls were bare.

So that, my friends, is the way I entertain visitors. Was my friend bored? Well, she phoned next day and told me when I was ready to paint she would love to come down and help. As I have said, or inferred, in this colum upon other occasions—I think people enjoy a visit far better if they are not treated as company.

And what of the room? Well, the weatherman put an end to my enthusiasm. All my efforts for the rest of the week were spent in keeping, or trying to keep, the house reasonably warm. But in that I did not succeed, at least not as long as the wind was blowing. When it dropped, we were as snug as could be even at sixteen below. Or was it that on one of those cold days I had a letter that warmed me right to the cockles of my heart. This was a letter from a friend in England who wrote—"I AM COMING!!" Just like that—in big capitals.

Tentative plans are that she will arrive by air for an extended visit at the end of her present school year. I suppose there will be the usual red tape to go through — we must guarantee to be responsible for her keep while she is here as five pounds is as much as anyone is allowed to bring with them from England, but she hopes to be able to do something to pay her way. As to that, I have been given to understand that no person visiting in Canada is allowed to take a salarled job—just as protection to Canadian citizens but I suppose there would be no objection to anyone picking fruit, or filling in wherever there is a temporary shortage of help. In any case I am not worried.

Another letter we got this week was from a friend in Canada recently left a widow and to our distress she wrote "I am having such a time because there are five years' income tax returns to make out!" Will people never learn?

Just imagine that poor little woman, who has never been required to help with financial matters, to suddenly find herself faced with such a gigantic task. I suppose her late husband was one of the many who, if the Government did not bother him, thought it was all right to let well alone. But a day of reckoning always comes and it isn't the government who loses out.

Surely the least any man can do for his wife is to so arrange his business affairs that she will not be unduly embarrassed if, and when, she is left with the full burden of responsibility.

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USING PRACTICAL JUDGMENT

Some towns are said to be asleep and it is claimed that they are missing oportunities to go ahead. Also there are many communites which are called live towns, which are receptive to new ideas and considering how progress and development can be secured.

It is not necessary for a community to spend money extravagantly in order to obtain a reputation for being a live town. In such a community there is a great deal of practical judgment which will postpone or abandon plans that seem too costly for the resources of the community. In a live town people are likely to be considering carefully the means by which their community can make progress and making plans for such gains and development as are within their reach.

Mallard ducklings can swim on leaving the nest.

SOUND ROOF RETAINS HEAT

Uneven heat rather than too little heat makes many homes uncomfortable in winter. Temperature at floor level may be 50 degrees cooler than at the ceiling in older houses. This is often due to cracks around windows and doors and poor insulation rather than poor heating systems.

Save fuel and assure comfort, building authorites claim, by keeping winter outside the home with weatherstripping, and proper calking around windows and doors. Hot air always rises, and if it is allowed to escape through the roof more fuel is needed to keep the house warm. Prevent this waste by making sure that the roof is in good condition, and if possible, a good grade of insulatng material covers the attic floor.

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Are You Asking These Questions About Saving Electricity?

IS IT STILL NECESSARY TO SAVE ELECTRICITY?

Yes. Not nearly enough saving is yet being made, especially in the home. Result, for some time past several large industries have had their power supply cut off for lengthy periods in the 24 hours.

IS IT NECESSARY TO SAVE ONLY AT CERTAIN HOURS?

No, it is vital to save at ALL hours. While electricity cannot be stored, water that generates it can be stored. The water storage for the five Hydro plants in the Niagara area is provided by the Great Lakes. This assures a continuous flow of water sufficient to enable these plants to go all out 24 hours a day—still there is not enough power. In 48 other Hydro generating stations throughout Ontario the water supply must be very closely guarded—if too much electricity is demanded one day, the next day's power supply must suffer. This condition is aggravated by the abnormally low rain fall last Autumn.

MUST HOMES DO ALL THE SAVING?

Not by any means. ALL consumers must play their full part. Modified rationing has to some extent reduced the consumption of electricity in stores and by other commercial consumers, but still greater voluntary savings are urgently needed.

HOW CAN I SAVE MORE ELECTRICITY?

Don't leave lights burning in unoccupied offices. Turn idling motors off. Use range elements as short a time as possible. Turn off verandah and all other lights when not needed. Use electrically heated water sparingly. Do not use electric heaters or grates.

Avoid All Waste — SAVE ELECTRICITY!

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