



THE MIXING BOWL

By Anne Allan
HOMECOMING ECONOMIST

Hello Homemakers! To iron or not to iron? The answer to this question is determined by either personal taste or necessity of the amount of time and strength the homemaker has to devote to ironing apparatus for usually finished things such as towels and other fine household linens are almost universally ironed but bed sheets may be ironed or the folded sheet pressed on top. Turkish towels, diapers and flannel sheets are generally believed to be more absorbent or warm if not ironed.

We believe certain articles are damaged by regular ironing—elasticated portions of garments, fabrics waterproofed with wax, rubber or other coatings which melt easily. Some of the synthetic fibers are ruined by high temperatures. Then, too, pile-fabrics, such as corduroys and chenilles, mat under pressure. Be careful how you iron delicate fabrics such as veils, laces and loosely woven materials decorated with beads or accretions—a firm pressing cloth is advised on these fabrics. All bias-cut garments should be ironed on the grain of the fabric rather than from neck to hem, or saggier material never pull sheer organdies or the more fragile rayons against the weight of the iron because the result will be fraying at the seams.

Head the labels to be sure that specially treated fabrics should be ironed. Mercerized, sanforized and permanently stiffened garments can be ironed. However, Giza Chintz and Moltare-proof garments are not always recommended for ironing.

The finish depends upon both taste and fabric requirements. A dull finish is obtained by ironing on its wrong side; dark coloured cottons and linens, rayons, satins, crepes and embroidered pieces. A glossy finish is achieved by ironing on the right side; white and light coloured linens, cottons and washable glazed chintz. Damask cloths may be ironed on both sides for a professional look.

The best results of ironing are guaranteed by even dampness, the safe temperature, the motion without drag, and the light pressure of

the iron. Points to remember are: 1. Use warm water to sprinkle clothes as it saturates fibres more evenly. Fold garments carefully, with seams and other double thickness parts turned inside and roll up tightly, using kneading pressure as you roll. Cover solid items with heavy towel and let stand at least an hour, if you can, but keep them in a cool place to prevent mildew.

2. The temperature of the iron is most important. It should be controlled, as too little slows up the process and of course too much damages the fabric and produces shine or scorch. 3. Lost motion causes fatigue, especially in hand ironing. Home-makers should not tolerate a wobbly board, a wobbly iron handle or a surface that is not padded well. Iron with the grain of the fabric, since ironing in opposition to that same effect as rubbing fur the wrong way even though it may not be noticed for the first 2 or 3 ironings.

4. Through force of habit many women "bear down" on the handle of lightweight iron, exerting needless pressure and consequently expending needless energy. The even handling of the iron as it is placed on and lifted off the fabric is most important.

Other points should be considered important: a clean, well-fitted ironing board cover, a chlorine bleach in case of scorch, a bowl of water and a sponge for redamping dried spots, clean wrapping paper on the floor, a drying rack and a few clothes hangers.

TAKE A TIP
1. To iron a man's shirt or a blouse: (a) Iron cuffs first; inner surface, then outer surface. (b) Iron body of sleeve, cuff opening side first. (c) Repeat on other sleeve. (d) Iron yoke. Slip one shoulder end of board iron from centre to back of shoulder. Reverse and iron other side of yoke. (e) Iron body of shirt beginning with front-side of front and continue to back and other front. (f) Iron collar, under surface, then upper surface, working inward from the edges. 2. On ruffled items, do ruffles first; then body of curtain or blouse. 3. Iron the extra interior parts first: inset pockets, attached shoulder pads, facings and so forth. 4. Always iron fabrics until they are dry. 5. In general iron parts that dangle from the board first. 6. Always take that extra second to arrange the garment on the board so that you could get the maximum ironing surface and save ironing in the wrinkles. 7. On wide articles such as a tablecloth, fold lengthwise and iron one side. Then fold double and iron one side. Then fold double and iron upper surface. Keep on folding and ironing the upper surface until the piece is finished. Fold from hem to hem occasionally, instead of lengthwise. Creasing in the same place tends to increase wear at that point. Linens are brittle enough to break if ironed when dry in the same folds.

Floors and Ceilings

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

There are two ideas that in recent days have crystallized into household words. We talk with glibness of floors and ceilings as if each stood by itself. We wouldn't of course, think of a house that had a floor and no ceiling or that had a ceiling and no floor. But that is the way we want it in our economy. Goods that we have to sell we wish to stay high. Goods that we have to buy we wish to stay low.

The way we have thought to accomplish this isn't the old reliable way of supply and demand, which if it occasionally pinched in one place, was thoroughly comfortable in others, and, in the main gave us a pretty good average of comfort. We're not satisfied with that. We want to stick something into its smoothly-working machinery to make both ups and downs work for us.

Theorists in the United States have pushed this theory to its logical conclusion. Government was to take the place of the well-known law. It was to bring about this happy-for-millennium Government was to represent the ultimate demand. It was to change the conception of the law of supply and demand, that the price must satisfy the buyer, to the conception of the floor and ceiling system, that the price must satisfy the producer. The obvious conflict between these two attitudes placed the government in the awkward position of having to make its price good. That is, if the customer won't buy the government must, as the only way that support for prices can be maintained. Up to the present time of writing the United States government had spent a tidy total of \$3 billion in supporting such prices, and had on hand that volume of unwanted farm products. Canada hasn't got one that far. It has bought 60,000,000 lbs. of butter that had no market at the price the public was ready to pay. Remember we are anxious for ceilings to keep the prices down, as we are for floors to keep them up. It did supply a million dollars worth of B.C. apples free, to the British people. It did make a gift of a million and a half dollars to help finance a \$3 million purchase of Maritime apples. It has sold at 29 cents a pound Canadian bacon for which it paid 32 1/2 cents.

We like this floor and ceiling operation when it works to our advantage. But when the United States government, following the same system, finds itself buried to the ears in potatoes for which it has paid \$2.10 per 100 lb. bag, and decides to unload them on the world at 1 cent a bag we are appalled. But it is the logical last throw in the floor and ceiling system. With prices maintained at high levels there can be no natural correction of supply, for production increases to take advantage of the opportunity. Who holds the bag? Under Supply and Demand, it was the party who wanted the goods. Under floors and ceilings it is all of us, whether we want them or not. So, in the end who benefits?

Well, while the British Isles were getting "hot" Canada was getting cold, with its first prolonged spell of winter weather. It snowed and it snowed, the wind blew and the mercury almost lost itself at the base of the thermometer. Highways were blocked; sidewalks impassable, and most farm lanes plugged as tight as could be. Then as we started watching our coal mines' strike in the U.S.A. did not make us feel any warmer. Our lane failed in along with the rest and Bob was obliged to leave the car at the road. But when the wind dropped he borrowed a snowplough, that is, a tractor with a blade attached to the front of it and it did a real good job of ploughing out the lane. Now we can drive in and out with the greatest of ease at least you can if you want to be out driving which I don't. And it's thankful I am to have someone at home who can get the bread, pick up the groceries and bring in the mail.

OAKVILLE

Their interest sharply aroused by what was undoubtedly the most thorough-going small town hospital campaign yet staged in Canada, thousands of curious well-wishers journeyed countless miles last week-end to inspect the brick steel-and-mortar culmination of that relentless drive. And, in the general consensus of enthusiastically volunteered opinion, the newly opened Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital is well worth every last iota of well organized, highly concentrated effort that went into its construction.

While trying to rescue her Dachshund Terry, from a hole full of water in the ditch on the 8th line late Friday afternoon, near her home, Mrs. Jim Campbell found the frantically swimming dog in the water when the bank collapsed. To her horror, Mrs. Campbell found the water shoulder high, and that she was almost unable to get out. As she was wearing her fur coat, and supporting her dog, her position was precarious. Mrs. Wm. Ireland and her daughter, fortunately came along and helped Mrs. Campbell to safety.

The first Oakville-Trafalgar choral group ever to enter the Toronto Kivans music festival did its Alma Mater "right proud" Tuesday, winning second and third awards in the two classes entered.—Trafalgar Journal.

"HOSPITAL" FOR POCKET LIGHTERS

A British firm is to start a components service of lighter parts so that any lighter of whatever make can be swiftly repaired. A specially designed counter display, storage and service cabinet featuring over 300 individual lighter components will be displayed by the firm at the 1950 British Industries Fair (London, Birmingham May 8-19).

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Chronicles of... Ginger Farm

Written Specially for The Acton Free Press
GWENDOLINE P. CLARKE

Some weeks go by as quiet and uneventful as drifting clouds on a summer day. But not last week—anything but! There was plenty doing both at home and abroad—the British election, our belated Canadian winter, installation of a milking machine and my one-woman quilting bee.

Dealing with these events by virtue of their importance rather than their natural sequence we come first to the British election because what happens in Britain, either politically or economically, certainly affects Ginger Farm and the rest of Ontario. Like most people we went to bed Thursday night expecting the British Labour party would be returned to power with a good majority. And we were a little fearful that the Socialist government in its headlong nationalization plans would be taking the people too far out on a limb in a way so far removed from British traditions it was hard to imagine that it could be a success. But first thing Friday morning the trend showed signs of a change, and by noon you'll know the story. When Partner came in to dinner I turned on the radio. "Listen," I said, "listen to the news!" Partner listened with growing incredulity. "But who happened I thought Labour was in with a big majority!"

And what did happen that I know? Everyone would like to know. And the end of the story is not yet. In fact for quite awhile the rest of the world will be watching the British political crisis with increasing interest.

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Last week was also eventful at the barn. Another chapter written into the history of Ginger Farm the installation of a milking machine, no less! This, of course, is entirely Bob's venture and only after plenty of consideration, pro and con. We heard all kinds of stories—a milking machine produces mastitis; if the cows feel any warmer. Our lane failed in along with the rest and Bob was obliged to leave the car at the road. But when the wind dropped he borrowed a snowplough, that is, a tractor with a blade attached to the front of it and it did a real good job of ploughing out the lane. Now we can drive in and out with the greatest of ease at least you can if you want to be out driving which I don't. And it's thankful I am to have someone at home who can get the bread, pick up the groceries and bring in the mail.

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right. Of course it is Bob who runs the milker but I suppose the time will come when Partner will want to have a go at it too.

"Space all gone—guess my quilt story must wait until next week."

IT WASN'T SO GOOD IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS"

The following rules, vintage of the 1880's were posted in an Amby, Ill. store, operated by the founders of what is now called Carson Pirie Scott & Co., of Chicago:

1. Store must be open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. the year round.
2. Store must be swept, counters, shelves and showcase dusted; lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; pans mended; doors and windows opened; a pail of water and a bucket of coal brought in before breakfast (if there is time to do so, attend to the customers who call).
3. The store must not be opened on Sabbath unless necessary and only for a few minutes.
4. The employee, who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's and going to dances and other places of amusement, will assuredly give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.
5. Each employee must pay not less than \$5 per year to the church and must attend Sunday School regularly.
6. Men employees are given one evening a week for courting, two if they go to prayer meeting.
7. After 14 hours in the store, the leisure hours should be spent for the most part reading.

JET FOR RUBB

Generator for spreading insecticide fogs is first to use Jet engine, says maker in The Financial Post. Advantage said to be machine has only three moving parts, no rotating parts, no bearings to lubricate, engine itself has only one moving part, easily replaced. It weighs 100 lbs., attaches to truck or jeep.

A bombed out area in London has been stocked with junk for children's play.

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We try to keep constantly in mind that the Bank is not primarily an impressive row of figures or an imposing building. We think rather of the Bank as the local manager and his staff, on whom our customers can always call for friendly counsel and service. Our branch-banking system is founded upon this relationship.

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this confidential relationship, there stand the resources and stability of a nation-wide, century-old institution. Thus the strength of the institution is linked with human understanding in the service of the individual.

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GORDON R. BALL
General Manager



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