

Mainly for Women

Timely Topics for Women

BY BARBARA BAINES

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE

For the first time in our history four princesses of royal blood are residing in Canada. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the wife of our Governor-General, is the daughter of the late Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria, and still holds her rank as a Royal Princess. Her guests at Rideau Hall for an indefinite period are Her Royal Highness, Princess Juliana, heiress to the Netherlands Empire, and her two young daughters, Princess Beatrix and Princess Irene, who have found in Ottawa a safe refuge from threats of Nazi Gestapo revenge.

His Serene Highness, Prince Alexander, Earl of Athlone, Canada's new Governor-General, who is Queen Mary's youngest brother, comes to Canada with a wide and successful background of administrative and diplomatic experience gained in other parts of the Empire and the Near East, and Canadians count themselves fortunate to have him as their King's representative here.

The women of the Dominion are especially interested in Princess Alice, a charming, gay, attractive woman, with brown eyes, and beautifully curled white hair. The wedding of Princess Alice and Lord Athlone took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in 1904, and was a very beautiful and magnificent ceremony. King Edward VII gave the bride away. Since then they have visited in almost every part of the British Empire.

In 1914 Prince Alexander was appointed Governor-General of Canada, but was named before he was due to leave and he went to France instead, as officer commanding the 2nd Life Guards. They have visited Egypt, India, and Iran. From 1923-30 Lord Athlone was Governor-General of South Africa, where they were extremely popular with both the Anglo Saxons and Boers.

Princess Alice is well-known for her devotion to works of charity and her interest in women's work for war. She has been commandant of the women's transport section of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry and associated with many other organizations. Before coming to Canada she inspected the Canadian Red Cross Headquarters, and was much impressed by the quantities of materials ready for an emergency. "Canadian women must be very industrious and efficient," she remarked.

The Earl and Countess of Athlone will be welcomed to the Dominion by all classes of Canadians, because of their eminent qualities of leadership, and their devotion to the British Crown.

WAR SERVICES

Canada Meets the Challenge

The world has been shaken by the swift march of terrible events. The brutal domination of Holland, the tragic surrender of Belgium and the shameful capitulation of France have all happened in quick succession. Other powers are already beginning to take advantage of the general collapse "to grab what they want while the grabbing is good." England is steeled herself for the sternest ordeal in her long history. Canada is being called upon to accept ever greater responsibility and is organizing all her resources to meet the challenge.

The most far-reaching legislation passed to date is the measure which gives the Canadian government emergency power to conscript "all human and material resources for the defence of our own soil and our own territorial waters." This measure places our manpower, property, wealth, natural resources, and industry at the disposal of the government, if and when needed. Plans are already under way for universal registration, and for training of units for defence. Facilities for manufacture of ships, aeroplanes and munitions have been greatly enlarged and accelerated. The government programme also includes speeding up of air-training, utilizing our resources, such as Alberta oil, to the fullest extent, assuring a constant source of raw material, and other details equally important to our war effort.

Under Col. Ralston's "sacrifice to survive" war-budget every profitable business and almost every wage-earning individual will contribute directly to the Dominion war-chest. As the Minister of Finance observed, "This budget is delivered at the most critical hour in the nation's history. I have come to collect the price of long years of wishful thinking." This budget, while it affords the purse of rich and poor alike, will be welcomed by all loyal Canadians, who would rather sacrifice and save now than give all to Hitler later.

England must feel greatly heartened at the open arms with which Canadians are prepared to welcome British children coming here for safety until the war is over. Towns, cities, women's clubs, churches, welfare organizations of all kinds, and individuals have given a superb response to the plea for homes for these little unfortunates from overseas. The likelihood is that much larger numbers will come to Canada than at first planned. The London papers report that plans are being made to evacuate 200,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15. This huge project requires efficient planning and organization to arrange for the transfer, but it is to be hoped red tape will be cut to the minimum, in order that as many children as possible may escape the results of total war on England. Canada's more children. Authorities in recent years have been worried about the ever-falling birthrate. A portion of these little evacuees will no doubt remain in Canada when the war is over, and become Canadian citizens, so, from a purely selfish point of view, we should be prepared to welcome them here. Moreover, housewives and other women, who have been prevented from holding other war jobs, can feel that they are co-operating in the Empire's effort to uphold the banner of freedom, democracy and humanity, when they provide a home and care for one or more of these young British children.

BOOK REVIEW

Canada: America's Problem — By John MacCormac

Canada makes isolation impossible for the United States and neutrality a fiction, as long as she is free to declare war on a European country, while at the same time the Munroe Doctrine protects her from European aggression. This is just one phase of the current situation discussed by John MacCormac in his very popular new book.

He believes no matter what the outcome of the present war Canada's status as a nation will be changed. Already the war has made her air headquarters of the British Empire and its second line of defence strategically, industrially and financially. In years past Canada has refused to take any part in the formation of imperial foreign policy. Is it not possible now that she may become the logical centre of a new British Empire or the seat of a defeated one? Or in the case of defeat would Canada sever her relations with Britain and choose annexation to the United States? Under such circumstances could Canada preserve equality of bargaining power, or without British backing, would she become but a satellite of the U.S.A., subject to coercion?

The author also reviews Canada's growth and history, the sacrifices she has made to remain British, the growth of the French population compared with that of the English-speaking, the great migration of her people to the U.S.A., the vastness of her territory and resources, and the complicated character of her politics and economics.

He speculates on what the U.S.A. would do if Canada had financial greatness thrust upon her; if she became the greatest commercial rival of the United States; if she were threatened or attacked by Germany; if Great Britain were forced to evacuate the Royal Family, her navy and a large proportion of her population and industries to Canada.

The author believes Canada may have a great hole offered her in the future when she may become the centre and keystone of a world-spanning English-speaking union.

John MacCormac was born in Ottawa of Irish parents and is married to an English girl. For many years he has been a New York Times correspondent stationed in London, Vienna, Canada and at present Washington, D.C. He has given us a splendid analysis of Canadian and American relations.

LET ME REMIND YOU

For all we have and are, There's but one task for all
For all our children's fate; One life for each to give,
Stand up and take the war; Who stands if freedom falls?
The hum is at the gate! Who dies if England lives?
—Rudyard Kipling.

NEWS ABOUT FOOD

Now that fresh vegetables and fruits are so plentiful salads are more popular than ever. Next time try serving fresh, home-made, delicately-browned scones as the main accompaniment.

Scones
3 cups flour
2 teaspoons cream of tartar
1 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar
1/4 cup shortening
(butter and lard)
1 egg
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup raisins

Sift the flour, cream of tartar, soda and salt together. Add the sugar shortening and raisins, using a pastry blender. Add milk to beaten egg and stir lightly into above mixture. Roll 1/4 inch thick, cut in squares and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.).

JOB TEMPTED TO DOUBT GOD'S GOODNESS

SUNDAY, JULY 7th, 1940

GOLDEN TEXT: "In all this Job, sinned not, nor charged God foolishly." Job 1: 22.

LESSON PASSAGE: Job 2: 1 - 13.

Thank God for the things of...the spirit!
There a meadow lark sings! Do you hear it?
—Thank God for the sharing, the caring, the giving,
For the things of life's living.
Thank God for the things of the spirit!
There a meadow lark sings! Do you hear it?
—Douglas Malloch.

Messages from the Poets, 1 - 2

During July, August and September, we are to study "Messages from the Old Testament Poets." The use of a revised version will indicate which sections are poetry and which are prose. Today's lesson is prose but, with the exception of the prelude and postlude, the book of Job is in the form of poetry. Our chief interest, of course, is not the study of the Bible as literature, but rather to explore the spiritual convictions that prompted the writing of Hebrew poetry. The book of Job deals with the problem of human suffering, especially unmerited pain. Even the best living, people meet disappointment, pain, failure, accident and sorrow. What is to be our attitude in such a time of trial? Shall we conclude that God's love is unreal and that life is a gift of doubtful value, or shall we try to discover the love of God working in and through the suffering, bringing out character values and spiritual experiences that go far to reconcile us to our hardships? It is a source of steadiness and strength to believe that nothing is so evil but that God can bring good out of it. The lesson of the book of Job is that it is wiser to trust than to despair.

Jealous of Goodness, 3

The patriarch Job was a man of such good character that his virtues caused jealousy. Satan had a peculiar grudge against him, as though Job's goodness were an affront to the powers of evil. It is a fact that many people are more critical of the good than of the evil, even finding a degree of self-justification in their person of outstanding repute is shown to be at fault. The very perfection of Christ awakened opposition among the Pharisees. His great-heartedness was a mirror that revealed their narrow-mindedness. In preserving cordial personal relationships with others, it is often helpful to analyze our aversions. Do we dislike certain people because they are strong where we are weak? Instead of a theoretical discussion about Satan, let us realistically discover the fanatic moods and attitudes in our own hearts and struggle to overcome them.

Impating Motives, 4 - 6

How much of our conversation deals with why our friends act as they do! As though we knew their wills and minds perfectly, we attribute actions to the desire for prestige, or eagerness for gain, or the satisfaction of some secret spite. The great literary artist who created the drama of Job, pictures Satan as unwilling to believe that Job was good for the sake of goodness itself. Satan assumed that Job's good life was inspired by self-interest, but if Job had to suffer pain and especially not to make of our religion higher selfishness. Fortunately, Job was able to stand the test. He demonstrated that he could continue to trust God in adversity as truly as in prosperity. It is a good rule never to impute to others motives meaner than our own.

Maintaining Integrity, 7 - 10

A few weeks in a modern hospital, in a room with a southern exposure, with radio and telephone at the bedside and skilled nurses bringing appetizing trays, may be a rather enjoyable experience. Job had no such comfort in his sickness. He was smitten with sore boils from head to foot and he went out and sat upon an ash heap. Instead of giving him moral support, his wife made negative suggestions. She asked, "Dost thou still retain thine integrity?" and she urged him in his misery to "curse God and die." In spite of his wife's taunts and suggestions, Job did not sin with his lips. His self-control was the result of confidence in the wisdom and justice of God. He said to his wife, "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women of the east. What shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" If we make ledger entries concerning our own experiences so far, do we not find that life's joys far outnumber life's sorrows? So much cynicism and pessimism is due to the assumption that we should have unbroken happiness. Too much sunshine is as bad for the flower as too much shadow. The blending of pleasure and pain in life affords discipline and builds strength in human character.

The Test of Silence, 11 - 13
Job and his three friends endured a stern ordeal. They sat down on the ground seven days and seven nights without speaking. How much silence can we endure without finding it oppressive? A group of forty clergymen sat together one evening for two hours without a word being spoken. The majority of the listeners in the silence said that they had learned more in those two hours than if there had been continuous speech. Job was suffering actual pain while his friends were suffering sympathetically. Job was questioning what he really be-

lieved, while his friends were wondering what they could say. Job's endurance and patience give us an example that will help us to victory also, whether it be sickness, unemployment or war. Nothing is to be gained by self-pity or accusation against God. Would it not be a glorious epithet for a tombstone to have it said of us, as of the patriarch, "In all this Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly?"

Questions for Discussion

1. Has my life been sheltered or exposed?
2. Do I know many people remarkable for goodness?
3. Do we really know our own hearts?
4. Is all lost when self-respect is lost?
5. How many intimate friends can one person have?

(Lesson Outlines copyrighted by the International Council of Religious Education. Used by permission).

Pudding Hot? No! Pudding Cold!

By Frances Lee Barton

THE humble pudding was once de trop. "Not wanted," I translate. But dietitians studied it and brought it up to date. Today it proudly takes its place in many a luscious dish that brings "repeat demands" from women. "It's delish!"

Prune Medallion Pudding

1 package lemon or raspberry flavored gelatin; 1 pint hot water and prune juice; 1/4 cup sugar; dash of salt; dash of cinnamon; 1/2 cup finely cut raisins; 1 cup finely cut cooked prunes; 1/4 cup broken nut meats.
Dissolve gelatin in hot water and prune juice. Add sugar, salt, cinnamon, raisins, and prunes. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in nuts. Turn into small baking powder can or mold. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve in slices. Garnish each slice with whipped cream, if desired. Serves 6.

The Perfect Thirst Quencher

"SALADA" ICED TEA

Better Late Than Never

(Continued from Page 1)

can be of great help in this work. The Scrap Book editor, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Acton, reported having secured news clippings of meetings held by ten Institutes in the county, and requested that all kindly mail them to her, as this would form a history of the Women's Institutes in Hallow.

Mrs. Gamble, Acton, Federation representative of the county, reported on attending the Gueiph convention and the part played in electing a member to the provincial board. Miss Betty Rivaz, of Palermo, one of the winners of last year's trip to Montreal, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on this trip. 17 girls and 15 boys making the trip. All who heard Miss Rivaz's account of the trip realized the effort in sending these young people on such a trip was more than worth while.

Miss E. Bambridge of the Department of Agriculture, conducted the election of officers, which resulted as follows:
President—Mrs. Arthur Cowan, Palermo.
1st Vice-president—Mrs. P. W. Merry, Hornby.
2nd Vice-president—Mrs. A. Near, Palermo.
Fed. Representative—Mrs. Gamble, Acton.

Auditors—Mrs. Wm. Leslie, Nelson; Mrs. A. W. Milligan, Burlington.
Secretary-treasurer—Miss Betty Rivaz, Dublin.
Standing Committees—Education, Mrs. J. E. Whitlock, Milton; Home Economics, Mrs. E. C. Reid, Norval; Health and Child Welfare, Mrs. R. E. Elton, Mountain Union; Agriculture

and Canadian Industries, Mrs. A. King, Hornby; Legislation and Resolutions, Mrs. J. G. McChestney, R.R. 3, Milton; Community Activities, Mrs. Wm. Brackin, Dublin; Peace Education, Mrs. Wm. Bullard, Nassagawey; Historical Research, Miss E. Appella, Georgetown; Scrap Book, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Acton; Canadianization, Mrs. G. C. Atkins, Palermo.

A pleasing event was the presentation of past-president pin to Mrs. Gamble by Mrs. Near and Mrs. Brackin.

Miss E. Bambridge, of the Department, spoke on the "Co-operative Programmes" and told of the way we can best be of service to the country at this time. We need to attend and co-operate with the Chamber of Agriculture and war on weeds; guard and protect health of ourselves and families; study and use the book on "Food for Health in Peace and War." We must study and act upon the conserving of food and their values by learning to properly cook same; to keep normal and peaceful as possible; and do whatever job we are called upon to do. The real job was "hot making." She discussed and outlined the field of departmental services, provided by the Department, as short courses, speakers' service, home crafts, health, etc. She also urged that when leaders were being selected for any work to be sure and give whole support and co-operation.

Mrs. Near reported that the Hallow county picnic would be held on July 23rd at Edgewood Park, Eden Mills. Mrs. Cowan was chosen as delegate to the area convention at Gueiph. The district accepted the invitation of the Burlington Branch to hold the 1940 annual meeting there.

CARROLL'S

Wagstaffe's New Strawberry Jam (with pectin) 32-oz. jar 25¢



SALMON	1/2-lb. tin	15c
AYLMER CHERRIES	RED PIPPED	2 18-oz. tins 25c
PINEAPPLE	AYLMER SLICED	2 12-oz. tins 25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		3 20-oz. tins 25c
CORNFLAKES	QUAKER	4 pkg. 25c
LIBBY'S CATCHUP		12-oz. bot. 12c
BLUE RIBBON TEA		1/2-lb. pkg. 32c
COFFEE	BLUE RIBBON	1/4-lb. tin 26c
AYLMER IRISH STEW		2 15-oz. tins 23c
NEWPORT FLUFFS	(CEREAL)	Jumbo pkg. 25c
DEW KAT WHITE CORN		2 16-oz. tins 15c
SLICED BEETS	SMART'S	3 No. 2 tins 25c
CHATEAU CHEESE	PLAIN ONLY	1/2-lb. pkg. 15c
WALNUT DUNDEE CAKE		Each 15c
CHRISTIE'S ANGEL FOOD		Each 20c
MCCORMICK'S ELIZABETH BISCUITS		lb. 15c
CREAM SANDWICH		
LIFEBUOY SOAP		Bar 7c
CARROLL'S CLEANSER		2 tins 9c

FREE—One package Handy Ammonia with each purchase of

Pearl White Soap

NAPHTHA 5 bars 20c

Oranges	Bananas	Grapfruit	Large CABBAGE hd. 8c
Medium Size	Golden Elpe	Large Size	TOMATOES
29c Doz.	3 lbs. 25c	5c each	Texas 2 lbs. 27c

New Beets, Carrots, Cauliflower, Lettuce, New Potatoes, Strawberries
Fruit and Vegetables Specials Until Saturday Night Only

Main Street Georgetown Free Delivery Phone 357