

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS

In the Estate of John Feddon Chisholm, late of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halifax, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Feddon Chisholm, late of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halifax, deceased, who died on the 27th day of January, A.D. 1950, at the said Town of Georgetown, are hereby notified to send in to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, A.D. 1950, particulars of their claims. Homestead claims shall be considered having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been received.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, this 28th day of February, A.D. 1950.

Ross and Robinson, 6 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont. Solicitors for the Executor.



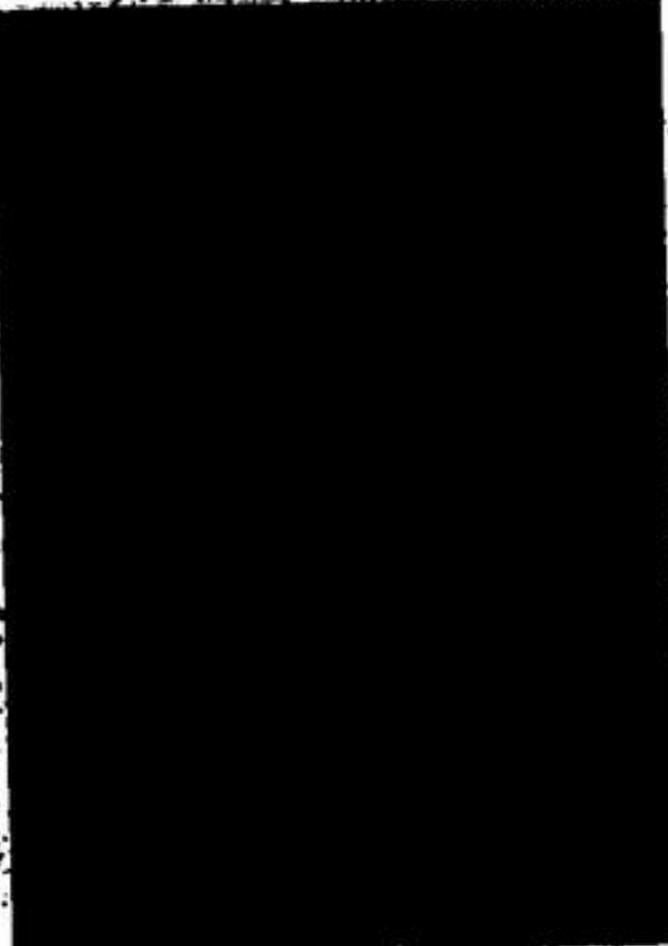
Hello Homemakers! To iron or not to iron? The answer to this question is determined by either personal taste for neatness or the amount of time and strength the homemaker has to devote to ironing. Starched clothing and wearing apparel are usually finished carefully while everyday things such as towels are done more casually. Table linens are almost universally ironed but bed linens may be ironed or the folded sheet pressed on top. Turkish towels, diapers and flannel sheets are generally believed to be more absorbent if not ironed.

We believe certain articles are damaged by regular ironing—elasticized portions of garments, fabrics waterproofed with waxes, rubber or other coatings which melt easily. Some of the synthetics 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 veilings, laces and loosely woven materials decorated with beads or accessories—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 sagging may result. Never pull sheer organdies or the more fragile organdies against the weight of the iron because the result will be fraying at the seams.

Read the labels to be sure that specially treated fabrics should be ironed on the grain of the fabric rather than from neck to hem, or sagging may result. Never pull sheer organdies or the more fragile organdies against the weight of the iron because the result will be fraying at the seams.

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 dull finish is obtained by ironing on the right side; white and light coloured linens, cottons and washable glazed tints. 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 with-



W. W. HOBBS, whose appointment as vice-president, personnel, Canadian National Railway, has been announced by Donald Gordon, chairman and president of the company.

The naming of Mr. Hobbs to this new post, Mr. Gordon said, is to carry out the Management's policy of modernizing the planning activities of the personnel department. The Canadian National has more than 100,000 men and women on its payroll.

R. C. Johnston, assistant-vice-president, personnel, will continue to conduct the labour relations of the railway with the unions and brotherhoods.

Mr. Hobbs has been in the executive department of the Canadian National and predecessor companies for the past 37 years. His work has brought him into contact with the operations and staffs, in Canada, the United States and overseas, of all the companies comprised in the Canadian National system.

2. On ruffled items, do ruffles first, then body of curtain or blouse.

3. Iron the extra interior parts first: neck, 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 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 upper surface. Keep on 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.

ASHGROVE

On Sunday evening, February 19th, the Sunday School held a song service in the basement and also the election of new officers. They are: Superintendent, — Mr. Robert Cunningham, assistant, T.J. Brownridge; Sec'y, Treasurer, Mae Wingfield; Beginners' teacher, Jessie Wingfield; assistant, Mrs. Vern Pitket; Primary teacher, Doris Brownridge; assistant, Mae Wingfield; Junior teacher, Lloyd Sweetie; assistant, Mrs. John Bellbody; Intermediate teacher, Mrs. C. B. Dink; assistant, Mrs. George Nurse; Organist, Mrs. Frank Wilson or an intermediate girl.

The Women's Institute held their February meeting on the 1st at the home of Mrs. H. J. Graham with thirty ladies and twelve children present. After opening exercises Roll Call was answered by "What I want is one more labour saving device" which brought a great variety of answers. The motto "Whistle while you work" was well given by Mrs. Walter Brownridge. Mrs. Thos. Giffen favoured with a humorous reading "Deacon Brown's Courtship". The guest speaker, Miss Sybil Bennett, K.C., delighted everyone with her inspiring talk on "The Rights and Privileges of Women". A home-made candy contest was won by Mrs. James Carney. The collection for the day was donated to the March of Dimes as was also the collection at the January meeting. All sang the National Anthem followed by a social hour.

The Young People held a meeting on Sunday evening at the home of George, Frank and Bernice Wilson, with Miss Doris Brownridge in charge. Mrs. Walter Brownridge was the guest speaker.

KENNETH HARRISON PUPILS PASS MUSIC EXAMINATIONS

Three piano pupils of Kenneth R. Harrison successfully passed their mid-winter music examinations at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. Joan Schultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schultz passed her Grade 1 piano with 1st class honours and her sister Gloria, received honours in the same grade. Richard Verdec, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Verdec, passed his grade 2 exams.

Mr. Harrison, who is a pupil of Minerva Perry, Toronto, received honours in Grade 5 history.

Muskox and caribou, found in all interior valleys of Ellesmere Island in the Arctic freed on lichens.

Changes in Glove Design Help Double Production

Thousands of tons of steel and millions of dollars in cost to the consumer have been saved since the end of the war by the glove and heater industry as a result of what amounts to almost a revolution in design and manufacturing techniques for such products.

This was revealed by a Detroit industrial research organization which has made a survey of the industry. The survey reveals that by scrapping tradition in the design and production of gloves and heaters and adopting the most modern techniques available, the industry has been able to accomplish the following:

1. Virtually double production capacity as compared with pre-war.
2. Greatly restrict over-piles and resulting price increases. Many standard models which compete favorably with the de luxe models prior to the war—being little higher in price, despite the sharp rise in materials and labor costs.
3. Materially reduce the amount of iron and steel required per glove, while actually increasing structural strength and reliability.

Principal of the changes which have swept the industry—since the war is the adoption of "re-designing for welding". Nuts, bolts and rivets have been eliminated wherever possible. Heavy and costly castings have been replaced by lighter and stronger stampings, the various parts being assembled by "resistance welding."

New Chemicals Aid Britain in Great "Battle for Food"

A "war" factory is working non-stop in the world of Kent, the "garden of England" about 40 miles southeast of London.

Day and night shifts keep the plant going at full speed. The factory is manufacturing deadly weapons to be thrown into a worldwide battle against man's oldest enemy. Ammunition for this fight is a series of powerful, newly discovered weed killers and insecticides.

Manufacture of chemicals for plant protection is one of Britain's newest industries. Besides supplying urgent home needs, one-third of its production is already being exported — to the United States, Canada, South America, Europe, Africa and India.

But unlike most British industries today, exports are not the No. one priority in this industry. The more food Britain can grow on home soil, the less she need draw from distant sources. An example of how vital these chemicals are in the Battle of Food is the fact that one of them — an insecticide to deal with worms — has swelled yields of wheat by as much as 30 per cent.

The plant set amid the orchards of Kent is a formulating factory. Basic chemicals are manufactured at large chemical plants in other parts of Britain and shipped here to be "wrapped up."

Technicians dilute the formulas or mix them with fillers like Fuller's Earth, china clay, sulphur or ground limestone, so that farmers can use them safely.

Top Producer of Fluorspar

For many years the United States has been the world's leading producer of fluorspar. It accounted for 37 per cent of the total in pre-war years. Germany was second with 27 per cent, followed by Russia, 12 per cent; France, 9 per cent; United Kingdom, 6 per cent; China, 2 per cent; Italy, 2 per cent, and Newfoundland 1.8 per cent. The rest of the world combined produced only 0.4 per cent.

Prior to World War II the bulk of the United States' mesger imports of acid grade fluorspar came from France, Germany, Newfoundland, Tunisia and the Union of South Africa. Since World War II the shipments have come chiefly from Mexico, Canada, Newfoundland, Spain and the Union of South Africa.

Incomes of Families

Bureau of the census figures show that out of over three million families of which a woman was the head of the household, 400,000 had incomes of \$5,000 a year or more in 1948. Of these about 50,000 had incomes of \$10,000 a year or over. Approximately one out of every eight of such families in the \$5,000 and over income bracket lived in rural non-farm areas and the rest in the cities. There were nearly 700,000 families headed by a woman with incomes of \$5,000 to \$9,999 a year of whom about one out of every five lived in rural areas. The \$5,000 and under income bracket had more than 2,000,000 of such families of whom about one out of every four lived in rural areas.

Scrap Drive for Farmers

A new national industrial and farm iron and steel scrap drive is being sponsored by the U. S. department of commerce. Scrap collected on farms is considered particularly desirable as much of it is of heavy cast iron which is scarcer than steel scrap. Farmers play an important part in supplying raw materials for the steel mills and foundries as they furnish approximately two million tons of scrap a year.

Around the Home



TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

"Know the one big impression I get of Ontario?" a visiting friend asked the other day. "It's the neat, attractive appearance of all communities—right from one end of the province to the other."

The compliment was sincere and for the most part deserved. It has been a distinct pleasure for me to travel this province and see the many clever ideas used by home owners in adding beauty to their homes. Some of these little touches have been most ingenious. I'm going to share my observations here and in succeeding issues. Some suggestions will be simple, some more complicated—but I hope all will prove interesting. Your comments will be welcome—and should you like further details of any of the objects described, write for the illustrated booklet now being prepared.

Good Neighbors

Canadians celebrate "Canadian Brotherhood Week" this month. As well as expressing magnanimity to your fellow man, don't forget your bird neighbors. Three types of bird feeding stations are shown—two very simple.

Are you a green-thumb gardener? If you're itching to jump the season build yourself an inexpensive window greenhouse like the one I saw while visiting in Hamilton. It was hitched to a basement window and received sufficient heat from the room, but I was astounded to learn it was used to start all the young plants for the garden, as well as a propagating bed for house plants.

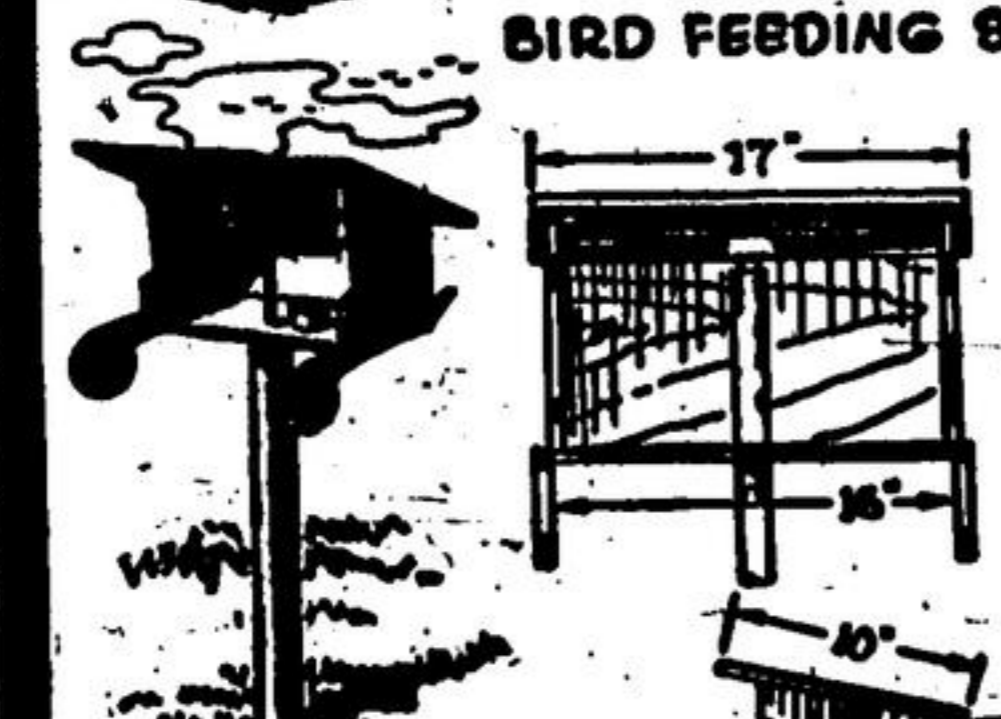
Finally two small items: one that can play a big part in bringing order out of chaos, and one that can be used to bring a touch of beauty to any room. My plans were always filed in a corner until I made this simple, yet effective little. Simply easy to construct with the small wire holder for a bud vase using a cheap garden bottle.



A GREENHOUSE FOR EVERY MAN
THE WINDOW PUT TO A NEW USE BY RESTING IT AGAINST THE OUTER BASEMENT WALL (AT A SOUTH OR WEST BASEMENT WINDOW), SUPPORTED BY A SMALL CRIB OF PINE. INCH BOARDS, CLOSE FITTING; ENDS OF PLYWOOD.

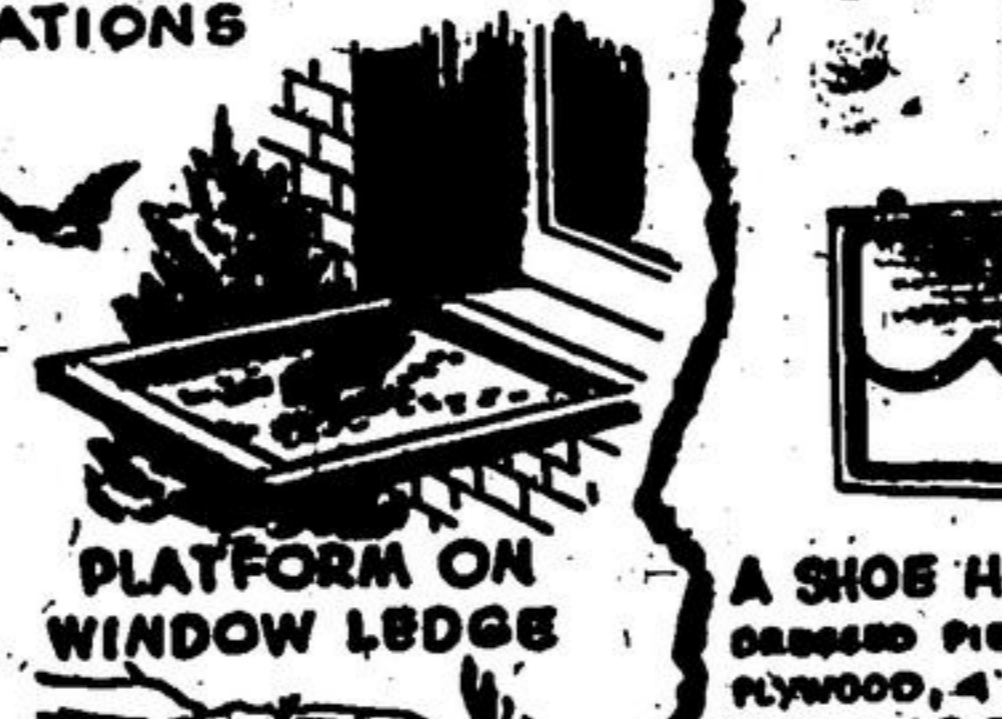


BUD VASES FROM BOTTLES
NO. 12 GAUGE WIRE, SOLDERED WITH A STANDARD FLUX. CUT WITH CHISEL OR SNIPS TO REQUIRED LENGTH; FASHIONED TO DESIRED DESIGN. RUB DOWN WITH STEEL WOOL. ENAMEL IN A COLOUR. USE LOOP OF FINE WIRE TO HOLD IN POSITION.



BIRD FEEDING STATIONS

FEEDING SHELTER THAT TURNS WITH WIND
TOP 10 1/2" x 17 1/2"
BOTTOM 8" x 15 1/2"
SIDE 2" x 10"
BACK 5" x 10"
WINGS 2" x 10"
POST 2" x 2" x 4 1/2"



PLATFORM ON WINDOW LEDGE
GUEST BALL INSIDE CHICKEN WIRE



A SHOE HOLDER FROM ROPE
CROSSED PIECE OF INCH PINE OR PLYWOOD, 4 FT. LONG x 8" WIDE - FOR 6 Pairs LADIES' OR 4 Pairs MEN'S SHOES. HALF INCH ROPE AROUND EDGES, SECURED WITH LARGE STAPLES. LOOPED IN SECTIONS ACROSS MIDDLE.

For more information on these and many other of Tom Gard's suggestions, write to: TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK, P.O. Box 10, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto, or the nearest branch.