

Of Interest to Women



THE MIXING BOWL

By ANNE ALLAN
Hydro Home Economist

Hello Homemakers! Owing to the present conditions, such as over-taxed transportation facilities, labor shortages and other wartime difficulties, green vegetables might well be expected to be high-priced. In fact we could expect these summer vegetables to be scarce and also beyond the possibilities of the average food budget.

However there are plenty of nutritive greens available now — within the reach of many of us. We all know dandelions and watercress. They are good and you can obtain them free of charge—picking them yourself.

The favorite busy-day dish is hot potato salad to serve with these greens. Cheap too. You make it this way: Peel and cube potatoes. Cook in a small amount of water. Meanwhile fry a cup of diced salt pork. Carefully pour in one-quarter cup of vinegar and one-quarter cup of water. Add salt, pepper and any other seasoning such as onion, watercress or celery tops. This is enough dressing for four cups of potatoes. Drain potatoes and pour over the dressing. Mix lightly and serve.

Hot potato salad and cooked greens are delicious with weiners or veal chops. A good milk pudding will top this easy to prepare dinner, you'll agree.

CARROT LOAF

2 cups cooked rice, 2 cups of sliced young raw carrots, 1 small dry onion, ¼ cup celery leaves, 3 eggs, 1 cup evaporated milk (undiluted), 2 teaspoons salt, few grains of pepper, 1/16 teaspoon chili powder, green peas for filling.

Cook the rice and drain. Put carrots, onion and celery leaves through a food chopper, using the fine knife. Beat the eggs well and mix all the ingredients except peas. Fold in the rice and pour into a greased mould. Bake until mixture is set at 350 degrees F. for about forty minutes. Loosen gently and turn onto a heated platter. Fill the ring with peas or diced brown potatoes.

DANDELION GREENS

Wash greens in several waters, swishing each stalk through the water and looking it over carefully for dirt. Cut off and discard the tough stem ends. The washing is really the most time-taking step in the preparation.

To cook drain the greens carefully from the last wash-water, pack into a large kettle. Cover and place over a low heat until the stems wither and water collects in the bottom of the pan. Then remove the cover, turn up the heat and cook quickly, five to eight minutes, no longer. Season with salt during the last five minutes of cooking, one-half teaspoon of salt is sufficient for one pound of greens. Stir it into the vegetables well. Drain the greens by lifting them up with a fork, letting them drip in the kettle a second, then transfer at once to a hot vegetable dish. Serve immediately, plain or garnished with wedge-shaped pieces of lemon.

SPINACH TIMBALES

2 cups cooked spinach or greens, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter, ¼ cup grated cheese, ½ teaspoon salt.

Drain spinach well and chop fine. Separate eggs. Beat yolks, add milk, melted butter, grated cheese and salt and mix well. Stir in the spinach. Beat egg whites stiff, fold into the first mixture. Turn in greased mould. Set mould in pan of hot water to a depth of one inch. Bake in a moderate electric oven, 350 degrees until firm. To test for doneness, insert a clean knife in the center of a mould. If it comes out clean the custard is baked.

TAKE A TIP:

1. Use the heavy frying pan to bake top-stove scones.
2. If you can spare a little fruit juice — pour over spare ribs, cover and bake in a moderate oven for 1½ hours.
3. Make a thin creamed sauce for scalloped potatoes.
4. Make commercial mayonnaise go further by using some condensed tomato soup or a relish or cream cheese with it.

THE QUESTION BOX

Mr. W. A. asks: How do you store maple syrup?—ours has a mould on it already.

Answer: Sterilize small jars with rubber rings, thoroughly. Heat some syrup in a large kettle, stirring it frequently. Pour into the jars just before it comes to a boil. Seal tightly and store in a cool, dark place.

Mrs. G. S. says: I plan to steam a couple of puddings when I boil up soup bones. The batter is put into two greased baking powder tins, covered with waxed paper and tied on securely. Then placed in the stock mixture.

TALKS PRODUCER



Joan Yvonne Dangelzer is a young Canadian who bears natural allegiance to Britain and France. She was born in England during the first world war, in which her French father gave his life. She spent her childhood in British Columbia, received training in American and French universities. Today she is producing talks for the CBC English network from the Montreal studios, being equally at home in the French and English tongues.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

Almighty Father, make me worthy of the infinite trust in my baby's eyes. Let me never fail him when he becomes perplexed and discouraged by Life's difficult questionings. Help me to give him the understanding and sympathy that will enable him to choose always that which is right and good in Thine eyes. And above all, give me strength that I may ever instill in him a constant faith in Thee, so that he may turn to Thee in prayer for the help, courage, and guidance which Thou alone canst give. Bless Thy child, keep him always in Thy sight, and bring him at last to Thy Heavenly Kingdom. I ask this for the sake of Thy only Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

IN OTTAWA CIRCLES

Almost every Canadian has run across the expression, "in Ottawa circles," at one time or another. Perhaps the clearest conception of just what this can mean comes through recounting what happened some months ago. A senior official in one of the departments had been asked to provide an editor with a photograph of himself for publication. He called in his secretary and told her to send one over to the waiting editor.

It must be admitted that this particular official was no publicity-seeker, and after an unsuccessful search of the files the secretary discovered she just did not have a picture. An enterprising girl, she called this government corporation's publicity department and asked for a print of Mr. B. . . . "Right away" came the ready response. The fact that the official was a particularly retiring fellow must have dawned on the publicity department when they found that even they had no picture on file. But they were full of action. They got the Wartime Information Board on the phone immediately and asked them to rush one right over. A scant ten minutes later the phone jangled in the records' office of the National Film Board. It was the W.I.B. asking for a rush print of the official; they did not seem to have him covered in their files.

When the Film Board man turned up a bank in his own records he took the one course of action that would occur to any ex-newspaperman. He grabbed the phone and called Mr. B. . . . "Wonder if we could have a photograph of you, Sir. It's a rush order."

Mr. B. . . . was regretful that they did not appear to have one available in his office at the moment "But," he said, "I've got one on order for another chap, and as soon as he's through with it I'll pass it along to you."
"Thanks very much, Sir." — The Printed Word.

HORSE SUPPLY IN U.S. LOWER

NEW YORK (CP)—The supply of horses on United States farms declined during 1943 for the 29th consecutive year, according to a national survey. The number dropped from 9,675,000 head in 1942 to 9,330,000 at the beginning of 1944. The peak was 1915 with 21,431,000 head.
Mules on farms slumped from 3,704,000 in 1942 to 3,559,000 last year, the 19th annual decline. Mule population was highest in 1925 with 5,918,000.

WORK ON FLORIDA FARMS

NASSAU (CP) — With the active encouragement of the Bahamas government, some 5,000 workers have been recruited in the colony by the U.S. Labor Administrator for service on the land in Florida.

British Farmers Hear Blunt Talk On Cattle Herds

Agriculture Minister Hudson Urges Industry to "House in Order"—Says Opportunity May Not Come Again

TONBRIDGE, England (CP) — "I hate to have to admit it," said Robert Hudson, "but from what I have heard from competent observers recently returned from the United States and Canada we no longer lead the world in the general standard of our cattle herds, either in breeding, in type or in performance."

A few minutes before he had said, "I am not going to say that British agriculture is efficient to-day when I don't believe it is. It has increased its efficiency compared with pre-war, more than other industries, but I am only interested in results."

From the United Kingdom's minister of agriculture these were blunt and challenging words. From Robert Hudson they came as the beliefs, too, of a millionaire-farmer to a mass meeting of Kent farmers, land owners and farm workers.

In quick succession he came out with these statements:

"Agriculture has had four years and now it has another four years (a reference to a four-year production plan he has outlined before) to put its house in order. That opportunity may never come again."

The ministry of food is losing \$720,000,000 a year. There was a slight loss on Empire wheat, but a bigger one on home-grown wheat which represented about 60 per cent. of the loaf. The ministry made a small profit on foreign meat, but were losing more than \$30 a head on British cattle slaughtered and 10 cents a pound on British mutton.

"These," he said, "represent definite subsidies to the farmers."

Appeal Disregarded
Mr. Hudson recalled that a year ago he had urged farmers, in their own interests as well as in that of minimizing the meat shortage that seemed bound to occur in 1946 and 1947 to rear as many calves as they could.

"Imagine, then, my feelings when I find that instead of responding to my appeal . . . actually fewer calves have been reared in the past six months than in the corresponding period last year. The figure of calves sent for slaughter were no less than 57 per cent. higher than two years before my appeal was made.

"The urge to get milk has led many farmers to ignore the progeny of their cows and use cheap and unsuitable bulls, in many cases quite irresponsibly. As a result the average herd is far too often a nondescript collection of animals of varying breeds and crosses."

One retort to Mr. Hudson came the next day from the Glasgow Herald with the observation on his reference to subsidies that: "Surely it is both imprudent and inaccurate to talk of money spent by the government on food subsidies as 'lost' by the ministry of food and even to describe such expenditure as subsidies to British farming. It is the deliberate policy of the national government to hold the cost of living during this emergency."

From the representatives of an industry that has long been critical of the government and himself, the minister drew a large barrage of heckling. The farmers of Kent threw at him a series of questions but Mr. Hudson brushed them aside with his insistence that they should be put in writing.

Audience Critical
His words, throughout the farming world, were bound to fall on resentful ears because men to whom quantity has been preached as a wartime creed would listen with no pleasure to criticisms of their quality. The chairman of the meeting said as much with the statement that "it is time that less was said about the inefficiency of agriculture and more about the increased efficiency that is now in evidence."

Noxious and Other Weeds

Under the Seeds Act, weeds are classified in three groups—Primary Noxious, Secondary Noxious, and other weeds. Primary Noxious weeds include, couch grass, bladder campion, dodder, field bindweed, Johnson grass, ox-eye daisy, perennial sow thistle, white cockle, wild mustard, red cockle, leafy spurge and hoary cress.

Secondary Noxious weeds are; ball mustard, blue weed, Canada thistle, chicory, field peppergrass, cow cockle, darnel, docks, false flax, forked catchfly, hare's ear mustard, night flowering catchfly, purple cockle, ragweed (common), ragweed (great), ragweed (perennial), ribgrass, Russian knapweed, Russian thistle, stickweed, stinkweed, tumbling mustard, wild carrot, wild oats and wild radish.

Other Weeds. This group includes a long list of lesser weeds, such as catnip, lamb's quarters, cinquefoils, and many others.

Bubble Reputation

Fame is fleeting. The public forgets. Even the most modest newspaperman likes to see the "by-line" carrying his name on top of his story, but the older hands at the game will admit when pressed for an honest judgment, that too-often the by-line is read only by the writer and members of his immediate family. News hungry readers, especially in times such as these, frequently skip the news headings and the writer's name, plunging into the meaty text of his dispatches. Or if they glance at the name it is lost a few moments later in the excitement his message brings them. As a key to fame, a form of advertising, the by-line has proved helpful to some. Damon Runyon, William L. Shirer, and Ross Munro, are by-lines that the average Canadian would have little difficulty recognizing, but after some consideration one admits that Runyon would be less familiar but for his contribution to American humor and the motion picture scenarios he has turned out; Shirer's fame hangs largely on a book about Berlin, and even our own Ross Munro is better known to many Canadians as an earnest young man in khaki uniform who addressed them at a mass meeting, speaking about Dieppe. By-lines in the daily press have merely added to their prestige.

An incident that confirms the thought occurred recently in one Canadian newspaper office. The phone rang and a desk man answered it. The call was for one of the younger writers whose dispatches had been appearing on page one for several days under a North African dateline. The desk man, with editorial department caution, merely said he was not in.

"Well this is the provincial sales tax office," the caller went on. "Mr. S. . . . sold his car in 1941 and we have no record of the sales tax having been collected. Could you tell us where he is at the moment?"

"We don't know, exactly," said the desk man. "Probably somewhere in Italy."

The caller excused himself by saying they would probably forget about the matter, and the desk man hung up with a meditative grunt.

The same office, incidentally gets regular telephone calls for another member of its staff, who has been filing his copy from London for two years and a half, much of it under a by-line. It has no bearing on this story, but the two most consistent callers are the Department of National Revenue, Income Tax Division, and a fellow named Sing Hop Lee.—The Printed Word.

German Professor Power to Allies

LONDON (CP)—Prof. George Schlesinger is a bald, quiet little man of 70 for whom Hitler has a great hate and vice versa. Schlesinger is the man who reorganized the Russian arms industry after the revolution.

Schlesinger, German and one of the world's greatest authorities on design of machine tools, devoted his scientific genius to helping the German army in the First Great War. Now he is doing the same for the Allies against Germany.

He was one of the first German refugees from the Gestapo. When Hitler came to power, he was arrested but freed after seven months and ordered to leave Germany. At that time he was lecturing on machine tools and production engineering in Berlin universities.

He became professor of production engineering at Brussels University and since 1939 has been director of the research department of the Institution for Production Engineers here. Officials credit his knowledge with greatly increasing Britain's war production.

There are views on the shortage of calves other than he expressed G. Hibbard, chairman of the N.F.U.'s livestock committee sees these as reasons:

Government insistence that as much milk as possible be used for human consumption rather than calf-raising; ploughing-up of grass, meaning less pastures; a big increase in

the number of calves born, combining with the difficulties and costs of rearing to make it necessary to sell more; lack of good quality feeding stuffs after they were six months old.

Other experts said small farmers had been unable to improve stock because pedigree bulls fetched "fantastically high prices."

JAIL TERMS FOR SIX IN GAS COUPON RING

Six men have been sentenced to prison terms and two more are awaiting trial in Toronto courts on charges of trafficking in loose or counterfeit gasoline coupons. Heaviest penalty went to David McDowell of Windsor who was convicted of distributing counterfeit coupons. McDowell went to Kingston penitentiary for two years. Two men convicted of purchasing loose coupons received sentences of three and six months. Terms of nine months and one year went to two others for selling loose coupons. One man was sent to jail for one month when he was found guilty of having loose coupons in his possession.

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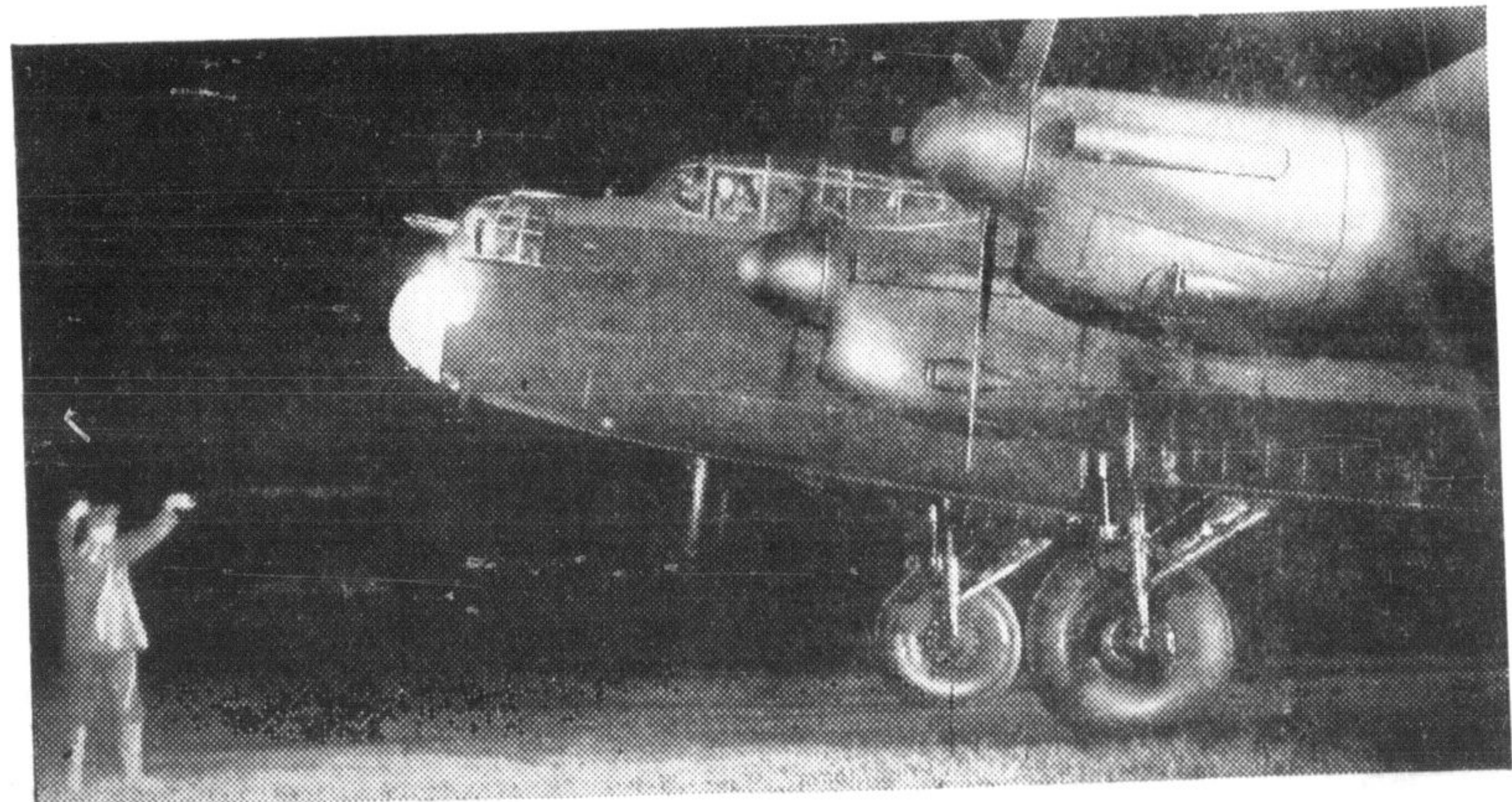
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BERLIN "REAPS THE WHIRLWIND" R.A.F. DROPS BOMBS



The German capital is learning the full meaning of the words "Germany has sown the wind, she will reap the whirlwind" spoken by Air Marshal Harris, British Bomber Command Chief some time ago. In a series of raids Rotterdam and Warsaw, Coventry and London the Luftwaffe "sowed the wind". In a series of raids described as the heaviest of the war R.A.F. bombers have dropped thousands of tons of explosive and incendiary bombs at the rate of 77 tons a minute on Berlin. The vital railways, war ministries, factories of the big industrial city are devastated. Fire has laid waste one third of the city. And this is not the end.

Picture taken during the night on the return to a heavy bomber station in Britain of some of the crews that took part in the greatest raid of the war on Berlin shows: Just after midnight on the dome "D" for Donald with landing lights on and guided by the Flight Sergeant holding torch in either hand taxis up the runway after a perfect landing on the return from Berlin.