

Of Interest to Women



Hello, Homemakers!

Do you can garden-fresh flavour? Whittle down those hours between garden and jar. The shorter the time taken for the complete process, the better the flavour, texture, top-quality, fresh food to work with is a must; canned food is only as good as it was when it went into the jar. Overripe or bruised fruit is not worth your time or jar; it may not even keep.

Are your fruits as clean as a whistle? Pick over and clean fruit under good light.

Do your jars shine and sparkle? Clean, sterile jars are a necessity to successful canning. Use lots of hot rich suds, a dish mop and a bottle brush. Rinse well in hot water and scald. Discard jars with nicks and cracks.

Are you sure you know the right way to use your jar caps?

Vacuum caps should be turned back 1/4 inch, those with screw bands 1/2 turn. After processing, screw bands should be tightened; the clamp-type secured by lowering the second clamp. Never reuse war-time rubber rings or vacuum-seal lids with rings of rubber compound. Zinc or tin bands which have become hard and dry should also be replaced.

Do you accurately precook (blanch) before packing? A quick pre-cooking shrinks the food and sets the color, so that each jar contains the optimum amount. If directions read, "Pre-cook 5 minutes in boiling water," its the signal for you to put food in boiling water, let it return quickly to boil, then begin 5 minute timing. Do not let food stand around because delays may cause flat-sour.

Do you crowd food into jars? Crowding may interfere with the thorough cooking required for safe-keeping. Crowding may prevent a tight seal. Leave 1/2 inch above fruit to top of jar, but then fill to overflowing with boiling liquid. Do you know how to "burp" the jar? Run a knife down the inside to free air bubbles. Blup, blup — the liquid fills the gaps. After this treatment, fill again to the top with liquid. When using a boiling water bath, do you mount your jars on a rack 1/2 inch from the bottom of the deep kettle with the water covering one inch over their tops? They should stand at least 1/2 inch apart, so that hot water can circulate. Do you keep the water boiling steadily, adding boiling water if necessary?

Do you process for the exact number of minutes? Then dip out some of the water and it will be easier to lift out the finished product. Place the jars on a pad of paper, away from drafts; complete seal and let cool. Label jars and store in a cool, dry place.

Don't depend on the grapevine directions of your neighbors, use an approved timetable.

TIME TABLE FOR CANNING FRUITS

| Fruit | Precook | Hot Water Bath |
|--------------|----------|----------------|
| Strawberries | 5 mins. | 5 mins. |
| Cherries | 20 secs. | 20 mins. |
| Currants | 15 secs. | 15 mins. |
| Gooseberries | 15 secs. | 15 mins. |
| Raspberries | 20 mins. | 20 mins. |

If you use an electric oven preheated to 275 degrees, allow 10 minutes longer cooking time than the above method. It is a simple and pre-

ferred method for those who have this valuable equipment.

THE QUESTION BOX

Mr. W. H. asks: How can we "revive" awnings?

Answer: Repair tears by sewing on underside. Then, refresh by redying in a single color. Stripes will show slightly, but results will be successful. Or paint with house paint thinned with 1/4 as much turpentine. Apply a thin coat and brush into fibres.

Mrs. J. C. asks: How often should I have to defrost an electric refrigerator?

Answer: Always defrost before the frost builds up to 1/4 inch (thickness of pencil). Every two weeks is usually the case in the small home group—once a week if it is used frequently.

Mrs. J. B. suggests: Use paprika instead of pepper these days.

Hog Pen Bigamists Bring Home Bacon

Interesting Tests in U. S. Show How to Produce More Pork

CLEMSON, S. C. (CP)—The ability of a pig to have two breeds of young simultaneously in the same litter, each of the progeny of a different father, has been used at Clemson College to show definitely how to produce more pork, faster and cheaper.

The experiments were made by L. V. Starkey, E. G. Godbey and E. D. Kzyer. Berkshire sows were bred to Berkshire boars and also to Duroc boars. Poland China sows were bred similarly to their own kind and to Duroc boars.

The litters contained pure bred pigs, when the piglets were fathered by the boar of the same breed, and hybrids when they came from the other breed father.

Sometimes all would be pure bred, or all hybrids, but more often a split between the two. These split families were frequently about fifty-fifty on the two species of piglets. Being born of the same mothers, this gave an unusual opportunity to learn whether hybrid vigor would produce more meat than pure bred stock.

Hybrid Vigor

Hybrid vigor was a phenomenon known in many crosses of species. There are examples in human crossing of a literal flowering of races, in the increased numbers, vigor and health of children. In plants hybrid corn is well known as an example of this vigor.

In the Clemson experiment, more than 400 young pigs were used, half pure breeds and half hybrids. The pure breeds were Berkshires and Poland Chinas, the hybrids crosses with one or the other of these two breeds.

The average results put the hybrids ahead in every respect measured. The hybrids were a little heavier at birth. More of them were weaned and more of them raised. At weaning the crosses weighed more by an average of five pounds.

The experiment was continued until each pig reached the weight of 200 pounds. The hybrids reach this weight one week and two days ahead of the pure bred pigs.

To do this, the hybrids ate less corn and also less of the supplemental nutrition given to fatten pigs for the market.

Survey Reveals Things Lacking in Canadian Homes

Fifty-five per cent. of village homes and 64 per cent. of farmhouses need repairs. Twenty per cent. on farms and 14 per cent. in smaller urban centres are so rundown that only major replacements, such as new plaster or new floors, will help. In many cases only new houses will do.

That is what many hundreds of women, a scientifically selected cross-section of Canadian housewives, told 135 women selected from their home areas across Canada and trained to get exact answers to 110 questions put to each woman. The survey took three months and the complete findings, which will be given government and other housing authorities, are still being worked out. Figures on some aspects of the survey were released today by Lever Brothers Ltd. Other reports are being completed and will be issued later.

People interviewed live in houses valued in normal times at \$4,000 or less, or renting for not over \$40 a month, or on farms of 200 acres or under. They represent 82% of the people of Canada.

Overcrowding is the worst problem and its remedy heads the list of things to be done. The average Canadian home has a bit over one room per occupant. That takes in kitchens and living rooms and the occupants include farmhands and maids, lodgers, roomers, boarders and relatives. On farms, one family in 20 shares its space with employees. In villages the number of outsiders living with the family is twice as large. In cities and towns every sixth house is bulged by boarders or lodgers.

In village, town and city homes an extra one family in ten has taken in grandparents, parents or married sons or daughters. The figure is double that on farms. People are sleeping all over the house. The non-bedroom sleepers total 4% on farms, 9% in non-farm rural areas and 12% in urban centres.

Two per cent. of farmers, according to their wives, will buy new homes as soon as war's end frees materials and labor. In villages the figure is three per cent., in bigger places 7 per cent. The numbers who will buy if conditions permit—which means if postwar months don't cut present income—run 2, 6 and 7 in the same areas. One farmer in 20 will build, and be joined by six per cent. of villagers and nine per cent. of city folk. Those who have building plans, but first want to make sure of postwar conditions, number 2, 5 and 5 per cent.

Naturally the tendency for farmers to stay where they are, but improve present houses by alterations, improvements, additions and repairs, is stronger than among townsmen. Over one farm in five has plans to improve or alter his present house, 6% will build on more rooms and the same number will make needed repairs. In non-farm rural communities the same categories run 8, 3 and 5, while in larger towns and in cities the plans rate 4, 1 and 5. Only one farm woman in 50 said family plans were to sell the farm and move to town. They were older women.

Many construction faults were revealed. Among them is the fact that although 94% of village homes and 51% of farm homes checked have electric lights, 17% on farms have rooms so dark, lights have to be turned on in the daytime. Explanation for dark rooms on farms is often existence of broad verandahs or nearby clusters of out-buildings. Another cause is lack of windows or poor location of such windows as they have. Forty-five percent of farm homes are lit by coal-oil lamps, 3% by gas and 5% by gasoline lamps. Some farms reported several types of lighting. The 48% rating for rural electrification results from checking only smaller farms. Since they are near urban centres, they have access to urban power lines. Over-all national average of farm electrification, taking in all farms, big or small, near town or remote, was only 20% on the last national census of 1941.

Over one farm woman in 12 (8%) demands improved heating systems, such as furnaces. In smaller urban centres the request tops one in nine (11%). Only about 4 in 10 homes on farms and in villages have furnaces, as against 7 in 10 for the bigger towns and cities. The rest are heated mainly by wood stoves, coal stoves or combination heaters. Some people have several types of heating, so that even though 70% of townsmen have furnaces, nearly half of them also have wood or coal stoves.

HANDICAPPED BOYS ARE SCOUTS

Boy Scout Troops and Wolf Cub Packs are successfully carried on among handicapped boys in the Queen Alexandra Solarium, Mill Bay, B. C., School for the Deaf, Saskatoon, Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, Winnipeg, Home for Incurables, Toronto, I. O. D. E. Preventorium, Toronto, Sick Children's Hospital, Thisletown, Ont., and the School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

SOME COLLECTING

LONDON—A mobile team operating from the British Ministry of Health's Blood Transfusion Centre at Leeds recently set up a record by collecting from 820 donors in one single day, between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. This is the highest number of donors ever dealt with by one team in one day.

LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE

LAGOS—Police constables, African clerks and schoolboys are all acting as teachers in a big education drive launched in the eastern Provinces of the British African Colony of Nigeria. The scheme is operated by the British District Officer and his wife, with baring schools. Tuition takes place in headmasters and teachers of neighborhood big hall specially built for the purpose, and already 300 adults are spending their evenings learning how to read and write and in learning history, geography and arithmetic.

BEAUTIFY AND PROTECT WITH ELASTICA HOUSE PAINT



Elastica House Paint protects your outside surfaces with a paint film that defies shrinking cold and expanding heat. Combined with this, you have a beautiful finish that will make your home the envy of your neighbours.

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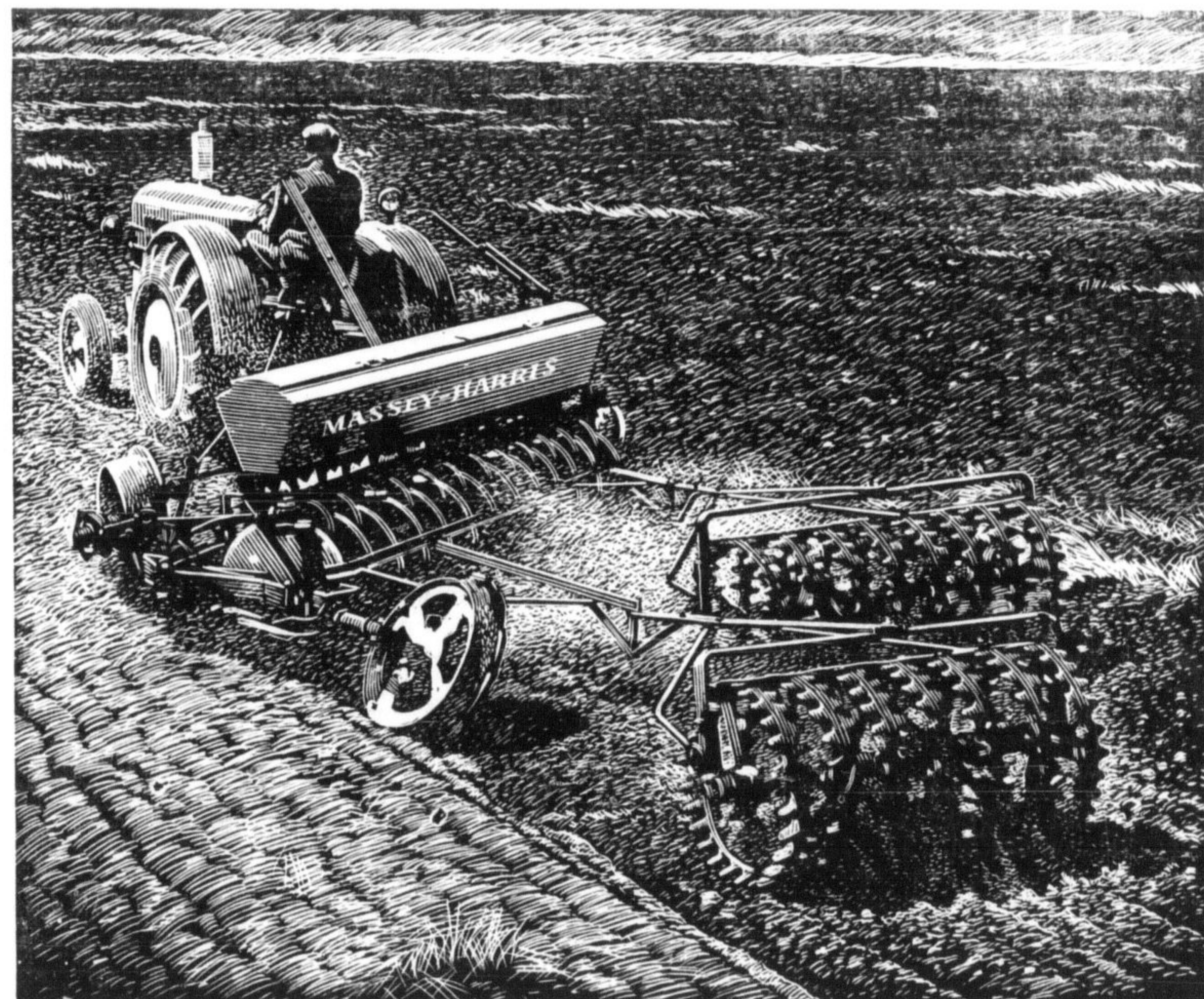
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CANADA THEIR NEW HOME: W. Garfield Weston, Canadian-born member of the British House of Commons, who has given up politics to devote all his time to his extensive biscuit and pulp and paper interests in Canada, was enroute to his new home in Vancouver with his wife and five of their nine children on the Canadian Pacific

Railway's transcontinental Dominion when this picture was taken. The two older Weston girls went on to Toronto, their father's home, to visit after the family arrived in Montreal by freighter. Still in England are the two older boys, one serving on a Canadian Navy corvette and the other at Oxford waiting his call.



"One-Way" Farming for Profit

A striking example of the effectiveness of a machine, in helping farmers operate successfully under difficult conditions, is found in the One-Way Disc. Introduced during the drought spell and period of low prices for farm products, it helped farmers cut down their production costs, thereby leaving them more margin for profit.

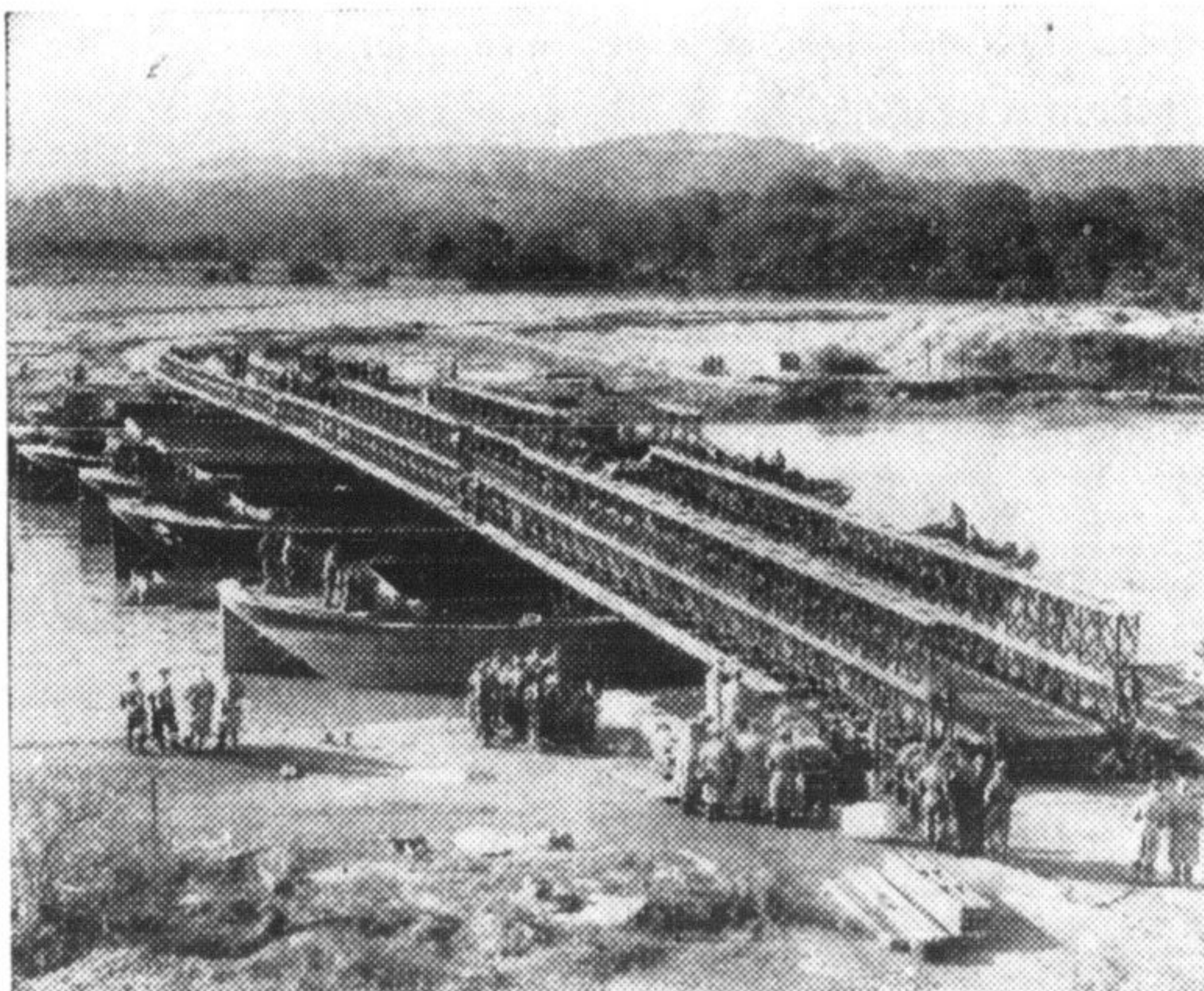
It is little wonder then that the One-Way Disc Seeder speedily became one of the most popular machines on the market. Preparing the soil and sowing the seed in one operation, the One-Way Disc Seeder saves time and expense. Used as a tillage machine it destroys

weeds and leaves the land in a condition to resist soil drifting. In effect the One-Way Disc offers the usefulness of two machines at little more cost than the price of one.

In design and construction the MASSEY-HARRIS One-Way Disc offers special advantages that appeal to users. The sturdy frame construction, long wear replaceable bearings, patented stone jumper, easily adjusted direct draft hitch, and quick action power lift are features that contribute to the popularity of the MASSEY-HARRIS. Your local dealer will be glad to give you full particulars.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED THE SERVICE ARM OF THE CANADIAN FARM

THE BAILEY BRIDGE



The Bailey bridge is the best answer yet to the enemy's demolitions, and greatly facilitated Allied advances in both Italy and Normandy. It is a British invention and is named after its inventor, Mr. D. C. Bailey of the Ministry of Supply. Components, which are made both in the U.S.A. and Britain, are interchangeable and can be speedily put together. This together with its great strength and stability make it ideal for every purpose for which heavy bridging is required. Picture shows: A Bailey bridge built across a river somewhere in Britain.