

Of Interest to Women



Hello Homemakers! Mothers are busy getting the children's clothes ready for school—mending, letting out and pressing. Youngsters always seem to "stretch up" so during the summer.

This year more mothers than ever will be making alterations on the children's clothes as well as their own. It is economical and it is wise. For instance you can:

- (1) Mend frayed edges of sleeves and make the jacket stylish too, by using bias stripes of contrasting material to pipe each sleeve.
- (2) Use any suitable remnants to line pockets or hand bags. Stitch the edges of skirt pleats to strengthen the material.
- (3) Hand stitch edges of jacket openings if the garment has lost its press.
- (4) Sew a "turned" edge on a hem which is not deep enough to let down.
- (5) Make side fasteners. Strips of hooks and eyes for repairing corselettes are available and you could clip off a section and stitch in the tab upon which the hooks and eyes are fastened.

Nearly every child is eager to help and now while mother is busy, young daughter may take over in the kitchen. With the encouragement of mother's praise, she will go a long way towards becoming an excellent cook. Simple dishes and guidance in the use of appliances will make meal-getting easy for her.

You might give your daughter this

menu to prepare on your sewing day. Raw peaches, wheat porridge with milk, toast and honey, coffee.

Scalloped meat, mashed potatoes, and corn-on-the-cob, baked custard and tea.

Devilled eggs, potato salad, sliced tomatoes, applesauce, cookies and milk.

POINTS IN OPERATING AN ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

1. Clean and oil the electric machine after each garment is made.
2. Use pure sewing machine oil — other oils gum. Use a small quantity.
3. Thread, needle and fabric must correspond for perfect workmanship. For the average family sewing, Nos. 60 to 0 thread is used and No. 1 needle for machine.
4. Purchase needles where sewing machine was bought. Place the needle in needle bar with flat side toward the wheel. Fasten needle clamp securely with screw driver.
5. Always use the same thread in bobbin as on top of machine. Buy the best thread and that which corresponds to fabric—rayon on rayon only.
6. Replace bobbin firmly and correctly.
7. Never force the sewing machine to sew when it refuses once. Remove the shuttle and take out any lint or broken thread.
8. Many new electric machines are equipped with a forward and a reverse stitch regulator which fastens ends securely. Reverse stitching must be 1-16 inch from the first line of stitching.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON SEWING MACHINES

1. If thick fabrics draw or pucker—tension is too tight or stitch is too small.
2. If upper thread breaks constantly, look for one of these reasons: (1) Needle not set properly; (2) Machine not threaded correctly;

- (3) Upper tension too tight; (4) Thread uneven and needle too small; (5) A sharp needle eye.
3. If the under thread constantly breaks, the cause may be: (1) Bobbin case improperly threaded; (2) Too tight tension; (3) Bobbin too full of thread.
4. If the needle breaks, the cause may be: (1) The fabric has been pulled forward instead of backward; (2) The needle may not be raised high enough; (3) Bulky seams, which should be sewn only if you use a bar cap.

Note—Limited space does not permit directions on the value and practice of various attachments. However, we will be very glad to give assistance upon request.

GIRL'S PAINTING TURNS TOWN PALE

REVERE, Mass. (CP)—When pretty Virginia Shaw pulled herself 120 feet in a boatswain's chair to paint a tower on a recreation hall, spectators stared—some paled.

Said the sprightly brunette, coming down: "Heck, that's nothing. I used to be a high wire acrobat in a circus."

MUSKRAT FUR COATS

Among the best of Canadian furs for coats is muskrat. All the pelts come from wild animals, none is raised in captivity. In the 1943-44 season, a total of 1,980,893 pelts were sold at an average price of \$2.26 each compared with 1,748,239 pelts in the 1937-38 season when the average price was 77 cents. Muskrat fur is used principally in coats. The best quality is sold under the trade name of Hudson seal, and the top grade comes from the Rideau and Rice Lake districts of Ontario. The principal source of supply of muskrats is the province of Ontario, with Manitoba in second place. All the provinces and the two Territories contribute many thousands, except Prince Edward Island where the annual catch averages about 1,500.

Millions Grain Bags Need Fumigating

Block buster and other bombs that were unloaded during the war in Europe by the Allied Forces on Germany and countries held by Germany, destroyed many grain elevators at ocean and river ports. Since V-E Day Canada has been shipping large consignments of wheat to Europe, but mostly in jute bags, because there were few, if any, elevators to handle the grain in bulk. Many of these bags were second-hand and had been used previously for the transportation of grain or cereal products and thus were exposed to possible infestation with certain kinds of insect pests while empty in storage. In exporting produce susceptible to insect attack, every effort is made by Dominion Government agencies to prevent infestation which includes the examination of the ships' holds before loading by inspectors of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

For some time past, the fumigation of these bags has kept the fumigation plant, operated at Montreal by the Dominion Plant Protection Division, abnormally busy. It is the only plant available in Eastern Canada to do such work. Already about 140,000 bags used for shipping wheat to Europe have been fumigated at a nominal charge to the owner. It is expected that it will be necessary to fumigate 2,000,000 bags during the next few months at the Montreal plant. Fumigation is done in a special vacuum chamber which has an 8,000 bag capacity. The bags are given a three-hour treatment of methyl bromide applied at a rate of 2½ lb. per 1,000 cubic feet in a 28 inch vacuum at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This treatment results in a 100 per cent. mortality.

Meanwhile the Plant protection Division keeps a sharp watch on all commodities of every kind entering Canada so as to prevent the introduction of damaging insect and plant diseases.

Chemical Halts Premature Fall of Apple Crops

British Scientists' Experiments Uncover Treatment which Removes Major Headache for Fruit Growers

BRISTOL England, (CP)—A chemical method of preventing the premature falling of apples, thus eliminating one of the grower's major headaches, is claimed by Dr. J. Swarbrick, Bristol University plant physiologist who heads the university's research centre at nearby Long Ashton.

Even the ravages of frost in stripping the bloom from the trees can be partly remedied, he says. So far the process has not been developed to a stage where it is a commercial proposition but "that point will assuredly be reached."

Describing the experiments, Dr. Swarbrick told how he turned to tomatoes since more than one crop could be provided during a season, facilitating research work. Hundreds of chemical compounds were tried during six years of work before the right combination was found.

"The method used is to pick off the flowers from a truss of tomatoes and to spray the green calyx once with the chemical compound," he said. "That sets the fruit instantly. The result is that all the fruit on the truss ripens at the same time and the only difference from tomatoes grown in the normal way is that mine are seedless."

Having established the principle, Dr. Swarbrick continued similar experiments with apples and had "a considerable amount of success."

Cost of the process when it is available commercially is expected to be no more than the sprays now used for anti-pest purposes.

WATER CHIEF FACTOR IN PLANT LIFE

Water is the most important factor in plant life, says Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, and its development, say from the standpoints of under-drainage and irrigation, is of the utmost importance. Underdrainage insures that the plant may not have too much water, and also presents water in its acceptable form. Underdrainage is one of the greatest guarantees against extremes in production, but underdrainage alone is not the only factor. Certain heavy soils now underdrained cease to drain freely because soil fibre in the surface soil has become exhausted through cropping practices. Hence arise land puddles, and the want of opportunity of under drainage to work.

Irrigation in parts of Canada where rainfall is inadequate guarantees water supply to the crop before seeding, during the growth period, and for the maturity of the crop. Although this is applicable essentially to the fruit areas of British Columbia and the farm lands of Southern Alberta, yet irrigation will gradually be extended to other provinces.

Seeds shipped from Canada to Britain in 1943 and 1944 produced more than three million tons of food for that country.

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1945 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1945

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan. 1946
1 Milton	Friday	5	9	4	29	7	9	11
2 Oakville	Tuesday	9	6	1	26	11	6	8
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	3	7	2	27	5	7	9
4 Acton	Thursday	4	8	3	28	6	8	10
6 Burlington	Monday	8	5	7	25	10	5	7

All Division Courts Open at 10 a.m. Daylight Saving Time

Names and Addresses of Clerks—1. B. Knight, Milton; 2. John Chambers, Oakville; 3. Elmer Thompson, Georgetown; 4. Wilfred Coles, Acton; 5. C. D. Bull, Burlington.

County Court and General Sessions, Monday, 4th June, 1 p. m.; Monday 3rd December, 1 p.m.

Sittings of County Court without Jury, Monday, 2nd April, at 10 a.m.; Monday, 1st October, at 10 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice and County Accounts, Thursday, 4th January; Thursday, 5th April; Thursday, 5th July; Thursday, 4th October.

By order **W. I. DICK, Milton**
Clerk of the Peace



"Here comes our cheque Mummy!"

All over Canada, in cities, towns, villages and on farms, hundreds of thousands of men and women watch for the postman to bring dependents' allowance cheques as other people look for pay-day. They are people of all ages whose breadwinners are away on active service. They include returned men not yet back in civil life.

And soon there will be hundreds of thousands more back from the war. They will receive cheques to help them buy civilian clothes, to go to college, to get technical or vocational training, to start in business for themselves, or to set up as farmers or fishermen.

The banks have to be prepared to cash all official cheques for these and a dozen other purposes—and to do so anywhere in Canada without charge. In fact, the banks supply Canada with the nationwide machinery to facilitate a grateful country's plans for restoring service men and women to civilian life.

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