

Of Interest to Women



THE MIXING BOWL
BY *Anne Allan*
HYDRO HOME ECONOMIST

Hello Homemakers! Many a tiny tot mimics her mother by serving her best-loved dolly sandwiches and tea "jes' like Mommie's bridge party." It's a wonderful opportunity for a child to imitate poise and daintiness. Your junior hostess will be educating herself to take the part of mother's helper before you know it. Don't you think these tea parties should be encouraged without too much concern in the gossip with Dolly. Give your daughter some dainty sandwiches and tell her how they are made and why they're good to eat. Help her to arrange a few sandwiches on her own dolly dishes and garnish with carrot sticks. When your back is turned every word with the same inflection will be whispered to dolly perched up in a great big chair.

CHILDREN'S PARTY SANDWICHES

- Trim the crusts off the neatly sliced bread.
- Cut a few squares or circles depending upon the number of children to be served.
- Spread with butter mixture: ½ lb. butter beaten with 1 cup milk and chilled for an hour in the electric refrigerator.
- Make several open-faced ones: (a) a slice of peeled orange; (b) a slice of hard-cooked egg; (c) tinted cheese; (d) pureed prunes or dates; (e) a whole sardine.
- Make dainty filled ones: (a) finely minced meat moistened with salad dressing; (b) creamed cheese; (c) mashed cooked fish with a salad oil; (d) chopped hard-cooked eggs and onion creamed with a little milk; (e) bananas mashed with boiled dressing; (f) shredded lettuce sprinkled with lemon juice.

Note: Do not season fillings highly for children. Salt is sufficient.

THE QUESTION BOX
Mrs. S. N. requests recipe for cabbage rolls previously published.

CABBAGE ROLLS

Into a mixing bowl put 1½ to 1½ lbs. of ground beef, ½ cup bread crumbs, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup milk or tomato juice and 1½ cups cooked noodles. Season and blend thoroughly. Add the centre tender leaves of a small cabbage which has been chopped and sauteed in a little bacon dripping.

Place mixture on the well-washed outer leaves of the cabbage and roll up each one and fasten with a toothpick. Brown in a little dripping and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Arrange in baking dish. Pour in stock to a depth of about 1 inch. Cover and bake in an electric oven 325 degs. for 1½ hours. Arrange rolls on hot platter. Make gravy with dripping in pan, using a bit of top milk and strain mixture over the rolls.

Bake potatoes at the same time and choose an oven-cooked dessert and thus utilize oven heat to the best advantage.

Mrs. B. C. asks for a moulded fruit dessert using a small amount of sugar and available fruit.

LEMON SPONGE

We made this lemon sponge pudding the other day, adding less sugar and a little more flour than usual. Instead of 1 cupful of sugar we used ¾ cupful and found it sufficiently sweet. To the ¾ cup of sugar add the juice and grated rind of 1 large lemon, 2½ tbsps. flour, ¼ tsp. salt and beaten yolks of 2 eggs. When smooth and well blended, gradually stir in 2½ cups of milk and 1 tsp. melted butter, and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the 2 eggs. Pour into greased casserole or baking dish, set in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven 35 mins. or until it is firm on top. Serves 4.

FRESH ORANGE DESSERT

2 tbsps. granulated gelatin, ¼ cup cold water, 1 cup hot water, one eighth tsp. salt, ½ cup orange juice, 1 tsp. lemon juice, orange sections.

Soften gelatin in cold water for 5 mins. Add sugar and salt and hot water and stir over heat until gelatin is dissolved. Add orange and lemon juice, mixing well. Pour 1 cup of the mixture into a lightly greased mould and chill. When it begins to thicken arrange orange sections in it. Chill remaining mixture and when it thickens whip until frothy and thick, then pour into the mould. Chill until firm in electric refrigerator. Unmould and garnish with additional orange sections.

Mrs. J. T. asks how to serve canned cut beans. Butter is scarce at her house and they don't like cream sauce.

GREEN BEANS, CREOLE

2½ cups canned green beans, 3 tbsps. bacon fat, 2 tbsps. finely chopped onion, ½ cup condensed tomato soup or chili sauce, salt and pepper.

Drain beans, melt bacon fat and add onion. Cook slowly until onions are soft. Add tomato soup or chili sauce and beans. Toss together well. Cover and heat through over electric element turned "low." Yield: 4 to 6.

Uses Aircraft To Bag Coyotes

Sharp - Shooting From Plane Brings 250-400 Pelts Yearly

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. (CP) — Hunters who seek success in bagging coyotes should take a tip from Gordon C. Sands of Havre, Montana, who hunts them from the air.

Mr. Sands, who visited Lethbridge seeking a market for a load of skins, has been a pilot for 20 years and a coyote hunter for eight. His bag runs between 250 and 400 pelts a year.

He uses a light aircraft, which he usually flies about 50 feet above the prairie. His gunner is John Hary, a Havre sharpshooter who uses an automatic shotgun with No. 2 shot shells, the type popularly used for geese. He prefers BB shot, but has been unable to obtain it lately.

From the plane it's easy to spot the silhouettes of coyotes against the horizon. Once one is spotted, Sands puts his plane into a shallow dive, levels off at 10 feet. Hary fires through a rear window from the back seat of the two-seater craft.

To hit the coyote is not easy. Normally they run directly with the plane, veering off when they realize it is almost upon them.

Hary says a sort of "reverse lead" is needed. When shooting running game, the object usually is "lead" a certain distance—that is, the sportsman fires ahead of his target and the speed of it, with the speed of his shot, brings them together.

Difficult Target

In shooting from an aircraft, its tremendous speed as compared with that of the running coyote makes it necessary to "reverse the lead" if the animal is running in a direct line with the plane, shooting behind and letting the shot catch up with the animal.

The reverse lead must be greatly varied if the shot is fired after the coyote breaks from a direct line and strikes off at an angle, but Hary has had considerable success, and has learned to judge distances and speed to a fine degree.

Many coyotes are bowled over with a single shot. Sometimes two are needed, and in one instance, Sands said, Hary pumped in five shots before his quarry felled.

When a coyote is sighted, Sands flies over the area until a considerable number have been killed, then lands and collects the hides. The plane lands even if a single kill is made and very few kills are left unrecovered.

When the day's hunt is finished, Sands flies home, checks in his hides, pays the royalty and then seeks a market for them. Frequently the Alberta market brings higher prices than that in Montana, and Sands brings the hides back to this province to sell. He shoots coyotes extensively around Havre as well as in southwestern Alberta.

Woman Pilot Spends 4,000 Hours in Air

Mrs. Winnifred Fair Helped Organize Women Fliers in Britain

MONTREAL (CP) — Winnifred Fair, who has rejoined her husband, Capt. Peter Fair, at present residing in Montreal and in the service of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, is probably one of the most experienced women fliers in the world to-day.

A veteran of more than 4,000 hours in the air and able to fly 60 different types of military aircraft, Mrs. Fair has never had an accident or damaged a plane in all her years of flying, including six years of wartime flying in England.

She began flying in 1934 and at the outbreak of war had achieved 2,000 air hours to her credit; a commercial licence which necessitates a knowledge of international legislation, navigation, meteorology and a certain amount of engineering; an instructor's licence; ownership of her plane. She also was an air acrobatic star for six months.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, Mrs. Fair aided in organizing the women's section of the Air Transport Auxiliary, an organization formed to ferry military aircraft in the British Isles.

After the second front was well established, she went to the continent. She said most of the A.T.A. casualties which included several women pilots, were due to bad flying conditions. The A.T.A. was demobilized at the end of 1945 and the women's section, which started with eight pilots, numbered 70 at the time of demobilization.

Of her future plans she had this to say: "I enjoy flying so much that soon I will be keen to get at it again—just for my own enjoyment."

I Revisit The Glimpses of the Moon

By R. J. Deachman

A few days ago at the O. A. C., Guelph, I spoke to the second year class in economics. Time brings strange changes. I graduated from the O. A. C. in 1905. These boys will graduate in 1948. Forty years from that date they too may look back from my vantage point. It will then be close to the end of another century. Will the view be clearer, the prospects brighter, or will they again be living in the shadow of war? History alone can tell and history is always written by the survivors. All we can do is wish them well and give them all the help we can while we linger along the way.

What are these boys thinking about? Few, I imagine, have followed the somewhat common cult that man will soon abolish toil, that the state will do everything, feed the cattle, milk the cows, take care of the milk, market it and guarantee prices far beyond the dreams of avarice.

In agriculture, there is a close relationship between effort and result. The cows must be milked before the milk is sold. The young men and women entering upon careers in agriculture have their feet on the ground. The position of the farmer will not be improved by shortening hours. If the farmer worked thirty hours a week the price of the products would rise to the point at which demand would be reduced—the change would mean depression, not prosperity. The world needs more efficient production—not higher prices.

So farm boys, in studying economics at the O. A. C. are cold, calm realists. The things they want to discuss in regard to the future bear directly upon costs of production, markets, more efficient ways of doing things. Here are some of the questions they brought forward for discussion:

- (1) What will be the major changes in farm machinery in the next few years?
- (2) What about markets?
- (3) When may we expect world conditions to settle down?
- (4) How can we achieve more efficient use of farm lands?
- (5) What of labor relations in the future?

Their interest in farm machinery is not surprising. The changes of a century have been great. Industry seeks markets for its products. Agriculture contributes the first essential of industrial progress—an effective demand.

During the latter half of the 19th century labor on this continent was scarce, new farming areas were opening up. Machines had to be provided to cultivate an expanding area of farm lands. Capital, seeking a market for its products, provided new instruments of production. So we had a long program of changes—from the cradle to the reaper, from the reaper to the binder, from the binder to the combine—changes are still taking place. We may expect new machines, new methods. In a competitive economy we scrap the old, introduce the new, no man, no group can afford to stand still. If we cease to go forward we begin to go back.

Now another factor has entered the situation. There is a tendency towards larger farms. Modern machinery makes this possible. The old 100 acre farm is out-moded, it will give way to the larger farm of two and three hundred acres and more. This does not mean that the small farm will disappear. There will always be room for the man who understands intensive cultivation. Industry will be more helpful to the man with 5 acres and the man with 500. Then hydro power will be extended over wider and wider rural areas and this will bring new lines of equipment for the farm and for the farm home. Refrigerators of different types, larger, capable of storing substantial quantities of farm products are on the way. The farms of the future, thirty or forty years hence, will be far ahead of the farms of today in the things which add to the amenities of life.

The big problem before agriculture is markets and this is tied up with the present unsettled condition of the world. This is a condition which normally follows war. In the recent war the destruction has been greater than in all the wars of the past 200 years. National passions have been aroused, they will pass slowly. Never in modern history has the world been so hungry as it is to-day. Normal methods of exchange have been destroyed by the inability of some nations to produce. These things hamper recovery.

On the other hand if wars can be avoided recovery may be quite rapid. There are, however, obvious restrictions. Men are unwilling to go back to their old jobs. They search for easier tasks—more pay. There is less self reliance—a greater tendency to lean than there was in the days of

our fathers. There is plenty of employment but this does not mean that the average man is likely to find, at once, the type of task he desires. This may hamper temporarily the prospects of recovery.

We fight against progress. Science tends to reduce the amount of work necessary to accomplish a purpose. In other words it should be easier for a man to secure a motor-car now than it has been at any other period of the past, but the price of cars is likely to go higher. With modern equipment we ought to be able to build homes with less effort, that is, less cost, than ever before, but the price of homes has risen so that people begin to doubt their ability to own one. There is a reason. For six years the minds of our citizens have been concentrated on war. Think of the marvels which have been accomplished to bring us victory. Doubt not that greater miracles in peace-time problems will yet be wrought. In these, agriculture will have a share—there, is the hope of life.

Agriculture in Canada has fought a hard fight—much remains to be done. The terrain is now more favorable for victory. Agriculture is receiving more consideration. There is a growing consciousness of the fact that agriculture soundly based is, in a country like Canada, the foundation of national progress. Our agricultural colleges have had a share in establishing this point of view. All honor to them.

Soon the class of '48 at the O. A. C. will occupy the front line—the boys of other years will pass to the reserves. There will be plenty of work to do. Work, hard work, is the basis of a happy life. Courage will be needed. Back in 1922, J. M. Barrie, that brilliant and whimsical Scot, delivered an address at "St. Andrews"—it was entitled "Courage." It was printed in book form. Pick up a copy if you can find one. Slip it in your pocket. Read it when the going gets tough. It will give you courage, fresh courage for the tasks of to-morrow.

OLD RECORDS RECALL MOOSE JAW IN 1903

MOOSE JAW, Sask. (CP)—Back in 1903 just before Moose Jaw was incorporated as a city, a member of the board of trade was sent into the northern part of the United States to advertise the town. He was given \$300 for expenses.

These and other interesting facts are recorded in the original minute book of the board of trade. It belonged to the late lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan, Thomas Miller, and his son turned the book over to the present board.

The books record that after the advertising campaign, correspondence flooded into the office at the rate of six letters a day.

The original board consisted of 33 members and they had the same worries to contend with as the present board.

The pressing problem, at the initial meeting, was, as it is now, the water supply. They were worried about where they were going to get water and where they would store it when they got it. But they were optimistic then.

The next year they considered building a court house, a jail and a site for a cemetery was selected.

In 1901, the book records that coal sold for \$10.50 a ton and that the people objected to the price. They thought it should sell for \$7. Early in 1903, wiring the city for electric lighting was discussed.

WORLD'S LARGEST DRY-DOCK

LONDON, Eng.—The largest dry dock in the world, recently opened to traffic at Capetown, South Africa, can easily accommodate the gigantic liner "Queen Elizabeth." At the opening ceremony, Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport for the Union of South Africa, stated that the building of the dock was completed, after many difficulties had been overcome, in the record time of 16 months and that thanks for this success, were due to the British Admiralty, who had supplied the various machinery and equipment necessary.

RESTORATION OF CHURCHES BEGINS IN UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON, England.—Nearly seventeen thousand churches and ecclesiastical buildings suffered damage in Britain and Northern Ireland. The War Damage Commission has worked out an equitable compensation scheme with a committee representing all the main religious denominations. The Church of England alone has to restore sixteen hundred churches and rebuild six hundred which will cost nearly twenty million pounds. Each diocese has a reorganization committee working in close cooperation with the civil and planning authorities.

"TEEN TOWN"—NEW TYPE

CRANBROOK, B. C. (CP) — The Farmers' Institute here is backing its own version of "teen town." The institute has offered to lend \$50 to any boy or girl who will buy a calf and care for it until it is ready to show in the various beef-cattle sales throughout the province. It is hoped this will lead to formation of a boys' and girls' calf club.

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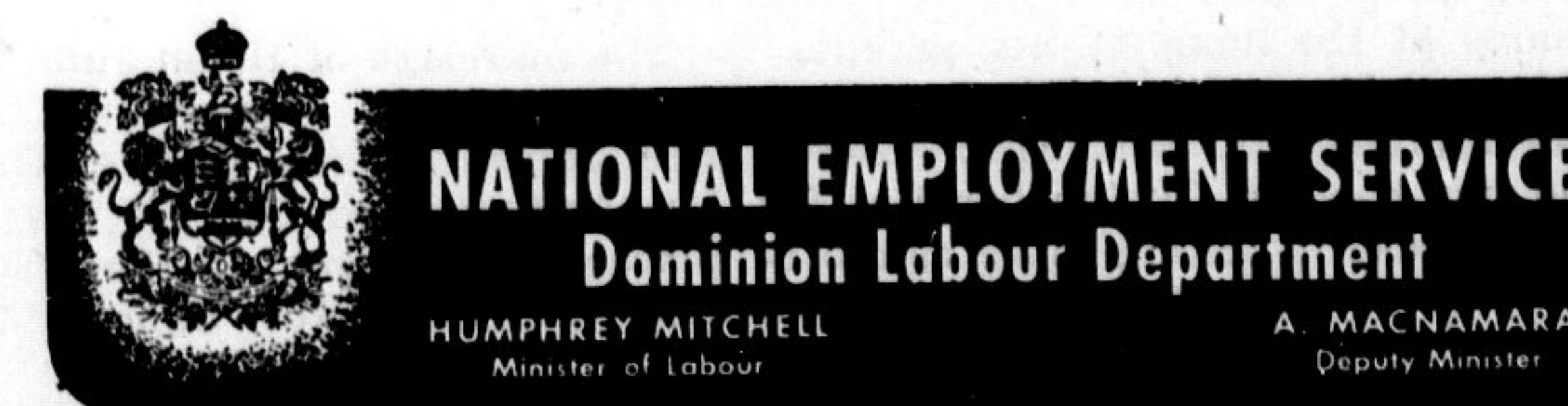
Regular employment and pay envelopes make for carefree families—for prosperous communities—for "good times" for employer and employee alike. The National Employment Service, with offices in more than 200 cities and towns across Canada, serves the needs of both employers and employees—and the local N. E. S. office takes its place in importance to the community among the time honoured community institutions—the Post Office, the Court House, the City Hall

Without National Employment Service, the worker is left to his own initiative to find a job to support himself and his family. The employer may be unable to reach workers he requires. National Employment Service is the clearing house through which employer and employee are brought together, so that both may have their free choice of the entire employment market.

National Employment Service has 5 main functions:

- 1—Organization of the whole employment market, and bringing together employers and employees;
- 2—Collection of information on employment problems for the use of Government, Management and Labour;
- 3—Administration of Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act;
- 4—Dealing with Unemployment Insurance Benefits;
- 5—Dealing with Out-of-Work Benefits for Ex-Service Personnel.

Make full use of the Local Office of National Employment Service. It is there to serve your needs, and those of the entire Community.



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Dominion Labour Department

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Minister of Labour

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