

# Of Interest to Women



Hello Homemakers! When I saw the twisting muddle of dirty cars in a traffic tie-up on the main street recently, I thought of the tangle of clothes in our laundry last week. Besides dirty play suits, stubborn-streaked collars and grimy work clothes, we had decided to wash all the woollen blankets as well as the bed linen. After the line-up of clothes were all moving in the breeze, three blankets crashed to the ground as part of the line broke! May we remind other homemakers of the policeman's directions to send few heavy things at a time along the line, otherwise re-route them to another space.

Let's keep things in order from the beginning and sort the clothes. The main idea being to deal with the cleanest things first, slightly soiled articles next, after that aprons, dresses, play suits, then men's work clothes. Unreliable dyed materials should be done separately—soak for 3 to 5 mins. in strong salty water, then wash in a high suds (two basins, if dirty) and rinse quickly. Dry thoroughly. Place the garment in an old towel, press out excess moisture. Hang in a breeze to dry quickly or pad with a towel to dry indoors.

Stains also complicate laundering. Many are no trouble to remove when fresh, but become permanent if the article is left until laundry day or put immediately into hot soapy water. Make a practice of removing stains as soon as possible.

Be sure to shake dusty garments outdoors to get rid of loose dirt. Empty and whisk out pockets and cuffs.

Hard water is another complication because it is harsh, hard to use, hard on everything and must be specially treated before it can begin to clean clothes. Treat the water with washing soda, borax or ammonia. Dissolve the softener first; make up a strong solution and keep it in a well-corked bottle out of reach of children—use ½ bottle of crystals and fill up with water. Measure from the bottle exactly—too much will harm fabrics, too little will fail to do a good job. Moderately soft water requires 3 or 4 tbsps. Hard water needs 5 to 7 tbsps. in 10 gallons of water.

Now, add the soap and swish the water to create about a 3-inch suds. From time to time during the washing you will need to add more soap because suds die down. Unless a good lather is maintained, there is danger of scummy curds forming on clothes. Fresh water is important for a good cleansing of soiled goods.

Soften rinse water to prevent particles of soap remaining in goods which will turn yellow when ironed. Use the same proportion of chemical as for the machine. Much depends too, on the wringing. When properly done the rollers press out most of the soapy wash-water, but if the clothes are carelessly fed in or if pressure of wringer is loose, the rinse water soon becomes soapy. All these points have a direct influence upon the whiteness of the wash.

### TAKE A TIP

1. Fruit stains on white or fast-color material usually disappear completely if the material is stretched over a bowl and boiling water poured from a height of 2 or 3 feet.

2. Small oil spots as a rule respond to cornstarch or talcum powder patted on immediately. The powder absorbs the oil before it seeps into the threads. If this is not successful, carbon tetrachloride will do the trick. (It is safe to use and quite effective.)

3. Try rubbing ordinary lard thoroughly into the spots made by black grease or tar. This softens the grease, then it may be removed with carbon tetrachloride or a good cleaning solvent. If the cloth is washable the remaining part of the stain may be bleached out with javelle water; if garment can't be laundered use 2 or 3 applications of solvent.

4. Strong ammonia water is a good solution in which to soak a rust-stained garment.

### THE QUESTION BOX

Miss T. M. asks: What are the ingredients of the woollen wash we were given in the laundry class of household science course?

Answer: Make a solution of 1 large bar or 9 oz. of mild soap in 3 qts. of water. When partially cool add 2 tbsps. borax and ½ cup alcohol. Soak garments in solution for a few mins. before being laundered in sudsy water.

Mr. T. J. asks: Can I clean a trench coat without destroying the rain-proofing quality?

Answer: Yes, brush with soapy water. Dip brush in suds and scrub coat. Pour clear water over it to rinse. Allow it to drip dry. (The bathtub is an ideal place to do the job).

## Urges Protection For Mine Industry

Ontario Mining Association Presents Brief to Senate Committee

OTTAWA (CP)—The unique position of the mining industry and its vital importance to the Dominion's economy stressed in a brief presented to the Senate committee on natural resources by the Ontario Mining Association here this week.

The brief said that because the productive span of any mine was limited by the extent of the ore body, the return to the investor from a productive mine included both dividends and capital. This unique situation should be taken into consideration in the taxation of mining property.

The speculative nature of mining was emphasized in figures given by the committee showing that only one metal mining claim in every 4½ staked survives to the company incorporation stage and only one profitable mine results from every 100 companies formed to develop specific properties.

"Ways must be found to encourage these substantial risks being taken," said the brief. "One method is obviously to ensure that the return to the investor from the smaller number of success operations is sufficient to cover his capital losses in seeking for the eventual winner."

The industry was essential to Canada's progress and, if new ore bodies were to be found to replace those now being worked out, pre-production search and development must be continued.

The association estimated 854,000 Canadians were supported directly by the mining industry and more than a third of the tonnage hauled over Canadian railways was mineral products.

Fifty-six per cent. of Ontario gold production came from mines discovered before 1910 and 32 per cent. between 1910 and 1920. No new producing mines had been found in Ontario since 1936.

"Every possible step," should be taken to discover new minefields as "a long time elapses" between discovery and actual production and "old mines are surely depleted to a point of ventual extinction."

The brief asked that cost of exploration be allowed as a deduction from income, removal of sales taxes on products sold to or imported by metal mines and deduction of taxes paid municipal and provincial governments before federal assessments were made.

### STORY WITH A MORAL

FORT WILLIAM, Ont. (CP)—Here's a story with a moral. Mrs. E. Merritt shot a 400-pound bear when she caught greedy bruin trying to escape from her farm with his head stuck in a milk can.

### ELECTRICAL GADGET TO CHECK WIREWORMS

HARPENDEN, Hertfordshire, England (CP)—Scientists at Rothamsted Experimental Station now can trace the movements of wireworms by means of an electronic beetle chaser, even though the beetles can't be seen.

Work by M. V. Brian may help solve the problem of the wireworm, a serious enemy to cereal and other crops.

"From now on," said an expert, "the parent beetle can have no private life. No matter where he hides, modern science will discover his habits and haunts."

Selected beetles are fitted with tiny radio-active discs which send out recognition signals day and night.

## General Sessions

County of Halton, }  
To Wit: }  
Notice is hereby given that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and also the County Court of the said

COUNTY OF HALTON  
will be held in the Court House in the  
Town of Milton  
—ON—  
MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1946

at the hour of one o'clock p.m., D.S.T., of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers and all others concerned are requested to take notice and attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON,  
Sheriff, Co. Halton  
Sheriff's Office, Milton, May 13th, 1946.

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## School Offers 10 Cent Special

Favorite Beauty Treatments Available to Models at Cost

BY KAY REX  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

TORONTO (CP)—For 10 cents any housewife may treat herself to a facial. For another 10 cents she may even indulge in a shampoo and fingerwave. And if she has been saving for a complete re-do job she may order a cold wave—for \$3.00.

The lineup continues to grow at the Hairdressing School, now being conducted for men and women veterans at the Ontario Training and Re-establishment Institute, but the students need customers upon which they may practice. Anyone willing to model for the class may have all her favorite beauty treatments at cost.

"We're waiting for four shampoo chairs which have been held up because of the steel strike in the States," said Miss Reika Barnour, Toronto, one of the instructors. "In addition we've been having such a time trying to accommodate all who want to take the classes that beginning next month we're opening a special night shift."

Believe it or not, men outnumber women students, and for many of the former, the course is entirely new.

Building aircraft is a long jump from hairdressing, but that's what Fred Johnson, Vancouver, was doing before he joined the Army. Now he's hoping to learn all he can about beauty treatments before returning to Vancouver to go into business.

J. Huska, Winnipeg, was a hairdresser before he went into the army, but is taking the course to get new ideas.

Paul Le Blanc, Shediac, N. B., was an electrician in pre-war years, but said he will go to New York "just as soon as I get my course and pick up a little experience."

### SCIENTISTS MAKE FARM LIFE EASIER

CHICAGO (CP)—Some of science's new developments to short-cut drudgery and make farm life easier are being exhibited in Chicago by the United States Rubber Co. Among new agricultural chemicals and rubber products on display are:

A new chemical spray that smother the weed crop and destroys it. The chemical can be used on lawns and in fields to eliminate such broad-leaved plants as bindweed, Canadian thistle or dandelion.

A new seed treatment designed to protect planted seeds against decay and harmful soil fungi until fickle weather can get to work and start growth.

A rubberized electric heating pad that is installed in the top of a chick brooder cover.

A larger version of the pad is available for hotbeds, placed beneath the soil where it creates heat to germinate seed.

For the farmer's wife, and other wives, too:

A new textile permanent starch treatment that is invisible on fabric and unaffected by laundering and dry cleaning.

A tea towel for drying dishes that is made with 20 per cent. asbestos fibre. The fabric is said to have great absorbency, quick polishing minus lint, and resistance to fire.

### LONG MILK ROUTE

WHITEHORSE, Y. T. (CP)—What is believed to be the longest milk route in the world has been established on the Alaska Highway, where milk is hauled 1,200 miles in refrigerator trucks from farms around Tupper Creek, B. C., to Yukon residents. It sells at 25 cents a quart.

### PLAN MEMORIAL

VICTORIAVILLE, Que. (CP)—Residents of the Athabaska County town will be asked to contribute \$2,500 shortly for the building of a cenotaph in the centre of the town to commemorate the men who fought and died in the two world wars.

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