CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

in the following Report, nominant references are made to the war. They have to do solvely with its effect upon the Camping. In the war, inner are at make greather than any when man-hand has becoming here a called upon to after but, for a discussion of them, a commercial report is not the appropriate place. The Directors who write the Report, and the Shareholders to show it is addressed are keenly aware that in relation to those immed, the formules of a imple Industry—till more of a single human,—are a matter of small moment.

Nevertheless, the war alon to rather than defences from the importance of every unit engaged in essential industry. By

The Intricents Inca year of the Communication, and Taxon was \$1,567,565.78 |

Best Fraction, after Bond Interest. Depreciation, and Taxon was \$1,567,565.78 |

Best Fraction, (on 200,000 Shares of Communications Shorts) to \$2,55 per Share.

The regular Dividend, Viet per quarter, was paid throughout the year, and as in the case of last year, an extra Dividend was declared, (and paid July Shot, 1965) of \$1,000 per Share.

Total Dividend \$3,000 per Share. \$800,000.00

Sales for the year were \$88,000,639.75 Fraceding year Increase no a Segint of products sold, list. \$22,251,726 Self-762,65 14.25 items for the year were \$186,000,739 was equivalent and to \$1.95 of Sales and to \$1.95 per 180 lies of product sold, that is,—alignity Fig. 1

	Near ended March, 1940	%	Average 5 years to Marrin, 1939	5
Raises	388,205,639.75	290.0%	\$71,368,937.94	100.05
Cost of products				
emselly Lave stock	89 76T 156 36	79.1	56,845,644.67	79.5
Cost of materials and parkages Balaries & Wages	2,451,790.36	2.8	2,899,654.25	2.0
meluding Bonus .	7,735,786,96	8.8	4,251,748,21	8.8
Expenses.— Selling Advertising. Re- pairs, and general	-			
operating mosts	3,808,775,20	4.3	2,512,005.58	5.0
Bond Interest		13	155,792.08 504.231.92	2
Total cost of pro- tuet, plus Expenses Wartime Inventory Reserve Depreciation on Fix-	\$85,066,585.76 579,000.00	96.4 .7	\$69,368,599.71	97.2
ed Assets	898,081.71	1.0	801,694.75	1.1
	\$86,542,667.47	98.3	\$70,270,294.45	98.3
Profit from Oper- tions Income from Invest-	1,661,972.28	1.9	1,198,642.48	1.7
ments	5,887.50	-	95,083.01	_
Fotal Profit, includ- ing Income from				
Investments	1,667,809.78	1.9%	\$ 1,293,725,49	1.8%

The chief (and original) business of Canada Fackers is to a Live Block, and to process and sell the products.—Means plus By-Fraducts. But numerous subsidiary operations are also carried on, including the

Butter and Cheese, Foultry and Eggs, Fish, Carned Goods.
Song, Vegetable Oil products. Fertilizer and Stock Feeds, Wool
Fullery products (Wool and Skinst), etc.
Live Stock products constitute the bulk of the volume, and because the grounders of Live Stock laws a natural interest in the subject, a separate secounting is kept of the Profit on purely Live Stock operation.
In the year under review, this Profit was equivalent to:

10%c per 160 fin. of products sold,
Le. to just over 1/10c per lb.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the mangin of Profit in the second problem to market her Hogs.

Beef division was less than average, and that on those was greater than

(b) Comparatively light marketings in Canada.
Since the declaration of war, Canada's only exports of Cattle or Beef
products have been to the United States. Hog prices since September, 1989, have, on average, not been higher than during the corresponding period a year earlier. (This, however, does not mean that the war has failed to help the Canadian Pig industry. Very much the opposite is the case. Had it not been for the war, Hog prices in Canada would have been much lower.)

Canada would have been much lower.) Canada would have been much lower.)
But although there was no general advance in price levels, certain products, of which this Company held substantial quantities, did advance rapidly because of the war. Chief amongst these were the following:—Bides and Skins—of which there are always on hand the equivalent of

about two months' take-off.

Wool - --stocks of which were heavy, because, for several months preceding the war, it had been very difficult to sell Wool in Canada.

Butter and Cheese—At the outbreak of war storage stocks of these were

Vegetable Oils - of which, because of their distant sources, it is necessary always to have on hand several months' supply. products of approximately \$579,000.

This advance at some time will have its counterpart in a corresponding decline. Therefore, instead of being taken up as Profit, the sum of \$179,000 has been set up as a "Wartime Inventory Reserve."

Until the present, the war has had many unexpected developments in Great Britain there has been no acarcity of food. On the other hand, there has been a definite scarcity of munitions and implements of war. At the moment the placing in Canada of enormous orders for munitions has, to some expent, diverted attention from the role assigned to Canada in pre-war plane,—that of the chief source of food, Canada's Ag-

that two much of any of these could be produced.

And yet at this moment there seems a possibility of an embarrassin surplus of both Wagest and Bason.

From the point of view of Great Britain, thus may seem an advantage.

—inacting as a meaning neserve exists which can be called upon at any name. But from the point of view of Camada, the prospect has some an select. For Agreementure is still Camada's basic industry, and Camada econ-umic welfare hinges on the purchasing power of the Farmer more than

The following condensed set-up of the Frofit & Lous Account, ex-presses the operations of the year in comparison with the guerage of the previous five pears:—But Baron shipments had never reached the Quota, as is seen from AVERAGE Weekly SHIPMENTS TO GREAT

BRITAIN OF CANADIAN HAMS AND BACON

1998 (to Sept. 1) ____ 22,867 **

This failure to ship the allotted quantity was not due to indifference. I was the result of a surriession of crop failures in Western Canada. Hogs amont be produced without Grain, and in large areas of the West, farmers

	All Canad	2.	Eastern Canada		Western Canada	
1900	61,254		26 526		31,315	
2904	_ E6,426		25,474		32,952	
2935	- \$7,102		26,169		30,923	
1936	72,629		36,142		35,887	
1927	75,596		46,579		34,627	
2925	62,384		28,268		24,036	
1939 (to Sept. 1)	59,569		27,842		22,727	
1939 Bept	42,815	1.9%	25,518	-1.0%	24,297	45.0%
Oct.	97,722	34.1	5-1,148	34.0	43,585	71.7
Went.	110,845	48.6	54,560	25.3	36,289	80,1
Dec.	26,561	\$2.1	36,965	27.3	43,596	77.8
1940 Jan	78,635	25.4	27,628	30.7	41,011	46.3
Feb.	92,014	45.6	48,446	27.5	44,568	72.2
Mar	88,602	31.7	47,823	14.8	41,569	57.8
Apr.	95,219	50.0	53,694	43.5	41.095	59,6
MEN	100,748	60.7	52,055	38,1	48,693	94.7
June	\$1,647	5E.4	43,762	35.7	37,285	92.0

The fact is, had it not been for the war, Canada would last rain news and penalties for undesirable types. The adoption of universal beet division was seen than average, and that on Hogs was greater than average. On total Live Stock products, the margin per 100 list was in his week division was seen than average, and that on Hogs was greater than average. On total Live Stock products, the margin per 100 list was in the war was seen seeds (October, November, December) its British Ministry of Food, and the Canadam Seeds of eccord wolume.

The year under review began April 1st, 1939. In retrospect it divises the first into two periods:—

The first has been described at the period of the war of nerves. A market period fits was addensed to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the policy of Greet Beinian, France, and Germany, of storing tested to the storing tested to the storing tested to the storing period to the Company's workpeople, For this, Directors, or behalf of the storing period to the Company's workpeople period to the Company's workpeople period to the Company is workpeople. For this, Directors had pleasure, during the year, in welcoming to the Baco'n the product was at the same period. Shows the storing that the same period to the Company as well as to the employees to the o

The second period began with the declaration of war. It brought as humadine sup-up, both in wolume and in margin of Profit.

The second period began with the declaration of Profit.

Immediate sup-up, both in wolume and in margin of Profit.

British period.

Declaration period.

The second period began with the declaration of the suprementation of continued unrestricted exports.

The chief improvement, however, both in respect to Volume and Profit, came from the increased visions, within Canada, which because of the nor vertical export outlet, and of the relatively low with the previous year)—first period, increase _10%—second period (as entry and the period of the success _11.5%.

The higher Profits of the second period of circle and of the suprementation of t weekly, and since that date this limit has been strictly enforced.

By time order, the whole Bacon position was transformed, Current marking the coming year, because of war conditions, the problem of Pat

Since that date, imports of American product have rapidly declined.

con were being that the England, American Bacon had to be brought into Canada for domestic requirements. Otherwise

shipments to England would have had to be cut down.

These imports (of American Bacon) did not affect the price which the Canadian Producer received for his Hogs. That was weeks after American importations had been checked, and was due to the growing apprehension that the purchases of the British Ministry would not be sufficient to clear total

American Bacon was not sold in Canada as Canadian Bacon. nor at the Canadian Bacon price, American Bacon was not re-exported to England, even to the

extent of a single pound.

(5) Throughout, the dispurity in cost as between Canadian and American Bacon led to complications and complaints. Nevertheless, so long as imports continued, all Packers were forced to handle American product. Otherwise they could not have

met competition in the low price field.

Exporting Packers received a Drawback of the Duty which they had paid on imported American product. This also has been a subject of considerable comment. But the facts are very simple. The Drawback was made under a clause in the Canadian Customs Drawback Regulations, known as the Equivalent Canade Covered by Order in Council Canade. alent' Clause, covered by Order-in-Council, of 25th March,

1900, and subsequent amendarents. This Clause had been a part of the Customs Begulations for 20 years. Canadian Factors had had no part in haring the 'equivalent' principle established. It applies not only in respect of Mean exports, and Canadian manufactured products. Under this 'Equivalent' Canadian manufactured products, Under this 'Equivalent' Canadian Packers were clearly entitled to a Drawback of the Juny paid: — American Bacon was imported. — equivalent Canadian Bacon exported.

releast (lanathm Baton exponent.

However, a complication arose in respect of non-export
Canadian Packers. Inasmuch as they did not export Cana
Bacon, they were not entitled to a Drawback of the Irusy
on American Bacon. Non-exporting Packers protested, and
cause of this the Drawback jointlesse was canceled, Contion was made reinsactive. The retreactive feature was a

to make on the Contons Department had well at y unfair, as the Customs Department had ruled that the brawhack applied, and most of the product had already been sold upon that unformateding. In other respects exporting Packers agreed with the ruling.

Parkers agreed with the rolling.

Much of the discussion on the subject of American imports
averlooked the fact that the Canadhan-American Trade Agree
ment was involved in the issue. This Agreement is of high aine to Canadian Farmers, inasmuch as it provides the only value to Canadian Farmers, massings as it provides the only outlet for Camada's surplus Cartile. Moreover, the discussion lost sight of the fact that even is respect of Fork Products, the movement is frequently in the other discretion, that is from Canada to United States it is toked quite possible that within the near five mouths United States may be a very valuence outlet for some of Canada's aurylos Hog product, it has been so many times in the past

Ill be approximately move own, weenly.

For this surplus Great Britain is the logical buyer, and it is exceeding the different buyers and it is exceeding the British Ministry of Food will lay its plans to take all of it.

This, it is believed, the Ministry can easily do. For, with shipments from Canada of 75,000 cwts, weekly, total supplies will be barely more than to-half normal consumption, and will not exceed the total involved in the ratio — 4 ounces per person per week.*

"NOTE.—Since this Report was set up in type, exports of Botce too been stepped up for a period. It is hoped this step-up may be the forerune of an increased scale of shipments.

Pig production in Canada is now much more important than ever belief, at the end of the present war, Canadian Bacon were again pushed of whitish market, the disaster to producers would be one of first magnitude. The only safeguard is, during the war, to produce exactly riving sacon the British consumer wishes. So that, at the end of the war, the Belief consumer will demand Canadian. mer will demand Canadian Bacon instead of refusing to eat it I consumer will semand camanian macon instead a fection to eat a in the last ten years, substantial progress has been made in important of canadian Hogs. This has been done largely through the ament of testing stations in which the best strains are given R.O.P. (R. Production) rating. And this improvement is being maintained.

weighing 55 to 65 lbs. At present only about 55 per cent. of the Baron shipped from Canada falls within this range, as compared with 55 per cent. of Corbental Bacon (while Continental supplies were still coming).

The present is Canada's opportunity. She is now almost the sole extend source of supply for British Bacon, and this may continue for a period of one or two or three years. If, during that period, Canada provides the British commer with exactly the type of Bacon he requires, then the demand at the end of the war might be for Canadian Bacon, and the drawn of sixty years which the realized Canadia would find hereaft in the prederred position on the

British market which Denmark has held for that length of time.

To that end, one change in trade practice would contribute more that all others:—viz. that all Canadian Hogs should be marketed on a dressed waith basis. This would make possible accurate grading, both in respect of quality and gipsability, and would nearly teaching.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

TWO GUESSES The censor allows you tw puesses at the identity of that new place name in the news, "Ar Eastern Canadian Port." -Vancouver Province

WHAT AILS US What ails this continent is too many people in too many cars in too much of a hurry going in too many different directions to nowhere for nothing. -Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

DIPLOMATS Weed inspectors must be sup-erb diplomats. If weed inspectors n some municipalities really did their duty they would be drawn | Empire.-Toronto Star.

-Farmer's Ac THE CHILDREN'S CHANCE The character of 1

ment. Social worker ith neglected children he miracle of astound ome about in a child. A ocial little creature can ed to turn into a robust well adjusted boy or the good care that is gi their own mothers car ognize them. Thus if a or refugee children lect and lack of on they should, through the Canadian homes, develo healthy, uneful citizens

Quality Counts Most

Pride and Prejudice

GERTRUDE GELBIN Copyright 1940 by Loew's Inc.

Marriage Is The Thing The splendid cavalcade cla g the quiet English village of ryton that bright May mornng, rudely disturbed the sleepy equility of the little town. Two smartly liveried groom horseback preceded the elet chaise drawn by four hors with uniformed men on its . Two shining carriages, each irawn by a fine pair, carrying vants, luggage and dogs, fol-

wed in the rear. Not that Meryton had never beore seen resplendent retinues. indeed! The furor, which ok to the depths every home t housed marriageable daughthe chaise, and by the reason

their arrival. Two Handsome Bachelors the two handsome, distinguishgentlemen who rode in the se lead come to take up perresidence at Netherfield ark, the finest estate in the Better than that - and glad tidings spread like wildo every hearth - Mr. Darcy Mr. Bingley were bachelor bachelors! The lady who acnied them was Miss Bingwho offered no complication much as she was engaged to oung man from London.

no household was there excitement than the Ben-Mrs. Bennet was beside if with joy. And why not? marriageable daughters, with penny of dowry for any of

ony was a girl's only hope areer, pursued husbands for five girls like a baying charming wit of her eld-Elizabeth, nor the beauty modesty of Jane, nor the bcacled pretentions to intellect ome officers by Lydia litty, nor the sardonic hu-

her barrister husband sennet's casual calm uskept the household on an el. Yet even his imperturb. threatened to break under

Bennet," she stormed. nust go over to Nether-Park and pay your respects. don't, Sir William and y Lucas will get there before Her pushing way of trying to her Charlotte married is re-

answered blandly. "I'll over a note assuring Mr. consent to their marrying ver they choose of the lough I must throw in a for my Lizzy." izabeth is not a bit better the others!" she retorted.

do you always give her hey're all silly and ignorant



ISSUE 36—'40

you be so resigned to your daugh-

Lizzy has some glimmerings of

"Mr. Bennet!" Mrs. Bennett's tears began to flow. "How can old maids—leaving all your money to that cousin of yours—that odious Mr. Collins."

Mr. Bennet almost lost his temper. "For the thousandth in per. "For the thousandth time, my dear, this estate was entailed when I inherited it. It must by law go to a male heir - a male heir, Mrs. Bennet. And, as you possibly remember, we have no

"All the more reason why you should take some responsibility about getting husbands for your daughters," she cried. "But you escape into your unintelligible books and leave all that to me." Certainly, Mrs. Bennet assumed full responsibility the night of the Assembly Ball, that Mery-

ten event which marked the first public appearance of Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley. For the hundredth time, the anxious mother posed lovely Jane, admonished Elizabeth, scolded and cautioned Lydia and Kitty against their preoccupation with the uniformed officers who thronged the hall. The Assembly Ball

A sigh of relief escaped her when at last, after what seemed like hours of waiting, she saw Mr. Bingley, Miss Bingley and Mr. Darcy enter the room.

To say that Elizabeth Bennet's heart didn't skip a beat would be unirue. She had too much spirit and intelligence and was too much a product of her time not to be conscious of the fact that rich, eligible bachelors were perfect grist for the marriage mill.

"What a handsome young man Mr Darcy is!" exclaimed Mrs. Bennet. "And doesn't he know it!" E!zabeth observed with a mischiev-

"I like Mr. Bingley better," Jane mused. "Mr. Darcy's so-"So supercilious," Elizabeth finished. "But he does have an

air about him." Jane's eyes grew suddenly bright. Sir William was heading directly for them with Mr. Bingley in tow. Mr. Bingley was nets and quite as promptly asked Jane to dance. As they toward the floor, Lydia danced

by with a handsome officer.
"Lizzie!" Lydia shouted. "This Mr. Wickham. He wants to meet you. He thinks you're a lovely creature." Elizabeth flushed at her sister's poisterousness, but bowed smiling-

to Mr. Wickham who ackknowledged the introduction with a gay laugh. Elizabeth then turned to greet her friend, Charlotte "Have you no partner for this dance, Lizzy?" Charlotte asked

conteringly. "Well, neither have

"Shall we brazen it out in the shall we go into hiding? I know of a good place." "Lead on," Charlotte lamented with mock seriousness, and the two girls made for a small alcove off the ballroom.

(To Be Continued)

Groom Signs Paper Making Wife Boss

couple appeared before James A. Kilmer, Deputy Recorder of Deeds, Kansas City, for a marriage license but before she accepted it the bride said firmiy: "My husband has to sign this oath pefore we get a license and I wish you 'authorities' would witness it." The oath: "I do hereby promise my wife I won't go night after we are married. I will not play cards. I will only call on women when accompanied by my wife. I will not drink any more than my wife allows. I will let her be boss in every way." The groom signed.

Be Well-Groomed On Time, Sense

It Doesn't Take A Lot of Money to Achieve That Fresh Faced Look - Know What Clothes Are Becoming

It's quite possible-in fact fairly simple matter — to be well groomed, smartly dressed and nicely made up all of the time at a moderate cost in time as well as money.

Anyone will agree that it's not too difficult to be interestingly, neatly—even smartly — dressed on a limited budget. It's a question tion of knowing which types of clothes are most becoming, then refusing to be switched to types about which you have some doubt. And of planning your wardrobe well in advance of the date you intend to start shopping for it.

PLAN IN ADVANCE The pearl-smooth, clean-skinned look is largely a matter of proper cleansing and sparing use of make-up. Makeup, that is, which suits your own coloring.

If, instead of applying fresh
powder over a layer of stale
powder, and rubbing at your
mouth with a rouge puff every
time you happen to think of it. time you happen to think of it, and apply a new coat three times a day, you will have come a long way toward achieving the fresh-faced look.

SOAP, WATER, CREAM If, in spite of meticulous cleansing, your skin always seems a trifle muddy, follow the system screen and stage stars use for removing makeup. Most of them cleanse first with cream, then with soap and water, and then again with cream. Thus they manage to get their faces clean without running the risk of dry-

Tiniest Tube

The smallest metal tube made is 26-10,000th of an inch in diameter, with inner bore of 7-10,000ths.

BOLERO AND DRESS FOR TOTS



PATTERN 4515 By ANNE ADAMS

The "pigtail crowd" likes bolero outfits as much as any grown-up. Here is an especially captivating style by Anne Adams Pattern 4515. The skirt double-panelled front and bac with the front waist-seam "upped" in a novel shape. Make the dres alone in a vivid print. Then save your pattern and when days be gin to shorten, stitch up a second style, adding the pert bolero, perhaps in wool chaliis. You might cut the bolero and skirt from remnants of your own dressmaking, and have the bodice in a

prightly contrast! Pattern 4515 is available in children's sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, skirt and bolero, takes 1% yards 36 inch fabric; blouse, 4 yard contrast.
Send Twenty Cents (20c) in

coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number. Send your order to Anne Adams, Room 425, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Let's Be Patriotic:

ated apple.

If you have not before made

when almost everything we buy is graded. Always enquire about the grade when you buy and if one pays a trifle more it is money well spent for guaranteed goods mean economy.

Some tell me they have be

disappointed at first in Apple juice. Try chilling it. It is then a most refreshing and delicious drink. Have you tried the apple juice when baking your ham? It also makes a splendid liquid for jellies and this jelly to serve with

cold meat is incomparable.

One of the fond recollections of my childhood is helping my grandmother dry apples. She used to string them in long strings and it was such fun; then later to heip devour them was more en-joyable. Children like them to eat raw and they are very health-ful. Apples contain just about as many vitamins as the orange, as also does the tomato,—so let us help the Canadian farmer!

There are several methods for drying apples. You can do it by vaporation or dehydration but for the simple everyday method, the sunshine is very reliable. The yellow transparents are an ideal apple for this purpose but any firm juicy apple will be a suc-cess. Peel apples, core and cut in thin slices; place on wire screens or racks (they must have a good ventilation to be a success). Place where they will have bright outdoor sunshine. Take them in at night. If the sunshine is continuous, two days will be long enough, but if not a steady heat leave them an extra day. Of course they should soak in water before using; then cook as any dried fruit. Try ½ cup of these in a fruit cake sometime and you will be surprised at the

moistness it gives. Besides you need less of the more expensive

JELLIED APPLES & RAISINS Choose the reddest apples pos-% cup white sugar 1 cup boiling water Thin shavings of lemon rind

1 tablespoon gelatine 1/4 cup cold water cups apple syrup 2 tablespoons lemon juice

cup chopped seedless raisins. Combine sugar, water, lemon rind and ginger. Boil three minutes: ren eve the rind. Drop in sections of red apples quartered and cored. Cook in syrup until clear, cover part of the time. Lift sections of apple out carefully so as not to break. Measure syrup; add apple juice to make up 1½ cups. Soak gelatine in cold water. Add to boiling syrup and lemon juice. Many like to use a red vegetable coloring which gives it a zestful look. When partially set add the apples and raisins carefully, folding them into the jelly. Pile in sherbet glasses, serve with custard sauce, or whipped cream sprink-

ling the top with a little colored (red) sugar. APPLE & GINGER CONSERVE 6 cups of prepared apples (1 prefer the yellow trans-

parents) cups sugar ½ cup preserved ginger chopped Put the apples (which have peen washed, peeled, cored and chopped) into preserving kettle. Add the sugar and ginger; mix and allow to stand for 2 hours. Cock slowly, stirring occasionally until the apples are clear. Pour into hot sterile glasses and seal.

READERS WRITE IN! Miss Chambers welcomes per-sonal letters from interested readers. She is pleased to receive suggestions on topics for her column, and is even ready to listen to your "pet poeves." Re-quests for recipes or special menus are in order. Address your letters to "Miss Sadie B. Chamers, 73 West Adelaide Street,
Toronto." Send stamped, selfaddressed envelope if you wish

By SADIE B. CHAMBERS

Use More Apples time ago, that food columnists had been neglecting the subject of "Dried Apples." In the past apples and have given you two or three recipes using the evapor-

the resolution to use more apples and help the apple growers (and incidentally our country's rev-enue) make that resolution to-

What a joy to live in this age,

guise when she sits before When Kitchens

Need Attention How to Keep Porcelain Sinks

and Ranges In First-Class Shape Repair all tap leaks promptly, you would maintain a stainless fir ish on bathtubs and sinks. Even such an impermeable substance as porcelain enamel (fused directly on

a paste of powdered chalk and water, and apply generously.

RUBBER MAT HANDY To keep your porcelain ename

scratch enamel. It is easy to avoid these scratches. If you would keep the oven door

of your range as clean and spark-ling as the day you bought it, ne-ver use a damp cloth on it while it is hot. Wipe off all stains and food droppings with soap and water after the range cools.

Brewing of Tea Experts Make Suggestions Which Are Well Worth Ad-

opting A shattering blow to the British housewife's pride has come with suggestions from Ministry of Food experts on how to make tea. There's some excuse for this par ticular slight to Mrs. John Bull's tea-making capabilities, however, for rationing of the drink that is posed problems that the experts be-lieve they have solved.

tions to those who would make their two ounces a week go fur-1. As soon as the water is boiling quickly, be ready with a well-warm-

2. The teapot should always be brought to the kettle, not the kettle to the teapot. 3. Give the tea enough time to brew and stir it just before pouring. To these suggestions other ex-

HAVE POT WELL-WARMED

Anyway, here are their sugge

4. Always use an earthenware 5. See that it has been thoroughly dried inside before the tea is plac-6. Keep the inside of the kettle

Its Eighth Life

In Berkeley, Calif., Henry Atkinson reluctantly drew a bead on his ailing cat, muttered: "This will hurt me more than it will you." He pulled the trigger; the gun exploded. The cat was unscathed. To hospital went Atkinson with a six-inch metal fragment in his chest.

Newest Furniture Has Graciousness

Former Hard, Cold Lines Give Way to Pleasing Curves and Carvings

The newest modern furniture shows a tendency among designers of modern to drift away from the cold, square lines toward gracthe cold, square lines toward gracious, pleasing curves—even carvings. The rather unlovely "packing case" lines of "Early Modern," so prevalent a few years
ago, are seldom seen.

New wood finishes also are
headlined. And decorators and interior designers continue to ad-

terior designers continue to advocate the combination of modern and traditional furniture in the MODERN FINISHES

In walnut—always a widely used wood in modern—the newest of the bleached finishes is offwhite. Alone or combined with natural walnut or other woods, this new blond tone is lovely against the increasingly popular pastel fabrics and wall paints or

Black walnut also is used for the new, more gracefully-designed modern pieces. And between the off-white and the black, there is suntan, a smart in-between shade which is a riper version of the old VANITY TABLES

Modern vanity tables are much simpler than they were a few years ago. The new types are designed from a functional point of view, and they don't make a wo-

steel) is not immune to the defac ing yellow stain caused by dripping water which contains a miner al deposit. If soap and water do not remove a stain already made, make

sink immaculately clean and free of scratches, use a rubber mat on the bottom of your sink when you use it for washing dishes. Such scratches may be caused by heavy iron frying-pans, but more frequently they come from the "feet" of chinawaro itself. The ingredients of china are similar to those of porcelain enamel, and just as dia-mond cuts diamond, so china may

of her future husband.

band's death, succeeded in depriving her of the guardianship of her Tips on Proper son, Henry IV.

THE MOST GLAMOROUS The most glamorous Agnes, and one of the most glamorous beauties of all history, was Agnes Sorel, the rite mistress of Charles VII of France, that rather weak prince whose throne was secured to him by Joan of Arc. Charles first saw Agnes when she was about 20 years

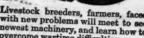
An Ohio sportsman took his dog to Texas. The Irish setter did not like his new surroundings and disappeared. Ten months later he turned up at his old home-1,500

Keep your face to the sun-



women's work, international trade, industries must all throw in their lot together. The 1940 war-time Exhibition shows







Many Agneses **Noted Figures**

Roman Martyr Is H on January 21 by Several Churches The Agneses of this world have

been leading figures in many real dramas. A very sterling Agnes was "the Roman virgin and martyr, who at 12 or 13 years of age was beheaded during the reign of Diocle-tian." Her festival is celebrated on January 21 by the Greek, Roman and Anglican churches. St. Agnes Eve, immortalized by Keats, celebrated on January 20, was considered especially a holiday

for women, when a girl by divination was supposed to see the form The vindictive Agnes was Agnes of Austria, wife of Andrew III of Hungary, who devoted herself to avenging the murder of her father, Albert I of Germany. Agnes of Poi-Abert I of Germany. Agnes of Pol-tu, second consort of the Emperor Henry III, led a life of hectic polit-ical intrigue in her struggles with the nobility, who, after her hus-band's death

old and remained faithful to her until her death. Her influence over him was supposed to have been Long-Distance Dog

miles away-in good condition.



shine, and you cannot see the shadow.—Helen Keller.