TABLE TALKS dane Andrews

1/4 cup chopped onion

1 pound ground beef

1 teaspoon salt

bun with "trimmings."

Combine all ingredients and shap

DEVILED HAMBURGERS

1 teaspoon prepared mustard 1 tablespoon horse-radish

1 finely mashed clove of

garlic Dash of Worcestershire

Combine all ingredients and

shape into four patties. Broil about

10 minutes on each side. Serve ho

HAMBURGER-BACON

12 slices bacon, cut in half

20 oblong balls, Wrap bacon

over low coals until bacon is crisp

Excluding the great mansion

occupied by the colonial gover

nors in eighteenth-century Ameri-

an, the home of the average citizen

was small and his family large. There rarely were more than one

or two bedrooms and often a bed

was an article of parlor furniture.

Wealthy Nicholas Van Rensselae

owned but two beds plus a built-in

sleeping-bank, according to the pub-lished list of his household effects

for the great diversity in sizes of

the earliest examples of bedcovers,

the bedstead of the period must be

furniture were made to order by

journeymen cabinetmakers, according to individual tastes and needs:

many four-post beds were only

charged for at the rate of two

pence per inch and a man's wealth

and standing in the community were measured by the width of his

bed as well as the richness of its

four-posters, wide and high four-

built-in bed which was a feature

From flax grown and sheep

raised on the home plantations, they spun the thread, dyed the yarn and wove it into materials

both coarse and sheer to be used

for domestic purposes. From England, Wales, Holland and other

continental countries women had brought to their new homes sturdy

hearts, dextrous hands and the memory of colors and forms that

had been part of the Old World

culture; it guided their taste in

decorative stitchery. In cities and

expensive schools for young gen-

tlewomen which advertised instruc-

tion in "all sorts of fine needle-

near large settlements, there were

four feet wide; extra width was

it his death in 1695. To account

"Best" Quilts And

Counterpanes

2 egg yolks

and meat is done.

1 pound ground beef 2 teaspoons salt

1/4 teaspoon pepper

WRAP-AROUND BALLS

in bun.

into four patties. Broil about minutes on each side. Serve

The keynote for successful out-door parties or family picnics is simplicity—just plenty of a few foods with all the necessary trimmings. To save trouble and excitement, write down the menu ahead of time. Fasten it to your kitchen wall with a tiny piece of Scotch tape and then you'll be sure not to forget the mustard and hot sauce that go with hamburgers or the sugar that makes the biverage palatable to some of the guests. Check off each item as it is put any last-minute breathless wonder-

Meats that can be eaten in bunrnish one of the most convenient types of picnic foods. They gracefully and they go well with or any one of a number of filling casseroles that can be taken hot from home. (A simple way to keep these hot dishes warm is to take them piping hot and covered from the oven and wrap them in

If your picnic kit is equipped with two-pronged cooking forks, try roasting franks on one prong with small salted tomatoes and mushrooms (or small onions) placed alternately on the other. Everybody likes these frank kabobs.

If you have a cooking grill, take along a big skillet and heat the meat in barbecue sauce which you have made at home the day be-This takes about eight minutes. Spoon up enough of the won't need any other garnish. This



BARBECUE SAUCE 2 medium-size onions, shredde?

% cup catsup
1 teaspoon chili powder 1/4 teaspoon red pepper (if like it hot)

1 tablespoon salt

Place all ingredients in a hear killet and bring to boiling point. Cover and simmer for 45 minutes If you want your outdoor mea to be an extra special hamburger

CHEESE HAMBURGERS 1/4 pound of ground beef for each hamburger 1 slice of sharp Canadian

Form each 1/4 pound of beef into two thin hamburger cakes and place them. Pinch edges of the two cakes Heat skillet and sprinkle salt lightly over it before placing the stuffed hamburgers in to brown. When you have prowned them on oth sides, cover them with your barbecue sauce and heat through. You may prefer plain hamburgers mixed with chopped onion, deviled hamburgers, or hamburgers wrap-ped with bacon. These may be cooked on forks or grilled. When they are cooked, you can put them with a de luxe topping (hot sauce mustard and pickle) in your bun, or eat them as plain as your tast

HAMBURGER PATTIES 1 pound ground beef



Atomic Animal Husbandry-Models at a recent Animal First Aid course, "Sport," the pup, and "Tiger," the kitten, find themselves agreeing wholeheartedly with General Sherman's views on war. In response to a Civil Defense warning that hysterical enimals would constitute a grave public menace during an atomic attack, the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals began first aid course designed to teach students how to care for



Al Fresco Art....A London sidewalk and brick wall become an art gallery during the Hamstead Festival Open Air Art Show. Barbara Duggan, one of the many young artists exhibiting, hangs her work on chicken wire.

the most part, the average houseife followed her own inclinations, achieving vigor in her handwork have been the result of fine feeling ather than formal instruction. It was a generation-to-generation affair; mothers taught daughters and t was required that every female

bringing learn to spin and do a "daily stint" with the needle. The reason for the generally good condition of the few spreads which Combine hamburger, egg yolks, and seasoning and form into about have survived is that they were the "best" quilts and counterpanes, had

sions and had been lovingly cared for between times. Often when the best counterpane was on the bed the shades were tightly drawn so cover nor the carpet. Seamen and traders brought

sening fatigue and wear. home to their families cotton prints, palampores, glorious in form and color, also precious shawls from Faucet for outside use will no India; these were the source from which many quilt designs sprungand can be attached to frame buildthe Persian pear, the pomegranate, the tree of life.—From "American ings by use of a notched flange.

Operated by a handle that turns comes in either galvanized pipe or

or brass and copper; has "loose key" handle permitting detachment; and a small valve for fast installa-Put in a coin, push a button and milady is sprayed with her favorite cologne. A non-electrical machine that dispenses a perfumed spray

New and Useful Too

namel cabinet weighing less than

20 lbs. and each of four bottles are

glass, metal and tile. Product doe

not leave marks as a tack doe

can be peeled off without harming

are useful in offices for putting up

bulletins, and in store windows, e

Tough Tire Now available in Canada is new

off-the-road tire designed to be used in logging, mining and con-

struction industries. Tire is steer

ing or trailing wheel and has three ribs for smoother riding, easier

ae. Tread pattern said to give big-

ger resistance to slipping on steep curves. Less vibration is felt in the

vehicle's steering column thus les-

said to eject 1,000 sprays.

when coin is inserted holds four popular brands of cologne with se-Children's Circus Collection of plastic circus toy parate coin chutes for each brand. Useful in ladies' powder rooms in is designed to bring the "greatest theatres, restaurants, etc. machines can also be geared for use by depen level. Collection includes brightly colored three ring act plus ani mal eages, ticket booth, and a repartment stores or drug stores who volving merry-go-round. plimentary customer basis. Colognes

Shampoo Without Water Developed mainly for hospital patients who cannot have their heads soaked and for anyone with head colds, etc. is an easy-to-use detergent type liquid. Applied di About the size of a dime is disk with adhesive on both sides, and bottle, liquid is then rubbed ou adhering to all surfaces, including

Be Sure They're Dry

"What will they think of next?" This is a common exclamation when someone learns of a tricky new device for making work light or sees another example of mar

kind's inventive genius. But such will not be the the case her clean clothes while still damp only to find they are badly mil-dewed. This problem is still on the roster of those to solve. Unfortunately mildew stains are

still easier to prevent than to re move. Damage results even from eliminate the gray stains which ther, says the American Institute of Laundering.

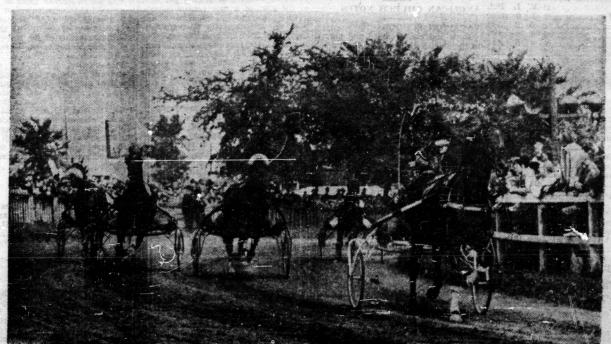
Alert housewives will, therefore, be careful to store away only the

Not June In January --- But A Fall Fair In Early Summertime



As most everybody knows, the greatest enemy to a successful fall fair is bad weather. If the Agricultural Secretaries whose hearts have been broken by rain, sleet and even snow were laid end to end they would stretch from here to-well, quite a long

Some Ontario communities favor moving the Fair forward on the calendar to assure themselves of sunshine and favorable conditions. One such is Maxville, in Glengarry County, where a successful Fair was held late in June. The section of "The Midway" shown in the picture above apparently fascinates the younger generation just as much, no matter what the month; while the trotters—or maybe they're pacers—look to have plenty of zip as they round the final turn into the stretch.



by John Russell

MALEIC HYDRAZIDE! Sounds like an Arabian curse, doesn't it? Or maybe the name of a minor— Asia Minor-delegate to the United Nations Assembly. But don't let the looks or sound of the name fool you. For maleic hydrazide, known as MH for short, may prove to be the answer to an age-old dream-the dream of potato, turnip, carrot and other root-growers of value slashed to pieces through

> Sugar-beet farmers and processors have longed for something which would prevent the beets from heating in storage and so losing.a valuable part of their sugar content.

Maleic hydrazide is a new chemical that you simply spray on tuber crops SOMETIME BEFORE HARVEST. Then when your tubers are dug and stored, they simply refuse to sprout and retain a remarkable freshness, according to W. Lowell Treaster, writing in The Country Gentleman. Tests have been going on with these preharvest sprays for two years now, and have been successful to the point of amazement. As yet the chemical is being manufactured for experi-mental purposes by the United States Rubber Company, whose chemical division says—" Limited quantities of MH-30 are available for test-sales purposes during the current season, and sales are limited by law to organizations with qualified technical personnel who will supervise tests and report on

While testing a number of chemi-cals, S. H. Wittwer, Michigan State horticulturist, two years ago dis-covered that this compound has properties for arresting growth in stored vegetables. At that time he was searching for something that could be used as a preharvest foliage spray to prevent sprouting.

First tests were on onions; later potatoes, carrots, garden beets, par-snips, turnips, rutabagas and sugar beets. All experiments were uni-

"I have seldom seen tests when results were so nearly perfect as those with maleic hydrazide," Witt-wer commented. "We could hardly believe them possible."

The scientist has large quantities of both Pontiac and Cobbler pota-toes in storage—half of them treated, the other half untreated. As of and as firm as when they came from the ground; the untreated shriveled, soft and wearing long sprouts, absolutely unfit for use. Both varieties were planted last May 10, 1950, and harvested about September 1 1950. Various maleic before harvest. Potatoes receiving 2500 parts of MH per million parts during eight months of storage at 57 degrees F. Even with 1000 parts per million there was little evidence of sprout growth. There was no effect on yield of the sprayed crop.

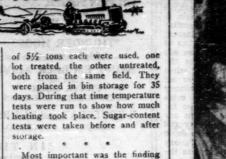
Onion tests were as convincing with trials even more conclusive as they have been conducted for two years. The same can be said for carrots, garden beets, parsnips and turnips. * * *

In the onion tests the green tops of the various varieties were spray-ed in the field about two weeks before harvest. Solution strengths ranged from 500 to 2500 parts of MH per million of water. Although considerable inhibition of sprouting took place with the 500 strength, the 2500-parts solution held all of the onions in perfect condition, with no sprouting, until May 10. ing would occur in the near future, and all treated onions were as sound as when they came out of

Several large commercial grow-ers in Michigan and Indiana have made tests of their own, and all are enthusiastic. Severai are order ing spray for larger acreages this coming season.

To learn what maleic hydrazide would do for stored beets, two lots





that the preharvest spray prevented in the late Fall and not have its value slashed to pieces through untreated beets lost more than 13 per cent of the total original sugar, while the treated beets lost less than 1 per cent. Weight loss was treated beets, while the untreated lot lost nearly 10 per cent. Maleic hydrazide also kept the beets from heating, with the treated beets running several degrees cooler through

If the new spray continues to b as successful in future trials, the effect upon the entire vegetablegrowing and marketing industry will be phenomenal. Onion growers will be able to turn to the higher-yielding Sweet Spanish types of onions for a better consumer mar-ket. Sweet Spanish types haven't been successful because of their poor keeping qualities. Retailers will be able to sell onions the year around without large losses. Housewives can buy in larger quantities without fear of sprouting and shriveling. It is possible that the en-tire national onion-breeding pro-gram may be redirected to the milder high-quality types which, in the past, have kept poorly in storage. As for potatoes, good tubers will

be on the market throughout the year. Growers, wholesalers and re-tailers will make a surer profit, and housewives can store without con-tinually desprouting. Potatoes will suffer no wrinkling or shriveling, and little weight loss. Cooking qual-ity is definitely superior in treated as compared to untreated potatoes after a period of storage. Potato-chip manufacturers will likely find a constant high-quality source of supply, because tests indicate that MH-treated potatoes will make better chips even though the potatoes have been in storage for some time. there is no odor, no effect on

As part of the tests all treated vegetables were eaten. There were no ill effects, and the consumers could detect no change in flavor.

Other vegetables are soon to undergo tests. Sweet corn and peas are next. Both break down quickly after harvest and require rapid handling by packers to retain quality. Scientists believe maleie hydrazide may stop the enzyme action when

er border, seeds may be sown di-rectly. For a mixed grouping, four or five seeds are placed in stations spaced according to the size of the plants when grown. The seedlings from each clump are thinned down to one as soon as possible.

color in the garden for several months, and the first several months, and the first yields from the early planted vegetable plot have already appeared at the table. Successive plantings of both are now in order to fill late gaps in the flower border and round out the season with a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables.

A hint to beginners—both vege-tables and annuals need a free-working, good soil in an open situation if results are to be worth the effort. Summer planting may have to be done during a dry time. When this is so, it is a good plan to fill the drills with water so that the seeds are in direct contact with moist earth. The dry soil with which they are covered will hold moisture and help germination. A number of annuals from alys-

sum to zinnia may be sown now.

If they are being grown for cutting, it is usually more convenient to sow them in drills where they are to bloom. Seeds should be sown sparsely and the seedlings thinned early so that each plant is at least a few inches from its neighbor. This is best done on a cloudy day if possible, but if not, then in the evening, to help seedlings recover from possible root disturbance. Where a mass effect is desired, seed to seed hinds as always candythen

be thinly broadcast and very lightly



This Looks Familiar-In this latest picture of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the austere leader Rally of the French People unbends a bit to perform Politicians' Basic Maneuver No. 1-hand-holding and baby-kissing. He's greeting a future voter during a ceremony at Mont Valerien, corn-memorating French Resistance fighters killed there by Nazis during World War II.



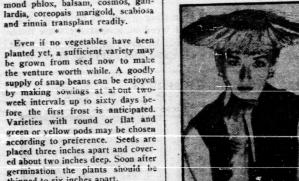
In cases where the space is not yet available but will be before the summer is over, seeds should be sown in a prepared seed bad in order to have the plants on hand to fill gaps later on. The seedlings are moved to flats, or singly into small pots, as soon as possible. They hould have good soil to encourage growth and watering is necessary to prevent drying out. Such kinds as China aster, drummond phlox, balsam, cosmos, gaillardia, coreopsis marigold, scabiosa and zinnia transplant readily.

Even if no vegetables have been planted yet, a sufficient variety may be grown from seed now to make the venture worth while. A goodly supply of snap beans can be enjoyed by making sowings at about two week intervals up to sixty days before the first frost is anticipated. Varieties with round or flat and green or yellow pods may be chosen

ed about two inches deep. Soon after germination the plants should l thinned to six inches apart. Beets and carrots may be sown up to mid-July to supply tender roots for fall use. Seeds are scatter-ed rather sparsely and covered about an inch deep, then thinned soon to stand two to three inches apart. Early varieties of both are best for of such kinds as alysum, candytuft, California poppy and portulaca may

tain seedlings from a commercial source at planting time. Sprouting broccoli will give a good crop of tender heads before frost. Purple cauliflower loses its unusual coloring when cooked, and some people consider it more delicious than the white. Brussels sprouts are hardier

Chinese cabbage is an excellen



and can stand considerable frost. These all need soil well enriched with organic material.

salad plant for late use. Mid-July is time enough to sow the seed. Started earlier, plants may bolt to seed instead of heading up. Seedlings transplant readily.



of a group of feathered toppers displayed in the "Millinery From Holland" show at the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce. The luxuriant appearance results from the removal of the coarse central quill, leaving only the soft barbs to shape

planting of an early variety weet corn, which is never bett than when gathered and taken di-tectly to a waiting pot on the kitrectly to a waiting pot on the kirchen stove. The midget varieties fur welin limited space. Rhubarb chard is decorative in the garden, and a sowing at this time will supply quality greens well into the fall. Lettuce may be sown in early August; the loose-leaved varieties are likely to be best.

Tulips In Holland

At three o'clock each day a train steams into Amsterdam station, "the flower train." Each day, in the early morning, on the roads to The Hague and Leyden, cycles can be seen loaded with bouquets, while on the canals the barges that glide by look like moving gardens. far from exhausting the richness of the Haarlem fields. Bulbs for ex-port are ripened and selected, new varieties are skillfully created. There are hyacinths, narcissi, lilies, jonquils by the thousands, but pre-ference goes to the tulips. It is known that this plant was imported from Turkey in the middle

Austrian ambassador. It was Clusius the botanist who introduced tulips into Holland in the preceding century, but inspired specialists have altered a hundred times their shape, size and colour. Each new variety was paid the price of gold. In the records of Haarlem or Alkmaar are found deeds of sales which make one dream. The prices are fabulous and often money was insufficient. Some gave pairs of pure Friesland horses with their harness in order to pay for them; others gave houses, pairs, for them; others gave houses, pares, etc. One variety bears the name of a brewer, who, in order to obtain it, gave his factory with all its equipment. It was the black tulip that gave a romantic inspiration to Alexandre Dumas when he wrote his book, "La Tulipe Noire" ("The Black Tulip"). These tulips were impossible to find; however, there are others as regal. One single impossible to find; however, there are others as regal. One single builb of these was sufficient as a dowry for a daughter. The story is told of a rich Amsterdam merchant who, in order to be fashionable, had bought six bulbs of a rare variety. He left them on a table in his sitting room; his ser-vant, who probably came from some distant province where the bulbs were not grown, was amazed to see onions on a sitting-room table; so she took them to the kitchen, peeled them and put them in the stew. The story does not go on to say whether her master

a coloured rug whence rises a sweet perfume. Stretches of golden yellow, fiery red, snow white, where sometimes a boat sail can be seen gliding down an invisible stream. Little girls make necklaces and waistbands with the flowers; they stand by the roadside and offer they stand by the roadside and offer them to passers-by.—Reprinted from "The Netherlands," edited by Doré Ogrizek.

Cancer Researchers Find Improved Methods of Treatment But Surgery and Radiation Still Offer Best Chance of Cure

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here's the second of two articles on the progress of cancer research, written by the Science Editor of the American Cancer Society who recently completed a three-month survey of research supported by the Society. His investigation took him to most of the universities and hospitals in places where the Cancer Society has invested in research about \$3,500,000 it collected last year. By PAT McGRADY

Science Editor, American Cancer Society If you have a cancer which hasn't yet spread to other parts of the body, surgery is your best bet. Such cancers can be re-moved as a rule, and the cure rates are often high. If the cancer involves vital organs and the surgeon can't cut it out, X-rays or radium still may cure you.

Surgery and radiation have been the standard methods of curing cancer for years. And each year they become more and Specialists in cancer centres of | age while intervening normal tissues such cities as New York, Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis

and San Francisco now can remove great masses of tissue and an amazing number of important or-gans to cut out the roots and branches of a spreading cancer. Months and years later an appreciable percentage of these patients are without cancer symptoms. And in almost all cases-even when the cancer seeds have migrat-

ed to other parts of the body-pain is relieved and patients live relativey normal, routine lives for varying

periods.

Surgical progress has been made possible by improved anesthesias, new techniques and apparatus, control of infection by antibiotics, and plentiful blood transfusions.

Radiation therapy is moving about avery quickly, too. ahead very quickly, too.

In such centres as Cambridge,
Chicago and New York, X-ray
machines which generate 2,000,000 or more volts are hitting cancers which cannot be reached by the scalpel or conventional X-ray.

In addition to this, the patient may sit in a chair which rotates slowly while the X-rays are aimed at the tumor. Tumors thus are given a multiple of the normal X-ray dos-

receive only a fraction of it—to the decided benefit of the patient.

Radioactive iodine has shown thyroid cancer in a few cases, be other radioactive materials so far have not lived up to some of the

A great and growing number of chemicals have come up from the laboratories, where they have shown in animal experiments that they de more good than harm.

yet curing cancer.

Testing them on human cancer is a tedious business. Their failure to help one kind of cancer by no means indicates that they will be useless in other kinds as well—as useless in other kinds as well—as a few experimenters are learning. Some chemicals declared useless last year are showing promise on other tumor types this year.

One of the newer efforts in the chemical treatment of cancer is concerned with keeping the toxicity of drugs down to a minimum. Usually when the poisen is diluted so is the anti-tumor effect.

A slight start may have been made, however, A vitamin-like agent

made, however. A vitamin-like agent called the citrovorum factor seems to have reduced the toxicity of one or two anti-cancer drugs



BEST BET FOR CURE is still surgery. If it hasn't spread, a cancer can be cut out of the body.

most effective treatments for some kinds of inoperable and hoeless cancers—female hormone for cancer of the prostate, male or female cer of the prostate, male or female hormone for cancer of the breast, a female hormone called progesterone for cancer of the uterus, cortisoue for temporary relief of acute leukemia.

leukemia.

Modern scientists have observed that some cancers of the uterus, which resisted X-rays, became responsive to X-ray treatment after the patient was given male or female hormones. And progesterone has shrunk up some inoperable uter that will destroy cancer—and not the patient.

A newly organized "pain clinic" in New York has found that the iteror, anguish and discomfort of

gery was possible and may have been successful. Viruses of various sorts are being

female hormones. And progesterone in New York has found that the has shrunk up some inoperable uter terror, anguish and discomfort of world's cruellest killer.

and some are being solved by some scientists.

These are small steps-but steps nevertheless-toward the conquest

With continued support, research will have more progress to report next year. Eventually-no one now