

TABLE TALKS

by Jane Andrews

The best time to make a variety of relishes is now, while garden and orchard offer so many full-of-flavor fruits and vegetables. Here are some of our favorites:

SPICY PEARS

6 lb. pears
1 lemon
8 whole cloves
6 c. sugar
2 c. vinegar
2 c. water

Slice and peel pears. Cut lemon into 8 wedges. Insert a clove into each lemon wedge. Combine in saucepan 2 cups of the sugar, ginger, all of water, vinegar. Boil until sugar dissolves, about 5 minutes. (If you add sugar 2 cups at a time, the fruit stays plump and firm.)

3 c. chopped onions
1 c. diced sweet red pepper
1/2 c. salt
1/2 c. white vinegar
2 c. white vinegar
2 c. sugar
2 tbsps. mixed pickling spice

Mix cauliflower, onion, and pepper. Sprinkle with salt. Let stand overnight. Rinse with fresh water and drain. Combine vinegar and sugar. Add vegetables. Mix well; let stand 2 hours. Bring to a boil, cook 15 minutes. Pack into hot sterilized pint jars. Makes 4 pints.

CORN RELISH

8 c. corn kernels (about 14 ears)
4 c. chopped celery
2 c. diced sweet red pepper
2 c. diced green pepper
1 c. sliced onion
4 c. vinegar
1 c. sugar
2 tbsps. salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. celery seed
3 tbsps. dry mustard
3/4 c. water

Boil corn on the cob 10 minutes. Cut corn from cob, measure out 8 cups. Mix celery, red and green pepper, onion, vinegar, sugar, salt, pepper, and celery seed. Bring to a boil, cook 15 minutes. Pack into hot sterilized pint jars. Seal. Makes 4 to 5 pints.

MUSTARD BEANS

8 qts. green beans, 1-inch pieces
4 c. sugar
1 c. flour
5 tbsps. dry mustard
1/2 tsp. turmeric
6 c. vinegar

Cook beans in small amount of salted water until barely tender. Drain. Mix dry ingredients together. Add vinegar and bring to a boil. Add beans. Bring to a boil and simmer 5 minutes. Pack into hot sterilized pint jars and seal at once. Makes 8 pints.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER

2 lb. cauliflower pieces

THE BIG CHANCE

Popular film star Clark Gable "is fading away," according to a London, England, newspaper. The paper says his kisses lack fire; his tread is heavy; his eyes dull; and his manner weary.



The "King" in 1946

Gable in May, 1952.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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New "Dior" Look Not So Very Flat



A First Look At Dior's "H-Line." Despite all the hullabaloo stirred up when Paris designer Christian Dior unveiled his new slim line, these first pictures from his collection show he hasn't really outwitted old glamour and feminine flattery either. At left: a soft black nylon and rayon velvet ensemble, dress and matching jacket with ermine trim. At right: a pale yellow evening ensemble of nylon matte velvet, cotton and silk, banded with wild mink.

Let rind stand in syrup overnight. Remove rind from syrup and cook syrup about 1/2 hour. Add rind and let stand overnight. Bring to a boil and pack in hot sterilized pint jars. Seal. Makes 4 pints.

Queen's Messengers Live Dangerously

The disappearing diplomatic bags — that vanished recently to turn up later on an unattended lorry — once again brought to the headlines the vitally important and hush-hush work of the Queen's Messengers, Foreign Office couriers who carry top-secret State documents to and from foreign capitals.

One member of this romantic body estimates that he has travelled more than 1,000,000 miles during the last eight years, all on highly important missions for the Foreign Office.

It is a cast-iron rule that no circumstances must be allowed to allow his diplomatic case to be out of his sight. So when Sir Henry Johnson was aboard an aircraft which developed engine trouble over the Andes not so very long ago, his first thoughts were for the safety of the diplomatic papers he was taking to Peru.

As the aeroplane pancaked on a stretch of flat ground which the pilot had fortunately spotted, Sir Henry gathered his precious satchels and prepared to remove them, lest the machine caught fire. Then, in a howling wind and under a bitterly cold sky, he mounted guard over them until rescuers arrived from Lima several hours later.

Naturally, some of the most dangerous journeys have been made in war-time, when the conveyance of secret documents became vital, and the enemy strives to outwit the couriers. The adventures of the Knights of the Silver Greyhound (as the corps are often called) in World War II have yet to be officially revealed, but if their experiences were anything like those of Messengers in World War I they will make thrilling reading.

Perhaps the most experienced and most intrepid courier of all time was Sir Park Goff. He covered hundreds of thousands of miles on Foreign Office missions, travelling by rail, car, ship, and even sleigh and submarine. In the 1914-1918 war he defied enemy agents by crossing the Channel eighty times, the North Sea thirty times, and the Mediterranean twenty-two times, in addition to visiting more distant parts of the world.

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

Do you know one bushel of oats will yield 18 1/2 pounds of oatmeal or rolled oats; a bushel of wheat will yield on the average 42 1/2 pounds of flour; an average live hog, weighing 165 pounds will yield 91 pounds of bacon, ham, shoulders and sides, cured or smoked; it takes 100 pounds of milk, testing 3 1/2 per cent but-terfat, to produce 4 1/2 pounds of butter; a quart of raspberries weighs 1 1/4 pounds; a metric ton (10 quintals) of potatoes equals 36 1/4 bushels.

These and hundreds of other interesting facts relating to "Canada Weights, Measures and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Products" are contained in a bulletin recently produced under that title by the Marketing Service Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

The authors state the bulletin is an attempt to gather together in one place the various weights, measures and conversion factors commonly required in calculations on agricultural products. It has been prepared in co-operation with the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commodity divisions of the Department of Agriculture Marketing Service, and the trade.

Sources of information vary and many of the figures may be revised as further data are obtained. In some cases figures have been revised from those formerly used in government publications. Unless otherwise noted, the data are national averages and may not be valid for use regionally. Figures have been rounded in most cases. In some instances weights and percentages are fixed by law. Each of these is indicated by the addition of the word "statutory" after the item.

The authors add "This bulletin should be regarded as provisional, comments will be of assistance in preparing any subsequent editions. Letters regarding the scope and content of the publication should be sent to the Chief, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa."

Self-feeding of silage is another step in saving labour in cattle production. Several problems are involved in this procedure, but with the use of horizontal or rotary silos, the difficulties appear to be decreased. The Animal Husbandry and Field Husbandry Divisions of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have been giving attention to the problem, and the first experiment with beef cattle was conducted during the winter of 1953-54.

One lot of 20 steers was given access to grass silage in a horizontal silo 18 feet wide. Feeding was done by a movable station-type feeder gate, suspended from the side walls of the silo by a roller bar. The other lot of 20 steers was hand fed similar silage from the other end of the silo.

At first the self fed cattle were allowed to move the feeder gate forward as will, but it was found that they had a tendency to pull down more silage than they would eat during the day. Once the silage was exposed to the air and chilled it became unpalatable and a considerable waste occurred. As a remedy, the feeder gate was fastened so that the cattle could not move it. It was then moved forward every two days so that a depth of seven to eight inches of fresh silage came within reach of the cattle. This provided ample feed for the number of cattle involved, and reduced wastage to a minimum.

The silo was open to the weather and this created a problem with snow and frost. This was overcome by suspending jugs over the openings of the gate, and spreading a tarpaulin above the feeding area.

Stormy weather or temperatures which ranged from 47 degrees to 19 degrees below zero, did not seem to influence the willingness of either group to feed. The total gain of both lots was not far from equal, and both methods of feeding had equal effect on gain.

In the latter part of the experiment, when the gate was functioning properly, approximately 75 per cent less labour was required by the self fed group. Providing waste is kept to a minimum by proper adjustment of the feeder gate, both methods of feeding had equal effect on gain.

A REAL HANDICAP

Russ Stoneham, the director, once found himself in a little mountain village, and he had to get back to the city in a hurry. The only transportation he could find—after his car had broken down on the road—was a mule-drawn carriage. The driver agreed to take Russ into town, saying he had to get there himself. "One thing, though, it's a bad road, and I can't hurry Lily." He's my mule, and he's been with me so long, I just got to take good care of him.

They jogged along a few miles, and the driver pulled up and pointed. "Hill up ahead," he announced. "It's too steep for Lily, so you'll have to get out and walk."

Russ got out and trudged alongside the carriage. Not five minutes after he'd got back in the driver stopped again. "Another hill," he said. "This time I'll get out and walk with you. And a couple of minutes later, the driver again announced a hill ahead. "This is the worst of all. We'll both have to get out and walk; Lily's getting tired already."

At long last, they hit town. Both walking, Russ pulled out his wallet and paid the driver. Then he said, "I had to come here because I had an appointment. You had to come for it's marketing. But tell me: why in heck did we bring Lily?"

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