

THURLESTONE NEWSMAGAZINE

May 2012



Ottawa Tulip Festival

Thank you to all those who helped and contributed articles and images!

From NewsMagazine Committee

Submissions are welcome. Please deliver to the office newsletter mailbox or email before the 25th of each month:

t-nm@live.ca

You've probably heard the old adage, "Good things come to those who wait", an English phrase extolling the virtue of patience. Well, we've waited, somewhat patiently, and the daffodils and tulips are finally here! The rhyme "*April showers bring May flowers.*" can be traced back to the mid 1500s and is a reminder that even the most unpleasant of things (rain – *for some!*) can bring about very enjoyable things (warming temperatures and an abundance of flowers).

We're all proud of the many awards we've received for our gardens over the years. And it's that time of year again where, with a little help from everyone, we clean things up and enjoy the outdoors once again!



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Mission Statement

*To promote Unity and Participation
To Inform and Entertain*

MAY 2012

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 Board Mtg 7:00 pm <i>May Day</i>	2	3	4	5 Membership Mtg 9:30 am
6	7	8	9 Finance Mtg. 7:00 am	10	11	12
13 Happy Mothers Day 	14	15	16	17 <i>Ascension Day</i>	18	19
20	21 <i>Victoria Day</i>	22	23	24 NewsMagazine 7:30 pm	25	26
27  Pentecost <i>Shavuot</i>	28	29	30 NewsMagazine 7:30 pm	31		



SPRING CLEAN UP



Saturday any time of the day – May 05, 2012

Sunday – May 06, 2012 at 10 A.M.

This includes interior of the buildings

Back stairs

Railings

Windows

Etc.



Lunch served Sunday --May 06-- in Folcroft Meeting Room at 12 P.M.



WHAT IS A CO-OPERATIVE?



Introduction

A co-operative, or co-op, is an organization that is owned by its members. Co-ops are formed when a group of individuals come together to meet a common need - co-ops can provide almost any type of product or service imaginable and can operate either on a not-for-profit or for-profit basis.

A co-op operates on a democratic system that specifies “one member, one vote”. This ensures that all members of the co-op have an equal say in how the co-op is run, regardless of how much money they have invested in the co-op or how much they use the services offered. Members do benefit financially from the co-op’s activities based on how much they use the service or products provided by the co-op – but this does not impact how much of a voice their vote carries within the co-op.

There are many different types of co-ops operating in many different sectors all over the world. Co-ops can and do offer services of every type in Ontario, including: food production and sale, tourism, health care, child care, funeral services, retail goods, housing, renewable energy, transportation, social services, natural resources and financial services.

History of Co-ops

The first formal co-operative, structured as most of the co-ops operating today are structured, was formed in England in 1844. In a town called Rochdale, a group of weavers came together to address the terrible conditions they were subjected to and take more control of their lives.

The weavers in Rochdale were tired of paying high prices for poor food – so they wanted to start a store of their own. Individually, none of the weavers had enough money to start the store alone, so they, along with the other residents of the community that wanted to be members, started a fund and each contributed a small amount of money to it. Once the fund was big enough, the co-op

started operations as the Rochdale Pioneers and began selling basic supplies and foodstuffs.

Their co-op tracked how much each member purchased, and distributed the profits in proportion to how much the member had bought. Eventually, the Rochdale Pioneers’ store became so successful that they were able to rent more of the building and use it as a library and for educational lectures.

This was the first example of a working co-op and became the basis for the growth of the co-op movement as a worldwide economic force. Today, there are tens of thousands of co-operatives operating all over the world, including in Ontario.

Different Types of Co-ops

There are many different types of co-ops that operate in Ontario – some of these categories have particular legislation that regulate how they operate, but for the most part, the categories below are distinctions that only help define how the co-op operates. These categories also indicate who the members in particular co-ops are.

- A **consumer co-op** buys products in bulk and passes on the savings to the members. The members own the co-op store or must be a member to use the services. Members make decisions about what to sell or provide, where products come from and other key issues. *Karma Food Co-op in Toronto is a consumer co-op, as is Mountain Equipment Co-op (though MEC is federally-incorporated). Most child care and preschool co-ops, like Peter Pan Co-op Preschool in Hamilton, are organized as consumer co-ops.*
- A **housing co-op** gives members access to apartments, townhomes and houses, which they co-operatively own. Housing co-ops are formed when people join with each other on a democratic basis to own or control the buildings in which they live. There are more than 580 housing co-ops in Ontario, making it the largest co-op sector in the province. Most mid-to large-sized cities in Ontario have housing co-ops

operating in them and providing housing to residents. *Some examples include Toronto's Bleecker Street Co-op, and Castlegreen Housing Co-op in Thunder Bay.*

In a **worker co-op** the primary reason for the co-op to exist is to create employment for its members. The members are both employees and owners of the company. They operate their business together and make decisions about important issues including wages, production methods and finances. Generally, members must be individuals and employees of the co-operative, however some co-ops do allow the employment of non-members on a limited scale. *Planet Bean, a fair trade coffee roastery and wholesaler in Guelph, is owned by a worker co-op. TeamWorks Co-op, operating the Simply Fine Wines store in Waterloo, and the Agri-Cultural Renewal Co-op in Elmwood also operate as worker co-ops.*

A **producer or marketing co-op** allows members to share processing and packaging equipment and pool their marketing to reach more customers. It sells the products of members who may be producers or service providers. *Gay Lea Foods is an example of a producer co-op operating in the dairy industry, while Quinte Organic Farmers Co-op provides marketing and distribution services to its organic farmer members in the Quinte region.*

A **multi-stakeholder co-op** includes different types of members, with the rights of each class of membership set out in the co-op's bylaws and articles of incorporation. For example, a market co-op may bring together farmers, customers and workers as members in the same co-op.

A **financial co-op**, often called a **credit union** or *caisse populaire*, is a provincially-regulated, deposit-taking financial institution which operates on co-op principles, is member owned, and is only permitted to conduct business with its members. *A caisse populaire* is a credit union which conducts its business principally in French. Other co-operatives also operate in the financial sector and offer insurance and investment services, either directly with members, or to other co-ops operating in Ontario or Canada. *Meridian Credit Union, Alterna Savings and FirstOntario Credit Union* are some of the larger credit unions operating in

communities throughout Ontario, while *The Co-operators* is a financial services and insurance co-operative operating across Canada.

The Seven Co-operative Principles

Although co-operatives can operate in many different sectors and either as a for-profit or not-for-profit enterprise, there is one thing that every co-op has in common: Co-ops around the world are organized according to the seven international principles of co-operation.

1. Voluntary and open membership
2. Democratic member control
3. Member economic participation
4. Autonomy and independence
5. Education, training and information
6. Co-operation among co-operatives
7. Concern for community

These principles were partially defined by the Rochdale Pioneers who started the first modern co-op in 1844. Since then, the principles have been refined and adopted by the International Co-operative Alliance, and in turn by the Canadian Co-operative Association and the Conseil canadien de la coopération et de la mutualité at the national level. In Ontario, both the Ontario Co-operative Association and the Conseil de la coopération de l'Ontario have adopted these principles and use them in their work representing the co-operative and credit union sectors throughout the province.

Members and the Community Benefit from Co-operative Business Enterprises

In addition to meeting economic objectives, co-ops often also seek to meet social and environmental goals. This is often referred to as the 'triple bottom line.' While the financial viability and stability of a co-operative is very important, one of the primary objectives of membership is to maintain access to the product or service supplied by the co-op, not solely to increase the rate of return on their investment.

Co-ops are, by definition, autonomous and independent organizations. Co-op members are responsible neither to outside owners, nor to government owners. However,

in following co-op principle number six, co-op members recognize that their co-op operates as part of the larger economic, social and environmental framework that affects people's day-to-day lives in their community.

Therefore, co-op members also appreciate that there is value in their resources and dollars staying in the community where they reinforce the local economy.

As a result, co-ops tend to be stable structures that grow with the community, and contribute to community sustainability. They allow the decision-making process to remain with those that need and use the co-op services and will benefit from co-op success and positive contributions to community life.

In many communities, co-operatives have stayed to serve their members long after other businesses have fled to more profitable locales. For example, there are numerous communities in Ontario where credit unions are the only source of financial services. Studies have shown that co-ops also have a success rate that is twice as high as other forms of business.

Co-operative Legislation

There are many organizations that may choose to operate in a co-operative manner or follow the seven co-operative principles, even if they do not formally call themselves a co-operative.

In Ontario, in order to legally call your business enterprise a co-operative and use the word "co-operative" in its name, the organization MUST be incorporated as a co-operative under federal or provincial legislation. "Incorporation" is a formal process, overseen by government, sanctioning the operation of an organization as a co-operative and providing status and legal rights that allows an organization to accumulate assets, take on debts or raise capital. There are unique incorporation processes in place for each of for-profit enterprises, not-for-profit organizations and co-operatives – at the national level, and usually within each individual province.

There is specific legislation, both federally and in Ontario, which dictates how co-ops can operate and what is required in order to be considered a co-operative under the law. In Ontario, this legislation is called the

Co-operative Corporations Act, and it is often referred to by those working in the co-op movement as "the Act".

The Ontario *Co-operative Corporations Act* is available online: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/DBLaws/Statutes/English/90c35_e.htm.

Ontario's *Co-operative Corporations Act* provides instructions and rules for co-operatives to follow, including how to select the proper name, how to offer and manage investment in the co-op, board representation and member rights, and how to maintain co-operative status. From time to time, the *Act* is amended, as happened in 2009.

Credit unions and *caisses populaires* are the only type of co-op governed by different legislation. They are incorporated and regulated under Ontario's *Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act 1994* rather than the *Co-operative Corporations Act*.

On Co-op has produced a plain-language guide to the *Act*, as part of its series of co-op FactSheets and resources

Role of Articles and Bylaws

The co-op's Articles of Incorporation set out the general parameters of how a co-op operates and is organized. A co-op also requires bylaws, which contain additional details about membership requirements, authority and responsibilities for the board, members and staff, and in some cases, mission and mandated activities for the organization. Both of these documents are required parts of effective and official co-op operations. The co-op usually creates a series of policies and procedures as well.

How are Co-ops Structured?

Co-ops are simply another form of business enterprise, with particular differences in their governance structure. These differences put the power of a corporation in the hands of the people.

Co-ops utilize a democratic structure that consists of a volunteer board of directors, (elected from the membership) committees and members. The board and associated committees govern the co-op, oversee management and report to the members via annual general meetings or member meetings. There is generally also a management

FACTSheet



or business structure that consists of the staff of the co-op, reporting to the Board of Directors, which oversee the day-to-day operations of the co-op. Some smaller or less mature co-ops may not put a management or business structure in place immediately upon beginning operations, and some co-ops do not hire managers at all.

Co-operative Facts and Figures

- There are over 9,000 co-operatives operating in Canada. The Canadian co-operative movement has over \$330 billion in assets and more than 18 million members.
- A federal study has shown that health care co-ops have lower per-capita health care costs than private practice models.
- Canadian co-operatives employ more than 150,000 employees.
- Canada has the world's largest per-capita credit union membership: about one-third of all Canadians are members of a credit union or *caisse populaire*.

- A 2008 study in Quebec found that **62 percent** of new co-operative enterprises were still operating after 10 years, compared with 44 percent for other business corporations.
- Studies show that co-operative housing costs 71 percent less than public housing projects.
- The global co-operative sector has more than one billion members in more than 90 countries.
- It is estimated that co-operatives account for more than 100 million jobs around the world.
- Financial co-operatives are the largest providers of microfinance services to the poor, reaching 78 million clients living below the poverty line of \$2 per day, and an estimated total of 857 million people worldwide—13% of the global population.
- The world's 300 largest co-operatives have revenues in excess of \$1.1 trillion, slightly smaller than the size of Canada's economy.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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More resources are available at:
CoopZone Network
www.coopzone.coop

This is one of a series of co-operative FACTSsheets created by On Co-op providing general knowledge, best practices and sector-specific information. *SECT01*

Get the full list of FACTSsheets online at :
<http://s.coop/factsheets>

Quick Facts About Co-operatives in Ontario:

- There are over 1300 co-operatives, credit unions and *caisse populaires* incorporated and operating in Ontario, with 1900 locations in 400 communities.
- The co-operative sector in Ontario represents \$30 billion in assets (2007). Non-financial co-ops had revenues that totaled more than \$2.1 billion in 2004.
- Ontario co-ops employ more than 15,500 people (greater than the total number of Ontarians employed in production of goods).
- In Northern Ontario, co-ops are the most significant employer, after government.
- 1.4 million Ontarians are members of a co-operative, credit union or *caisse populaire* (more than 10% of the population)
- Over 10,000 board members are actively involved in governing and leading co-ops, credit unions and *caisse populaires* in Ontario.
- There are some 49,000 co-operative volunteers across Ontario, including board members.
- 50% of Ontario's co-ops are located in central Ontario.
- Housing is Ontario's largest co-op sector (45%), followed by Financial Services (17%), Child care (17%) and Agriculture (6%).
- Over 2,000 students at various post-secondary institutions live in Ontario student co-op housing. Waterloo Region is home to the second largest student housing co-operative in North America.



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MISSION STATEMENT:

Hugh Garner Housing Co-operative provides through democratic participation of its diverse membership, environmentally sustainable, affordable and safe co-operative housing.

Hugh Garner Housing Co-op
Invites you to a special event
The Historic Film
“Bleecker Street”

The blockbusting events that changed our neighbourhood

With special guest John Sewell
(former Mayor of Toronto)

Sunday, May 6, 2012

8:00 pm

550 Ontario St

In the Party room

(on the 8th floor)

Buzz code 286.

For more information please contact
Eleanor McDonald 416 921-9859

BREAKING THE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Bleecker Street Co-op Youth Conference

WE WANT YOUR BRAINS!

WHAT HITS YOU WHERE YOU LIVE?

**This is your opportunity
provide ideas for better youth
involvement in the co-op sector**

FOR BRAINS AGED 16 - 29

**SAT., MAY 12, 2012
10AM - 4PM
DOWNTOWN YMCA**

**SHOW UP TO
WIN AN
IPAD 3!**

**TEXT 416 939 5504
TO REGISTER**

**Door prizes:
\$ 25 & \$ 50 iTunes
gift cards**





Clean Fido's teeth without a struggle

You try to brush your pooch's teeth every week, but he's such a wiggler that half the time you give in to defeat. An easier way: Treat him to baby carrots twice a week. Their rough, fibrous texture will scrub away plaque and tartar as he chews, and most dogs love the sweet taste.

Give small pups one or two baby carrots, medium dogs two or three and large breeds three or four as a snack.

This way, you can go a couple extra days between brushings.



The touch that quiets whining

Everyone looks forward to your monthly potluck dinners—except your pet, who starts barking or meowing at the first sign of company. To stop his noisy behavior, press the tips of both ears between your thumbs and index fingers, then pulse the spots for 45 seconds. This technique targets soothing acupressure points on the tips of the ears that will ease your pet's skittishness.



Easily switch from wet food to dry

Your dog has always enjoyed wet food, but the cans are eating into your household budget. After your vet gives you the okay to switch to less costly dry food, start by gradually adding kibble to the wet food. Stir in a bit of plain yogurt to add creamy texture and help ward off any tummy troubles that result from changing brands. (Since dry food is higher in carbohydrates and has a lower water content, make sure your pup gets plenty of exercise and fresh water to drink.)

Quickly calm down a jittery pooch

Your normally spunky springer spaniel gets anxious whenever he senses you're going to leave the house. Next time he has to stay home alone, calm him with some canine aromatherapy: Add five to seven drops of lavender essential oil to a spray bottle of water and spritz his bed or crate a few times. Just as in humans, the scent of lavender has a relaxing effect that will reduce your pup's anxiety. (Don't use this tip if you have cats, as many essential oils can be dangerous for felines.)

Keep cats from eating houseplants

Recently you've caught Snowball looking curiously at your potted plants, and you worry she's going to try snacking on them soon. To stop her from making a mess and ingesting possibly harmful leaves, put out a pot of wheatgrass (available at health-food stores and some pet stores) in an easily accessible area. Cats generally love the taste of this safe-to-eat grass, so Snowball will likely lose interest in nibbling on your other houseplants. Plus, wheatgrass naturally freshens cats' breath.

PUT FIRST TO WORK FOR YOU!

Charlotte Reed, pet trend and lifestyle expert, is the author of *The Miss Fido Manners Complete Book of Dog Etiquette*.



To ask her a question, send an e-mail to home@firstforwomen.com and write "Pet Solutions" in the subject line.

The natural way to rid your home of litter-box odor

No matter how often you clean her box or what products you use, you can *still* smell Fluffy's "business." Try eliminating the odor with green tea. Simply save the leftover leaves from your morning cup, let dry and sprinkle on the litter. Green tea contains *catechin*, a powerful antimicrobial compound that will kill the bacteria responsible for lingering smells. Bonus: The tea's scent will help keep fleas away!



Clear your home and you will clear your mind

Jill Ellis, Special to QMI Agency, 24Hour

Stuff, stuff and more stuff -- it clutters our homes and clutters our minds.

The idea that material clutter has an effect on the mind may be surprising, but in his latest book, Barry Dennis offers the idea that more stuff means less headspace for what's important.

"Being surrounded by useless stuff robs us of our energy. Too much stuff overloads our minds," he says.

This is reinforced by a recent survey undertaken by Canadian Tire that found **69% of those surveyed say that if their home is cluttered their mind feels cluttered too.**

In his book *The Chotchky Challenge*, Dennis broadens the usual definition of clutter -- those adorable or pesky knickknacks that relatives and friends bring us home from trips or give us on holidays can actually mean an item, person or activity that doesn't add meaning to our lives.

But, according to Dennis, too much stuff doesn't have to weigh us down. "Clearing away the chotchky that's cluttering up your life will leave you feeling lighter, clearer, calmer, healthier and more connected," he says.

Dennis explains that chotchky can be interpreted as anything that "crosses the line of excess and has no real value for us. You know it's chotchky when its very existence takes up space in your home and in your mind but holds no value."

As we spring into action to clean up our homes for the warmer months, isn't it the perfect time to get rid of the physical clutter in order to get a better handle on the mental clutter that builds up in our daily lives.

Junk that is sitting around the house is obvious, but chotchky can also be clothing, people, feelings or habits that have crossed that line into excess.

Dennis has terms for all of these:

bathroomotchky	having too many products
foodotchky	having too many items in your cupboards but nothing to eat
guiltotchky	bad feelings that don't move you in a positive direction
informotchky	taking in too much information via technology and many others that apply to different aspects of our lives

Want less housework?

Getting rid of clutter would eliminate 40% of housework in the average homes, according to the *National Soap and Detergent Association*.

We spend 1 year of our lives looking for lost items! (*National Association of Professional Organizers*).

Some forms of chotchkyism can cause us to go off the rails.

- Clothingotchky can cause apparelyzation - the feeling of being overwhelmed and not knowing what to put on or get rid of.
- Peopleotchky - negative people who constantly naysay our efforts or peers who aid us in bad habits, like friends with whom you overeat on a regular basis.
- Eventotchky - overpromising to be part of activities or the inability to say no to helping organize events.

For physical clutter -- in our closets, cupboards, bathroom counters - Dennis suggests taking three garbage bags and designating one each for toss, recycle and donate.

If you're not using something on a regular basis, it doesn't deserve to take up space, he asserts. If an item has sentimental value, "Put it in a box, label it with a date but don't put what's inside. Put it away for a few months, but look at it every once in a while. If you don't miss it within a year, then that means you should get rid of it."

He recommends limiting the time spent with or on people or activities that don't serve you. "This test always works: I ask people what is most important to them; then I ask how they are spending their time and who they are spending it with. This is a huge a-ha moment when they see the disconnect between actions and priorities," says Dennis.

Things, people or activities that cross the line of excess and become chotchky in our lives deserve to get the boot during spring cleaning, because if they are "taking up space in our homes or our minds, they are just chotchky and rob us of our energy."



START SMALL FOR BIG RESULTS !

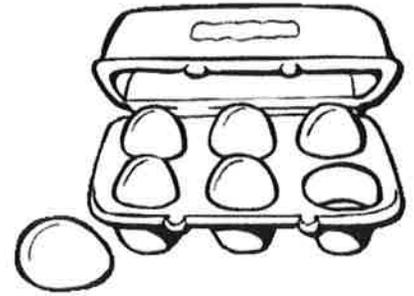
- Find at least one cluttered surface, like a coffee table or dresser top, and completely clear it of all clutter.
- Clear out a 'junk' drawer.
- Toss anything expired. Go through your fridge and medicine cabinet, gathering anything perishable that has expired.
- Toss old magazines, newspapers and junk mail.
- Put things away. While carrying a large shopping bag with handles, go through your home putting at least 8 things that are not in their correct place in the bag. Then, deliver those items to their proper homes.

Egg facts

How well do you know the common egg?

By Jane Rodmell

Who can deny the versatility of an egg? Eggs are a staple of breakfasts and baked goods, the basis of foods from the hearty omelet to the delicate meringue.



What's an egg's grade?

In Canada, eggs are graded A, B, or C based mainly on the quality of the shell, the size of their air cell and yolk, and the firmness of the whites. Only grade A eggs are sold in our grocery stores.

How big is an egg?

Small eggs weigh 42-48 g each; medium are 49-55 g; large are 56-63 g; and extra-large are 64-69 g. The volume of a large egg is about 3 tbsp (45 ml).

If a recipe doesn't specify the size of the egg, it usually means a large egg. If a recipe calls for 3 large eggs, you can substitute 4 medium eggs. If a recipe calls for 4 large eggs, you can use 5 medium eggs or 3 extra-large eggs.

Why are eggs different colours?

The colour of the shell is influenced by a chicken's breed, not its diet, but a chicken's diet and how it is raised do influence an egg's taste and yolk colour. (In my experience, eggs from free-range chickens have the richest, deepest flavour.)

How to store eggs

Most eggs go from farm to table in 3-7 days. Eggs in their shell may be kept in the refrigerator 3-4 weeks. As a rule of thumb, in one day at room temperature an egg will deteriorate as much as it will in one week in the refrigerator (Health Canada advises against storing eggs outside the fridge).

Eggs are best stored on a shelf in the refrigerator: When they're stored in the door they are frequently jostled around, which is detrimental to their texture.

Egg tips

It's easier to separate eggs that are cold, but it's much easier to whip egg whites that have been allowed to come to room temperature. Egg whites containing any trace of fat or yolk will not whip properly.

Egg nutrition facts

Eggs contain 14 essential nutrients, including iron; vitamins A, D, E, and B12; folate; choline to stimulate brain development and function; lutein and zeaxanthin for healthy eyes; and 6 grams of satisfying protein to sustain energy and stave off hunger. One large egg has 70 calories, with 4.5 g of fat in the yolk.

Potato chips in the microwave:

Kristen Eppich Thu Apr 12 2012

A surprisingly good recipe, crispy, and really delicious.



Directions:

1. Slice a russet potato, skin on, into the thinnest slices possible. If you have a mandolin, that is ideal. Toss the potato slices with 1 tsp vegetable oil and 1/2 tsp sea salt.
2. Lightly oil a microwave-safe plate, and place potato slices in a single layer on the plate, they can be very close but shouldn't touch. Microwave the slices on high for 2 1/2 to 3 minutes, until they begin to turn golden.
3. Using tongs, flip the slices over and then continue cooking on high for about 2 minutes, until the slices are golden. Keep a close eye on them while cooking; if the slices begin to darken too much they will scorch. Different slices will cook at different rates. Remove the chips as they brown and continue cooking the rest.
4. Transfer slices to a separate plate and sprinkle lightly with sea salt to desired saltiness. Add more oil to the microwave plate and repeat with remaining slices.

A bit tedious to make; one potato took three rounds in the microwave, therefore about 15 minutes, plus the time to slice They actually get crispier as they cool!

Tips:

Keep the plate well oiled, the slices have a tendency to stick.

The thinner the slices, the better the chip. The slices that are a little thicker are like a buffalo chip - with the slightest chewiness.

Use tongs...they come out HOT!

Make them as salty as you want, and they can be flavoured too. Store them for about two days in a sealed container.

Two very easy recipes for Mothers Day

Mother's Pot Roast

Ingredients:

2 1/2 to 3 pound shoulder or sirloin tip roast
1 (16 ounce) can tomato sauce
1 medium onion, cut into thin strips
2 bay leaves
3 tablespoons all-purpose flour
salt and pepper to taste

Preparation:

1 Spray slow cooker with non-stick cooking spray. Place meat in pot with fat side up. Pour tomato sauce over roast. Place onion rings over all. Toss in bay leaves. Cover and cook 1 hour on high.

2 After 1 hour reduce heat to low and cook 6 to 8 more hours. Carefully lift meat out of pot and remove to a warm platter.

3 Pour drippings through strainer into medium sized saucepan and discard material in strainer. Whisk in flour to liquid. Cook, stirring constantly over medium heat until thickened. Season to taste with salt and pepper, serve alongside roast.

Easy Pie

Ingredients:

1 cup sugar
1 cup flour
1 cup milk
1 stick butter, melted
1 can peaches (or any favorite fruit), drained

Preparation:

In a bowl, combine sugar, flour and milk. Pour mixture over butter, stir and press into pie pan. Add peaches. Cook in bottom of oven at 450 degrees until brown.

Doors Open provides residents and visitors to discover first-hand Ontario's hidden heritage treasures, some of which have never been open to the public.

In Toronto, more than 135 architecturally, historically, culturally and socially significant buildings will open their doors for the weekend and highlight the people who built our city. There are also walking tours available.

For **Toronto** events, visit: <http://www.toronto.ca/doorsopen2012/>

For **Doors Open Ontario 2012 Guide**, listing each participating community and highlights of many participating sites and trails is available by calling 1-800-ONTARIO (1-800-668-2746).

Admission is **FREE**.



Can't Wait for Halloween ?

Jane's Walk is a series of **FREE** neighbourhood walking tours that helps put people in touch with their environment and with each other, by bridging social and geographic gaps and creating a space for cities to discover themselves. Since its inception in 2007, Jane's Walk has happened in cities across North America, and is growing internationally.

Jane's Walk honours the legacy and ideas of urban activist and writer Jane Jacobs who championed the interests of local residents and pedestrians over a car-centered approach to planning. Jane's Walk helps knit people together into a strong and resourceful community, instilling belonging and encouraging civic leadership. For more information: <http://janeswalk.net>

Spooky Spirit Ghost Tour of St John's Cemetery (Woodbine/Kingston Road)

Guided by Gene Domagala, Councillor Mary-Margaret McMahan

Saturday, May 5, 2012 - 7:30 pm (for 1.5 hours)

Bring your flashlight and pop over to St John's Norway Church for a Spooky Spirit Ghost Tour of our Ward 32's largest cemetery. Legendary local historian Gene Domagala will provide narration, Councillor McMahan does colour commentary, and you will marvel at the stories behind the stories of our dearly beloved neighbours.

May Sudoku:



8				5				9
		5	7	8		6		
	4						8	
							5	
6	3			4			2	1
	8							
	9						3	
		7		9	2	1		
1				6				8

Spring Fun Word Search

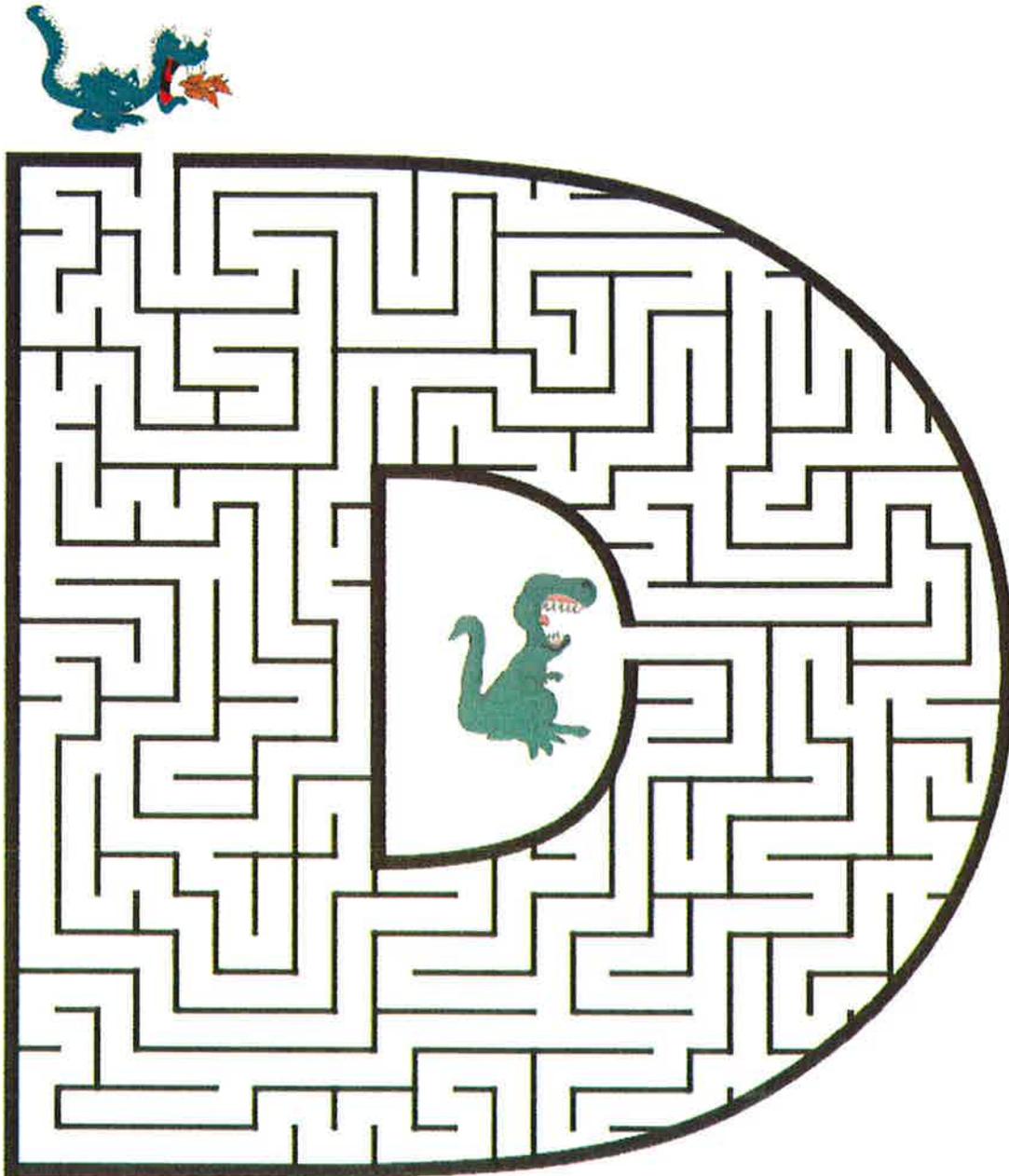
Can you find the words associated with spring

P S C X X G N I A B N K F A M X W
 X Z X R H W J G L S A G D F J I C
 L F G E N U S O H X L P V Y N S V
 B I F I H T S O I D R O R D A E O
 M L B I W S W X H H W A S I A L Q
 A O F E O E F N O Q P Z I M L B R
 R G J M R O L E V W D K V N Z R S
 C N S S M W O S R W I B U D S A S
 H I G J W Y W T B T I N Y V E M Q
 T N C O H Z E I E Y C A Q W N S K
 V E S T S J R N E R M V Y T J E B
 S D T B U L S G T W Y S H I T L B
 O R Z S G N I W O R G U L E B D Z
 O A G R E E N L L A B E S A B D J
 R G B Z L Y A C I K W Q L R Q U O
 S Z X A F N M G D O X W P S O P O
 W Z K R E N I H S N U S I I Y P B

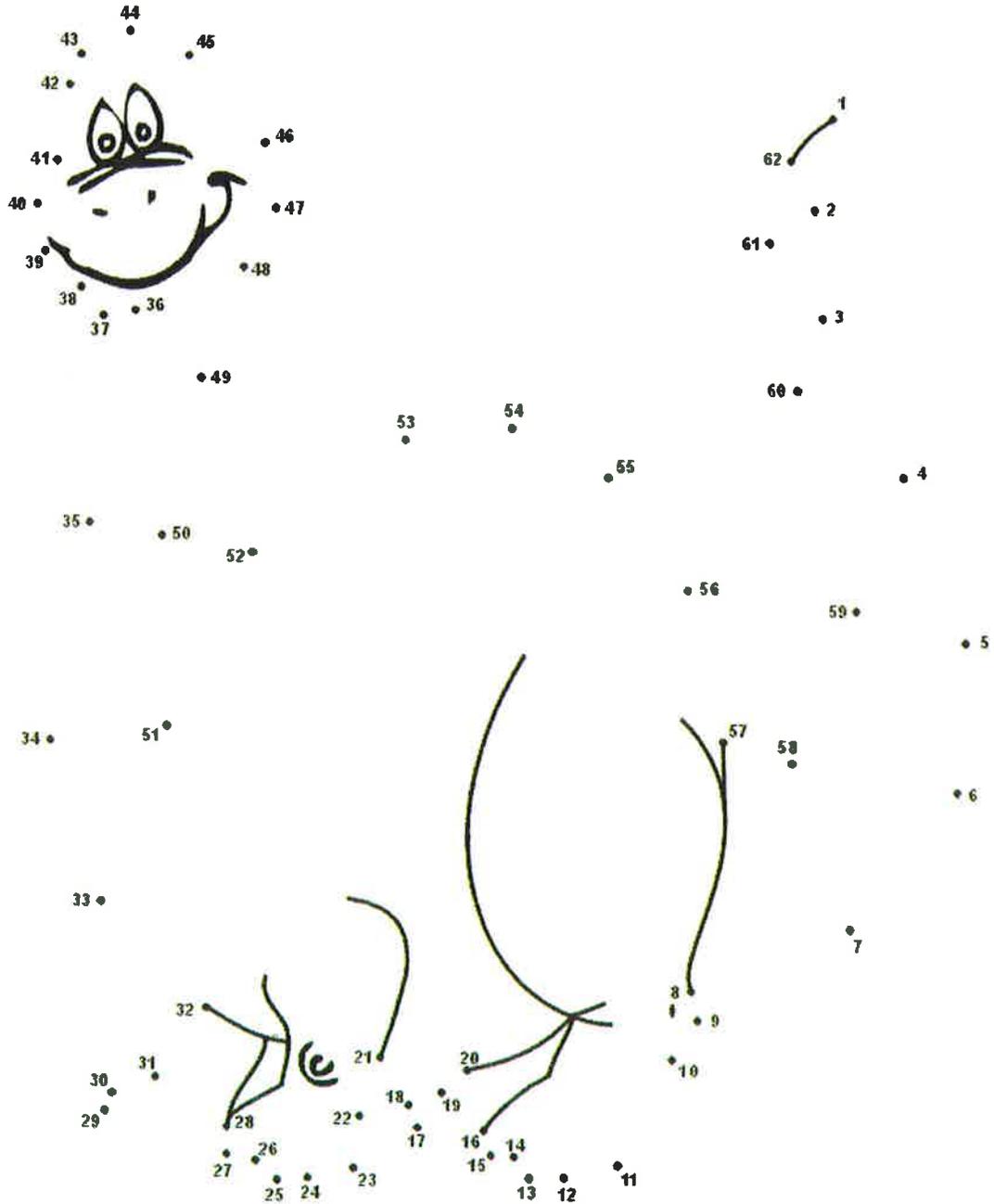
- APRIL
- BASEBALL
- BLOSSOMS
- BUDS
- FLOWERS
- GARDENING
- GREEN
- GROWING
- KITE
- MARBLES
- MARCH
- MAY
- NESTING
- PUDDLES
- RAIN
- ROBIN
- SHOWERS
- SUNSHINE
- WINDS



Help the **dragon** through the maze to battle the **dinosaur** on this maze of the letter D.



Dinosaur Dot-to-Dot Puzzle

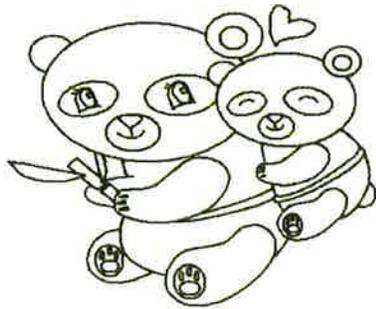


Mother's Day Word Search

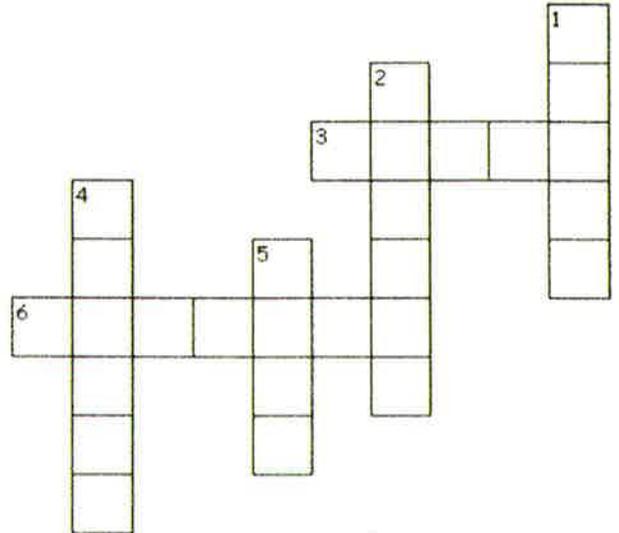
D Z G T L K I Q O P
 S L R K I E D W M E
 G S I S L O V E W R
 U M S H R E H T O M
 H E I J C G Q S B Y
 S P Y O G H C H T J



CHILD
 HUGS
 KISSES
 LOVE
 MOTHER



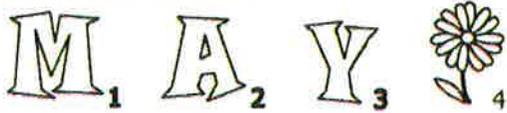
May Day Crossword



May Day Sudoku

	M ₁	A ₂	
A ₂			
			A ₂
M ₁		Y ₃	

Each row, each column and each of the large four squares should have one of each image. Fill in the blanks!



Across

3.



Down

1.



Down

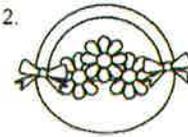
4.



6.



2.



5.



