

Woman's Realm -:- Social and Personal -:- Fashions -:- Literature

What the Fashionable are Wearing
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished
With Every Pattern

By Annebelle Worthington



No. 7594—A slender appearance that comes from vertical lines is smartly evident in this novelty crepe woolen in brown and beige colouring, relieved with plain beige. It is very conservative, and shows good taste for street or travel. The labot revers reduce the breath through the bodice. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 39-inch contrasting and 2 yards of 1-inch ribbon.

No. 2668—The princess slip is indispensable in smart woman's wardrobe to wear with the new slim silhouette frocks. Its moulded line hugs the figure to well below the hips where it starts to widen so as to have a comfortably full flaring hemline. Its unbroken line from shoulder to hem does away with any conflicting lines to the outer garment, that entirely ruins an otherwise perfectly charming appearance. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36-inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with 2 yards of binding.

No. 2737—The paneled bodice that extends into the slightly flaring skirt will make you appear very slim. A partial belt also contributes towards its slenderness. It's as simple as A. B. C. to make it. Its cost is exceedingly small. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. The 36-inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with 9 yards of binding.

All patterns 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred.)

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Stick to Your Own Job!
Dorothy Dix
Shows What Happens to Meddlers

Would it Make for Greater Harmony if Husband and Wife Were Better Versed in Each Other's Business? — No! It Would Simply Result in the Greater Cruelty of Expert Criticism

A woman has applied for a divorce from her husband, alleging in her complaint that he subjected her to a cruel and inhuman conduct by always wanting to stay at home and do the housework.



Ah-h. Just as I prophesied. Haven't I been warning you for years that this thing of men and women poaching on each other's preserves wasn't going to make for peace and harmony, and that the more closely each sex stayed put in its own sacred sphere, the better for all concerned?

Of course, the theory of reducing male and female to a common denominator, and of giving boys and girls the same education and training and background, is an alluring one. It has its points. It would seem that it would make for greater congeniality if men and women were familiar with the same subjects and interested in the same things, and that it would infuse more pep into matrimony if both husbands and wives were expert mechanics, or if they were first-class dressmakers and could put in a happy evening together working out a perforated paper pattern.

Probably this view of the subject is more appealing to women than it is to men, because the chief reason they find domestic life dull is that their husbands neither understand nor appreciate their work and take no interest whatever in it except in the results. They desire a clean and well-kept house, good meals and small bills, but they do not even want to hear about how these are attained.

The average husband may push his plate and exclaim irritably at dinner: "What, roast beef and mashed potatoes again? Is there nothing else in the market?" When shown a new dress or hat he may say: "Gosh, they look as if your worst enemy had picked them out for you!" But when his wife demands to know what he would like to eat he murmurs vaguely "anything," and when she inquires what color he thinks becomes her he only subsides with a snort into his newspaper.

To such a wife it would seem a prospect of a Heaven on earth to have a husband who took a real heart interest in making out menus, and who would consider it a treat to go on a shopping orgy with her instead of having to be dragged into a department store as an early Christian martyr was dragged to the stake, and wearing the same expression of agony during the ordeal.

How nice, she reflects, it would be to have a husband who would hasten home from the office to help get the dinner and who could prepare a meal, not to say one dish, without getting every pot and pan in the kitchen in a mess. And how blissful it would be to be united to a man who could tell you whether your hat was on straight or not, and who read the fashion notes in the paper and could intelligently discuss the length of skirts and the normal waistline and whether belts are to go up or down.

But, alas, like so many other visions of the perfect husband, the domestic husband is a pipe dream that, let us pray, will never materialize. For if there ever comes a time when husbands invade the kitchen there is going to be an exodus of wives to the divorce court. There are some things that wives will bear, and other things that will make even a female worm turn, and one of the things that no woman will stand for is to have her cooking criticized.

Even Patient Griselda would have thrown things at her lord's head had he told her that he never fished with his coffee, and that he always put a pinch of sugar and a crust rubbed with garlic in his salad and put his pie crust on ice before using. Most women have had their husband's camp cooking thrown in their teeth until they had to clench them to keep from howling with rage, although all that the amateur chefs did was to heat things in cans and fry eggs and bacon. So it is not difficult to visualize how unendurable would be a man who really was proficient with the pots and pans. The ideal husbands is the man who eats what is set before him and asks no questions.

But perhaps there will be no husbands when every man is his own cook and sempstress and laundress, for undoubtedly the thing that turns most men's thoughts toward matrimony is acquiring homes and wives to look after them. It is when a man gets to the place where he is sick and tired of restaurant cooking, and when he hasn't a button on an undergarment, nor a clean shirt in his drawer, nor a sock without a hole in it that any capable-looking woman with a line about a cozy little apartment, or a vine-covered hungalow, can lead him to the altar if she wants to.

Nor do I believe that men will yearn for wives who can play their game as well as they do it themselves. Many women drive cars better than their husbands do, but I have yet to see a man who appeared to enjoy his wife's back-seat chauffeuring. And it is notorious that when husbands and wives are in business together they nearly always quarrel.

The truth is we all like to be supreme in our own domain. We like especially to have our little show-off trick that our husbands and wives can't do, and we resent the criticism that comes from expert knowledge.

Which is why each of us should stick to our own jobs.

DOROTHY DIX.

MILL GIRLS AT COLLEGE

NORTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—"Did I like it here? And how! Just give me enough money to go to college and I'll show you how well I liked it," exclaimed a little New Bedford mill girl as she prepared to leave the Wheaton College campus after her first glimpse of the way college girls live. She was one of a group of 30 factory girls who came to Wheaton to talk over economic and industrial problems with the students here, and she voiced the attitude of most of the visitors toward college life. Though their stay at the institution was brief, the girls were able to get a composite picture of what goes on behind the outer boundaries of the campus. They came here one afternoon, gravely discussed such weighty subjects as unemployment insurance, slept late in attractive rooms, enjoyed chummy little breakfast parties with Wheaton girls in the "dorms," and attended chapel. The harder side of college life, however, remained in the background. No worry about examinations and passing marks troubled the guests, who were only required to join in the discussions. The visitors and students had dinner together and later worked out a programme of study for the coming winter. Next spring the Wheaton girls will go to New Bedford to be entertained by the mill workers and resume their consideration of economics. "New Bedford is a little different from many cities," remarked Miss Meriam Furman, Y.W.C.A. director at New Bedford, who accompanied the young women on the trip. "There isn't much for a girl to do but work in the mills. The number of positions for teachers, nurses, and stenographers are naturally limited in a city of that size, and a large number of bright girls take up mill work because there seems to be no other way for them to earn their living. The girls are always glad to sign up for the annual week-end trip to Wheaton, and some of them feel that it's their duty to give the students an idea of what it means to earn your own living by working in the mills."

Etiquette

By Robert Lee

Q. Is it ever permissible to put the elbows on the table?
A. Never while eating; it is permissible between courses or while lingering over after-dinner coffee.

Q. What does the turned-down corner on a visiting card signify?
A. That the card has been left by the owner in person, and not by a messenger.

Q. What is the best way to introduce a woman guest to friends when she comes to visit for a week or two?
A. At an afternoon tea party.

A Morning Smile

OVERMAN

Golfer—Terrible links, caddy, terrible!
Caddy—Sorry, sir, these ain't links—you got off them an hour ago.

First White Child Born In Montreal

(By the Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 5.—The 282nd anniversary of the birth of the first white child in Montreal, then a fort, occurred on Nov. 24. The first baby was a girl, Barbe LeMoumier, and a document yellowed by age, deposited in Notre Dame Church vaults tell of the event, it being the birth and baptismal certificate of Barbe. The Gazette gives the following account of this historic birth and baptismal certificate:

"Written in Latin presumably by one of the Jesuit missionaries whose order was serving the settlement in 1648, the document is so precious from the civil and historic viewpoint that the Quebec Government had a facsimile made. The certificate says: 'Anno dni. 1648 die 24 Novembre nata est puella ex patre Mathurino LeMoumier et matre, Francisca Eford Coniugibus baptizata est in parochia mortis, a Joanne Poppe chirurgo. Eodem die Ego Joanne dequem Sociis Jesu vicis agens parochi huc puellae coereomonias abihui. Paldinus fluit B. Paulus chomedaj hulus loq Guernat' or matrina Joanna Mance que nonem barbara huic imposuit."

"The document, E. Z. Massicotte, Court House archivist, says, reveals that the little girl was brought into the world by Dr. Jean Poupe, of whom little is known. Her godparents were illustrious people, the real founders of Montreal. The godfather was Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, her godmother Jeanne Mance. The exact identity of the missionary who wrote the certificate is not known, but the Superior of the Jesuits in 1648 was Rev. Georges d'Euclermar.

"The registrar in which the entry is made was a special one kept by the Jesuits between 1642 and 1657, Mr. Massicotte explained. There is a sprinkling of entries before that of the first white child, they cover the births and baptisms of children of converted Indians. The Jesuits kept their register in Latin, until the year when the Sulpician Order came here, founded a parish, and started maintenance of a church register in French.

"The little girl was born in the fort which was located below the Riviere St. Pierre, running roughly on a line of the Common street of today, and westward toward Pointe a Callieres, now Point St. Charles."

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For The Cook

GELATINE FRUIT SALAD

Soak 2 tablespoons gelatine in 1 cup of cold water for 5 minutes. Cut into dice or small pieces, enough to make 3 cupsful, equal quantities of ripe uncooked pears, cooked pineapple, apples, grapes, and bananas. Reserve the juice, which should measure 2 cupsful. Heat the fruit juice and pour over the soaked gelatine. Add a pinch of salt, 1 cup sugar, and 1/2 cup lemon juice. Let cool, and when it starts to thicken add the prepared fruits. Place in individual moulds which have been rinsed out in cold water. Let cool, then place in refrigerator for several hours. Unmould, place on glass plates and decorate with whipped cream and pieces of pineapple, whole grapes and cherries. Serve a plain sponge cake with this salad.

BRITAIN VS EUROPE WORLD STEEL TRADE

(Canadian Press)

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Dec. 3.—An expert on the international steel trade, writing in the official organ of the Sheffield chamber of commerce, declares that Britain's chief rivals for the steel trade of the world are European producers, not the steel manufacturers of America. The world steel trade at present is severely depressed and not even prices cut to production cost, or even lower, can revive it. The condition is asserted to be only temporary.

"Our rivals are in Europe, not America," the writer says. "The United States steel trade continues to present its unique features. That country holds the most iron ore and coal; its mining and manufacturing capacity is equal to that of any other half dozen countries put together. It is supposed to have the most modern furnaces and steel mills, the most progressive manufacturers, the lowest railway rates, and the most pushful salesmen in the world. But things are not what they seem. In the heavy export trades America is a very weak competitor, so that the deep slump in her internal demand for steel does not in the least indicate that she will or can dump big tonages of her goods abroad. Her ore is deposited so far from her coast; her works are so far from seaborad; her railway or other inland transport charges are so extremely high—the highest in the world—that she cannot offer serious competition in neutral steel markets. Her one considerable export market is Canada, her next door neighbor. By sea her exports are insignificant. Her costs are far above international competitive levels."

The world output of steel is nearly 15 percent below last year, and 20 percent below 1926. In the matter of production the situation is remarkable. France has actually made more steel in the first half of 1920 than in the first half of 1920, or any other year. The other countries have made less. Comparing the first half of this year with the first half of last year, United States output has declined from 26,976,300 tons to 23,751,700 tons; German output from 1,953,400 to 5,479,000 tons; British output from 4,982,700 to 4,361,700 tons; Belgian output from 2,007,700 to 1,850,000 tons; and Luxembourg output from 1,268,100 to 1,175,400 tons; but French output has increased from 4,741,600 to 4,745,500 tons. French industry is sustained by the immense national development scheme of the Government, which calls for heavy tonnage of iron and steel—naval, military, municipal and general. In Germany there is no sign of any improvement in the internal demand, with the possible exception of railway steel, the Government having decided to grant still more money for railways. In Belgium there is a slackness which is in marked contrast with the extreme activity of the last few years, but the Belgians, like the French, are conducting a heavy export business.

Hamburg merchants express the opinion that trade will take an upward turn very shortly. They base this opinion on the increased volume of inquiries they are receiving for export tonnages and prices. To some extent markets have been affected by the collapse of the Continental Steel Cartel's production and price control. The organization has only existed on paper or within its own office for many months past. The inability of the Cartel to increase the profits of its constituents was illustrated within 48 hours of the formation of the combine. Members ran away with the idea that output regulation and quotas and market sharing would enable them to get better prices, and they jumped their quotations by various amounts from 10 shillings (\$2) to 30 shillings (\$6) a ton. Buyers immediately indicated that they would transfer their business to producers in non-cartel countries—Britain, America, etc.

Best baby in county!

Always happy and comfortable; never has colds



Who wouldn't want a baby like this?

OF COURSE every family has a "best" baby in it. But some babies are a lot nicer than others just the same. And that is so largely a matter of health. For psychologists and medical men say that good nature in babies is dependent largely on their comfort. They are too little to tell you what ails them. So they cry. And you have to guess it's a rash, or chafed skin, or a stopped-up nose.

That is, you guess, unless you are wise enough to prevent these troubles with the handy "Vaseline" jar.

For "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly is an essential part of any baby outfit. Apply it to the baby's skin after the bath; to the head too; then take little swabs of cotton on toothpicks, dip it into the Jelly, and very gently apply to the baby's nostrils. This cleanses and lubricates them. Tends to prevent colds.

These are easy, safe things to do. Ask your doctor. "Vaseline" Jelly has been used by mothers and doctors for half a century. The very first thing they apply

to newborn babies in hospital is "Vaseline" Jelly. That's how safe it is... how necessary it is.

"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly is a truly remarkable substance, provided by nature and refined by a private process to greatest purity. It is protective and healing for external use and of great benefit when taken internally.

Do get some and use it freely. And remember, when you buy, that the trademark Vaseline on the label is your assurance that you are getting the genuine product of the Chesbrough Mfg. Co., Cons'd, 5520 Cabot Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

the proposed advances were made. In the Cartel countries—Germany, Belgium and France—there were such protests that Government control was threatened. The Cartel members found themselves in no better position to raise prices when the Cartel was formed than they were before. In support of this the Antwerp price on merchant steel bars is given as an example. This mark fell from 5.17 pounds to 4.5 pounds between the middle of 1920 and September, 1920.

PETER'S ROAD WEST SCHOOL

Following is the honor roll for the month of November:

- GRADE VIII—Lillian Jackson
- GRADE VII—Annie MacSwain 2, Vera MacDonald 3, Raymond MacKinnon 4, Lester MacSwain.
- GRADE V—Marion Jackson 2, Lois MacDonald.
- GRADE IV—Marie Kennedy 2, Carl Stewart 3, William Butler 4, William MacSwain 5, Howard MacKinnon 6, Margaret Acorn 7, Vincent

- MacLean 8, Arthur MacLellan.
- GRADE III—Lydia Butler 1, Earle Munn and Hazel Jackson (equal) 3, Luell MacDonald.
- GRADE II—Alvin MacSwain 1, Guy Stewart.
- GRADE I (Sr.)—Finlay MacKinnon.
- GRADE I (Jr.)—Esther MacKay 2, Doris MacKinnon 3, Charles Acorn 4, Laura Acorn 5, Olga Stewart 6, Blair MacSwain 7, Curtis MacSwain.

Perfect attendance:—Annie MacSwain, Hazel Jackson and Howard MacKinnon.

E. Condon, Teacher



Pimples On Face Humiliated Her

Miss Frances Lodge, R. R. No. 4, Dunaville, Ont., writes: "I used to feel very humiliated whenever I would go to town, on account of the breaking out of pimples on my face, caused from impure blood. Now all that has vanished and I have not been humiliated since I took part of a bottle of your wonderful medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters."

Orient Orient Full Fashioned Hosiery HOSIERY



We fully believe ORIENT Hosiery to be the best procurable—in fact we handle them exclusively—they are all Full Fashioned, which of course is the only thing today.

We carry the following lines in many fashionable shades, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, many of them Picot edge.

- \$2.00 Dull Chiffon, silk to top.
- \$2.00 Purple Stripe, Heavy service weight.
- \$1.50 Dull Chiffon, silk to top.
- \$1.50 Service weight (very popular.)
- \$1.50 Silk and Wool. NEW LINE, full fashioned.
- \$1.00 Semi-service weight, New line, in a class by itself.

\$2.50 A very special Dull Chiffon, Majestic Coloured, Picot edge. A wonderful Christmas Gift.

Dainty Gift Boxes ALLEY & CO. LTD FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

for colds!
Ask your doctor about beechwood extract and oil of cinnamon—the two great remedies combined in this 33 cent bottle of treatment. 50¢ your druggist or dealer.

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