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

What the Fashionable Are Wearing

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

By Annebelle Worthington

PARIS FAVORS PLAITS

A conservative printed crepe silk with lingerie collar and cuffs of crisp organdie reflects the newest idea of Paris in plaited skirt treatment.

Diagonal seaming emphasizes the smooth fit through the hipline, and at same time carries out the lengthened movement to give height to the figure.

A leather belt nips the natural waistline.

This charming semi-sports frock can be made with 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting in the medium size.

Style No. 3133 is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

It is strikingly smart in plain crepe silk in hyacinth blue shade with sheer organdie collar and cuffs.

Parrot green shantung with eggshell is dashingly chic and wearable.

Navy blue wool crepe with white silk pique shows good taste for travel, street or spectator sports.

Feather weight tweed in orangey-red colouring is very attractive with natural linen collar and cuffs.

Wool jersey, crepe de chine, men's silk shirting, linen and pique are also appropriate for summer sports wear.

It's simple to make! The bodice is long-waisted and moulted through the hips. The attached two-piece skirt is pressed into inverted plaits at side-front, achieving box-plait effect across the front.

Price 15 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred.)

The Summer Fashion Magazine is ready! It contains most interesting styles for adults for town or vacation wear. Also darling styles for the kiddies. It is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents if ordered same time as pattern.

A Morning Smile

A bishop was paying a visit to a certain parish, and decided to address the children of the Sunday school. He had noticed many posters referring to the "Bishop"s Visitation," and accordingly began his talk by asking the children the meaning of the word Visitation.

"Please, sir," replied a youngster, "it's a plague sent by God."

It Looks As If He Said It

(Vancouver Province)

There has come to this office, from the office of the King's printer in Ottawa, an interesting and important publication. We should not usually describe the Index of the House of Commons Debates, unrevised edition, in such terms, but this is the index to the reported debates of the session of 1930. And in this index, on page 41, is this reference, capitals and all: "FIVE CENT PIECE, Tory governments and, 1281, 1638."

There have been historical controversies about what certain famous persons said upon certain famous occasions, and it is still believed to be good campaign strategy to ask the speaker for the other rascals—when he pauses for a reply, say, or when he stays to take a drink of water—what Mr. Gladstone said in the fall of '78. The question of what Mr. Mackenzie King said in Parliament about five-cent pieces and Tory governments seems likely to go into that category.

In similiar emerginces, in the days of good old John Oliver, this newspaper could be fairly certain of getting a personal note from that statesman, to say that he hadn't said it. It didn't matter much what it was, if some scoundrel of the other party said that John Oliver had said it, John Oliver would write a letter to the papers, saying that he hadn't said it. And if it wasn't for this index to Hansard, and if it wasn't for Hansard itself, perhaps Mr. King could find a similar refuge.

Perhaps you will say that the question doesn't matter very much, one way or the other. Certainly, our friends of the Grand Old Party seem to think that the Tory rascals are making altogether too much of it. But if the issue in a Canadian general election, instead of turning upon Mr. Dunning's budget, or upon the question of whether Mr. Bennett could be trusted to send the right men to the Imperial Conference, or upon any of the great statesmanlike issues favored by the Grand Old Party—if, instead of them, the issue has a perfectly devilish way of turning upon what Mr. King said about five-cent pieces and Tory governments, why then the question does matter a little bit. So, we have noted the reference at page 41 of the Index to Hansard, "Five Cent Piece, Tory governments and, 1281, 1638," and we have looked up Hanzard at those pages. With the result that, at page 1281, we have discovered this illuminating passage:

"Mr. MACKENZIE KING—May I conclude what I have to say? So far as giving money from this federal treasury to provincial governments is concerned, in relation to this question of unemployment as it exists today, I might be prepared to go a certain length possibly in meeting one or two of the western provinces that have Progressive premiers at the head of their governments.

"SOME HON. MEMBERS—Oh!

"MR. MACKENZIE KING—But I would not give a single cent to any Tory government."

So there it is, it seems. It seems that Mr. King really did say it, after all. Perhaps, as he says—in that famous explanation which the wicked and perverse Tories will persist in finding so difficult of understanding—he only said it in relation to the circumstances under which it was said, and perhaps, in some mysterious way, that was almost the same thing as if he had never said it at all, or as if he had really meant that he would give Tory governments any amount of money for the relief of unemployment. Or perhaps Hansard was hard of hearing that day, and perhaps it has got Mr. King down wrong on page 1281.

Anyhow, there are moments in this great controversy, we must confess, when we remember the famous method of good old John Oliver, and when we feel a little bit bit disappointed that we do not get a letter from Mr. King, saying that he never said it.

Dorothy Dix

Shall the Art of Matrimony be Taught?

Believes Pupils Would Fail to Profit

How Could We Expect Boys and Girls to Profit by Learning the Art of Matrimony in School, When the Living Picture They Have Had Before Them Since Their Cradle Days Has Had So Little Effect?

A famous educator and psychologist suggests that the most feasible remedy for the mismating of youth in marriage would be the establishment of courses for matrimony in schools where family life in its social, economic and biological aspects could be studied. This is an intriguing theory. It is cheering to think of a young man giving as much thought and effort to learning how to be a good husband as he does how to be a good plumber and studying the idiosyncrasies of the feminine temperament as thoroughly as he does the workings of a gasoline engine. Likewise it is encouraging to think of flappers taking matrimony in a serious way and devoting as much time to developing their technique in handling husbands as they do to acquiring the touch system in typewriting.

Certainly a school of matrimony that would teach young people how to pick out their mates scientifically instead of marrying on the grab-bag principle, as they do at present, would meet a long-felt want. Also, it would have a wide scope of usefulness if it could prepare them beforehand for the inevitable disillusions and disappointments of connubial life and thus take the edge off the shock of their finding out that they had married just plain, ordinary human beings instead of the romantic heroes and pin-feathered angels that they thought they were getting.

One loves to contemplate the earnest-eyed young students committing to heart the precepts that would teach them that marriage is very much like any other business and the way to make a success of it is by going at it with intelligence, tact, patience, perseverance and a settled determination to make a go of it.

Surely no institution of higher learning could do more to spread sweetness and light than the one that taught boys and girls how to live together i npeace and harmony, how to sell themselves to each other, how to avoid arguments and family spats, how to respect each other's personal liberty...

....Without doubt girls would be taught in the matrimonial kindergarten the importance of feeding the brute and that no love can survive being fed dish-water coffee and soggy bread and tough meat. They would be instructed asto the auspicious moment in which to ask for money and tell that mother is coming for a nice, long visit and taught generally how to rub a husband's fur the right way so that he would purr under their hands and how to avoid getting his goat.

And surely in even the pre-school period a boy would be taught the A B Cs of matrimony, which so many illiterate husbands never learn—to tell their wives every day that they get more beautiful in every way; to keep up their batting average of kissing, and especially would they be drilled in the matrimonial multiplication table of bills, food bills and rent bills and doctors' bills and dress bills and beauty-shop bills and bills and bills and bills, so thatthey would not be paralyzed with amazement when they found out that when a man dances at his wedding he has to pay the piper.

Unfortunately, up to now we have all had to be self-educated in matrimony, and by the time we have learned how to read the partners of our bosoms like a book and have got their numbers, our knowledge comes too late to do us any good. We have made the mistakes that are past all rectifying and spilled the beans that we can never pick up again. So, undoubtedly we would be saved many heartbreaking blunders if we had taken a college course in matrimony that had taught us before marriage the things that it took us thirty or forty years of experience to find out for ourselves.

But if this utopian plan of establishing classes, in which the young shall be taught the art or science of matrimony were put into actual operation, would they learn anything from it? For, after all, what is every home but a laboratory in which every girl and boy has ample opportunity to study family life in its every aspect?

From its babyhood every child takes daily cognizance of the attitude of its father and mother toward each other and with uncanny astuteness it knows the mistakes that each makes in dealing with the other. It knows to a hair's breadth which one takes advantage of the other, which one does his or her duty and which one reneges. It hears all the family arguments over money and in its little mind referees all the domestic fights. There is nothing really that any one can tell a 10-year-old child about family life that it doesn't already know.

Yet these children who have seen marriage at close range with disillusioned eyes; who know that father's and mother's romance has burned itself out and left only a pinch of ashes; who know how hard and sordid is the struggle to bring up a family on a small income, go along themselves and get married expecting to be perfectly happy and to live in a rose-colored paradise.

Every girl is utterly sure that the handsome youth she is in love with will never make the sort of husband that her father is. Of course, father is fine and noble and all that, but she simply doesn't see how mother stands being married to a man who just takes her for granted and never pays her a compliment and who likes to slouch around the house and is fussy about the food and grouches over the bills.

And every youth is certain his Angelina will never be the kind of wife his mother is. Of course, mother is a dear, but there is no denying that she is fat andthat she is nothing to write a song about in looks, and she certainly does nag and keep father on the leash.

And every young couple who get married know beforehand that they are never going to let their marriage slump the way other people's do and that they will never, never quarrel or grow tired of each other.

Yet, in spite of all their theories, marriage works itself out for them very much as it does for others, and because they know the rocks that others have gone to pieces on doesn't enable them to steer a safe course.

So perhaps, after all, the college of matrimony wouldn't bring about the domestic millennium, for marriage seems to be one of the things in which no one is able to profit by another experience.

DOROTHY DIX.

For The Cook

ICE BOX ROLLS

Two cakes yeast, ½ cup lukewarm water, 2-3 cup shortening, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 cup mashed potatoes, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt. Flour to make a stiff dough, about 6¾ cups.

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water, add shortening, sugar, salt and potatoes to milk. When cool add yeast, mix thoroughly and add well-beaten eggs. Stir in enough flour to make a stiff dough. Turn out on a slightly floured board and knead thoroughly. Put into bowl large enough to allow slight rising, and rub over with melted shortening. Cover tightly and place in refrigerator. If wanted for lunch, 1 put as many as wanted in pan the night before, and set back in refrigerator till morning, then bring in and let rise till light. If for tea, put in pans at dinnertime. They are delicious. Bake for 15 or 20 minutes in an oven at 425 degrees.

Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. When introducing a person to a group of six or eight persons, should each one be introduced individually?

A. Yes; though in this case it may be shortened by mentioning two or three names together.

Q. If a bride has received a great many gifts, may she send engraved cards of thanks?

A. No; engraved notes of thanks are very rude. Nothing but a personal note on personal stationery will do.

Q. Should toothpicks be placed on the dinner table?

A. No.

The Results Of Unfair Treaties

Continued from Page 4

"Mutuality of benefits: Without them there can be no lasting treaty. Partnership involves Mutual Benefits and if mutual benefits fail, then does the treaty fail."

The latest newspapers to arrive here from the Old Country contain a Wellington, New Zealand, cable, which reads as follows:

"The National Dairy Association has passed a resolution strongly urging dairymen to purchase goods manufactured in Great Britain in preference to American, Canadian or Australian goods.

"This is in view of the 'prohibitive' duties imposed on New Zealand products by those countries."

That is the effect of one-sided bargains and jug-handled trade arrangements which have to be broken—bad feeling and the provoking of trade reprisals.

If that is the way to promote the unity of the Empire, then the people of this country have small conception of what the term signifies. Here we have one of the British Dominions resentful because the Canadian Government has broken a trade agreement which was ruinous to a great Canadian industry, and because having made that agreement, the Canadian Government is now compelled not only to restore the original duty on New Zealand butter, but actually to increase the duty over what it was before the New Zealand trade arrangement was made at all

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Georgetown, left recently for Howlan, P. E. I.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Douglas, of Georgetown, left recently on a visit to N. S.

Mrs. Lindsay and family, Boston, Mass., are visiting in Georgetown.

Miss Mary Douglas, R. N., of Baltimore, is visiting in Georgetown the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Doyle.

Miss Kathleen Doyle, R. N., of Boston, is visiting in Georgetown, the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Doyle.

Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, of Tignish, are visiting in Georgetown, the guest of their daughter Mrs. James Condon.

Miss Dora Lavendier, stenographer of the firm of T. Eaton and Co., Moncton, is visiting in Georgetown the guest of her mother Mrs. Herman Lavendier.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Keeping, who have been visiting in Georgetown, returned to their home in Kentville N. S.

Miss Nellie McEachern, who has been visiting Mrs. P. A. Scully, Georgetown, returned to her home in Souris.

Mr. E. B. McLaren, ofGeorgetown, recently visited Charlottetown.

Mrs. James MacDonald and daughter Elsie, of Boston, Mass., are visiting in Georgetown, the guest of Mrs Wen Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gotell, Georgetown, recently visited Souris.

Mr. and Mrs. Minchen, Boston, who has been visiting in Georgetown, returned to their home.

Mr. James Dalton, of Georgetown is visiting friends in Boston.

Mr. Thomas Dalton, who has been visiting his mother Mrs. Mary Dalton, returned to Boston.

Miss Eleanor Leslie, Georgetown, left recently on a visit to Boston.

Mr. Heber Condon, who has been visiting his sister Mrs. Norman McDonald, left recently for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hessian, Montague, recently visited Georgetown.

Mrs. Edwin MacDonald, Panmure Island, recently visited Georgetown.

Mr. Martell, Panmure Island, recently visited Georgetown.

Mr. Edwin MacDonald, Panmure Island, recently visited Georgetown.

Mrs. Agnes Fay, New Perth, recently visited Georgetown.

Mr. Harold Barnes, Boston, Mass., recently visited Georgetown, the guest of his aunt Miss Alice Compton.

Miss Isabell Lavers, who has been visiting friends in Sherwood, returned to her home in Georgetown.

Mr. Percy Jenkins, who has been visiting his sister Mrs. Mary Lavers, returned to his home in N. Y.

Judge McInerney and two daughters, Mary and Christine, who have been visiting in Georgetown, returned to their home in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lockerby and family, who have been visiting in

INCREASED TELEPHONE SERVICE

(St John Telegraph Journal)

In considering telephone service in Canada the names of half a dozen large companies at once spring to mind, for it is probable that very few people are aware that there are more than 2,000 systems operating in the Dominion. Figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dated December, 31, 1928, give the number as 2,447. According to the 1928 figures, these systems serve a total of 1,334,534 telephones, with a wire mileage of 3,982,867 miles. Later approximate figures are provided by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the increase for other companies during the year ending December 31, 1929, being estimated at the same ratio of growth as that recorded by the Bell system. This estimate gives the total number of telephones in use in the Dominion at the close of last year as, 1,397,585.

The following table compiled by G. G. MacDonald for Industrial Progress of Canada, shows the number of telephones in use in each province and the Yukon, giving both the Government figures for 1928 and the estimated figures for 1929:

	1928	1929
Prince Edward Island	4964	5,251
Nova Scotia	42,776	45,257
New Brunswick	32,740	34,638
Quebec	276,292	294,419
Ontario	589,345	607,075
Manitoba	77,226	81,705
Saskatchewan	112,237	118,746
Alberta	77,572	82,071
British Columbia	121,241	128,272
Yukon	143	151

Some idea of the part which the telephone plays in the industrial and commercial life of Canada today is provided by a further analysis of these figures, which reveals that 345,771 telephones, or approximately thirty-five per cent. of the total, and "business," that is, are directly helping to promote the Dominion's material wellbeing. Although the statistics show that only in the Yukon do the business telephones exceed those listed as "residence," in each of the provinces the proportion of business in relation to residence telephones is high. In Ontario, for example, 143,880 business telephone are listed, compared with 317,328 residence instruments. Of the total telephones in the Dominion, 684,820 are included as residence, 280,878 as "rural," and 23,065 as "public pay."

The necessity of telephones is apparent to all who use them. Business depends upon them and residential life in city and country would almost be impossible without them. It is one of the greatest and most useful public utilities. It is one of the possibilities of electricity. Electric lighting and the radio are other branches of the same force that have brought comfort and pleasure to millions. To talk, listen and see are necessities of life and the telephone, radio and incandescent lamp make all these more possible.

MEXICAN PUPILS MUST SAVE

Compulsory saving by pupils of public schools is being enforced in Mexico City, Mexico. Every child in the elementary grades must deposit in the school savings bank asumequal to two and one-half cents a week. The savings may be withdrawn by the children at the end of the primary course. Compulsory savings banks have also been established recently in secondary, trade and other schools above the primary grades.

MONTREAL, July 22—There were 49 cattle, 39 sheep, 234 hogs and 154 calves, fresh arrivals, and 100 cattle and 150 hogs held over from yesterday, on sale on the two Montreal markets today. Cattle were not moving. The few calves offered were practically all veals and met with a ready sale. The bulk brought $8.00 to $8.50, a few tops bringing $9.00 or better.

Lambs brought $12.00 for ewes and wethers wth a cut of $2.00 per cwt on bucks.

Hogs were only steady, $13.00 to $13.25 and sows $8.25 to $9.00.

$13.10 was the most common prices for hog premium on selects. Swill fed hogs bacons and butchers with $1.00 per brought $12.75 graded, feeders were

DURING BABY'S TEETHING TIME
The Bowels Become Loose
Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps, etc., manifest themselves; the gums become swollen, and cankers form in the mouth. This is the time when the mother should use
D'FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY
and perhaps save the baby's life.
On the market for 80 years.
Price, 50c. a bottle at all druggists or dealers.

Fletcher's CASTORIA
FOR QUICK, HARMLESS COMFORT
Children Cry for It

Small Boy: "Please will you take my sister home, sir; she's lost!"

Policeman: "Why don't you take her, son?"

Small Boy: "I'm lost too!"

Alice: "I've heard you made a very unpleasant remark about my hair, and I want to tell you it's false."

Mary: "Well, then, my remark was at least true—if unpleasant."

Soft as Summer Moonlight

Women like MODESS for its Softness!

THE remarkable qualities which cause women to prefer Modess were developed by a unique method. Trained nurses were employed to interview women to learn what they really wanted.

They wanted softness. So an entirely new substance was invented for the disposable filler. It is as soft and downy as the finest cotton, yet has great absorbency and is truly disposable.

You are almost sure to prefer Modess to anything else you have used. Buy one box and try it.

Modess
So Infinitely Softer
A Johnson & Johnson Product
MADE IN CANADA
World's largest makers of surgical dressings, bandages, absorbent cottons, etc.