

# The Household

by Lydia Le Baron Walker

QUILTS FOR BEAUTY, QUILTS FOR COMFORT, AND SOME INTERESTING PATTERNS PROCURABLE



Button-tied quilt of long ago in which the bits of broadcloth ornament places where the tying comes.

Cold weather suggests quilts for warmth, and warm weather suggests the idea that it would be wise to make one to be in readiness for chilly nights. So whether you are in the midst of wintry frosts or are basking in sunny southern climes, the consideration of quilts is timely. The work of making them is akin to fancywork, that pleasurable occupation which has ever been associated with the leisure class. In quilt making the artistic and the practical are interestingly united. The combining of patchwork pieces, or the applique design, develops beauty, while the soft wool filling, between the ornamental top and the textile back, supplies the luxurious warmth of the well made quilt.

### Timely Appeal

What is perhaps the greatest appeal of the quilt, in these times of financial stress, is their cheapness. The decorative top can be made from portions of discarded frocks, and other materials for which there may be no other use. The back can be of one, or of many pieces, either in strips or good size squares, so, here again, there is opportunity to use left-over lengths of material. Or remnants at reduced cost may be combined for the back or lining of the quilt. The filling is inexpensive. Cotton wadding is very low-priced.

Wool wadding, however, is preferable and makes warmer and lighter weight quilts.

### Tied Quilts

Every part of the work of making a quilt can be done by the woman of the house. The simplest method of fastening the three thicknesses together—top, back and filling, it is to button or tie them together every 4 inches, spacing alternately in alternate rows. I have one antique quilt in which tiny circles of red broadcloth form the buttons, which must, in quilts, be soft. The word button is used more as descriptive of the method of fastening than of the fasteners, which may be any material that does not ravel, such as broadcloth, felt, etc.

### Button-Tied

A few stitches are taken through the centre of the broadcloth buttons and through all thicknesses of the quilt. The ends of the heavy medium are tied at the back of the quilt and permitted to fray thus further securing them by the matting of the frayed parts. Such a quilt deserves to be termed a comfortable, one of the quaint names for a quilt, rather than quilt, since there is no quilting on it. But quilts is their regular name.

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### TRACTORS TRANSPORT MINE EQUIPMENT TO PATRICIA

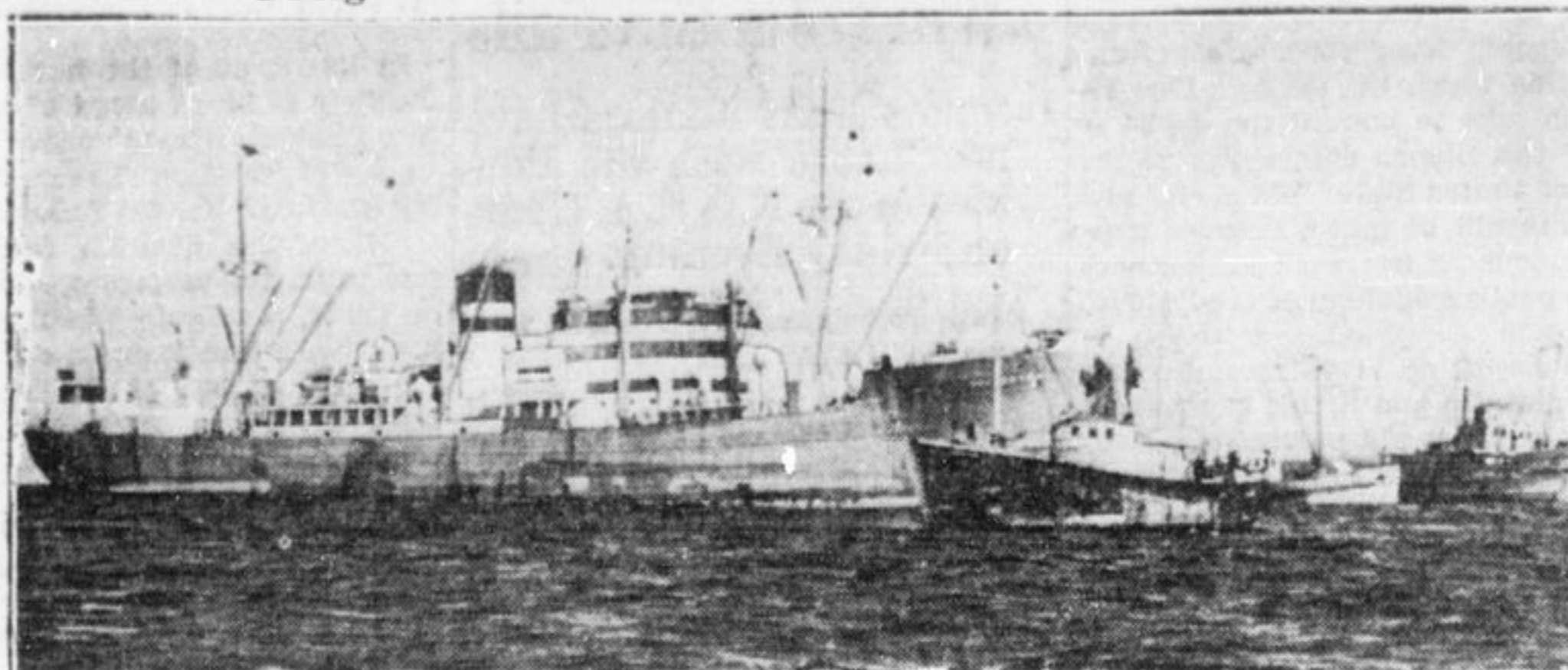
Seventeen tractors are working out of Savant Lake on the C.N.R., east of Sioux Lookout, and almost due north of Fort Arthur, hauling supplies into the Central Patricia and Pickle Crow mining areas. The tractor trains make almost a steady flow, carrying not only mill construction material, but also a

large proportion of the summer supplies of food, clothing, etc., which cannot be so easily taken in during that season.

A report from Pickle Crow states that concrete for the new Pickle Crow mill is being poured, and progress is satisfactory.

Blairmore Enterprise—Georgie (at the local school: "A conservatory is a place for Conservatives.")

### Freighter in Precarious Position, Grounded on Rock



Giving little indication of her comparatively dangerous position, the silver liner Silverwey is pictured as preparations were being made to move part of the 8,000-ton cargo of the vessel from the forward hold under which plates were punctured as she ran aground at Mar's Rock, off Herring Cove, Halifax.

### Want Dan. Johnson on T. & N. O. Board

### Matheson Pioneer Strongly Recommended for Place on Railway Commission for the North.

In the Matheson district there is said to be very strong opinion that one of the vacant places on the T. & N. O. Railway Commission should be given to Dan Johnson, of Matheson. Mr. Johnson is a general merchant at Matheson who has taken a noteworthy part in a large number of public services for which there is no pay but perhaps a lot of criticism. He has been mayor of Matheson for some ten different years and on other Matheson bodies of various kinds he has taken prominent and useful part. In addition the citizens of Matheson and district also urge the fact that Mr. Johnson has a long record of service in the district to the Liberal party for which he has received no reward or special recognition. Further the point is made that his long residence in the North and his active touch with the country since its pioneer days peculiarly fits him for knowing the needs and the possibilities of the area. Effort is being made accordingly to have Mr. Johnson appointed to the T. & N. O. Commission in place of Armand Racine of Windsor, or to take the place that will be vacant when Col. Mac Lang resigns to contest the federal seat of South Temiskaming in the coming election. In regard to the latter it may be noted in passing that there is a general hope that Col. Lang will retain his place on the commission, even though such a course may mean the dropping of his political plans.

From friends in Matheson comes a brief sketch of the life of Dan Johnson, in connection with the proposal to have him on the T. & N. O. Commission. Mr. Johnson is a native of Nova Scotia, being born in 1874. He went to Nipigon in 1904 being first employed on the Transcontinental Railway and later by Revillon Freres, the merchants and fur buyers of the North. In 1907 he was transferred to Matheson. When he came to Matheson he had to walk from the end of steel several miles away to "McDougall Chutes," where now the town of Matheson stands. In 1915 Mr. Johnson opened the disastrous fire of 1916 wiped out a store in Matheson and did well until his buildings and business. The loss ran into a large figure with only \$2800 insurance carried. Mr. Johnson showed his Northern spirit by the fact that the disastrous fire did not kill him. Instead he simply turned to re-building building and business. Mr. Johnson has been mayor of Matheson on ten occasions and has also served as a

councillor, school trustee, director and officer of the agricultural society, and in other public and semi-public capacities. He has been president of the Matheson Liberal Association for 25 years, and has served ten years as president of the district Liberal Association for the federal field. He has campaigned through the North with such leaders as Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. W. L. M. King, Hon. Geo. P. Graham and Hon. Mr. Lemieux. He is widely known and well respected all through the North.

The people of Matheson and district are making a strong bid to have Mr. Johnson placed on the T. & N. O. Board where they believe he would give the country excellent service.

### Mineral Output of Canada \$278,337,000

### Gold Production Last Year was Well over a Hundred Million Dollars. Other Mineral Wealth.

The value of the mineral production of Canada in 1934 is placed at \$278,337,000 in a preliminary official estimate. This is an increase of 26 per cent. above the 1933 value of \$221,495,000. Gains were general in all groups, but the most striking increases were found among the metals. The value of the Canadian gold output was greater than ever before and new records in output set up in nickel, copper, lead and zinc. Production of the metals of the platinum group, which occur in association with copper-nickel ores, was also much larger than any annual Canadian output heretofore recorded.

Production of gold in Canada in 1934, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to 2,964,395 fine ounces. The increase from the 1933 output was slight but the value rose to \$102,242,000 as compared with \$84,250,000 in 1933. The average price of gold in Canada during 1934 was \$34.49 per fine ounce as against an average of \$28.60 for the previous year. This increase in price in 1934 resulted in some of the larger mines feeding ore of lower grade to their mills. This feature of operations was reflected in reduced output during the first half of the year; but, towards the end of the year, new mills coming into production compensated this reduction in output from the older properties. Prospecting for gold deposits was active throughout the year. In the vicinity of the older and well-established camps, prospects which had lain dormant for years were revived and promising new areas were investigated in different parts of the Dominion.

Silver production at 16,350,029 fine ounces valued at \$7,764,000 showed an

increase of eight per cent. in quantity and of 35 per cent. in value. The price of silver rose steadily from a monthly average of 44.39 cents per fine ounce in January to 52.95 cents in November; the average price for the year being 47.48 cents as against 37.83 cents in 1933. The chief sources of silver in Canada are the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia and the silver-cobalt ores of Ontario, though considerable amounts are recovered as a by-product in the mining of gold, copper, and copper-nickel ores. British Columbia production in 1934 from all sources totalled 8,729,825 ounces as compared with 6,737,057 ounces in 1933. Production from Ontario mines amounted to 5,213,027 ounces as against 4,535,680 in 1933. Quebec output was close to the half-million ounce mark; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined accounted for slightly over 1,300,000 ounces, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories produced over 614,000 ounces.

Nickel output, consisting of refined nickel, nickel in nickel oxides sold and in matte exported, totalled 136,346,400 pounds, an increase of 56 per cent. over 1933 and of 18 per cent. over 1929, the previous record year. Copper output at 367,054,000 pounds was a record and exceeded 1930, the previous high year, by 21 per cent. Lead production at 242,811,000 pounds increased 29 per cent. over the 1933 output and established a record. The previous record year was 1928 when 337,946,000 pounds were produced. Zinc production at 300,747,000 pounds was 51 per cent. greater than in 1933 and 12 per cent. over 1930, the previous record year. In addition to these metals, besides the remarkable increase in the platinum group, cadmium and bismuth were also higher. Pitchblende ore of the Great Bear Lake area in the Northwest Territories was treated at Port Hope, Ontario, to produce uranium and radium salts.

Among the other minerals, fuels were valued at \$54,731,000 in 1934, an increase of 15 per cent. over the 1933 value of \$47,778,000. Coal production increased 17 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value; crude petroleum advanced 26 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value; and natural gas output decreased five per cent. in volume and two per cent. in value. Non-metals (other than fuels), including asbestos, feldspar, gypsum, sodium sulphate, etc., increased six per cent. from \$10,004,000 to \$10,557,000.

Montreal Gazette: A new table instrument, the spork, a combination of spoon and fork, is being advertised in Old Country newspapers. Frificent gentlemen who eat peas with a knife should welcome this new addition to the table, particularly if their hands are at all shaky. The spork looks just the thing for this hazardous practice.

# BE BEAUTIFUL

By ELSIE PIERCE  
FAMOUS BEAUTY EXPERT



8-15  
BE BEAUTIFUL

Whether brunette, blonde or redhead wear protective beach shirt and slacks if prone to blistering or painful sunburn for protection.

BARBARA FRICHIE Poses in a suggested costume for sailing  
RED HEADS (FRECKLE SUFFERERS) HEARD FROM THESE DAYS

Along about this time of the year, all the world's readheads raise their voices as one, lamenting their fate in no uncertain terms. That freckle crop is one harvest that isn't gratefully accepted. Let there be drought, pestilence, famine; anything to keep the freckles at bay for the scarier the smarter is the theory of modern women.

By some queer trick of Nature, the fair skin of the redhead seems to be subject to the peculiar alteration in the pigment which makes the freckle spots. Most of these titans, worse luck, seem to be sun worshippers. They like to swim, lie on the beach, flirt with 'ol. And the more they sun the more the freckles loom up in the spotlight.

copy the fact that preventive measures were not taken, but that only when prevention is no longer possible.

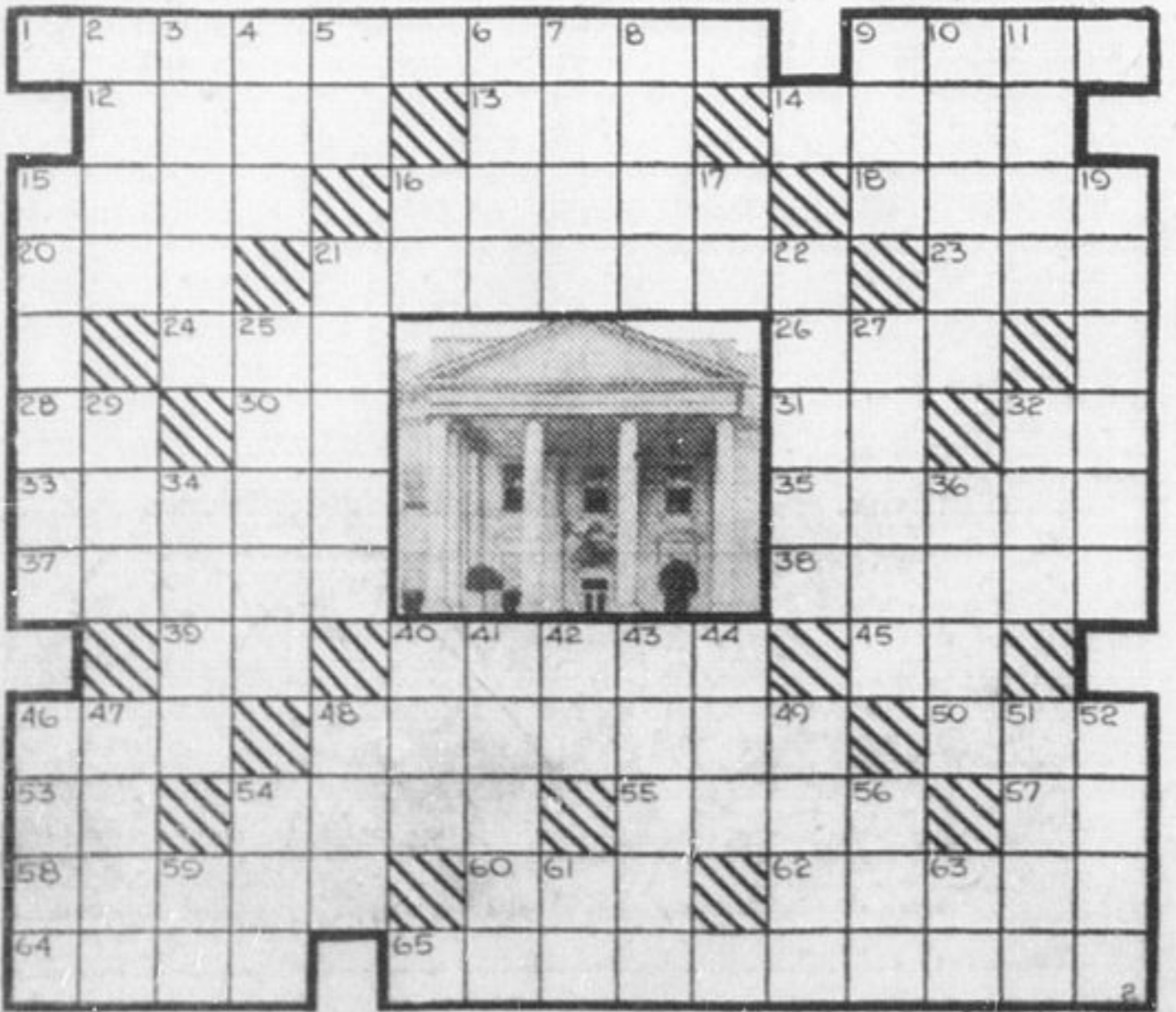
There are freckles that come with the summer sun and fade as fall and winter approach. Then there are the usually larger darker spots that cling tenaciously the year round. They are very stubborn and very ugly.

The best way to combat both varieties is to stay out of the sun. At least to take one's sunning in very studied doses, just a few minutes at a time, and even then with plenty of oil and cream applied to the skin to slow down the sun's freckling action. Sunshades, parasols, umbrellas, large hats; these were made for the freckle susceptible. Beach pajamas and slacks are a blessing. Cover the shoulders too. There may be an excuse for becoming badly freckled one summer, but after that one should know better, just as it is excusable when one burns badly but not excusable after that it is folly.

Bleaching is the only course open to one who has already freckled. But the bleaching should not be attempted so long as the skin is sensitive or freshly sunburned. Thereafter, lemon juice, cucumber juice, buttermilk—any number of masques and lotions will help.

## Famous Building

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Presidential mansion in the United States.
  - 9 Seaweed.
  - 12 Soon.
  - 13 Monkey.
  - 14 Cleatrix.
  - 15 Gaelic.
  - 16 To eye.
  - 18 Journey.
  - 30 Born.
  - 21 Boats.
  - 23 African antelope.
  - 24 Japanese fish.
  - 26 Indian.
  - 28 Exclamation of pleasure.
  - 30 To accomplish.
  - 31 Sun god.
  - 32 Morindin dye.
  - 33 Prickly pear.
  - 35 Excuse.
  - 37 Parts of school years.
  - 38 Tanning material.
  - 39 Like.
  - 40 Antiquated.
  - 43 Spain.
  - 46 To mention.
- Answer to Previous Puzzle:**
- 17 Deity  
19 It was the first building erected in the Capital.  
21 Stringed instruments.  
22 Rails (birds).  
25 It was first occupied by President.  
27 Ankle bone.  
29 Garden tool.  
32 Striped fabric.  
34 To beseech.  
36 Little devils.  
40 Cavity.  
41 Oat grass.  
42 Musical note.  
43 Scythe handle.  
44 Snaky fish.  
46 Sportsman's halloo.  
47 In a line.  
48 Beast's home.  
49 Observed.  
51 Mexican dollar.  
52 Last word of a prayer.  
54 Insane.  
56 Unit of work.  
59 To exist.  
61 Bone.  
63 Preposition.
- 60 Negative.  
62 To rub out.  
64 Was indebted.  
65 The cornerstone was laid in —, in city planner.  
1792.  
16 Southeast.  
63 Preposition.

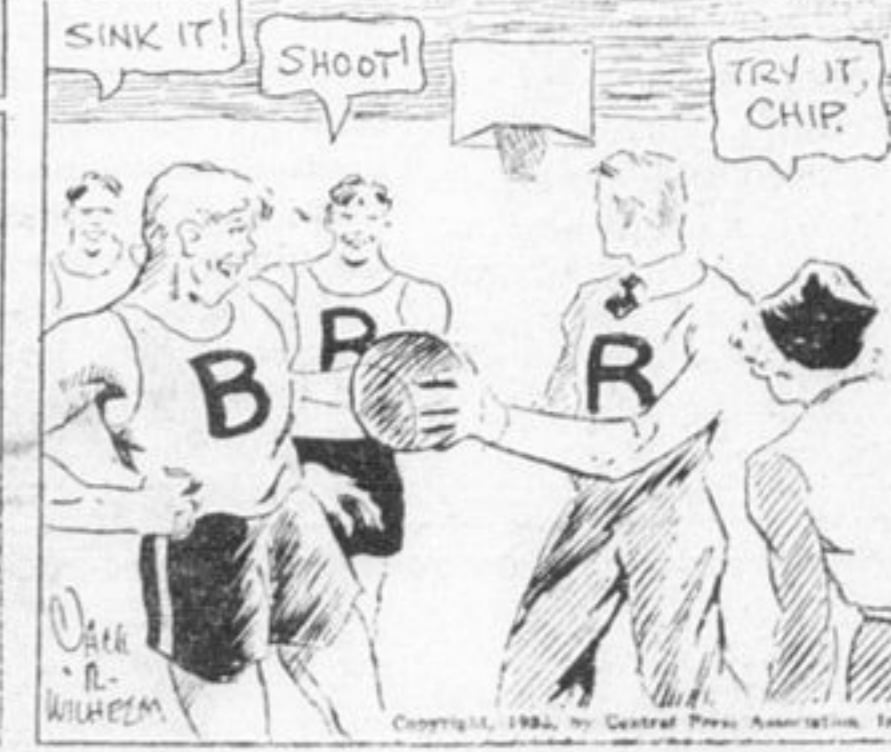


### CHIP COLLINS' ADVENTURES



By WILLIAM RITT and JACK WILHELM

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