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H. J. O'NEILL
TIMMINS, ONT.

A Smart Solution to that Christmas Gift Problem.

Quintuplets Again to Share Toys With Needy

A despatch from Montreal this week says that the Dionne quintuplets, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe's "little babies", again this year will share some of their Christmas gifts with needy children. The country doctor from Callander, in Montreal on a week-end visit, said his charges "are better looking than ever and appear to be in better health each day of the year."

"How about Christmas for the youngsters?" he was asked.

"Well, to tell you frankly," Dr. Dafoe said, "Christmas is Christmas for my little babies just as it is for all other boys and girls of the country."

"Will they get many toys?"

"To tell you frankly," the doctor answered, "I would be unable to count the number of gifts they are expected to receive this year."

"What will they do with them all?"

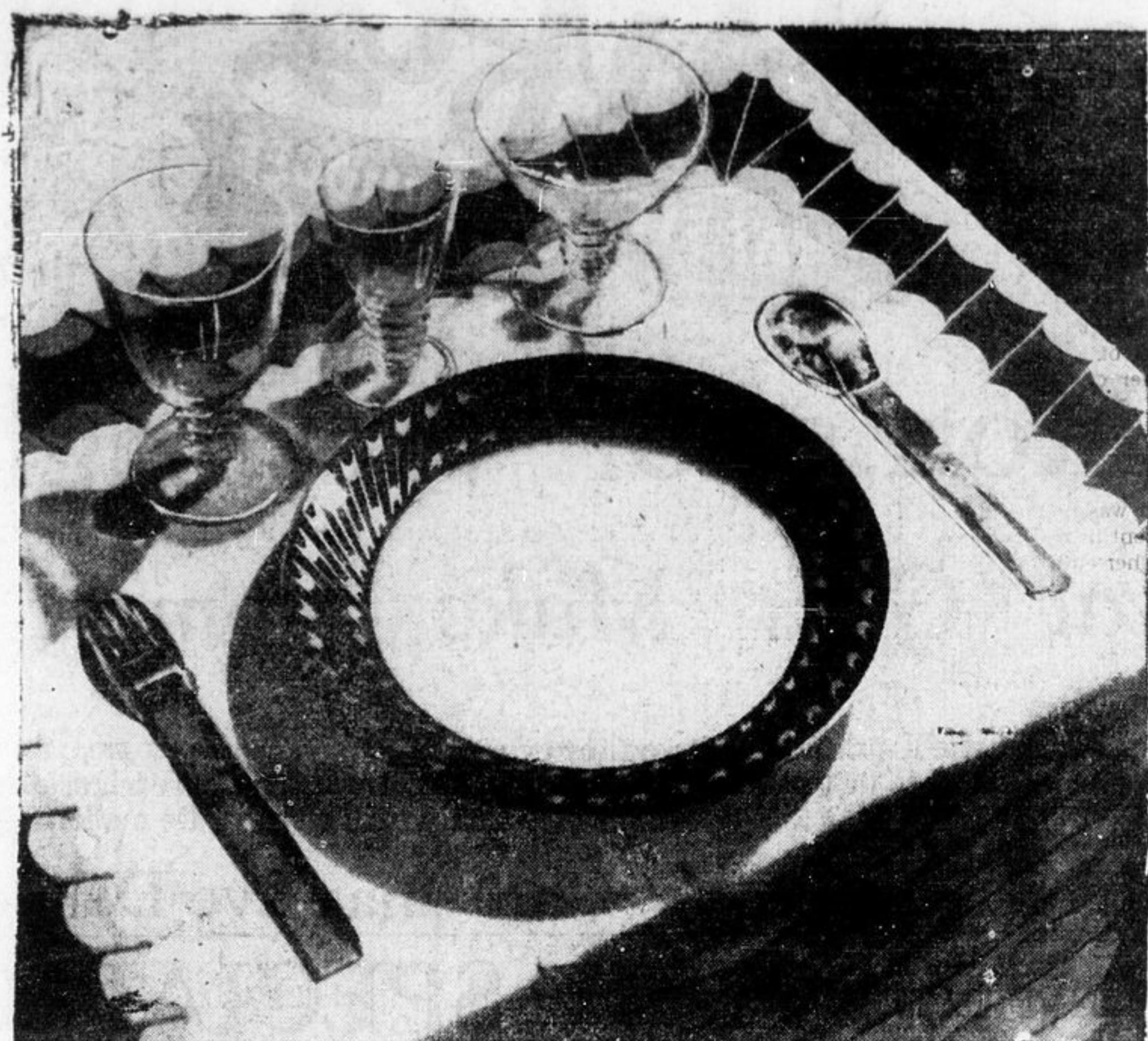
"Oh! They are generous little souls. They will keep a number for themselves but many needy children of Canada are sure to receive some gift from them before Christmas. In fact, it has been a custom to give some of the quintuplets' gifts to needy children."

Huntingdon Gleaner:—When Kenneth Gotham, East Chetek, Wis., stole 75 gallons of gasoline from a bulk oil station and got away without anyone seeing him, he told himself it was quite an achievement. Next day when officials came to his house with a warrant for his arrest he tried to lie out of the charge before he knew the nature of the evidence against him. In stealing the gas the night before, he backed his truck against an embankment and the imprint of his license number was as plain as day the next morning. Wrongdoers seldom fail to leave uncovered tracks of some kind.

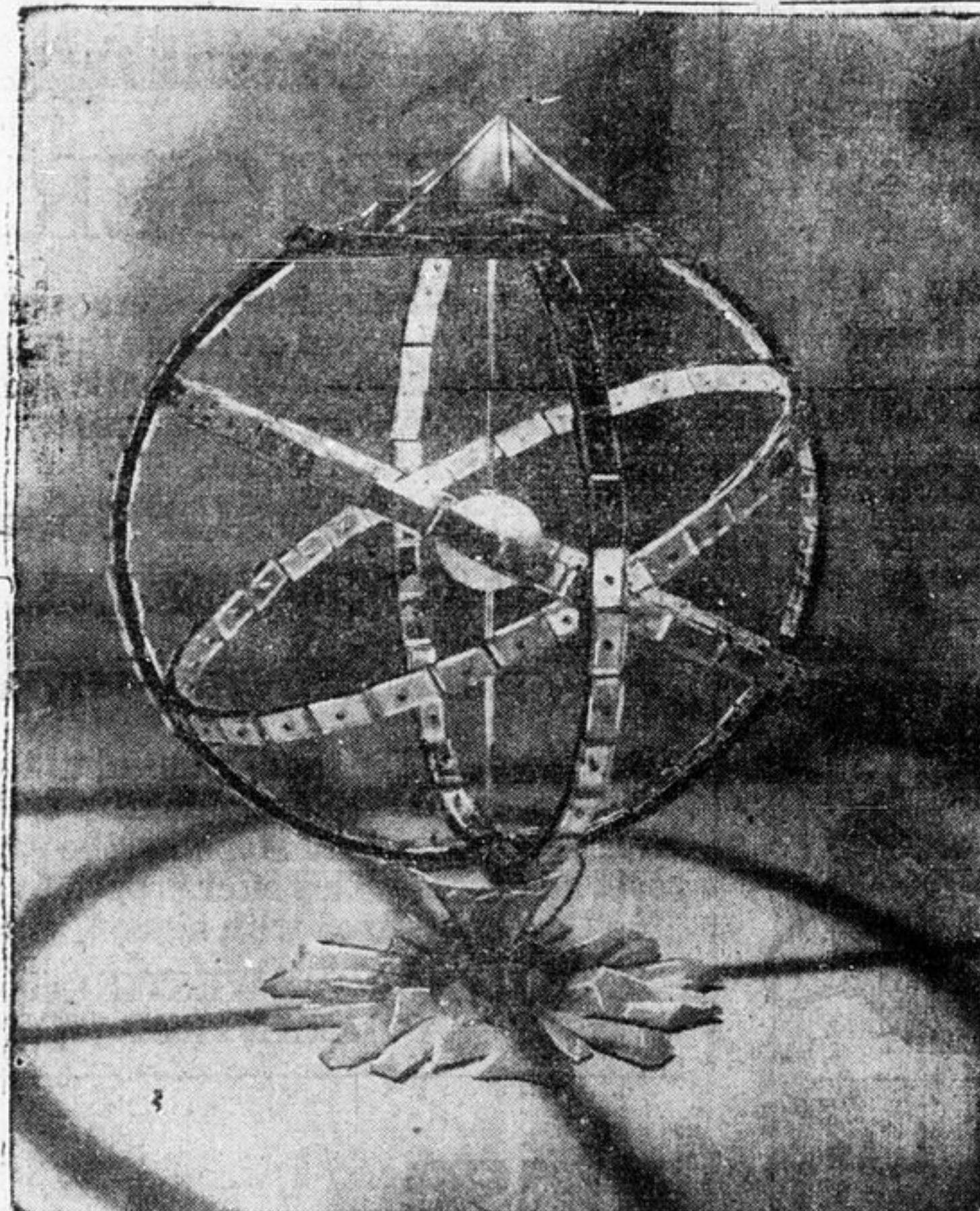
PLEASANT HOMES

by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin

WE COCK OUR EYE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION
Trends Exhibited in the Paris International Exposition Often Have Significant Influence on Home Furnishings in America—The High Points Observed in the Displays on Furniture, China, Silver, Fabrics and Rugs.



Here is one of the table settings exhibited at the Paris Exposition, the place where fashions in home furnishings are introduced. The plates with their blue and gold designs have interesting gold forks and spoons to go with them, and the tablecloth in blue and gold on white has been made to repeat the motif of the plates.



Here is one of the unusual new lamps shown at the recent Paris Exposition. The globe shape is interesting and the illumination is achieved by opaque glass, mirror and white ceramic material. photo by Bonney

thick-glass which was presented in its perfection at the Paris Exposition and is sure to turn up in America before long. It was the creation of the Swedish designers. Irregular thicknesses of this glass created interesting lighting reflections, and sometimes a design was introduced between two thicknesses of glass. Colours emphasized in the new glass were pale blue, a new blue-green sienna and burgundy. Noted also were the square based stemware. There still is very little design in modern glass but much interest in classic simplicity of shape. Mostly clear, but sometimes in bubble, smoked and veined textures and sometimes in a molten effect which is new and unusual and likely to make its imprint on glass fashions.

In fabrics, there were many trends, and the question is which will dominate. There were the smooth modern versions of classic designs—there were shaggy and homespun weaves, with many novelties in between. Webbing was important for furniture—made of rope, rubber, cane, palm leaves. A combination of texture with pattern was new and modern looking in materials for home decoration. Printed motifs on velvet and satin were thrilling to see. Stylized leaves were favoured motifs. Watch for wool in drapery and upholstery fabrics. It was shown in all sorts of unexpected versions from sheer and gossamer gauzes to fine repps and tapestries.

Rugs Were Smaller
We were surprised to find that rugs were emphasizing scatter sizes—that is, throw rugs not large, not small, and with fringed edges. Many shaggy textures were shown, but not much design. Chenille was an important detail and the hand-woven qualities were prevailing in most of the displays. Again pale colours predominated so we may as well get set for light floors whether we like the idea or not! Matting turned up here and there—notable was the South American reed matting of interesting texture.

A Big Difference
It is too soon to know just how this Exposition will affect our own home furnishings fashions. We know all the designers are studying it assiduously for ideas. The difference between this exhibition and that other in 1925 is simple but important—then America was not originating much in the way of decorative arts. . . . we were simply adopting the traditional period styles to our own use. Since then America designers have learned to create their own designs and the consensus of opinion among critics is that we have about as much ingenuity and freshness and in many cases more spontaneity and practical functionalism in our brand of modern decoration as have the continental decorators.

That's true of fashions in costumes too, of course. But at the same time, much as we fete the American designers and follow them, we still keep an eye cocked on the Rue de la Paix. That's just why we watch the Paris Exposition, even if we do it with our nose just a little in the air.

(Copyright 1937, by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin.)

We don't deny that we like to read what the Duchess of Windsor has been buying in Paris. Mainly because her choice will no doubt influence what the rest of us will be wearing later on.

For the same reason the home-making world is interested in what the Paris Exposition has brought out this season in plates and forks, furniture and fabrics. These will have definite effect on fashions in decoration, just as did the innovations introduced at the previous Paris Exposition in 1925 when most of what we now called modern in home furnishings was presented to an amazed world. In short, the furore created there twelve years ago hasn't subsided yet. Whether this year's exposition will be such a tempest in our teacups remains to be seen, but in the meantime, it's a good idea to know what's been shown there so we'll know what it's all about when we hear the chatter it's bound to cause.

In furniture, the trends crystallized themselves into four main categories, all more or less modern interpretations of designs that we have inherited from the near or distant past. These four categories are:

Decorative Whims
The baroque modern, based on the ornate scroll forms that were often executed in plaster. A simplification of these lines applied to furniture achieves something very smart indeed, but for the most part it will be for people who can indulge in decorative whims. Gradually, however, we may expect adaptations of this impulse to be seen in incidental pieces of furniture, in accessories and in the timbre of certain rooms, much as the Victorian note is recreated today, not in detail so much as in mood.

The provincial modern—a fresh version of rather homespun furniture, using mostly pale finished woods, not eschewing beveling or carving if it's simple and modern in feeling, introducing raw glass for table tops, gummetal and copper hardware, webbed uphol-

tery or textural monotone coverings, tiled motifs occasionally.

The functional modern—which in the Paris Exposition found fresh impetus mainly in combinations of new materials rather than in anything so much more exciting or new than we have had in this field from American designers.

The Directoire modern—again presented a contemporary version of Napoleonic decoration, which because of its rather severe military line adapts itself interestingly to modernization. However here again there was nothing startlingly different from the same type of thing that has been done in this country.

Combined with Silver
Silver in modern forms was a very dramatic aspect of the exhibitions. Little ornamentation but novel new shapes distinguished most of the tableware. Lines were flowing rather than geometric, but the tendency seemed to be more toward thicker more bluntly shaped knives and forks. Combinations of silver with other materials suggested a new means of decorative design in this medium—silver with thin gold borders and inlays, silver with handles of wood, silver with handles of ivory, silver with lapis lazuli.

In china and pottery, shape again dominated the themes. Plates in curving rectangular form; in heavy circular shapes showing a plain surface rather than the familiar shoulder; mottled oatmeal textures; much use of gold ornamentation on white; brown and snuff colours in china with highlights in gold; gummetal pottery with Moorish influence; the frequency of grey in porcelain and pottery; many African primitive motifs, bronze-green colourings in porcelains. Summed up, we find that the importance of gold and white is leading, that mottled textures are going to be seen a lot, that dull toned neutrals will have their day.

A New Thick-Glass
In glassware, watch for the new

Insulin Promotes Appetite and Increases Weight
Although insulin is known as the remedy that keeps diabetics alive it has been used for other conditions during the past five years, one of which is malnutrition.

Malnutrition—"ami" meaning poor—is when the individual is underweight, is weak, and has a poor appetite. Research workers have found that in many cases, insulin stimulates the appetite and other body processes so that the individual eats more, puts on firm flesh, and becomes more active mentally and physically.

Naturally, with such excellent results physicians in various countries are using insulin in any and all types of cases where undernourishment is an outstanding symptom.

However, that insulin is not without danger in treating cases of tuberculosis is reported by Dr. P. Ellman in The Practitioner, London, who emphasizes that insulin is not to be regarded as a cure for pulmonary (lung) tuberculosis. The use of insulin in cases of advanced tuberculosis is really dangerous. "A patient whose appetite is poor, who fails to put on weight, who has no rise in temperature, whose disease shows no gross evidence of activity and with whom the usual measures have failed to correct these symptoms—no appetite, loss of weight—is a suitable case for insulin."

Dr. Ellman has avoided using insulin when there is fever, active lung condition—cough with mucous and pus—vomiting, marked low blood pressure, or where severe reactions follow the use of insulin.

It has been his practise to begin the course of treatment with a hypodermic injection of five units of insulin. This is given twenty minutes before the principal meal and is followed three hours later by a glass of milk or a tablespoon of dextrose to avoid any risk of the sugar in the blood becoming too low in amount. The dose is gradually increased so that by the end of six weeks 30 units is being injected daily.

The point then is that insulin is excellent treatment for underweight and malnutrition except in cases of tuberculosis which are in an active state. There may be other conditions also where your physician may think it wise to withhold insulin.

Scourge
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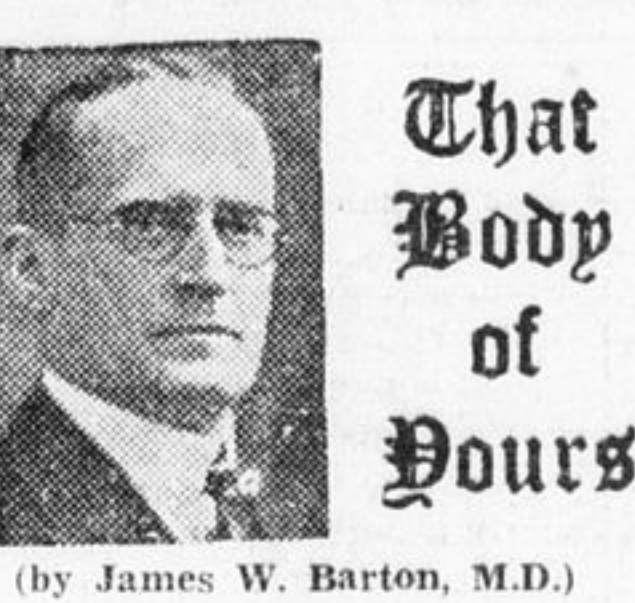
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(by James W. Barton, M.D.)



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That Body of Yours

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High-Grade Samples From Week's Run of the Press

Christian Science Monitor:—The printing of Edgar Allan Poe's first book, "Tamerlane and Other Poems", was financed by the author. Copies are now worth between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in the book market.

Ottawa Journal:—A German professor thinks that eventually airplanes will travel from New York to Berlin in six hours. It seems like a lot of hurry to get to Berlin!

Sudbury Star:—Each of the quintuplets gained two pounds during the last month, according to reports from the Dafoe nursery. It will not be many years before they may be searching for formulae for taking off a few pounds.

Windsor Star:—Annual report of the R.C.M.P. shows the number of horses in use decreased during the past year, but more motorcycles and sled dogs were taken on. It may yet become the Royal Canadian Motorbikes and Bow-Wow Brigade.

Huntingdon Gleaner:—A new type of glasses that offset the glare of automobile headlights is to be placed on the market shortly. They are of such construction that they allow the driver to see the road without being blinded by the headlights of an approaching car. The lens are of dark coloured plastic composition which rests in front of the driver's eyes like a night shade, and are placed away from the eyes so as to cast a shadow from the approaching lights across the pupils of the eyes.

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