Belts, Buttons and Other Trimmings

Most of the new frocks have belts, and a last year's frock may be smartened up and made to look quite up-to-date by being given a belt. In the smartest models belts have a definite place in the color scheme, and are used, for instance, to introduce a bright note on the popular navy blue. One frock in navy with high collar and fronts lined with scarlet had a black leather belt inlet with diamonds of scarlet and edged with gilt. Another navy frock was smartened by a green patent belt applique with long diamond-shaped pieces of mother-of-pearl, while a black coat had a black leather belt, the shaped front part of which was of red leather.

Snake and lizard skin belts are much used even on the flimsiest materials. A lovely pale gray chiffon frock with was a mass of tucks, had for its sole trimming a belt of gray and white snake skin, and a frock in a new kind of shantung in sand color, was belted with lizard skin, a further trimming in this case being a row of mother-of-pearl buttons from the waist downward.

NEW USES FOR AN OLD FEATURE.

Buttons are used for the most part fairly sparsely, but with very good effect. Colored bone buttons to match the material are seen on coat frocks, especially in the new soft blue that all the Paris houses are showing, and colored mother-of-pearl buttons decorate thinner fabrics. For instance, a smart little violet crepe-de-chine frock was fastened diagonally from neck to hip with a row of violet mother-of-pearl buttons. A model of green-and-white angora-and-silk check had a jumper of the plain green inlet with narrow stripes of the checked material and was buttoned up the front with buttons formed of whole pearls.

Sometimes gold metal buttons are used, as in a frock of pale green crepe-de-chine which had gold buttons on one shoulder and fixing a shaped flounce at one side of the skirt. A simple frock of black cloth with a beige crepe-de-chine jumper belted with black acquired an air of distinction by three beautiful jet and marcassite oblong buttons securing the jumper just above the belt. Little clasps accompany belts of the same fabric as the frock. A dull gold clasp on a gold crepe-de-chine frock inlet with georgette and a silver clasp finishing a narrow belt of a pink crepe-de-chine frock, being happy examples.

RUBBER FRINGES.

The trimmings and embroideries on frocks are elaborate and entail an enormous amount of work. A much admired gown seen recently at a model house was of navy georgette almost covered with rows of fine black silk braid running downward. On georgettes the very finest embroideries and hand-drawn thread work is seen such as is associated with gossamer Irish linen handkerchiefs. Extremely smart was an apricot crepe-de-chine frock with a jumper of zibbeline to match, on which was a scattered design in drawn-thread work.

One of the most elaborate embroideries seen recently was on a gown of palest gray chiffon patterned all over like a brocade with an applique design in pale gray cloth.

Rubber fringes are the latest idea for evening gowns and very smart they are in brilliant colors with tapered ends. An orange chiffon frock diamante in downward lines was finished with one of these rubber fringes in a deeper shade. Another very smart model was elaborately embroidered with beads and diamante in a design of oval scallops with a deep fringe of rubber in a vivid green at the edge of the skirt.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, SENIOR, AND JOE WRIGHT, JUNIOR

The winner of the big American Henley at Philadelphia, Saturday, and his father. A worthy son of an internationally known sire.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY

By Mabel Shaw, Kinburn, Ont., Aged Sixteen Years.

"Canada."

At the present time, when elaborate preparations are under way for the celebration of that momentous event in Canadian history, the passing of the British North Amrica Act, which linked together and co-ordinated the destines of the several British Dominions in the North America continent. It is most fitting that we, as young Canadians, should give more than a passing thought to what we may justly claim as our common heritage. Tennyson has said, "Let the dead past bury its dead." But a little retrospect can serve at least one useful purpose, in so much as the progress we have made in the past, furnishes us a yard stick by which, we may measure what the future may reasonably be expected to hold in store for us.

Historians differ as to who was the first European to set foot on Canadian soil, but the first successful effort at permanent settlement was made in 1603 by Samuel de Champlain, when he established a settlement at what is now the town of Annapolis in Nova Scotia. The history of the colony from this date was one of almost continual warfare, between the French settlers and the Indians, and also between the French and the English settlers in the New England States.

At the conclusion of war between England and France in 1713 England received by the Treaty of Utrecht, Newfoundland and Acadia, which is now the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Seven Year War between England and France brought about a renewal of hostilities in Canada, culuminating in the memorable combat on the Plains of Abraham on September 13th, and the surrender of Vaudreuil at Montreal. By the Treaty of Paris which closed this war England secured possession of practically the entire North American Continent.

Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in trying to adapt British customs to the new colonies. By the Quebec Act of 1774 the French-Canadians were given the freedom to enjoy their own religion, and their own civil laws. In 1791 Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, the name Canada being derived from the Indian word Canatha, meaning a collection of huts. Each province was given a separate parliament but this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, finally resulting in the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838 following which the two provinces were reunited by the Act of Union of 1840.

At this time Upper Canada had a population of four hundred and fifty thousand, mostly English speaking, while Lower Canada had a population of six hundred and fifty thousand, mainly French-Canadians.

While the foregoing events were transpiring in Upper and Lower Canada, the colonies on the Atlantic Coast (now known as the Maritime Provinces), were rapidly growing in importance. The discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast led to a rapid increase in population there, and in 1858 British Columbia was made a crown colony.

It became increasing apparent to each of those widely separated colonies that some form of co-operation or unity was absolutely essential, if really satisfactory progress was to be made. According a conference was held in the City of Quebec in 1864 followed by one in London in 1866, the deliberations of those two conferences being crystalized into law by the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, which united the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (which were then changed to Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. In 1868 the North West Territorries were added, in 1870 Manitoba, in 1871 British Columbia and in 1873 Prince Edward Island joined the Confederation making Canada a solid block of territory from coast to coast.

Since Confederation Canada's progress has been phenomenal. Her millions of acres of firtile soil has attracted a very desirable type of agricultural immigrant, and to-day Canada is referred to as the granary of the Empire, and takes first place amongst the wheat exporting nations of the world, while Canadian cheese, butter, bacon and apples are held in high esteem in the markets of the world.

Industrial development has kept pace with agricultural development. We have now the greatest publicly owned transportation system in the world. Canadian electrical developments exceed in horsepower those of any other nation, while the as yet undeveloped power resources are practically unlimited. While the value of our annual production of pulp wood, lumber and minerals almost equals the value of our agriculture production, our resources are estimated to be the largest in the world. All public services essential to the transaction of business or the pleasures of life, are as thoroughly developed and as efficient as are to be found in any part of the world, while our educational facilities are unsurpassed.

One of the greater advantages which Canada possesses is the type of Canadian citizenship. There is a respect for law and order a security of life and property which is the envy of many less fortunate people. In no other place is better provision made for the care of the afflicted.

There is a most commendable spirit of National pride coupled with unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, a desire to be in the forefront of the commonwealth of nations forming the British Empire. In all, peaceful pursuits of life, Canada's sons uphold her honor, while when put to the supreme test on the blood stained fields of Flanders they won undying fame.

There is every reason to believe that the coming years will demonstrate to the world the truth of Sir Wilfred Laurier's famous utterance "The Twentieth Century belongs to Canada."

A Perpetual Bank Account.

Kipling when a citizen of Brattleboro, Vermont, where he established his bungalow, "Naulahka" in which he wrote some of his famous works, habitually paid by check. Puzzled to find that he always had too big a balance at the bank, he investigated, and discovered that merchants preferred, instead of cashing his checks, to frame them as souvenirs.—(From Forbes Magazine.)

Trusts and the Economic Conference.

London New Statesman: The futility of "trust-busting," in the American sense, was obvious long before the war, and is far more obvious today. Industry is bound to achieve a far closer and more collaborative organization, internationally as well as nationally, as a reactino to the troubles of the post-war years. . . . . We shall have to face the international problem—that privately-owned industry is tending to develop an international economic structure considerably faster than the Governments of the world are developing effective forms of internatinoal economic legislation and control. . . The world is slowly awaking to the fact that it needs a common economic as well as a common political government.

Fruit Growers Get Cheques for Rebates.

Vernon, B.C.—Cheques aggregating almost $150,000 were recently sent out by the Associated Growers Ltd. to its various locals for distributing among fruit growers. The cheques covered rebates on the monies held back for selling costs and earnings of the brokerage end of the co-operative. In addition many of the locals will pay small rebates on packing charges and growers generally will receive altogether an additional 5 or 6 cents per box for apples and about 3 cents per package for soft fruits.

Selling charges of the Associated Growers this year were cut down to an average of 4 cents per box for apples, while packing charges were generally reduced to the point where both selling and packing charges combined are considerably less than 50 cents per box.

About the time a woman gets what she wants she admires something else.

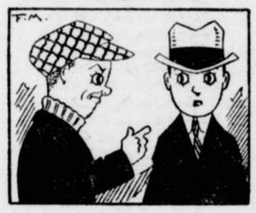
The six best doctors anywhere.
And no one can deny it,
Are Sunshine, Water, Rest and Air,
Exercise and Diet.

How to Make a Successful Window-Box.

There is nothing simpler to prepare or more sure in its returns of pleasure than a window-box. The old-fashioned wooden box is better than the metal for this purpose. Make holes in the bottom for drainage, and scatter over the bottom broken pieces of crockery or small pebbles. To prepare the soil take one-third part of common loam, one-third of sand, and one-third of manure. Thoroughly mix this and put it through a coarse screen sieve. Fill the box to within an inch of the top, patting down as you go. To make holes for the rootlets or plants, use a round sick about half an inch in diameter, sharpened at the end; push this well down into the soil. Plant the rootlets in the holes, and fill several times with water so that they will be washed down firmly into the earth. Then fill the holes with earth.

Staked Plants.

Staked plants such as tomatoes and dahlias should have side growth pinched off just as soon as it shows itself. It is a needless drain on the energy of the plant allowing these shoots to reach any size. Tie loosely with raffia or soft twine about every foot to the stake. Mulching these gross feeding plants with grass clippings or loose straw will save frequent watering in the hot weather.



As a Man Thinks.

Cake-eater—"Your thoughts are all rude! As a man thinks so he is, you know."

Roughneck (with look of contempt)—"Well, in dat case, you ain't—see?"

Recipes for Rhubarb

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve requires six pounds of rhubarb, cut in small pieces; three lemons, juice and grated rind; one pound of figs, minced; four pounds of sugar. Combine the rhubarb, figs, and sugar, and allow the mixture to stand overnight. Then add the juice and rind of the lemons and cook the mixture slowly until it is thick, turn it into glasses, and when it is set, cover the preserve with paraffin.

For Rhubarb Puffs use one cupful of our, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, one-fourth teaspooonful of salt, one-fourth cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one egg (beaten), rhubarb sauce. Combine all the ingredients, except the rhubarb, in the order given, and beat the mixture until it is smooth. Grease individual molds or cups, and into each put three tablespoonfuls of rhubarb sauce and then one tablespoonful of the batter. Steam the puffs for 20 minutes, and serve them warm with cream and sugar or with foaming sauce.

Make Foaming Sauce with two-thirds of a cupful of rhubarb juice, one cupful of sugar, whites of two eggs. Boil the sugar and the juice until the syrup threads, pour it over the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and beat the mixture until it is smooth and thick. Serve the sauce cold. Cherries, strawberries, raspberries, peaches or apples or other fruits can be used in place of the rhubarb.

Rhubarb Pudding makes a pleasant change from the usual run of puddings. It requires one pint of rhubarb sauce, one pint of bread crumbs, one-third cupful of melted butter. Mix the butter with the crumbs. Arrange the rhubarb and the crumbs in alternate layers, having a layer of crumbs on top. Sift cinnamon and nutmeg over the top, and then bake the pudding in a moderate oven until it is brown.

Rhubarb Conserve is made with: Two cupfuls of rhubarb, cut fine; two cupfuls of sugar; one orange, juice and grated rind; one lemon, juice and grated rind; one-half cupful of blanched almonds, cut in small pieces. Combine all the ingredients, except the nuts, heat the mixture until the sugar is dissolved, then boil it rapidly until it is clear. Add the nuts, pour the conserve into glasses and seal with paraffin.

Baked Rhubarb: Cut the rhubarb into small pieces. In a glass or china baking-dish place a layer of rhubarb, sprinkle it generously with sugar, and alternate in this way until the dish is filled. Sprinkle sugar over the top, add small pieces of butter and grated lemon rind or cinnamon. Bake slowly until it is well done. Long, slow baking gives rhubarb a rich red color.

Sunday School Lesson

June 12. Peter Delivered From Prison, Acts 12: 1-17. Golden Text—Many are the afflictions of the righteous; but the Lord delivereth him out of them all.—Psalm 54: 19.

SUBJECT.

PROVIDENCE, DIVINE AND HUMAN IN THE LIFE OF PETER.

We have described the subject of our lesson as "Providence, Divine and Human, in the Life of Peter." The reason for so doing is, that prayer on the human side corresponds to providence on the divine side. Christians are meant to act as fellow-workers with God in the accomplishing of his divine ends, and they act as such when they serve and pray. In ways unknown to us our prayers, as well as our acts of faith, "come up before God" and become part of the means through which God fulfills his providential purposes.

Vs. 5, 6. Herod Agrippa I., the grandson of Herod the Great, had lived the life of a disinherited man and an adventurer until through the favor of the Emperor Caligula, he received the dominions formerly ruled by the tetrarchs Antipas and Philip. To these dominions the territories of Judæa and Samaria were subsequently added, so that at this time Herod was, nominally at least, sovereign over Palestine. His persecution of the Christians was inspired by the desire to secure favor with the Pharisees and so to consolidate his authority. His execution of James the son of Zebedee was a grievous act of injustice, and only an act of God prevented him shedding the blood of Peter in addition to that of James.

Vs. 7, 8. Peter's condition seemed hopeless enough on the last night of his detention in prison. The next day he was to be arraigned before the Jewish prince, and his condemnation seemed a foregone conclusion. What hopes, as regarded his life, had the little company gathered in Mary's house? Humanly speaking, none. But they waited on God, and the answer came unexpectedly. The release of Peter is in this chapter described purely in religious terms. All is carried up to God and to his direct operation. It is said that an angel of the Lord appeared by his side, struck off his chains, and led him out, every door turning on its hinges before him. What use of human means and agencies explains or underlies the story we are not able to determine. God's angels are sometimes human instruments raised up to do the will of God. Be that as it may, Peter's release can only be explained ultimately as an act of divine interposition.

Vs. 9, 10. The various stages of Peter's escape are now described. We are told that Peter did not realize that he was really free and in the open air. He feels like a man in a dream. Once out of the prison, which lay outside the city walls, he was confronted by the iron gate which alone gave access to the city in that quarter. The gate "opened to them of its own accord." They passed along one street, and then Peter's friend and guide vanished. Peter found himself alone, and gradually came to his senses.

V. 11. It reveals the nature of Peter's experience that until now he did not understand what had happened. The recognition that Christ "had sent his angel," comes apparently by way of inference from the facts. "Now I know for certain," are his words. Incredibly wonderful seemed this eleventh-hour release from the vindictive hatred of Herod and the Jewish people.

Vs. 12-17. Wisely Peter bethinks him of the friendly house of Mary in the same neighborhood, and with this the scene changes. It is not necessary to enter into all the details of his reception by the brethren there. Peter, now set free, does not know that the Christians have been praying for him. The Christians in that room do not know that Peter is free. Neither Peter nor that company knows all the links in that mighty chain of causes by which God works his purposes out. When he arrives at the door and announces himself, the praying company will not even believe that it is he. They are sure that there is some mistake. It is not Peter who is at the door, but his "angel," that is, his divine guardian, whose "appearance" to the company at this moment signifies that Peter is dead or doomed. So slow are even believing hearts to recognize the work of God. We pray sometimes, but do not really believe an answer to be possible. When the answer comes, we are astounded and do not believe it to be real. Let us realize that, unknown to us and in ways that surpass our understanding, God is working his purposes out. It is for us to trust and to pray, believing that God is, and that he is the rewarder of those who truly seek him.

With the Sweet Peas.

A good display of sweet pea bloom depends on the early care. Just as soon as the plants appear get busy with the hoe, keeping the soil loosened up and the weeds down. This stirring up will also chase away cut worms, which are sometimes serious. If the weather turns dry give the plants a real soaking with water once or twice a week. A sprinkle is worse than useless. If possible keep the water off the foliage as this sometimes results in fungus diseases developing. A little good fertilizer will help at this time. If planted in a trench, this may be gradually filled in. Make sure that there is plenty of material for the peas to climb on and keep them growing.

There is only one place in the world that you can live a happy life, and that is inside your income.

A CHIC FROCK OF DIVERSIFIED APPEAL.

Decidedly smart is the attractive frock shown here and is suitable for many occasions. In View A the two flared flounces of black georgette are attached to a foundation skirt and then joined to the sleeveless bodice of white georgette having three tucks at the lower edge. The accompanying jacket is fashioned of flowered georgette, chiffon, or voile, with the jacket omitted, making this suitable for evening wear. No. 1600 is for Misses and Small Women and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. View A, size 18 (36 bust), requires 1¾ yards 39-inch material for the upper and 1½ yards for the lower part of dress; 1½ yards 36-inch, or 1⅛ yards 54-inch allover lace for the jacket; ¼ yard 36-inch material for the collar; ½ yard 36-inch material for the foundation skirt. View B, size 18 (36 bust), requires 3⅛ yards 39-inch, or 1⅝ yards 54-inch of one material.

Price 20 cents the pattern.

Many styles of smart apparel may be found in our Fashion Book. Our designers originate their patterns in the heart of the style centres, and their creations are those of tested popularity, brought within the means of the average woman. Price of the book 10c the copy.

Mothers Should Watch Effect of Child Dreams.

An exhortation to mothers to study and mold the all-important dream life of their children, which when uncontrolled may lead to disaster, is contained in an article by Florence Hull Winterburn in the June issue of "Psychology Magazine."

Mrs. Winterburn in emphasizing the importance of the child's dream life writes: "It is from childish dreams that the stuff of good or evil lives is obtained. The little child knows so much less than he believes; he believes so much more than he imagines. Imagination is the king of his life, the priest of his faith. What he wants—this he dreams about. What he has in dreams, this he aspires toward in his daily life. Dreams influence reality and reality gives out the material from which dreams are built. If it is hard for even the most logical and truthful person to accurately distinguish between the ideas obtained out of practical living and those intangible fancies coming in dreams, how much more impossible is it for a child, who is most of his time, waking and sleeping, under the dominion of his imagination, to be sure of what is true and what is false? Before we bring any child to account for these little tales of fancy he seriously relates to us as facts, we should investigate the sources of his belief.

"The miseries of a child who is forced to repeat in dreams, in an exaggerated shape, the disagreeable experiences of a hard day, are things seldom taken account of by the grown people who have almost forgotten their childhood. The old-time practice among our Puritan ancestors of having a child rehearse his bad deeds before going to sleep, and often getting the punishment for them at the bedtime hour, was a deplorable misuse of authority. We should, on the contrary, guard our child from trouble at night.

"In almost everybody there is a tendency toward some special type of dream originating in a suppressed desire of some sort. It is not only our privilege but our duty to study our child and find out precisely the stuff he is made of through investigation of his dream life. Dream life is more than half the existence of children, and the wise parent may exercise deep and permanent influence over their brains by suggestions toward right."

Would Take it at Once.

Wife (flat hunting)—"Oh, what a perfectly wonderful apartment! It leaves me speechless!"

Hubby (hiding his joy)—"We'll take it at once, dear, if it pleases you so."

GARDEN HINTS

SUMMER CARE OF ROSES.

According to A. H. Tomlinson, of the Ontario Agricultural College, it is essential to practice pruning with roses right through the summer if the best results are to be obtained. Old flowers, or any dead or weak shoots should be kept removed. In the early part of the season, particularly old flowering shoots when past their best, should be cut back to a strong prominent bud. With teas and sometimes hybrid perpetuals, new flowering wood will at once start to appear. In this case a quick acting fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda, blood manure or acid phosphate, should be distributed over the surface of the soil near the plant. When the season is inclined to be dry, water the rose well after fertilizing. During the growing season, never allow these plants to suffer for lack of moisture. For best results roses should be watered in the morning or afternoon.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

From late June to early July is the time to set out the celery plants. Growing this crop is not as difficult a feat as some people imagine. For commercial plantings of course it is necessary to have a piece of muck soil which can be irrigated, but the average garden will raise a few rows for table use. Plants may be secured from any gardenr or seed house after the first week in June and should be set out at intervals of a week or so for a continuous crop. A well drained, very rich soil is best. Have plants wet when taken out of flats, and if possible plant into soil that is damp after a rain or watering. Plant six to eight inches apart in double or single rows. During early growth a little nitrate of soda, an ounce dissolved in a gallon of water and sprinkled over a yard of soil is the right proportion, and later depend on manure or other heavy fertilizer that has been applied in the spring or the previous fall. Do not set the plants too deeply as if the hearts are covered rot is sure to develop. Cultivate frequently and water when necessary. Keep the stuff growing rapidly. A week or so before harvesting bank up with a board, twelve inches wide, laid tight against the rows.

WILTING RASPBERRIES.

When the raspberry canes begin to wilt at the tips examine carefully and you will find rings around the bark. Inside the cane will be found an insect known as the raspberry cane borer. Cut off the cane below the last rings and destroy by burning.

Wood Trim for Decoration.

The builder of even a very moderate cost home will be surprised at the relatively small investment required to obtain a beautiful paneled effect in one of his principal rooms. This is particularly true of British Columbia fir and is a subject well worth investigating. For the sake of economy a number of less expensive wood finishes have been developed for this purpose. For instance, doors and panels may be had in mahogany finish, while the wood is in reality a birch veneer (birch being particularly well adapted to fine finishing with stains, paints, or enamels) and even a less expensive type of woodwork which a few years ago attained considerable popularity is had by the use of gumwood which can be finished beautifully with clear well-grained patterns.

There are at least two other methods of obtaining attractive finishes of this kind at a reasonable cost basis. One of these involves the use of cypress for paneling and trim. The finish obtainable is almost identical with that of Circassian walnut and involves the burning of the wood with acid fumes followed by staining and varnishing in the usual manner. Another attractive type of finish is had by the use of pine, which after erection in its raw state, is washed down with ordinary potash and water. It may be noted that regardless of the type of wood used, the more work put on its finishing, the more satisfactory will be the final result.

Care of Gladiolus.

Gladiolus may be planted up to the middle of June. Indeed it is advisable to spread planting over a fairly long period so that all the bloom will not appear at once. Some varieties bloom in 60 days, others require up to one hundred. Space so that you will have a supply of cut flowers lasting up until frost. A rich well-drained soil is best for this flower and if possible it should be planted in a location where it will get a little shade around the hottest part of the day. The bed should be changed year to year to avoid diseases. In sandy soil plant from three to five inches deep and a little less in heavier soils. Deep planting will support the stalks better though in the case of the taller sorts some staking will be required. When the spikes begin to appear sprinkle a little nitrate of soda over the soil and work in lightly. In very hot weather water well at night or early morning. For decoration indoors cut the spikes when the lower flowers have just opened. Do not dig up the bulbs before the tops have died down.

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