

FASHIONS MARK PASSING YEARS

Twenty-five Years Of King's Reign Has Seen Countless Changes In Style Of Women's Dress.

Few things mark the passing years as well as women's fashions. One can almost tell the date by looking at old photographs of social events.

The last quarter of a century probably has seen more changes than any other period. It was the period of women's emancipation, and she shed her clothes as fast as she shed the conventions.

FASHION CAVALCADE

From 1910 to 1935, the 25 years that King George has been on the throne, the cavalcade of fashion passes. Styles in this Silver Jubilee year are vastly different from the first year of his reign.

In 1910 women wore enormous hats, heavy with ostrichs, or ostrich plumes, or piled high with as many flowers as they would hold. Dresses were deeply embroidered or laden with lace. Imagination in those days rarely got beyond another plume, another scrap of lace.

Never did they attempt to remove any superfluous adornment which hit today is called the "line." Slimming diets did not worry women then, but a head crowned with masses of intricate coiled shining hair was a possession any woman was envied.

The simplest item in the feminine wardrobe was a tennis frock, but the owner still coyly concealed her ankles beneath a long unwieldy skirt. And one glimpse of the golfing kit of the period would make a modern girl shudder.

Necks in the daytime were concealed modestly beneath a high collar, usually uncomfortably boned, or if you were daring enough to lower this, you bowed to convention by wearing a wide ribbon around your throat.

CHANGED IN 1913

But all this was changed by 1913. Women had taken to "pneumonia" blouses and low necks, in spite of grave misgivings voiced freely by old-fashioned people. They were wearing draped skirts too.

Hats had changed very much for the worse. They were smaller, but incredibly unbecoming, while the massed plumes had given place to jaunty feathers sticking up like brushes.

The year 1915 provided the next definite fashion. Sacklike coats, untidy-looking frocks; hats with queer trimmings were all the rage then.

Then the war and its uniforms swept away all fashion until 1919. With the bobbed hair of wartime women were curious little torques which were pulled down to the ears. Skirts were still angle length and coats heavily trimmed with fur.

FIRST BIG CHANGE

It was 1921, however, that brought the first big change of the post-war era. Waists began to slither down, although skirts were long. Clothes without any shape at all dripped with fur or embroidery.

This went on until 1924 when skirts became shorter and frocks more skimpy. Women cut their hair close to their heads and the "Eton crop" came in. They wore thin, flesh-colored stockings in the daytime as well as the evening, and their waistline was stabilized, well below the hips. The "chemise" frock arrived and women wore it almost unchanged during the "boom years."

In 1927 a mannequin at a dress show wore a suit which included something very much like bloomers of the 1935 shorts.

YOUTHFUL WOMEN

In 1928 any woman seen from the back, looked about 15 years old, so short were her skirts, so shapeless her frock, and so deep her cloche hat.

Nineteen-thirty saw the birth of the all-important "line." Slimming was an everyday topic. Slipper-length gowns, with more or less calf-length day dresses, were worn.

Pajama evening gowns and the cocktail dress were the efforts of 1932.

Finally, 1934 and 1935 have seen the influence of the smart continental styles of the Duchess of Kent.

Stronger Sex Suffers

Los Angeles. — Tests showing that men are more nervous than women and smokers less nervous than non-smokers were discussed here.

Allen J. Watson, of the University of Southern California, exhibited at the western Psychological meeting a machine that counts the number of times a minute a person's hand trembles. He tested 50 men and 30 women undergraduates of U.S.C.

"With the right hand, the men averaged 235 tremors a minute," he said. "The women averaged 232 tremors. The men averaged 274 tremors a minute with their left hands and the women 222. Twenty-six male non-smokers had 289 tremors to 235 for users of tobacco. However, extreme use of tobacco increases hand tremors.

Turns Tables



Henry Armetta, popular movie comedian whose usual role is that of a distraught waiter, gets a huge laugh and a little service himself in the dining room of the Edison Hotel in New York City during a vacation from his harassed role, Miss Nellie O'Day offers him a cigar for his hits.

SO THEY SAY

"Nobody wants his cause near as bad as he just wants to talk about his cause."—Will Rogers.

"Americans are violent and gentle. That is not a paradox; it's a fact."—Gertrude Stein.

"We had to economize on food, schools and textiles to accumulate the means necessary for the establishment of industry."—Joseph Stalin.

"In a close understanding between Britain and the United States we have the surest assurance of the peace of the world."—Viscount Halifax.

"I'm very fortunate, because flying is both my business and my pleasure."—Amelia Earhart.

"When wish runs high, wisdom runs low."—Joseph Jastrow.

"Nations which have yielded to orgies of hate awake to mornings of mutilation, ruin and regret."—Andre Maurois.

"Wars can't be waged without lies on all fronts. Truth is the first casualty."—Sir Arthur Ponsonby.

"We'll probably never know the name of the man who discovered America, but we may be positive he was an Irishman."—Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

"I feel that music, as brought to the people by radio, is doing much to revivify home life, which but a few years ago was seriously threatened."—Walter Damrosch.

"Beauty is decidedly a 24-hour-a-day job. It allows no time off. It means self-denial and downright work, but it's worth it."—Jean Harlow.

"A good rule is this beware of talkers!"—Bruce Barton.

"I feel sorry for the man who has never gone without his dinner: to buy a book of poems, a ticket to a concert, a little statuette, or even a pretty hat for his wife."—Albert Edward Wiggam.

"We are not going to recapture the country for the theatre unless

we take the theatre back to the country."—George M. Cohan.

"I find among all nations a genuine yearning for the comfort and solace which religion alone can bring to a weary world."—Evangeline Booth.

People Married Younger During The Depression

Ontario's vital statistics for the year 1933, which have recently been issued in printed form, disclosed a curious change in the most-frequent marriage age, says the Toronto Star. "In 1929 at the height of prosperity, there were more brides of 21 than of any other age. In 1935, in the pit of the depression, there were more of 19 than of any other age.

"And then as to grooms. In 1929 the group aged 24 was largest; in 1933, the group aged 23. Are people really marrying earlier? There were, of course, fewer total marriages in 1933 than in 1929. While 21 was the favored age for brides in 1929, it had a close rival in 19 in 1932, and 19-year-old brides led the list in 1933. Among the grooms, 24 was the favored age in 1929 and 1932, but gave place to 23 in 1933."

Nerves Linked To Appendixes

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.,—Disorders of the nerves in the area surrounding the appendix may cause some cases of appendicitis, especially the kind diagnosed as "chronic," Dr. Louis C. Simard, of Montreal, reported to the section on general surgery of the Canadian and American medical associations recently.

Dr. Simard made a study of all appendixes removed at Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, between 1927 and 1931. In an earlier study it had been found there is frequently an abnormal cell distribution, sometimes to such a degree that small tumors are formed. These are generally considered scar tissues when studied under the microscope, but the cells can be demonstrated by a special laboratory technique.

Dr. Simard divided his collection of appendixes into "acute," "chronic" and those that had been removed in the course of some other operation. In the group labelled "chronic," the abnormal condition of the nerves was demonstrated in 51 per cent. Even in the "acute" group, nine per cent. showed them. In the other group, 30 per cent. showed nerve changes, leading the physicians to suggest that these were the cause of symptoms interpreted otherwise.

CORN MAKES TASTY CHICKEN

Many Interesting Results Reported By The O.A.C.

Some interesting results of poultry experiments were reported by the poultry committee of the Canadian Society of Animal Production, which held a meeting at the O. A. C. on June 12. The discussion centred around cereal grains and their use in poultry nutrition. J. B. Smith, of the O. A. C. staff, showed from experimental work how a mixture of farm grains—oats, barley, wheat and buckwheat—along with milk, were good for both hatchability and production. Liver meal proved to be a good substitute for milk from the viewpoint of hatchability, but if a poultryman has a variety of farm-grown grains, including those named, and some milk, he can get good production from the flock, and the eggs will be hatchable.

Dr. H. D. Branion, also of the O. A. C. staff, discussed the cereals from the viewpoint of growth, and introduced the argument that experimenters and research workers really do not know what constitutes quality in bone. Poultrymen sometimes have considerable difficulty with slipped tendons which cripple the chickens, yet the bone in that case may be just as large and contain all the minerals found in the bone of the healthiest bird. Dr. Branion proposed that it would be eventually learned that not mineral elements and their combinations but some other and now unrecognized substance would really constitute quality in bone of poultry, horses and other classes of live stock.

At Macdonald College cereal grains have been tested from the viewpoint of fattening and finishing birds for market. Professor W. A. Maw said that corn distributes fat through and between the tissues of the fattening birds, whereas fat produced from wheat is largely laid down on the outside of the carcass beneath the skin. Corn-fed birds are very palatable when eaten, whereas birds finished on wheat are inclined to be dry and unpalatable. Barley-fed birds, particularly when cold, have a delicious chicken flavour.

This research work conducted at Macdonald College has a direct bearing on the grading of market fowl, and Dr. F. N. Barcellus, Chairman of the Poultry Committee, interjected that there is a distinct swing to meat in the programme of many poultrymen today. For a number of years many poultrymen thought only of eggs, but now they are deriving almost as much revenue from market fowl as from eggs, and birds for market are coming back more prominently into the farm poultry picture.

S. Bird reported on refrigeration studies conducted by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, in conjunction with the National Research Council. This study is important from the viewpoint of export to the Old Country. Mr. Bird expressed the opinion that three to four weeks is all birds will stand in chilling storage and come out in good form.—Farmer's Advocate.

Led by the Oddfellow's Band and headed by a colour party of 15 flags, 400 Cubs, Scouts and Girl Guides took part in Moncton's largest church parade, to St. John's and Central United churches, and St. Bernard's. The parade was reviewed by His Worship Mayor T. H. King, and was observed by hundreds of people lining the routes to the several churches.

HAVE YOU HEARD

There's many an opportunity always at hand for you to give greater value to your town just through saying a few good words.

Bess:—And, oh, Jessica! He looks like a Greek god!
Jessica:—He is. He is a waiter in a Greek restaurant.

Wife:—"Mrs. Jones has another new hat."

Husband:—"Well, if she was as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner."

Mother:—Eat your spinach, Junior!
Junior:—Aw, I don't like it, Mother Dear.

Mother:—Just make believe you like it, dear.

Junior:—I'd rather make believe I'm eating it.

A woman's page in one of our large dailies suggest that shrimp be served at the afternoon bridge. It all depends on whether he can tear himself away from the office.

The conductor came down the bus collecting fares and stopped before a passenger who was sitting with his arms extended in front of him.

Conductor:—Your fare, please.
Passenger:—You'll find a dime in my right hand coat pocket.

Conductor, (staring at the man suspiciously):—Anything the matter with your arms?

Passenger:—Oh, no. The width between my hands is the size of a pane of glass I'm going to buy.

A model wife is one who, when she spades the garden, picks up the fish worms and saves them for her husband.

Conductor:—"Can't you see the sign, 'No Smoking?'"

Sailor:—"Sure, mate, that's plain enough. But there are so many dippy signs here. Looka there, one says, 'Wear Nemo Corsets.' So I ain't paying no attention to any of them."

Jack Dempsey says:—"Don't lead with your chin." Yet it seems to be some people's idea of life—playing for their own knockout.

Friend:—I suppose you have your share of doubtful bills on your books?
Merchant:—I only wish they were. There's no question about most of them.

The following sign is displayed in the Arrow Lunch Room, at Loderstown, Man.:

"Don't complain about our coffee—You may be old and weak yourself some day."

Friend:—Have you any objection to whiskey and soda, Sandy?

Sandy:—Never heard of it.

Friend:—What? Never heard of a whiskey and soda?

Sandy:—No; an objection.

Youth:—Darling, you don't know how I love you!

Girl Friend:—Oh, yes I do! I've had lots of them this way.

Tourist:—Is there a drug store in this town?

Brushville Citizen:—No, but if you'll drive up to my house I'll have my old lady get you up a snack to eat.

Today you've power to claim your health!

Fulfill desires for heaven's wealth!

Today was made for you!

If you will cease to pine and grieve, you will find from it good gifts receive,

Be friendly to Today! Believe Today was made for you!

GEORGE AND THE DRAGON

"I haven't had a bite for four days," said the tramp to the landlady of the George and Dragon. "Could you spare me one?"

"Not a bit of it—now off with you," said the landlady.

"Thank yer," said the tramp, and slouched away. A few minutes later he returned.

"Well, what is it now?" asked the landlady.

"Could I've a few words with George?" queried the tramp.

Canada Recognizes Services of Currie

Ottawa. — Recognition by the nation of the services of the late Sir Arthur William Currie, former commander of the Canadian Corps, is noted in the supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons recently. An appropriation of \$50,000 has been made to his estate.

The official comment on the vote is that it is "in recognition of the eminent services rendered to his country by the late General during the Great War."

Industrial Survey Shows Increase

NEW YORK.—World industrial production in April was generally above the first quarter average, according to the monthly statement on foreign economic conditions issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

All major countries with the exception of France, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands showed industrial output well over a year ago, according to the survey.

Unemployment decreased from March by 5.7 per cent in Great Britain, 7.0 per cent in Germany, 6.6 per cent in France, and 1.3 per cent in the United States, the report said. British industrial output gained over March, and there was some improvement in the Netherlands. Conditions in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland were described as less satisfactory.

Canada and Mexico showed gains for the month, but Central America business conditions were not as good, according to the report. Argentina, Brazil and Chile showed improvement. Wool prices rising 14.4 per cent in April helped Australia, and rayon and steel production reached new records in Japan, although cotton and rayon textile production was curtailed in May.

World prices of raw materials gained in April, with exception of coffee, which declined and rubber, which was about unchanged. European wholesale prices continued to advance during May.

PEAT COST SHOWS SAVING POSSIBLE

Quebec and Ontario Have Assurance From Expert

Ottawa.—Effective use of the peat bogs of Ontario and Quebec to provide cheaper fuel and furnish employment is proposed in a report prepared by H. G. Acres, hydraulic engineer and peat expert, of Niagara Falls, Ont. Mr. Acres has investigated processes of briquetting peat in Denmark, Scotland and Ireland. He deals extensively with the peo-gram process.

Mr. Acres concludes his report as follows: "Can the peat bogs of Central Canada, or any of them, be made to produce in volume a hard, transportable fuel, sufficiently high in effective heat value, in proportion to its bulk, to enable it to compete successfully in the domestic fuel markets of Quebec and Ontario?"

"There are two elements to the answer, one having to do with the physical qualities of briquetted peat as a fuel and the other having to do with its status as a saleable commodity.

London. — An official statement issued recently from the residence of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George, stated: "The Duchess of Kent has cancelled her forthcoming engagements and she is not undertaking any further functions this summer."

It is understood the Duchess, Princess Marina of Greece, who married the Duke of Kent November 29, 1934, is expecting a child.

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German "War Babies" Enter Conscript Army



German youths who were born in 1914, the first year of the World War, reported at barracks throughout the country for medical examinations preparatory to their period of training in Germany's new conscript army. Pictured is scene in Berlin barracks as board of examiners hears doctor's report

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