

The Season's Latest Novelties for Women

Handbags of leather strands woven on a hand loom are the very latest novelty in London. They made their appearance at the recent British Industries Fair where they aroused a great deal of interest, and a consignment of them, with some other beautiful new goods, was shipped by an enterprising American buyer in time to appear on Fifth Avenue, New York, the week after the fair closed.

This original leather fabric is seen in diagonal stripes showing ombre effects in sunset colorings. A flat pouch bag with alternating stripes in madder-pink and gray set in a beige-covered clasp was lovely. It was a pochette in gold and mauve, the mauve stripe edged with a tiny jacquard pattern in red, which reproduced just the tones seen in the sky when the sun sinks into the west. Bags of the same woven leather in a tiny jade and beige or Neapolitan blue and beige check effect bound with green or blue kid are very smart. Good taste is well shown in one of these new bags in beige diagonally striped with blue.

Covered Clasp

Though pockettes are still used the flat pouch bag predominates. Kid-covered clasps are much in evidence, in high-class goods, in preference to those made of metal. Some beautiful bags, prepared for social functions of the coming season were composed of white kasba with a small pattern in Oriental design and coloring set in clasps covered with pale colored shoe kids.

Pockettes made of striped tweeds, kasbas, and of felt are also among the very newest things. The kasbas are seen in ombre stripes, one in which mauve predominates broken with a gleam of pale sunset-yellow, the kid binding repeating the note of yellow, was typical. Some handsome bags in soft frames are made of futuristic-patterned kasba in many colors softly blended. These are accompanied by kasba scarves to match.

A delightful bag for the traveler is amusingly called the "sit-down" bag. Although supplied with fittings within, it folds up flat as a wallet to tuck under the arm, but opens out to sit comfortably on the table when its contents are required. The frame also opens out square at the top to give easy access to a passport, purse, and other fittings. This is attractive in hide in beautiful colors, of which cherry and a

lovely soft Neapolitan-blue are the most popular. It is stylish in black calf which is eighty more glossy than hide and which wears well. Some of the bags in this new shape have the leather carried right over to hide the frame, giving a novel effect.

Quite new, also, is the way in which some of this season's pockettes are finished at the edge with a piping instead of the usual stitching. They are made in black edged with color and in color piped with black. One in black cross-grained leather with a beige kid binding was very smart.

The alliance of black and color is pleasing in other recent models, notably a cyrenian hide pochette with corners of black alligator. Particularly smart was a similar thing all in black with the corners of alligator on calf, and equally so was a flat pouch bag in a black-and-white effect, the frame in black and the bag itself in deep ivory calf with a couple of bands of black calf at the base.

The "Brella" Bag.

The "Brella" bag is an innovation which excited a vast amount of interest at the British Industries Fair. Though only 14 inches in length it holds not only an umbrella but a silk macintosh. It is provided with an olefin-kim pocket to contain the latter. A great feature is that the olefin, which is of a particular kind manufactured in Scotland, remains odorless when the coat is put in wet. In the center of the bag is an oil-skin sheath to hold the umbrella, and into which it can be slipped still wet after a shower of rain. On one side of the bag itself is a mirror and the other is fitted with a purse. The side gussets are taken right up to the top so that nothing can fall out. This beautiful bag is made in various leathers, morocco, alligator, seal and python, in nearly a dozen different shades.

Book Bags

A delightful underarm book bag and pochette combined has a little pocket across each corner on the outside into which a ticket can be slipped when traveling. This forms an ideal bag for the business girl who likes to read in the train on her journey to and from the city each day. A capital book bag, patented by another manufacturer, has a special compartment fitted with pockets for the covers of a book, which allows the book to be carried and opened and read at will without detaching it from the bag.

JACK MINER'S CREED AND WHAT HE STANDS FOR

1 Jack Miner stands for what is best for the most people and not for the favored few.

2 He stands for the conservation of the Dominion's Forest resources as one of the most important foundations of the country's prosperity and the natural habitat of wild life and the first essential to the continuity of our rivers and water power.

3 He stands for reforestation of all waste lands and windbreaks and forest borders of at least ten per cent. of farming country knowing that the other ninety per cent. will become more productive and have the comforts of the windbreaks and timber to their good.

4 He stands for preservation of all remaining marshlands and replanting and maintenance of natural conditions and environments.

5 He stands for preservation and culture of wild flowering and other plant life, as well as other flowering and plant life that makes our houses into homes more attractive and lovable.

6 He stands for at least one Government Sanctuary of at least twenty-five acres in each county and no shooting to be allowed within one mile of it. Lands round the protective zone to be open to public shooting in the open season. This policy he knows will distribute the wild life more evenly throughout the nation.

7 He stands for the Migratory Bird Treaty between Canada and the United States and a small uniform Federal controlled bag limit treating all provinces and states alike.

8 He stands opposed to sale or commercialization of game in any way.

9 He stands for erection of a small observatory on every sanctuary so that the bird lover with his kodak can have first choice without disturbing birds. Jack Miner knows that the bird lover takes nothing from the shooters, and by encouraging him, his assistance aids the building up of the overflows from the sanctuaries for the shooters' limited toll.

10 He stands for appointment of game law enforcement officers by qualifications and not by favor.

11 He stands for practical control of predatory birds and animals.

12 He stands opposed to pollution of streams that is detrimental to food and game fishes and their foods, and for establishment of hatcheries for these species to restock our lakes and streams.

13 He stands for more wild nature studies in our schools that our children may become more interested in closer acquaintance with all forms of wild life, their habits and haunts.

14 He stands for amalgamation of all conservation and wild life protective organizations with a view to uniformity of policy and activities co-operative to one common end.

15 He stands firm for more and better education for all with special attention to God's promise in Genesis 1:26 when he says, "Let man have dominion over all," which he has tested out and found to be true. This will eventually bring about more sane and effective legislation in the interests of both national and international affairs and weld us closer together to a mutually beneficial end.

HUDSON BAY STEEL VIEWED BY DUNNING

He Went to End of Steel on Hudson Bay Railway.

Ottawa.—Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, will return to Ottawa Friday after an extensive trip which carried him to the end of steel on the Hudson Bay Railway.

Several important matters await his attention. The report of the department experts on the best location for the eastern terminal port for lake boats is being prepared, and an announcement in this connection is expected by the end of the month.

The report of the engineers who investigated the possibility of the construction of a railway to Fort Churchill is in the hands of department officials, and the result will probably be made public soon.



Oh, Shuck! "Have you an engagement for this evening, Betty?" "Whyer-eh! No ah!" "Good, then I can expect you in on time to-morrow morning!"

Wilson Publishing Company



1522

BRAID TRIMMING IS SMART.
This attractive dress has the much desired slenderizing lines and is a style suitable for all daytime wear. The front and back are quite plain and the plaited side-sections give added width and grace to the skirt. Braid is effectively used on the bodice to form a deep-pointed yoke, and also trims the convertible collar, the cuffs, finishing the long dart-fitting sleeves, and sides. No. 1522 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards 39-inch material, or 3 3/4 yards 54-inch, and 7 yards trimming braid. 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 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

The English Tennis Boom.

The arrival of "summer" time, with its annual present of an hour's extra daylight, has resulted in a remarkable boom in the sale of tennis racquets. And what is perhaps more remarkable still is the fact that an increasingly high proportion of the purchasers is no longer content with a just a racquet, but wants the best. One firm is understood to have sold one day recently no less than 300 of a particular make, at \$3 apiece, in the luncheon hour alone. When it is realized that a majority of the purchasers must have been drawing salaries of only from \$3 to \$5 a week, it will be realized what a hold lawn tennis has on the popular fancy.

London tennis enthusiasts, and that seems to include almost the entire population, have received the news of the engagement of Suzanne Lenglen for three exhibition matches in London in July with mixed feelings. Suzanne has scarcely recovered the prestige she lost in England when she kept the Queen waiting for two hours at Wimbledon. Also there has been a good deal of astonishment at the report published in all the London papers that Suzanne would receive \$1,000 a night for her matches. Regarding this, the Manchester Guardian says:

"Though there may be a feeling that the reward is greater than the social service rendered, no resentment is felt at the latest announcement that Miss Lenglen will receive \$1,000 for a single appearance on the tennis court."

The Observer quotes the above and then comments on its own account: "No resentment; only a certain incredulity, which is confirmed by Mr. Cochrane's statement that the sum is not half that amount."



Cleans Up. "As a business man he's a regular vacuum cleaner." "How's that?" "Cleans up the dust."

THE SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

Bessie E. Griffin, of Fenelon Falls, Wins Second Place With Well Written Essay.

Dear Editor:
Complying with your request that I write you a letter, it was with much pleasure I received the information that I had won second prize in Canada Essay Contest. I fully realize and appreciate the honor you have bestowed upon me, and I hope that the essay may be of benefit to other young Canadians in making them realize what a really glorious country it is our privilege to own.

As regards myself, I have not much to tell. I was born in Verulam Township, on the farm, for which I am very glad, for in the country one is in direct touch with nature. Later I attended Red Rock Public School, where I received my foundation in composition. I am now sixteen and attend the Fenelon Falls Continuation School. My composing stories has ever been my pet subject. My favorite pastime is reading, especially the works of Charles Dickens; also some of the modern authors. I belong to the United Church.

That is all. As for wanting a career, perhaps I do and perhaps not. Lives there a young Canadian, where there is such a wide range of openings, who has not ambitions for the future, indeed for a career?

With three cheers for the success of our beautiful country, I am,
Very sincerely,
BESSIE E. GRIFFIN.

"CANADA"

Canada, our home and native land. Let us pause for a moment to let those old well-worn words sink down into our minds. A great thrill of pride passes through our beings as we realize their full meaning. Canada, this beautiful, bountiful land, stretching from ocean to ocean and ranking high in the great nations of the world, is ours. We are Canadians. We were born in Canada and are proud of it, for what after all is better than to be a Canadian, free and unpanpered as the waves of the ocean, living amid all the grandeur and beauty which our country provides for its people.

And indeed we are not vainly, unduly proud of our Dominion. She is naturally both rich and beautiful. Many and varied are the lyrics penned in her praise by admiring Canadians who have been fired with enthusiasm by her magnificent scenery. Her thriving cities speak more than words can tell of her prosperity. A brief sketch gives an idea of her vast natural resources. To the north is her great timber area. These splendid forests standing so silent and powerful against the sky contain millions of dollars worth of lumber. The broad sweeping rivers in their rush to the ocean provide waterpower unequalled anywhere else in the world. Her rolling plains are lovely and productive. Her fertile prairies with their fields of waving wheat, the silent growth of the food of millions contains a stirring romance as well as a great dividend in dollars and cents. The Rockies, the fame of whose grandeur has spread all over the world, hidden embedded within their layers of ageless wealth untold. Such is our Dominion. Why should we not be proud of her?

Viewing the Past.

But it is only when we look back into the past that we fully realize how Canada has advanced. A few hundred years ago our now peaceful and highly civilized country was almost a jungle in whose depths wild animals prowled, and uninhabited by humans save by the different tribes of savage Redmen who painted their bodies with red ochre and warred on one another, hunted, fished, and did a little primitive farming. Then came the paleface explorers and their advent marked a new day in the history of Canada and the Indian. Gone forever was their free, unquestioned sovereignty and in its place they found their right usurped by the white men, who laid their hands on everything, claiming it for themselves and their country. It was inevitable the Indian must go, but without a struggle. Desperately they



MISS BESSIE E. GRIFFIN

fought for their old time supremacy. Horrible massacres ensued, chilling the hearts of the surviving settlers, but at last the degrading firewater of the white men had their effect. They wandered further afield and the settlers came in and took their places. Still their presence left its mark. Many of the large cities of to-day have Indian names and it was from the Indian name Kannaata, meaning a collection of huts, that the beautiful name Canada was derived.

Under British Rule.

But the real change did not come until 1763, with the capture of Quebec, when Canada changed from French to British rule, and to these brave soldiers and their leader, Wolfe, we owe a great debt. It had not been for them perhaps we would never have had a Dominion of Canada. They opened the door for those who were to follow.

With the war in the United States came the United Empire Loyalists, brave, loyal British subjects who endured untold hardships that they might remain true to the British flag. How heroically they battled the perils of a new country. We who live in this day of comfort know very little. Were they not worthy ancestors of the great warriors, statesmen and philosophers who were to follow and guide our country safely through the troubled waters of racial bitterness, inevitable in the history of any prosperous nation.

A Period of Progress.

We will this year be celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of our Dominion, sixty years since one of the greatest feats in history in the minds of Canadians was accomplished by the Fathers of Confederation, far sighted men, who caught visions of that which we have lived to realize, a great, thriving, united nation, and staked their all to attain it. But while we rejoice, let us not forget the struggles, and disappointments, the worry, toil and discouragements involved and be proud and thankful that we can boast of such noble men, who through their wisdom and devotion brought about that which will remain, in Canadian history, immortal throughout all the ages.

Glorious Our Future.

And now that we have reviewed the past, let us look into the future. What is to be the crowning destiny of Canada, half the noble efforts of our predecessors be in vain. She has tremendous possibilities, and in our hands lies the making of her future. Shall it be undying, worthy to be cherished by the generations to come. Canada has had a great past, is having a great present, and will have what promises to be a greater future. She is young and has accomplished much, and how much more she will accomplish is not for us, who can neither foresee or foretell the future, to say. We must leave it to the guidance of the Great Father, who so far has been with us, and who, we humbly pray, will continue to be through the ensuing years.

COLONIES CONFAB DISCUSS AIRWAYS

Sir Samuel Hoare Says Help is Wanted From Colonies and Dependencies.

SUBSIDIES NECESSARY.

London.—"If we are to succeed in the attempt to build an Empire airways, and eliminate the time and distance now separating us, we need the help of the colonies and dependencies as much as the co-operation of the Dominions," said Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, addressing the Governors of colonies and mandated territories, who are conferring here.

The conference devoted Friday to a discussion of how the colonies could develop civil aviation.

Sir Samuel suggested that costs of civil aviation might be mitigated, by using the aeroplane for many kinds of work. He admitted that substantial subsidies for regular air services were still needed. He suggested that the conference investigate in London the possibilities of aeroplanes, not

only for transport, but also in connection with survey work; spraying of insecticides; bringing doctors and teachers within reach of scattered families, and providing sport.

Air training meant light-aeroplane clubs, Sir Samuel said, and he paid a tribute to the achievements of the Straits Settlements Government in the development of these.

He mentioned that only Thursday it had been suggested that the aeroplane would prove a quick and economical means of locating oyster beds and pearl fisheries in Ceylon.

Sir Samuel also suggested to the delegates that they consider the urgent need of providing and maintaining landing grounds; and pointed out the need for adequate systems of weather reports and wireless.

The excellence of Canadian-grown seed is indicated by the success attained at international shows.

Canadian wheat carried off the world's championship at fourteen out of sixteen annual competitions. Championships have also been won with oats, alfalfa, timothy, and field peas, and high places secured by exhibits of barley, alpha, red clover, sweet clover, field beans, flax, and rye.

Sunday School Lesson

June 5. Peter Preaching to Gentiles, Acts, chapters 10, 11. Golden Text—For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him.—Rom. 10: 12.

ANALYSIS.

I. PETER'S SERMON AT CAESAREA, 34-43. II. THE BAPTISM OF A GENTILE HOUSEHOLD, 44-48.

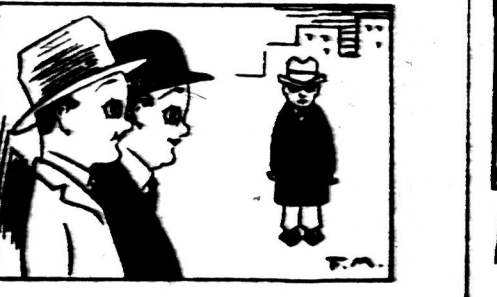
INTRODUCTION.—We have remarked on former occasions, that the early church was led forward not so much by any theory of practical tasks as by the urgency of practical tasks requiring to be done. The Christians began by preaching to the Jews alone, and without any thought of larger responsibilities to the world. But, little by little, they were obliged to assume a wider outlook and to address themselves to individuals and groups beyond the borders of Israel. Of those whom the Spirit of God thus utilized for the promotion and extension of the gospel Peter is a conspicuous instance. Peter did not at the beginning dream of preaching Christ to the Gentiles. He shared the Jewish view, that the Gentiles were "unclean" and outside of the covenant mercies of God. But from this position he was dislodged by the experience which came to him at Joppa.

I. PETER'S SERMON AT CAESAREA, 34-43.

Va. 34, 35. Peter's opening words reveal the new emotions and convictions which had been born in him during the last few days. "Of a truth," he says, "I perceive that God is no respecter of persons." In other words, God's interest in the Jewish people does not mean that the heathen nations are excluded from his love. "In every nation the man who fears God, and works righteousness, is an object of his favor." Wherever God finds humility and an earnest desire for a good life, he wishes to make his grace and love known. Three things have brought this home to Peter: (1) the vision at Joppa (2) the summons from Caesarea (3) the sight of the assembled throng in Cornelius' house. Peter feels that God has led him to a larger conception of his mission.

Va. 36, 37. Peter begins by assuming his hearers' acquaintance with the life and work of Jesus of Nazareth. Reports of that work had reached Cornelius, and created an earnest desire to know more about Jesus and his message of "peace" with God. Peter refers briefly to the scope of Jesus work from his baptism by John onwards, and then describes successively his Messianic call, his holy life, his sacrificial death, his resurrection, and his coming again as judge.

V. 38. Jesus' Messianic call came to him at the Jordan when he was endowed with the Holy Spirit. This issued in a life of "power." Jesus went about doing good, delivering the souls of men from the tyranny of Satan, and giving every voice that God, was



Hoofs, Horns and Tail. "Why is he considered such a devil?" "He's always hoofing it after the six, horns in whenever he can and always bears a tail."

THE BE...

Dr. Williams' Praised I Mrs. David West, Que. Dr. Williams' they have do Logan says: Dr. Williams' years, as occas always found medicine. My covering from fever, and we gained health in a was forced. Again Dr. W. resorted to an to excellent bo had an adenoids, which oned condition Nam's Pink Pills was soon in can truly say this has been a this medicine, most help in of dollars worth medicine.

Dr. Williams' tion, correct the tacton of the be the results of t You can get medicine dealer cents a box from Medicine Co., B Sleep is most gone sixty-three a week without a last more than t While some au so far, others cl est is digested. new muscle, bra cells, while we endurance racers cite those engag races and other ston, who eat fo much food as do yet the end of th hollow-eyed and loss of sleep more cal exertion.

Sleep recharges batteries and fills with fresh fuel. Sl coes—not a nega merely a stopping It is the substit process for a desat While we are u erate. The deet quicker the recuper and the more disti more we need of it, to affect repair.

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