

ALL King, use GIC KING DER No Alum!

Canada. Star: Despite the French Canadian living also problem both intolerance is far United States. The tion has wisely fices, and each is according to the ts. The result is to the demands racles; and gen- cept for visitors s. We can learn And we will.

Enough. As onal-Courier: As nsive and shift- a canal is a thing t. When people acific and cannot stion, it will be ate water ways. e enough for a

ted a Jeweller's y a solid silver ation to our mem- said the spokes- sir," suggested something with

ard's Liniment.

ice the chinchilla tting in front of ping?" Husband was dozing most A lot of good the

to This Value

aler in your yplain to ue of Gum- prepared to e cords of the ed in a rubber every fibre rubber, which Naturally, Dipped cords strength and nger wear.

RUBBER CO. LIMITED

ER DOLLAR

one Gum-Dipped Tire

her than takes, pies, necessary. you.

UR

ook, 200

is die John.

### 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 inset 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 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 de- corate 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 inset 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 but- tons 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 marcasite 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 inset 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 em- broideries and hand-drawn thread work is seen such as is associated with gossamer Irish handker- chiefs. Extremely smart was an apricot crepe-de-chine frock with a jumper of ribbed to match, on which was scattered design in drawn-thread work.

One of the most elaborate embroi- deries 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 diamonds in downward lines was finished with one of these rubber fringes in a deeper shade. Another very smart model was elaborately embroi- dered with beads and diamonds in the 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 Hooley at Philadelphia, Saturday, and his father. A worthy son of an internationally known sire.

### Trusts and the Economic Conference.

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

### Fruit Growers Get Cheques for Rebates.

Vernon, B.C.—Cheques aggregat- ing almost \$150,000 were recently sent out by the Associated Growers Ltd. to its various locals for distri- buting among fruit growers. The cheques covered rebates on the mon- ies 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 gener- ally will receive altogether an addi- tional 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 ap- ples, while packing charges were generally reduced to the point where both selling and packing charges combined are considerably less than 50 cents per box.

### 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 grate- ed 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 teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth cupful of sugar, one- half cupful of milk, one tablespoon- ful of melted butter, one egg (beaten), rhubarb sauce. Combine all the ingredients, except the rhu- barb, in the order given, and beat the mixture until it is smooth. Grease individual molds or cups, and into each put three tablespoonfuls of rhu- barb sauce and then one tablespoon- ful of the batter. Steam the puffs for 20 minutes, and serve them warm with cream and sugar or with foam- ing 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, rasp- berries, 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 pud- dings. It requires one pint of rhu- barb sauce, one pint of bread crumbs, one-third cupful of melted butter. Mix the butter with the crumbs. Ar- range 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-half cup- ful 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 34: 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 provi- dence 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 provi- dential 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 Judea and Samaria were subsequent- ly added, so that at this time Herod ruled, nominally at least, sovereignty over Palestine. His persecution of the Christians was inspired by the desire to secure favor with the Phar- isees and so to consolidate his author- ity. His execution of James the son of Zebedee was a grievous act of in- justice, and only an act of God pre- vented 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 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 car- ried 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 agen- cies explains or undermines the story we are not able to determine. God's angels are sometimes human instru- ments raised up to do the will of God. Be that as it may, Peter's re- lease 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 con- fronted by the iron gate which alone gave access to the city in that quar- ter. 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 hap- pened. The recognition that Christ "had sent his angel," comes appar- ently 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 neces- sary 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 know 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, un- known to us and in ways that sur- pass our understanding, God is for us to trust and to pray, believing that God is, and that he is the re- warder 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 stir- ring 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 some- times results in fungus diseases de- veloping. 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 geor- gette, chiffon, or voile, with the jacket omitted, making this suitable for evening wear. No. 1600 is for Misses and Small Women and is in size 16, 18 and 20 years. View A, size 18 (36 bust), requires 1 3/4 yards 39-inch material for the upper and 1 1/2 yards for the lower part of dress; 1 1/2 yards 36-inch, or 1 1/4 yards 54- inch all-over lace for the jacket; 3/4 yard 36-inch material for the collar; 1/2 yard 36-inch material for the founda- tion skirt. View B, size 18 (36 bust), requires 3/4 yards 39-inch, or 1 1/4 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 un- controlled may lead to disaster, is con- tained 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 be- tween the ideas obtained out of prac- tical living and those intangible fan- cies coming in dreams, how much more impossible is it for a child, who is most of his time, waking and sleep- ing, under the dominion of his imagi- nation, 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 beliefs.

"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 prac- tice among our Puritan ancestors of having a child rehearse his bad deeds before going to sleep, and often get- ting the punishment for them at the bedtime hour, was a deplorable mis- use 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 investi- gation of his dream life. Dream life is more than half the existence of children, and the wise parent may exercise deep and permanent influ- ence 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 once, dear, if it pleases you so."