

## ANNE HRST Your Family Counselor

"Dear Anne Hrst: I'd like to question a reader asked lately: 'Why do men today prefer cheap girls?' (It's the second time I've seen such a query in your column.)

"Men who seek out cheap girls are cheap themselves. They pick up the trait from companions they're thrown with, perhaps in the armed forces. They get bored with the life, and some think they can find relief in a bottle of booze. It doesn't work out that way.

"Too many citizens think service men are mostly drunks. Here's one that isn't. I've been in the service 10 years, and I haven't found the girl I want to marry yet. Maybe I want too much."

"I want a girl who can cook and keep house, who isn't bad to look at—and not just for the liquor, I hardly touch the stuff. . . . I work in the medical department of the Air Force.

"Not only in the service, but in all walks of life a man can pick up traits from those with whom he associates. The man of character chooses as his intellectual resources follows where other such men guide him—and then blames them for his lapses.

"The same rule applies when men date girls. As you soundly put it, a cheap man likes cheap

girls. Others (like yourself) accept no such substitute and they refuse to allow the routine of their duties to bore them. While they wait for the right girl they take advantage of the extra studies and the excitement studies and service offers.

"Stick to your standards, soldier. And remember that when you do meet the girl you are seeking, you will know how to appreciate her, and she will get a real man.

"TO YOUNG READERS: Please do not write for this young man's name or address. I cannot reveal either, nor can I forward any letters.

**FRANK YOUNG MOTHER**

"Dear Anne Hrst: I had a baby, and his father deserted me. Later, I married a man who promised he would be good to my child. . . . He has broken his word in every way possible. He mistreats the child so that the baby is afraid of him. Because of this we quarrel all the time. He has a bad temper, and has even struck me. He never takes me anywhere, either.

"The baby was with me at my mother's until I got married. (My parents have been wonderful) . . . I hoped so much for a good home for both of us, but after seven months of marriage I'm ready to give up. RITA"

"Go back to your parents. Your father will find out whether you have grounds for divorce.

"There seems no future for you and the baby with this man—and of course your first responsibility is toward your little son. He must grow up in a secure home where love abounds. Your mother's home is the best present refuge that can provide that."

**SERGEANT**

To Soldiers: If you are waiting for the right girl, associate with people who hold the same ideals; you won't have to wait so long. Anne Hrst served in the first World War and was the confidante of many a lonely soldier overseas. Tell her your troubles, addressing her at Box 1, 123 Eleventh St., New Toronto, Ont.

## Iron-on Designs In Colors



by Samra Wheeler

Living happily on Bali, a lovely island-paradise in the Dutch East Indies, are some of the world's most beautiful women—the golden-skinned Balinese dancing girls who have large, dark expressive eyes and thick, black, glossy hair.

They and their good-looking menfolk are natural dancers. The slender, graceful Balinese women with their shapely hands and feet, dance as often as they can. But they also work hard.

The Balinese are always celebrating something, feasting and dancing for hours on end and loving every minute of it.

One of their most wonderful dances illustrates the eternal triangle. It is the Demon Dance in which a lovely Queen is torn from the hero's admiring side and made captive by a demon.

She is rescued through the valor of the man who, dressed to resemble a monkey, fights the demon and dances off triumphantly with his lovely partner.

A year or so ago a company of Balinese dancers and instrumentalists visited the West, enchanting audiences in Britain, the United States and elsewhere.

The story of the tour, and its preparation—an undertaking of many vicissitudes—is graphically and beautifully illustrated in "Dancing Out of Bali," by John Cost.

Don't miss our Laura Wheeler Needlecraft Catalog! An exciting variety of crochet, embroidery, and iron-on color transfer patterns to send for. Plus four complete patterns printed in book. Send 25 cents for your copy today! Gifts and bazaar best sellers!

**Jam Upside-down Shortcakes**

Combine 1/2 cup soft butter or margarine, 3/4 c. thick jam, 1 t. lemon juice and, if desired, 1/2 c. broken nuts and divide between 6 greased individual baking dishes. Mix and sift twice, then sift into a bowl, 1 1/2 c. once-sifted pastry flour (or 1 1/2 c. once-sifted all-purpose flour), 3 tps. Magic Baking Powder, 1/2 tps. salt, 1/2 tps. grated nutmeg and 1/2 c. fine granulated sugar. Cut in finely 2 c. chilled shortening. Combine 1 well-beaten egg, 1/2 c. milk and 1/2 tps. vanilla. Make a well in dry ingredients and add liquids; mix lightly. Two-thirds fill prepared dishes with batter. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes. Turn out and serve hot with sauce or cream. Yield—6 servings.

Always Dependable

ISSUE 4 — 1955



UPENDED—The sight of her first snow really threw Dianne Brewster after a heavy downfall in London, England. She is from Bulwary, a southern Rhodesia, 20 degrees below the equator, where it's always warm.

## CHRONICLES OF GINGER FARM

While Montreal and Ottawa were digging themselves out of the snowdrifts over the week-end, we were experiencing rain, fog and slippery roads. But then there is no accounting for the weather these days—all over the world it is as unpredictable as it can be. So, in our own locality I suppose we should at least be thankful when the weather is good and make the best of it when it is bad. Anyway, now that we are into the new year there isn't the same urgency about the things we have to do and get . . . No Christmas shopping; no extra special getting back to normal everyday life; no extra special getting back to normal everyday life; no extra special getting back to normal everyday life.

And now there are several months of winter weather ahead. This is the time that used to be spoken of as 'the long winter evenings' or the 'shut-in time' when the women supposedly got all kinds of work done—knitting, quilts and hooked rugs. But now, for those who have the health, strength and opportunity of getting out, there isn't any shut-in time at all. Instead it is a period when conventions are popping up all over the place; farm organizations of every kind having their annual get-togethers, with delegates attending, and delegates attending, and delegates attending.

And what will they discuss? Farm problems, of course. Low prices, high production costs, shortage of farm labour, value of increased efficiency, farm management, weed eradication, the new Dairy Products Act, need for increased world markets, the comparative merits of the Federation of Agriculture and the Farmers Union.

I will be discussing as to when, where and why women should take an active part in all these affairs; the value of Farm Forums and the need for increased membership; the menace of margarine, the co-operative movement, hospitalization and various other types of insurance. There will be hundreds of meetings all told, counting committee meetings and general sessions. There will be a great number of delegates and hundreds of dollars spent on meals and accommodation. Some delegates will attend from a sense of duty, maybe at considerable inconvenience to themselves. Others will be only mildly interested. Some will be fired with enthusiasm, lead discussions and make practical, worthwhile suggestions. Others will contribute little to the discussions—and bring away less—but at least they will have a good time!

And what will be the outcome of these conventions? Will the cause of Agriculture be in any way improved as a result of these meetings, discussion groups, resolutions and appeals for improved government legislation in various departments? We hope so—but that remains to be seen. It will be hard to assess the value of the time and

## Right-to-Work Laws

As his title indicates, the secretary of labor is supposed to represent the interests of labor. Usually this means organized labor. So it is not surprising that Secretary of Labor Mitchell has denounced the state's "right-to-work" laws.

So far as Arizona is concerned, the people of this state have repeatedly expressed their opinion on right-to-work legislation. They have voted for it three times, with increasing majorities each time.

Most people don't realize it, but Arizona laws also include what might be called right-to-work legislation in reverse. Under the so-called yellow-dog laws, passed many years ago, no one can be denied employment simply because of membership in a union. Under the right-to-work laws, passed more recently, no one can be denied employment simply because of non-membership in a union.

This, it seems to us, balances out the equation. It leaves up to the worker the question of whether he will join a union or not. It doesn't please those employers who would prefer not to have any unions and it doesn't please those unions that would like to make every workman join—Arizona (Phoenix) Republic.

money spent at these conventions, and until, we have concrete evidence by way of improved markets and prices towards establishing parity prices.

Meanwhile, as the conventions are taking place the farmer back home will be getting on with his daily chores; looking after his cattle and taking pride in their good appearance. His interest is in the welfare of his stock and using to the best advantage the hay and feed stored for winter feeding. Maybe he spends more time at the barn than he should as there he is conscious of a sense of contentment in his work. Then he comes to the house for dinner, felling at peace with life. After dinner he looks over the papers. He ponders over the intricacies of the Dairy Products Act and realizes once again that farming is now big business. It is no longer a way of life. He figures he should stop taking so much personal interest in his stock. That Bessie heifer, for instance, that he and Mary have babbled along since she was born. She should be sent out—it isn't good business to keep her. There is no room for sentiment on the modern farm. And then he looks up from his paper. Now what's Mary so worked up about. Mary soon lets him know. "Henry—I wish to goodness you'd pay attention to what I'm telling you. Dear knows I've enough to do without you acting so off-hand, you know I'm going to the convention tomorrow."

"And why do you have to go, my dear?"

"Henry, don't be so exasperating! You know I'm a delegate and on that panel discussion tomorrow. 'How Farm Markets Might be Improved.' You'll have to help me, Henry—I still haven't said I'd go. But we farm women have to take an interest in these things or we might as well have high blood pressure."

"Henry . . . for goodness sake!"

"Now it all comes back to me," as the skunk said when the wind changed.

ISSUE 4 — 1955

## Tall Plants

Some seaweeds are the tallest plants to be found anywhere in the world. Seaweeds more than six hundred feet tall have been found in the ocean at the southern tip of South America. This height is greater than that of the tallest trees in the world—the giant sequoia trees of California and the eucalyptus trees of Australia. The Australian trees are rather taller than the American ones. One giant eucalyptus, measured after it had fallen, was 500 feet high. A giant sequoia tree called the Father of the Forest must have been 400 feet high at the time of its fall. By way of comparison, the height of the Statue of Liberty in the harbor of New York may help us to realize what monsters the giant seaweeds are. The top of the torch that Liberty bears aloft is just a little more than three hundred feet above the water line.

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## THE Calvert SPORTS COLUMN

by Elmer Ferguson

Roger Bannister, first man to break through the one-mile four-minute barrier, retired from competition in a manner which completely fitted a great athlete and a sportsman in the best British tradition. He said, as he announced his retirement from competitive foot-racing: "I could get little satisfaction now from a second-rate performance when I would be able to produce a first-rate performance when representing my country."

So Bannister passes from the scene, but his memory will live long in athletic annals. Strangely enough, Bannister's record of 3:59.4, the first ever run within four minutes, didn't last long enough to get printed in the record books that came out at the first of the year. The force of example is great in athletic competition, as in other things. For hardly had the amazed cheering which greeted Bannister's mighty feat died off into distant echoes, than Australia's John Landy further reduced the mark.

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There are those earnest students of athletics who insist it was not necessarily due to any physical limitations that the four-mile was impossible to every generation of man before the advent of the motor car. They would rather have a mental barrier. What slowed them down was the weight of doubt that a mile in four minutes was humanly possible. We wouldn't know.

But we do know that, once Bannister removed the doubts, the achievement became possible for other men. Some of us, at least, shall live to see many accomplish what was impossible less than a year ago. And Bannister is the man who made it possible. He fought through both the mental and physical barriers that have blocked great athletes before him.

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