

Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths—Galatea, seersucker, gingham, linen, drill, linen, corduroy, serge, or cheviot could be used for this design. It may be finished with high neck closing and in double-breasted style, or with diagonal closing as shown in the large view. The broad collar is new and jaunty. The sleeve in short length is ideal for warm weather. In wrist length the sleeve is finished with tucks. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1663—For Percale, Lawn, Gingham, Alpaca, Sateen, or Seersucker this style is very appropriate. It is of all aprons the one that is easiest to cut, and to "put together." The back and front are cut on a fold of goods, leaving only the seams under the arm to be joined. The neck facing and pockets may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1690—Figured organdie with "Val" insertion and lace is here shown. The dress is also nice for dimity, voile, lawn, nun's veiling, marquisette, crepe, embroidery, batiste, silk, chiffon and crepe de chine. The skirt is finished with a wide-tuck over sides and back, and has a panel over the front, finished with a plait extension at each side seam. The waist fronts are lapped at the closing, and the neck edge has a deep and pretty collar. The long sleeve is in bishop style, with a deep, straight cuff. In elbow length the finish is in "bell" effect. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 8½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 3 2-3

yards at its lower edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1673—Girl's Middy Dress with Skirt attached to an Under Waist, and with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths—White linen with black and white percale is here combined. The middy blouse is very smart with its new pockets, that are slashed to hold the belt. The straight plaited skirt is joined to an under waist. The sleeve may be finished in waist or elbow length. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1681—Girls' Dress with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths—This attractive model is equally nice for wash and woolen goods. It could be made of soft silk or of challie, with the fullness of the

fronts finished with smocking or tucks, or of linen, gingham or chambray, crepe voile, gabardine, batiste, repp and poplin are also good materials for this style. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1547—Ladies' Home or Morning Dress, With Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths—As here shown figured percale in gray tones was employed, with collar, cuffs and belt of linen. This style is also nice for linen, seersucker, gingham and chambray, for serge, cashmere and flannelette. If made of serge with trimming of matched satin, it would do nicely for business or street wear under any of the comfortable three-quarter or half length coats now in vogue. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3½ yards at the lower edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Economy

A housewife must balance her meals, must save her left-overs and watch kitchen leakages, in the way of waste, if she would do full justice to the family palate and no wrong to the family purse. Time was when a limited income did not suffer materially from an over-bountiful family table, but that time has dropped into history.

This is still a land flowing with milk and honey, but all streams are forced into the warehouses of the trusts, from whence distribution is made at exorbitant prices.

We are rich, but more than ever before, the housewife has need to understand economies. She owes it to herself, to her family, and also, as a matter of fact, she owes it to the broader intelligence to which she is so busy laying claims.

The third form of table extravagance relates to the unwarrantable expense of present day hospitality. It is amazing that women of culture lend themselves as hostesses to vulgar display in their entertaining. And it is equally amazing that women of spirit and independence debar themselves from the pleasure of hospitality by stupid conventional fashions which may change next month and again next year.

In the little town of C—, Mrs. A—, of generous and hospitable intent, denies herself the delight of inviting half a dozen friends to luncheon or dinner because of the worry, effort and expense involved. If she could only invite them to the old-time menus—a first course, substantial, abundant and delicious in its separate features, to be followed by a dessert dainty and satisfying, she would never hesitate to indulge in the luxury of entertaining. But menu of four, five or six courses of elaborate items means too much worry, too much expense and too much effort. It is inexcusable folly, and execrable taste for a hostess to feel that her dinners must taste of money or bear the stamp of the professional chef in order to be choice; an elaborate service with but one maid is pathetically absurd.

To entertain in conformity to one's income and mode of everyday living, alone is dignified and in good taste. Again, I would say, it is proper to compliment one's friends by both expense and effort, but not the expense which is unjustifiable nor the effort which makes one ridiculous.

Hospitable Carter (after borrowing a match from stranger to whom he has offered lift)—"Y'see, I 'aint allowed t' 'ave no matches when I be cartin' blarstin' powder fur them old quarries up along."

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