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**DIVERS RALLY FOR
RICH HAULS OF SEA**Pearl Seekers Will Spend
Much of Earnings On
Movies.

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 19.—The opening of the pearl diving season, the great event of the year in the French settlements, comes in July. Diving is not permitted for two years in succession at the same island. The various pearl islands are opened in rotation. This means that all pearl divers must be taken to a new island each year—small undertaking when it is remembered that the coral atoll, in ordinary times supports less than 200 persons, becomes in the diving season the abiding place of 2,000 or more. This year the open island is Hikueru, one of the Paumotu Archipelago, four hours' sail from Papeete.

Lights along the "Great White Way" of this little ring of coral sand. Late arrivals indicate that the season this year at Hikueru will be the most active in many years. It is estimated there will be at least 1,000 divers at the island. These, together with their families and the traders with their goods, will swell the population of the island during the season to nearly 4,000.

Already this lonely atoll is taking on a metropolitan appearance. The profits to be gained come not only from the pearl shell won from the lagoon, but from the sale of all kinds of wares to the divers and their families. The average native diver wins a good sum from the bottom of the lagoon, and much of it goes on expensive attire for his wife and daughters, on the delectable canned goods of the "lagoon" (white man), and on the "movies."

This year there are to be, it is said, three moving picture theatres, a number of motor cars for hire—the length of the roadway in Hikueru is less than a half mile, but that appears only does not make any difference—a

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**CO-OPERATIVE HOME
CLUB FOR MOTHERS
PROVES A SUCCESS**New York Experiment Accomplishes Wonders
Along New Lines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—West Ninety-second street, in the block between the Park and the "L," was amazed to see itself one night recently "all dolled up" for a block party exactly as if the year of our Lord was still 1917-18, when that kind of festivity was common in New York. The block was roped off and at either end sat pretty ticket sellers who easily persuaded the curious passerby to come in by payment of a small fee and enjoy themselves. There was a band of music playing for dancing at the end nearest the park, there were flags galore and many lights under Oriental shades that the use of the conventional term innumerable is for once almost permissible.

The building at No. 60 in this block was the centre from which all the gay features of this party emanated, and it was for what this building holds that these features were inaugurated. It is the Mothers' Co-operative Home Club, and what money was taken in at the party went to pay for a roof garden that was recently installed there. The women behind the club realized that a roof garden was essential to the happiness and well being of the inmates, so they put it in, and then made plans to pay what it cost. That's the modern way of financing things.

The Mothers' Co-operative Home Club has not been in existence quite one year, and it is still in the experimental stage, but everybody connected with it says with a mile of the experiment looks like a success. If it proves so, and the proof will be supporting, then others will be started, some of them to be in less expensive quarters of the city.

For Those of Fair Salaries. The idea used as the basis of this undertaking is that there are a number of mothers, widowed by the war and other causes, who have been compelled to become the wage earners of the family. These women are stenographers, bookkeepers, teachers, etc., and it may be, this salary is not adequate to pay the hire of a housekeeper, a nurse or governess to look after the apartment and the children while the mothers are at their business. Under present high rent conditions, in many cases, it is not sufficient to provide the apartment.

There are many day nurseries throughout the city where the children of working women of the manual class are cared for during certain daylight hours for a small sum, but these places do not answer the needs of the mothers referred to above, and the Co-operative Home Club does. It is modelled in a degree on a similar institution which has been established in this city, the Chicago institution, but it starts to pay its own way.

At the opening, the Medical Society, Dr. Felix Adler and his associates, manifested a willingness to rather the club, it was soon for the mothers, and the club was organized. The club's purpose, which is to keep it strictly non-sectarian. The women, therefore, who had organized the club, decided to follow it up alone. The officers are Mrs. Simon Franklin, Mrs. Lionel Satterthwaite, Mrs. W. H. W. and Mrs. J. S. Frank. The resident superintendent is Miss Rae Lewis.

Mothers are received as paying guests with children from 2 years to 12 years old. They pay for room and board (mother and child) \$17 a week; for more than one child the additional price is pro rata. That it will be seen that charity has no part in this business arrangement. When it is once entered into with an applicant, the working mother may dismiss from her mind all fears about her child's welfare during the hours she is compelled to be absent from it. She breakfasts with it in the large and charming dining-room, and then turns it over to a nurse instructor whose duty it is to keep the child healthfully entertained and, in the case of the older children, instructed in simple educational matters until the parent returns in time for dinner.

There are large play rooms fitted up to help in the child's intellectual development and games indoors are constantly going forward during the evening hours of the little ones in these rooms, when the weather is too cold for them to go out. But there are a few days when the children do not get at least a walk in the park, and on these days the mothers see them in the big outdoor play room all day long. The afternoon nap, of course, is insisted on.

When it is observed how large a staff of assistants is required for this kind of personal attendance, the price asked for the directors of this club will not seem excessive, being little more than the wages demanded by the ordinary child nurse.

Can Take in 25 Mothers. The Home Club can accommodate at 60 West Ninety-second street 25 mothers with from one to two children each. A parent has her own room, and service is included in the sum she pays for it. The club directors were fortunate in being able to get possession of their present quarters, which would seem an ideal for their experiments, if it had been built for their express purpose. The house was erected some seven years ago by Judge Keeler as a sort of community home for his married children. It is 25 feet wide and four stories above the basement. On each floor arrangements were made for the married women to have their own house if they so elected, or they could at will have their meals in the big family dining-room. There is due to this arrangement more than the ordinary house conveniences on all the upper floors, including bath and linen closets, etc.

At comparatively small cost changes were made, such as large rooms partitioned off into smaller ones, etc., to make the house suitable for club purposes.

There are two points the directors wish to make clear," explained Mrs. Lewis, the present superintendent, to a reporter for the press. "They are the very thing else being satisfactory about an applicant, we receive mothers of every religious denomination, and there are here no institutional rules. This is just what it purports to be—a Mothers' Co-operative Club, and while we have rules, as every well conducted home must have them, ours are not widely different from home rules."

"The impression has gone abroad that we are a Jewish society; that is due to the personnel, but the directors and officers are broad minded, unprejudiced and unsectarian women of the world, whose aim is to accomplish a good thing in a fine way without being hampered by parochial ideas and to fill a real want that everybody acquainted with the situation must admit exists."

"Our children show by their facial characteristics that they come from various racial backgrounds, but they are here with their mother's and are brought up in a universal way, the kind of ideals of honor and dignity and self-respect that are found, or should be found, in every religious sect."

"These are big words to use with regard to little children and in fact our little ones are permitted to grow up naturally without too much restriction, and on matured systems of ethics. We look after their growing bodies and minds, but we do not calculate to force either one."

children. To do it satisfactorily eats up a great deal of money, but we don't expect to ask aid to make up a deficit at the end of the year."

A great many women besides those named in the prospectus are interested in our success, feeling that the aim is high and the need great. These women help us out with personal effort; they can be called on to do almost anything for the club, and they would reply with donations if that were necessary. We don't want it ever to become so. Among these workers for us are as many Gentile as there are Jewish women.

In the block party which we held all of our neighbors without regard to creed turned in and helped to make it a success. The women baked cakes, cookies, bread and pies in great profusion, and then came and helped to sell them. Others brought donations of fancy wares, children's lawties, flowers, etc., while still others dressed up in costumes and told fortunes or did anything they could turn their hands to and helped increase the fund we required to pay our bills for the roof garden.

That was an expensive outlay, but it was undertaken without too many misgivings. We see it was a great success so that we can heat it and use it in the winter time. It will be a great solace to the children and none of the expense of it will be felt by our co-operative boarders. Whatever we can do to make the club attractive and beneficial to our little people we mean to do, but we are not increasing the board bill to pay for added attractions.

Ample Reward in Results. The good this club has already done in removing anxiety from the minds of the mothers who hold good clerical positions with fair salary, but which is yet not great enough to warrant a separate establishment, has fully rewarded all the time and trouble and expense. Our mothers are happy, able to give their best work to their employers, and you can see for yourself that the children are well and happy too. It is, in fact, a happy family, and the wish of everybody who has taken the interest to come and see what we are doing is that our work will prosper and become extended."

The children boarders surely looked well kept, and by the constant ripple of that sweetest human music, child laughter, that was heard about the clubhouse their spirits were felt to be gay.

The writer turned to go down the front steps of the big white and red house a land of little ones with faces ranging from 2 to 8 or 9 peered in returning from an afternoon in the park. They seemed like the happy and healthy progeny of the half half orphans—well to do parents.

**WOMEN SUCCESSFUL
IN ART GLASS WORK**
Revival of Ancient Window Making Offers Field For Originality.

It is not known when artificial glass was first made and used. There is an allusion in the form of a lion's head in the British Museum upon which hieroglyphics, is the date 3064 B.C. The process of glass blowing is depicted in the paintings on the walls of the tomb of the Pharaohs of Beni-Hassan, 2551 years before Christ, and in sculpture in the ancient tomb at Memphis more than 3,000 years before that time (B.C. 2900).

To Germany belongs the honor of reviving, in our day, the making of colored glass windows, and the French revolution, after the French revolution, produced the first picture windows, but it was not until the efforts of individual artists, while in Germany, the subject was studied seriously.

Great artists gave the matter their attention and founded a school of glass painting in Munich, Germany, and what the use of the movement. The seven or more windows which were painted by French and German artists between 1800 and 1825 were, so to speak, the seeds from which grew the great window glass work.

American artists have begun to copy the works of antiquity. To do so would be, they think, a confession of inferiority, and they have begun to make their own windows. The American artists seek too much to perfect their color effects, paying little attention to form.

In rebuttal the American says: "Perfect color and simple form are seldom found in nature." In contradistinction to this stand by the Americans, Ruskin said: "Color to be perfect must have a soft outline and a simple one; it cannot have a refined one, and you will find no perfect drawing on it. You will lose perfection of color as you give perfection of line."

The American glass artists are, first and foremost, colorists; they are masters of their materials and have compelled recognition from the most fastidious nations of the world. Their art, which has been very remarkable, has been recognized by the American people, and the American people have begun to make their own windows. The American artists seek too much to perfect their color effects, paying little attention to form.

When a window is to be made its form and shape must first be chosen. Then the artist makes a color sketch in order to get his composition for the cartoon. From this sketch a full-sized cartoon is made, the figures of which are studied from life. From this finished cartoon two transfers are made on paper in the identical manner in which an embroiderer transfers her pattern to the cloth upon which she is going to work.

One of these patterns is given to the artist who assembles the glass required for the window. The other is cut up into patterns following along the path which will be taken by the lead lines. These pieces are arranged upon a glass easel, placed against the light, and the selected glass for a section of the figure, is then placed in the place of the paper pattern. The glazier marks the portion of the glass which is to be cut and places his pattern on it.

Women Now Do Fine Glass Work. The piece of glass corresponds exactly with the template it is placed upon the glass easel and held in position with wax. The place of the paper pattern. This is continued until the entire window is cut and placed upon the easel. The finest work on glass windows is now done by women.

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