Board Works
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The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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BUSINESS NOTICE

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Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted at a charge.
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THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
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Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
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75 Kegs Wire Nails.
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Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions Violins, Bows and Fixings.
Farming Tools, All Kinds.
Mower Sections, Heads, Knife Heads, Mower Section Guardes Rivets, Oilers.
Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

NOTES BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

Many Things Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

Lerwick Harbor Board are about to erect a fish mart, to cost £3,000 along the Esplanade.

The Linlighgow Oil Company are to close their mines. Several hundred men will be thrown idle.

A large portion of the roof of St. Enoch church, Glasgow, was destroyed by fire recently.

Over 10,000 tons of Scotch potatoes have been exported from Dundee to the United States this season.

The late Mr. Neil McLean, Edinburgh, has bequeathed about £20,000 to the National Bible Society.

The collections for the Lifeboat Saturday Fund during 1891 totalled £21,433. Glasgow contributed £1,400.

Owing to the large takes of herring at Lerwick many boats from the east coast have proceeded there.

The income of the National Bible Society of Scotland last year was £36,641, and the expenditure £28,855.

Four children, who had been left alone, were burned to death in the house of a miner in Rutherglen.

Rev. Dr. John Duncan, minister of Abdie, Newburgh, and father of the Church of Scotland, has died in his 90th year.

Edinburgh Presbytery declined by 21 votes to 17 to express disapproval of the running of cars in the city on Sundays.

Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh were presented by the curlers of Alloa with valuable gifts to commemorate their silver wedding.

The annual meeting of the Clyde Industrial Training Ship Association was held in Glasgow under the presidency of Lord Inverclyde.

The sale of pedigree cattle at Perth was concluded last week, the total realized for the two days amounting to £9,710 for 326 animals.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Licensed Trade Defence Association was held in Perth. Resolutions against proposed legislation were passed.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, Emeritus Professor Masson and M. A. C. Mackenzie have been unanimously appointed honorary members of the Scottish Arts Club.

The church at Hutton, Buscel, near Scarborough, was struck by lightning. The tower was wrecked, and over half a ton of debris fell on to the roof.

At Cupar, Duncan Kennedy, formerly accountant of the Ladybank branch of the Union Bank of Scotland, was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing £530 from the bank.

Glasgow Improvement Trust Committee have agreed to apply for parliamentary powers to acquire land by agreement within or without the city.

During 1901 over 10,000 operations were performed at the Glasgow Dental Hospital, the number of patients attending the institution being 7,607.

About the ....House

SKIM MILK IN BREAD MAKING.

It is common practice in many households to use more or less milk for mixing dough, since it is believed that the quality of the bread is thereby improved. Frequently skim milk is used instead of whole milk. Doubtless comparatively few persons realize that skim milk has a fairly high food value, and that its use makes bread more nutritious, in addition to improving its quality. It must be remembered that when the cream is removed the milk is deprived of only one of its constituents, namely fat. It still contains practically all the highly nutritious casein and other nitrogenous materials, as well as the milk sugar and ash originally present, in addition to about 0.3 per cent. of ash. (good whole milk contains from 3 to 5 per cent. fat.)

According to a recent report in the journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, skim milk materially increases the yield of bread and consequently the profits in bread making. It was found that 280 pounds of flour would take up 175 pounds of water in mixing the dough, and yield 94 four-pound loaves, there being a loss of 71 pounds of water

DURING BAKING.

The same quantity of flour would take up 210 pounds of skim milk and yield 110 four-pound loaves, the shrinkage during baking in this case being 50 pounds. The water bread is said to sell for 10 cents and the milk bread for 11 cents per loaf. Assuming that the above quantity of skim milk was worth $1.64, the skim milk bread would yield a profit of 86 cents more than the water bread.

At its annual show, held in London in October, 1899, the association conducted tests on the value of skim milk for making scones and pancakes. The dough from the scones was made from 14 pounds of American flour, 11 pounds of sour milk, 3 ounces of bicarbonate of soda and 3 ounces of cream of tartar. This dough was cut into pieces weighing 6 ounces, rolled out and baked on a hot iron plate, yielding 25 pounds of scones. The mixture for pancakes was similar in composition but thinner, 14 pounds of flour being mixed with 16 pounds of skim milk and the same amount of leavening material as before. This batter was cooked on a hot greased plate, yielding 80 pounds of cakes, there being practically no evaporation in baking. The large amount of skim milk utilized in proportion to the flour is noteworthy. If the scones and cakes are sold, the skim milk has practically the

SAME COMMERCIAL VALUE

as the flour, since very nearly equal quantities of the two materials were used.

In the preparation of soups, such as potato, celery, tomato, green pea, and green corn soups; fish, lobster, clam, and oyster chowders, bisques and stews, skim milk will (satisfactorily) replace the whole milk that the directions for preparing usually call for. Skim milk makes as good white soups as whole milk. Bread mixed with skim milk is more nutritious than that made with water. All kinds of quick biscuit, griddle cakes, etc., can be made with skim as well as with whole milk. In most kinds of cake, skim milk will be found a perfect substitute for whole milk. If the skim milk is sour, so much the better for cake and quick bread making, as only half the cream of tartar called for in the recipe will be needed.

Sweet skim milk can be used to advantage in making rice and Indian puddings, custards, squash and pumpkin pies, and the like, in the preparation of chocolate or cocoa as a drink, in the making of sherbets and other ices and in dozens of other ways which will readily occur to housekeepers.

THREE DESSERTS.

Cream of Fruits—Soak one level tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in one-quarter cup of cold water for 15 minutes, pour one-quarter cup of hot milk, add one-half cup of sugar. When it begins to thicken add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff; also one-half pint of thick cream diluted with one-third cup of milk. Cut one-third cup of prunes into small pieces, add one-third cup of chopped figs and lemon juice to taste. Decorate a melon mould with whole cooked prunes, pour in the cream mixture and chill.

Newton Tapioca Pudding—Soak five level tablespoons of pearl tapioca in cold water for two hours. Scald four cups of milk and pour over four level tablespoons of corn meal, three-quarters cup of molasses, three level tablespoons of butter and one level teaspoon of salt. Cook together in a double boiler until thick, then stir in the tapioca and bake the mixture in a well buttered baking dish. Pour one cup of milk over the top, but do not stir it. Bake one and one-half hours and serve with cream.

Mocha Souffle—Melt three level tablespoons of butter, add three level tablespoons of flour, three-quarters cup of fairly strong Mocha coffee and one-quarter cup of cream. Take from the range, add one-half cup of sugar, a little salt and the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs dry and fold in, then bake the pudding half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve the instant it is done, else it will fall. For the sauce, mix the yolks of two eggs with one-quarter cupful of sugar and a few grains of salt. Pour over this custard one-half cupful of Mocha coffee. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Cool this thoroughly and fold in one cupful of whipped cream.

KITCHEN NICETIES.

The cooks' hands should be clean! "Oh, the idea!" sniffs one. "What cook doesn't wash her hands the first thing when she begins to prepare food?" To be sure! But absolute and continual cleanliness is what is meant by the present insistence. Not simply that the hands be washed well at the beginning, but that they be washed—washed—washed repeatedly. A basin of water at a convenient height near the stove, an ample towel on a hall or rack beside it, are indispensable. Above all, let washing the hands be the final act before mixing bread. Thousands of cooks thoughtlessly handle the furniture, wipe the breadpan with a limp dishrag, and even arrange their hair immediately before plunging their hands into the bread tray.

Meat from the butcher's shop should be washed or carefully wiped with a moist cloth as sweet and fresh as a lady's handkerchief just from the laundry. From slaughter pen to pantry is a long road, and there is time and room for lodgment of many a disease germ.

It is a common habit, but a fearsome one to give children coins as playthings. The baby plays gleefully with the big silver dollar given by its mother, who, in turn, has received it from a street peddler whose pockets were filthy and whose very scent was unsanitary. To the dollar itself actual dirt adheres, but to the artless baby it is a big wheel to roll, a moon to toss up and look at, a tea cake to bite, and a candy tablet to suck!

The Growth of Seaweed.

Seaweeds vary surprisingly in their habits of life. Some species grow altogether beneath the water, attaching themselves below the lowest tide level, other frequent heights where they are left dry at every retreating tide, while others yet are found in situations where they are scarcely ever covered by water. Whereas most of them attach themselves to rocks or solid bottom, keeping to the shallows, there are exceptions to the rule, among which the most remarkable is the sargasso or gulf weed, which floats on the surface of the ocean. Immense fields of it are seen by the navigator, extending as far as the eye can reach. It is sometimes so abundant as seriously to interfere with the progress of ships, and it was this which so alarmed the crew of Columbus on his first voyage of discovery.

Wrath Disarmed.

A little Cambridge girl was discovered whispering in school, and the teacher asked:

"What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?"

The little culprit hung her head for a moment and then replied:

"I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress."

"Well, that—yes—I know—but we must— The class in spelling will please stand up.'

A Skinning Process.

"This," said the fond father to the dermatological expert, "seems to be a pretty big bill for the treatment you have given my daughter."

"It was a difficult treatment," explained the skin doctor. "You see, we had to remove all the cuticle from her cheeks and graft a new epidermis upon them."

"Well," said the father, reaching for his checkbook, "I don't know which one of us you skinned the most."

The Mace In England.

Every deliberative civil body in England, even down to the town council, is provided with a mace, which is brought forth with solemn ceremony and placed on the table before the deliberations begin. In one or two city councils a candlestick of silver is added to the mace, and acts passed in the absence of these objects are supposed to be illegal.

An Example.

"The chimney is smoking," he said.

"Yes," she retorted; "that's the effect of bad example. Usually the chimney has consideration enough to do its smoking outdoors."

Thus it came about that he finished his cigar on the back porch.

Pointed.

"Why are you crying, little boy?"

"One of them artists paid me a dime to sit on the fence while he sketched me."

"Well, is there any harm in that?"

"Yes, s-sir. It was a barb wire fence."

Gave It Up.

"Did you catch your train last night?" asked his employer of Sooburbs.

"No," replied Sooburbs wearily; "it had been gone about five minutes when I got to the station, and I didn't think it was any use to try."—Ohio State Journal.

During 1901 1,233 vessels were launched from British shipbuilding yards, with a total tonnage of 1,797,675 tons.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

PREPARING SOIL.

The best way by far to seed any small grain is with the drill. One-fifth less grain will suffice to produce a given stand, and the plants have their crowns down lower in the ground, so they will be less affected by any period of drouth that may overtake the crop. Where the drill is used the land should be thoroughly prepared beforehand, so as not to disturb it after drilling is done. The grass or clover seed should be sown before the final harrowing, so it will be well covered and down in the ground in better shape to withstand drouth. It will not only be more sure of getting a start in this way, but will also be less liable to be killed when the grain is taken off. If you have no drill and feel that you cannot afford to get one, the next best way is to disk in the grain as thoroughly as you can. If your land is loose disk in the grass or clover seed with the grain. If clayey and heavy and inclined to run together it will not be best to have these small seeds down too far, and it will be best to sow them after the disking but before the harrowing is done.

Do not leave rough places or bunches of stalks to be in the way of harvesting the grain, or, later of harvesting the hay. Early varieties will be most favorable to obtaining a good catch of grass. They will also be less liable to be destroyed, or partly so, by storms and to be damaged by the hot weather when filling.

PREPARATION FOR CORN.

The directions which follow will also apply quite generally to all cultivated crops. If the ground has been fall-plowed, go onto it as early in spring as it is dry enough to work without sticking, and with the disk and smoothing harrow work it up into a nice seed bed just as though you were going to plant right away. This is for the purpose of getting the seed bed warmed up as early as possible for the reason above given, and for the additional reason in this case of conserving the soil moisture for the future use of the plant. Evaporation frequently takes place very rapidly at this time. Another very important item that may be accomplished by this operation is the destruction of weeds. This preparation of the seed bed will induce most of the seed near the surface to germinate and they may thus be killed before the crop is put in.

As this plowing is done care should be taken that none of it is allowed to become dry before being harrowed. Freshly plowed ground loses its moisture very rapidly, while in that condition. If the ground should be already dry, this loss may be sufficient to prevent the proper germination of the crop, while if on the other hand it is over moist this drying will render it cloddy and the seed bed consequently not so good as it might have been. Thoroughly prepare the seed bed but do not be in a hurry to put the corn in the ground. The observation of these two points may often make the difference between a good crop and an almost total failure. Corn is a tropical plant, and it must have a fairly warm soil to thrive in. There never was a first-class crop of corn obtained where the seed was planted in a cold seed bed.

The best depth to plow will vary somewhat according to the soil and also its condition at time of plowing. But on the average farm there will not be many times when 4 to 6 inches for sod and 6 to 8 inches in depth for stubble land will not give as good results as any other depth. Too much stress cannot be put upon the importance of having the plowing well done. It not only takes more work to prepare the seed bed where the land has been poorly plowed, but it will be impossible to produce with any amount of work as good a seed bed.

SKILL IN MILKING.

Milking is an operation which requires skill, as it has an important effect on the amount and quality of milk given. Dairymen know that there are as great differences between milkers as between cows, and that cows will do much better with some milkers than with others. Indeed, good cows are often almost ruined by poor milkers.

The milker should avoid handling the cow more than is necessary, and he should make it a rule to do his work quickly and thoroughly. He should never go from a sick to a well cow without first cleansing his hands. The habit of wetting his hands with milk is filthy in the extreme, and should never be practiced. Some people think it necessary, but this is a mistake. The hands should be kept dry. If they are not it is impossible to prevent drops of milk from constantly falling from them to the pail.

The pail should be held close to the udder, so as to expose the milk to the air as little as possible. The further the streams fall and the more they spray the more dirt and bacteria they collect. Contamination from the fore milk must be avoided by discarding the first few streams drawn, or less than a gill in all. This entails little loss, as the first milk drawn is always poor in butter fat, and if it happens to be badly contaminated, as is frequently the case, much injury and trouble may be saved.

EXPERIENCES WITH SCALE.

I have had considerable experience with various oils as a remedy for San Jose scale, writes Mr. R. W. Cavness. Experience teaches me that we need a more effective remedy than these. The best thing I have yet found is an emulsion, the composition of which is as follows:—Refined kerosene 10 gallons; whale oil soap 8 pounds; water 40 gallons. I am sure this is more effective than an emulsion of 20 per cent. kerosene with laundry soap. With whale oil soap, the oil and water mix much better than with hard soap. I believe 15 per cent. crude petroleum will kill as many or more scale than 20 per cent. kerosene, but the petroleum is more apt to kill or injure the tree. Petroleum is harder to mix with the water in an emulsion, a good point in favor of kerosene.

I believe a tree will stand twice as much oil when there is sap in it as when perfectly dormant. Decidedly the safest and best time to spray is when the sap is circulating, about the time the buds begin to swell in the spring. It may be applied in late summer or early fall; this last spraying is very effective. The scale is very easily killed then and it stops the great breeding in progress at this time.

HENS AND CHICKS.

Sitting hens should have clean nests, secure from invaders. Line the nest with paper, on which drop a little lice killer. This will keep drafts from the eggs and lice from the hen and nest. Two hens should be set at the same time and when they hatch give one the chicks and reset the other. The chicks must be removed as soon as hatched and taken out of hearing or she may refuse to sit again. The sitting hen should have a daily dust bath in the sun if possible, plenty of sharp grit, clean food and pure water, says Mr. S. N. Walcott.

The young chicks must be kept dry and warm. The coops should be put under a dry shed if you have no house, and the hens confined in coops on damp, windy days. Have a feeding coop handy and the chicks will run out until cold and then go back to cover. There are more chicks lost by being dragged around through the cold and damp than any other cause except damp coops. The food may be the best, but without dry warmth the mortality will be great. I cook but little food except to scald meal and bran together and then add enough dry to make it crumbly. I always have good success if I can keep the chicks dry and warm.

CHEMISTRY OF TEARS.

Weeping Improves the Sight Instead of Weakening It.

Tears have their functional duty to accomplish, like every other fluid of the body, and the lachrymal gland is not placed behind the eye simply to fill space or to give expression to emotion, says an exchange.

The chemical properties of tears consist of phosphate of lime and soda, making them very salty, but never bitter. Their action on the eye is very beneficial, and here consists their prescribed duty of the body, washing thoroughly that sensitive organ, which allows no foreign fluid to do the same work. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good salty shower bath, and medical art has followed nature's law in this respect, advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics.

Tears do not weaken the sight, but improve it. They act as a tonic on the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid, and it will be noticed that women in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather quickly have brighter, tenderer orbs than others. When the pupils are hard and cold, the world attributes it to one's disposition, which is a mere figure of speech, implying the lack of balmy tears that are to the cornea what salve is to the skin or nourishment to the blood.

Savage Legends.

The savage islanders of the south Pacific believe that the world is a cocoanut shell of enormous dimensions, at the top of which is a single aperture communicating with the upper air, where human beings dwell. At the very bottom of this imaginary shell is a stem gradually tapering to a point which represents the beginning of all things. This point is a spirit or demon without human form, whose name is Root of All Existence. By him the entire fabric of creation is sustained.

In the interior of the cocoanut shell, at its very bottom, lives a female demon. So narrow is the space into which she is crowded that she is obliged to sit forever with knee and chin touching. Her name is The Very Beginning, and from her are sprung numerous spirits. They inhabit five different floors, into which the great cocoanut is divided. From certain of these spirits mankind is descended. The Islanders, regarding themselves as the only real men and women, were formerly accustomed to regard strangers as evil spirits in the guise of humanity, whom they killed when they could, offering them as sacrifices.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY

"Young gentlemen," said the lecturer in chemistry, "coal exposed to the elements loses 10 per cent. of its weight and power. This is due to the action of the atmospheric constituents of——"

"But what if there is a dog sleeping near the coal, Professor?"

"None of your levity, young man. This is a serious matter."

"That's what dad thought when 72 per cent. of his coal disappeared during three nights of exposure. Then he asked my advice, as a student in chemistry, and I told him to get a dog. He bought a dog with bay-window teeth, and now we don't lose 1 per cent. of our coal a month. That's practical chemistry."

"Mr. Towns—"Have you any close neighbors, dear?" Mrs. Subbub—"Yes; they are all close. So close that you couldn't borrow a flatiron or a cup of sugar to save your life."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a special and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can venture to get your money back if not cured. 60c a box. All dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Conductor's Second Letter

Confirms His Cure of Two Years Ago, and Proves that it was Permanent —Warm Words of Praise for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Many readers of this paper, and especially railroaders, will remember the cure of C. P. R. Conductor Berryman, of St. Stephen, N. B. In a letter received last week the conductor states that he is real well, and that his cure, after ten years of suffering with kidney disease, is permanent, not having had a touch of his old trouble for two years.

Mr. Berryman's case was such a severe one, and his cure so remarkable, that many write to ask him about it. He never tires of recommending Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, but, on the contrary, is glad of an opportunity to tell fellow-sufferers how he was cured.

In his letter of April 14, 1900 in which his case is described, Conductor Berryman wrote—

"I have been railroading for 23 years, and for ten years suffered from a severe case of kidney disease and backache, a trouble common to railroad men. It used me all up to walk, and after walking up hill I would have to lie down to get relief, my back was so bad. I could not sleep more than half the night, and then didn't seem to get any rest.

"I had used all sorts of medicines and was pretty badly discouraged when I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes of this treatment I found it was helping me, and five boxes have made a complete cure. I now rest and sleep well, my back is strong, and the old trouble has entirely disappeared. Many people to whom I have recommended these pills have been cured. Anyone wishing further particulars write me."

There is no doubting the efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a thorough cure for backache, kidney disease, and liver complaint. They have a direct action on the kidneys, liver and bowels, which is bound to strengthen, invigorate, and regulate these organs. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

Canada House,
Corner Water and St. John Sts., Chatham.
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.
Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town Stabling and Stable Attendance first-rate
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The Factory
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Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
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Builders' Furnishings generally.
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Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
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BLUNDERING DUKE.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has a reputation in Germany for "bulls" worthy of an Irishman.

On one occasion his kind heart took pity on a murderer sentenced for life, so he remitted the "last three years" of the sentence.

Once while visiting a public school he noticed two boys of striking similarity in appearance.

"Why, what a remarkable likeness!" he exclaimed. "Those lads must be twins, are they not?"

"Yes, your royal highness," replied the principal, and he beckoned the two frightened youngsters to him.

"Ah, my son," said the prince, placing his hand on the head of one of them, "what is your name?"

"Heinrich."

"And how old are you?"

"Six."

"And you?" he said, turning to the other boy.

"What's the matter?" asked the rooster; "more absent-mindedness?"

"Yes," replied the hen; "I can never find things where I lay them."

CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.
4 to 10 Years.

French dresses, with their long waists and short skirts, make a charming effect worn by little girls and are in the height of present styles. This pretty model is made of French nainsook with trimming of fine needlework, and is dainty as may be, but the design is equally well suited to all washable fabrics, and to the simple wools and silks worn by children from the ages of four to ten years.

The foundation for the waist is a smoothly fitted lining that closes with it at the centre back. Onto this lining are faced the yoke and fancy front, and over it are arranged the full front and backs. The skirt is simply straight, tucked at the lower edge and gathered at the upper where it is seamed to the waist. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow cuffs, and at the neck is a standing collar. A ribbon sash is worn over the seam that joins the skirt and waist. To cut this dress for a child of eight years of age 5¾ yards of material 21 inches wide, 4¼ yards 27 inches wide, 4¼ yards 32 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 7 yards of inserted tucking for yoke and front, 9 yards of edging and 6 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.