

# The Youthful Note Prominent in Summer Fashion

## Satin and Serge Combinations Favored also Figured and Plain Materials

### Novelty Hand - Painted Neckware

New York, May 8.—Perhaps the most noticeable thing about the summer styles is their decided youthfulness! This is both in line and coloring. The straight lined frocks and suits of serge, gabardine, taffeta, and faille lend grace and youth to all types of figure. For instance, a yoked, pleated frock of dark blue serge trimmed with black taffeta may be worn by the large woman or the small one with equally good results. One particularly good model worn by a large woman at an exhibition recently was made with a deep shoulder yoke of black taffeta, the serge laid in deep, flat pleats, hanging straight from the yoke. A girdle, consisting of two narrow stitched straps of black silk, came well down over the hips, giving a long, slender appearance to a rather heavy figure. A pretty adaptation of the same style of dress is illustrated here in serge for the slender, younger woman.

### Hand Painting on Sport Costumes

The sport costume is another youthful notion. It imparts a delightful feeling of freedom, both of movement and spirit. There is something very becoming and exhilarating about the combinations of vivid colorings in the wide striped, checked, and printed novelty fabrics now being used in skirts and suits. The middy-blouse costume is popular with all; one of the new materials being used for middies is an adaptation of the old-fashioned jean. This material wears quite as well as its old-time blue predecessor, is reasonably priced, and a most satisfactory material generally for middy blouse and accompanying skirt. An effective combination for a middy costume is one of the bright awning striped linens or ducks, with blouse of plain white, collared and cuffed in the stripes. One of New York's smart shops is showing a middy blouse which flares smartly over the hips; the idea is novel and attractive in its up-to-dateness, quite in accordance with the season's silhouette.

The hand-painted or stencilled hat has been a fad for some time, its vivid parrots, chameleons, conventionalized flowers and fruits, harmonizing and blending in charmingly with the sport suit or frock. While many of us have misgivings as to the durability of the colors when the sun takes a

easily carried out, that even if the colors do fade they may be quickly and readily restored; therefore, we may go a step farther and have hand-painted neckwear to match hat, or complete the suit. Georgette crepe is usually the material chosen for these collars and ties, with now and then one of Chinese crepe, or a loosely-woven linen. The motifs range in coloring from pale, softly tinted blossoms to gaily damaged birds, and vividly colored flowers and fruits of tropical origin. The notion is not confined to sport suits by any means; many a simple little serge frock has been given its note of chic by the addition of one of these collars or ties. In hats, too, the idea is toned down and made effective use of in tailored millinery.

There are hand-painted belts of suede and antelope skin being shown, offering another effective way of introducing a bit of color in a dark linen or serge costume. Some of the most effective ones shown this year are of suede, in the favored soft blues, greens, and lavenders, either stencilled with flowers, or finished with beaded motifs and ornaments. One imported novelty had a bead flower applied at the centre-back, and is closed in front with another rose to match.

### Plain and Plaid Voile

Another pretty suggestion for the young girl is illustrated here in the effective combination of plain and plaid voile.

Foulards are being used extensively again this year; there is no silk, it seems, half as satisfactory for the summer silk frock for afternoons and for church. A most attractive dress, shown recently, was fashioned of polka-dotted foulard, a dark blue dot on a white ground, trimmed with bandings, collar and cuffs of plain, dark blue foulard. Foulard wears well, and is soft and cool.

### WOMEN AND THRIFT.

Upon the women of the land will rest the greatest burden of success in the campaign for thrift that has been inaugurated. As heads of the household they are the chancellors of domestic exchequers. It is for them to bear in mind that expenditure upon articles that are not actually needed is not alone lessening their own resources, but also depriving the country of something that might be more profitably applied. The majority of men will agree that so far as the household is concerned, their women are pretty thrifty. But stinginess, parsimoniousness, or miserliness is not thrift. The thrifty woman combines with a natural aptitude for economy the wisdom of selection and utilization. She knows when to save and when to spend. She knows what is necessary and what can be done without, and she makes the best use of everything. Neither does she do all things herself. When help is at hand, she utilizes it with discretion.

The great aid to thrift is thoughtfulness. In fact, without that element thrift is utterly out of the question. The thrifty woman, too, not only exercises wisdom herself, but sees that her children do the same thing, not by indulging them, but by delegating to their sundry offices of which they are capable, by making them self-reliant. But the woman cannot do all these things by herself. She must enjoy the support, countenance and influence of her mankind. The greatest enemy to thrift is the promiscuous doling out of the money. It is not to boys and girls a sign of good nature; it is death to the recipient. It poisons their disposition and sows seeds of weeds that can never be eradicated. For that sort of thing women are but little responsible, but where their efforts shine is in allowing nothing to go to waste, in making use of everything, and in exercising ingenuity in food, dress, household labor, and the bringing up of children. An incentive to the accomplishment of these things is a reflection upon the times, upon the needs and experience of their made relatives at the front, and upon the fact that every ounce saved is a contribution to the welfare of the country, and perhaps to winning the war.

### PRESERVING.

#### Green Grape Mint Jelly.

Wash the desired amount of unripe green grapes, put them in a preserving kettle, and heat until they can easily be crushed. Add to each four pounds of grapes one bunch of fresh, well-washed mint bruised in a bowl, and cook until the grapes are soft enough to drain. Turn this into a jelly bag and let it drip, and then measure the amount. Boil the juice and add for each pint one scant pound of hot sugar and boil for twelve minutes, or until a little of it jellies on a cold plate. Color mint green with vegetable coloring liquid and fill glasses. As the natural color is a reddish pink, half of it is kept warm; it can be put in layers alternately with the green jelly. One layer must be nearly set before adding the next.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Second Quarter.  
May 14, 1916.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiii, 13-52.  
Memory Verses, 45, 46—Golden Text,  
Acts xiii, 47—Commentary Prepared  
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

When they crossed over to the mainland from Cyprus John left them and returned to Jerusalem (verse 13). We are not told why, but it made trouble later even between such friends as Barnabas and Paul (chapter xv, 39-40). It is a relief to read in what was probably Paul's last letter, "Take Mark and bring him with thee, for he is profitable to me for the ministry" (1 Tim. iv, 11). John Mark, having left them, Paul and Barnabas kept on their way to Antioch, in Pisidia, and our lesson today is Paul's Sabbath day talk in the synagogue there, which was followed the next Sabbath by a talk to a very large company of gentiles. It is said that almost the whole city came together to hear the word of God (verse 44). The Jews, seeing Paul get the crowd that next Sunday, were filled with envy and contradicted Paul's teaching and blasphemed. Then the apostle said boldly, "Seeing you put it from you, we turn to the gentiles." And he quoted a prophecy concerning the final gathering of the gentiles to the Lord at His coming and kingdom (Isa. xlii, 6; xliii, 5), for, as one has said, prophecy has many a germinal accomplishment throughout the ages, while the complete fulfillment is yet in the future.

As the gentiles heard the glad tidings many believed, and the word of the Lord was published throughout all that region (verses 45-49). The expression, "as many as were ordained to eternal life believed" (verse 45), is another way of saying, "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me" (John vi, 37). This is not the age of winning the world to Christ, but of gathering out from the world those whom the Father has given to the Son to be His bride. All should hear the offer of salvation, and whosoever will may receive it. But He knows who will come. The adversary became so stirred by Christ being thus exalted that the Jews and chief men and laymen and honorable women persecuted Paul and Barnabas and expelled them out of their country. Therefore they departed and came into Iconium, but the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost. The word of the Lord will always accomplish His pleasure and never return to Him void, but to some it will bring life and to others death (Isa. lv, 11; 11 Cor. ii, 15, 16).

We will give the rest of our time to a consideration of some things in this great sermon of Paul's at Antioch, and we notice first that four times he speaks of the resurrection of Christ (verses 23, 30, 33, 35), the all important truth of the gospel, quoting from Ps. ii and xvi and Isa. lv concerning it and referring to the sure meritorious David, which David himself called an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure (11 Sam. xxiii, 5). All things are ours, but God is faithful, and His purposes cannot fail. David in his last hours felt that he had come far short, but he rested all on the faithfulness of God and His sure, everlasting covenant. We saw in our recent study in 1 Cor. xv the importance of the resurrection of Christ, and in Him, the risen, living one, shall every promise to Abraham and David be fulfilled (Matt. i, 1; Rev. xxii, 16).

Speaking of Jews Paul always called their attention to God's purpose concerning Israel, and on this occasion he began with their deliverance from Egypt and followed on through the wilderness, the times of the judges and the reign of the first two kings, Saul and David. And that brought him to the promise to David concerning the Messiah and His kingdom and to the assertion that this Jesus who had been crucified by the Jews, but raised from the dead by God the Father, was indeed the Messiah of Israel. He referred to John the Baptist's testimony concerning Him as the Messiah who had fulfilled all that the prophets had said concerning His sufferings and that He would be truly fulfilled in due time all that had been predicted concerning His kingdom and glory (verses 16-37). Since their Messiah had actually come and been rejected what could now be done? Was there any hope for any one? Then he proclaimed through Jesus Christ the forgiveness of sins for all who would receive Him as the crucified and risen one, assuring them that He would come again to restore all things of which the prophets had spoken, be a light to all nations through Israel and bring salvation to the ends of the earth (verses 38, 39, 47).

The Jews would naturally be stirred to enmity and wrath by the accusation that they were guilty of the rejection of their Messiah, and the gentiles would be glad to hear that there was salvation even for them and a part in His kingdom and glory. Compare chapters iii, 19-21; iv, 12; Isa. lx, 1-3; lxii, 1, 2. And be sure for yourself, O reader of these lines, that you have in Him, by His precious blood, the eternal redemption, the forgiveness of sins, which He has purchased at such infinite cost for all who will receive Him. Then when He shall come in His glory to set up His kingdom of peace on earth you shall be with Him and share His kingdom and glory (Col. iii, 4; Rev. v, 9, 10).

## THE POULTRY RAISER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Present Market Outlook Warrants  
Greatly Increased Production  
During 1916.

From present indications Great Britain will require all the eggs and poultry Canada can produce during 1916. Last year, as a result of greatly increased production, Canada was able to ship to Great Britain the largest quantity of eggs exported since 1902, and at the same time reduced her imports for home consumption by nearly a million dozen.

Canadian eggs have found favor on the British market, and the prospects are that, providing they are available, much larger quantities will be shipped this year. The unusually high prices prevailing at the present time are largely due to this anticipated export demand.

Prices for poultry are also high, and will likely continue so far the rest of the season. Last fall and winter all the surplus Canadian poultry was exported at highly profitable prices. Between fifty and sixty cars of live poultry were shipped from Western Ontario to the Eastern States alone and in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Prince Edward Island, the export demand for canned poultry has greatly enhanced prices to producers.

Although some uneasiness has existed on the part of the trade as regards the transportation facilities in view of the high freight rates and the shortage of boats, it is now reasonably certain that an even greater demand for Canadian poultry and eggs will occur this year. It is important, therefore, that every poultry producer takes steps to profit thereby, by hatching as many chickens as possible this spring.

Now is the time, by hatching everything possible in the month of May, to guard against the marketing of so much small, undersized, poorly finished poultry, which annually becomes a drug on the market in the fall of the year. Again, it is only by hatching now, and giving the chickens every possible chance to thrive and grow, that a maximum supply of eggs can be obtained in the winter time.

Given their proportionate amount of attention, the growing of poultry brings quick and profitable returns to the farmer. With the increasing cost of meats, milk, butter, etc., there is a constantly increasing demand for

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teen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.

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If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

plum and eggs. The labor problem is not critical, as the boys and girls on the farm can readily take care of the poultry. The cost of feed is nominal, prices for poultry and eggs are high—the highest, in fact, for many years. It is obvious, therefore, that Canadians have a patriotic as well as an economic duty to perform in making the year 1916 the banner year for poultry production in Canada.

### Plum Conservé.

Stone and chop finely ripe damson plums. To each quart (after they are chopped) add two cupsful of chopped and seeded raisins, six sour oranges chopped fine, with some of the yellow peel grated in (rejecting the outside), and five cupsful of sugar. Cook slowly until it is thick and transparent, and turn it into glass jars.



Blue Serge Frock.

Satin is effective with serge; and of course, the combination of navy blue serge and black satin is quite as popular this season again as it has been for several seasons past. One sees many smart serge frocks with sleeveless coatees of black satin, and the various other notions favored for the modish combining of two or more contrasting materials. Scarcely a frock appears these days made strictly of one material. It is a fad which makes for economy and becomingness.



hand, and beats down mercilessly on their gorgeous tones, still the idea is most attractive and becoming, and so

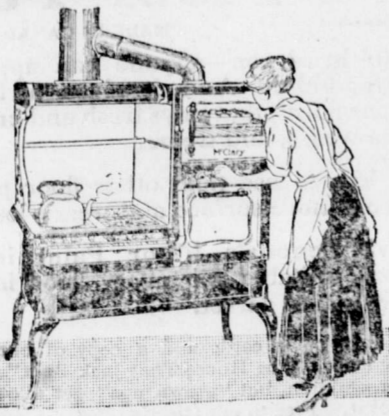
## Listen to experienced advice

There must be a pretty convincing reason why experienced housekeepers never hesitate a moment to select one of



Cooking a dinner is such a simple thing when you have the benefit of its big array of burners, its roomy ovens. Keeping every part clean and free from rust is no trouble at all. The McClary takes very little room and it adds to the appearance of even the tidiest little kitchen.

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## There is Safety Under This Roof

Have you ever had a fine job of decorating spoiled by a leaking roof? If you have, you certainly are in a position to appreciate the value of a roof that is positively water-proof. Some of the troubles common to wooden shingles-to-day are that they are apt to split, warp or blow off as well as leak, soon after they are put on. Years ago they were good, but the quality has since gradually depreciated as the available supply of suitable timber became exhausted.

Brantford Slates have none of the faults of wooden shingles. They cannot rust. They do not allow rain to be driven under them as do metal roofs. They do not require rigid supporting as do the common tile or slate roofs. On the other hand Brantford Slates afford the utmost protection with little weight. They are made on a long-fibred felt "base" which is thoroughly saturated under pressure with asphaltum or mineral pitch. Crushed quarried slate particles are then deeply embedded in the surface of this "base", making it water-tight and fireproof.

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