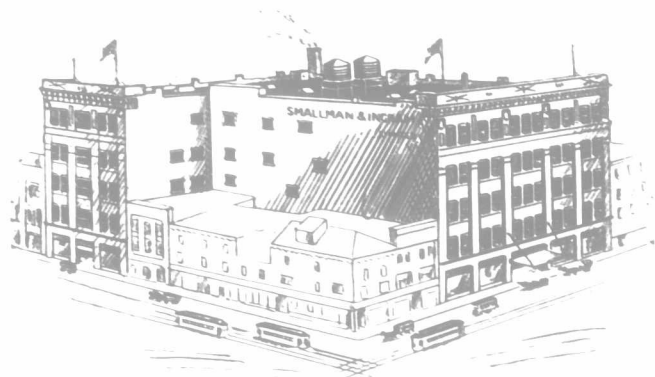


WESTERN ONTARIO'S GREAT STORE



DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS

World - Wide Free Delivery



All purchases of \$5.00 or over, within the postal regulation (size and weight), delivered free to any part of the world; also within 200 miles of London we will prepay express or freight on all purchases of \$5.00 or over to your nearest express office or railway station, except on a few heavy articles, such as furniture and sewing machines.

SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST

A post card or letter stating your wants will bring samples of any dry goods sold by the yard to your post-office address by return mail.

Samples ready for mailing in all departments. All goods returnable at our expense, and your money refunded promptly if not up to your expectation. **Write for samples.**

Ladies' Tailored White Linon Waist \$1.19

As shown in illustration, special tailored white waist, made of fine quality linon, box pleat down centre, with cluster of tucking and 1/4-inch tucks either side; plain sleeves, with laundered link cuffs, back is tucked, laundered collar. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. These are very special at **\$1.19**

7c. extra for postage on orders for one waist only. Mailed anywhere.



Linon Waist Special, \$1.19

Postage, 7c.

Ladies' Beautiful White Underskirt 98c.

As shown in above illustration, deep frill, set with two rows of insertion, with lace edging to match. An extra wide underskirt, with deep dust ruffle underneath, made of good quality white cambrie. Order quickly for **98c.**

7c. extra for postage on orders for one skirt only. Mailed anywhere.

Child orders amounting to \$5.00 or over delivered free (by express) within 200 miles of London.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6628 Child's Tucked Guimpe, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6634 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6669 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

Kindly order by number, giving age of child. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Health in the Home.

Care of the Well Child.

(By "Juanita," Que.)

BATHING.

Baby should have a tub bath every day after it is ten days' old, unless it is sick or very delicate. Do not bathe sooner than one hour after eating. Never use the baby's bath for anything else but baby.

Use a soft sponge to wash the head and limbs, a fine linen cloth for the face, and have several flannel wash cloths for the buttocks. Use fine soft towels, and a very little good soap. Never use baby's wash cloths, soap or towels for anyone else, as infection is often carried to the eyes, nose, mouth or genitals by that means.

Temperature of bath should be 100 degrees first month, 98 degrees until the sixth month, 95 until a year and a half, and 85 to 90 degrees after that. It is best to have a floating bath thermometer, but if not convenient, test the water with the bare elbow; if water feels warm, but not hot, it is all right. When drying the baby, never rub hard, it is apt to chafe the skin; rather better to pat each little limb dry. If the bath is planned to come at a regular hour, just before the morning nap, and his food given him, he will sleep two or three hours.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Wash baby's eyes every day with a piece of clean soft old linen dipped in weak boric acid or salt solution; half a teaspoon of salt or boric acid in one of boiled water. Never wash the eyes with a sponge, as they carry germs, and wash your own hands before washing baby's eyes. If eyes are sore or running, wash with stronger solution of boric; 1/2 teaspoon of boric acid to 4 table-spoons boiled water.

Vaseline will help the eyes when eyelids are stuck together.

CARE OF THE NOSE.

Twist a piece of absorbent cotton around a toothpick and smear it with vaseline. Gently wipe inside each nostril removing any crusts that may be present. Vaseline will help when baby has snuffles. If the nose gets sore, no oxide of zinc ointment in the same way.

CARE OF EARS.

In caring for the ears, never poke anything in them to clean them of wax. Take great care by washing, powdering and using vaseline, that baby does not get sore cracks behind the ears. If the ear discharges, syringe it three times a day with a boric-acid solution, warm but not too hot. Dry the ear gently with swab of absorbent cotton twisted on a toothpick. If the skin is very sensitive, stop using soap and give bran or salt baths—a teaspoon of common salt to two gallons of water, or a pint of wheat bran in a cheesecloth bag and squeezed until the water is thick and milky.

BABY'S BED AND SLEEP.

Baby should never sleep in the same bed with an older person. A bassinet, made of a clothes basket, trimmed with washable goods, is convenient for the first few months. After that a crib is best, with a piece of rubber cloth under the sheet, stretched smoothly over the mattress, with a piece of muslin sewed on each side to tuck in underneath is necessary; lay over the sheet a white washable pad, and if the mattress becomes wet, wash the spot with ammonia water and place in the sun to dry. All of the bedding should be aired in the sun every day.

In winter a young infant should never be put in a cold crib. A hot-water bottle laid where the body will rest will warm it sufficiently. A hot-water bottle is useful to lay near the feet or abdomen for a few minutes when baby has colic. If there is drafts, one side and end should be covered with pad of washable material.

Cover the crib with fish net when the child gets old enough to stand up, and sew double tapes to the corners of the sheet and blankets, so that tied to the bars of the crib they leave only room to turn over.

In the daytime, in warm weather, put the baby outside for its nap, protected from the wind; or in a room in colder weather, with the doors all shut and windows slightly raised.

A strong baby may be carried out for air at a week or ten days old in summer, one month old in fall, and three months in winter, when weather is suitable. Take baby out in a carriage or tucked up in a basket where the wind will not strike it.

TEETHING.

There is no need to worry about late teething, unless the child is thin and weak, then it may be a sign of rickets.

Fretfulness, slight fever, or an attack of vomiting or diarrhea, as a rule, accompanies teething. No medicine is needed, just careful management. The food should be thinner, with longer intervals between feeds. Give plenty of water to drink, bathe if very feverish, then let it be quite still.

At one year a child generally has two middle teeth in one jaw, and the four front middle teeth in the other. At a year and a half the front double teeth are generally through; at two years baby generally has sixteen teeth; at two years and a half, twenty teeth.

Baby's fretfulness is not always caused by teeth; sometimes it is a temper cry, when it has been put down or something taken from it. Then the cry is strong, baby kicks and stiffens out its back, but stops crying again the minute he gets what he wants.

The cry of pain is usually sharp, interrupted and strong; often baby draws its feet up, screws up its face and sheds tears.

The moaning, weak wailing crying, indicates frequent pain, or that a baby is half starved, not in the quantity of food it gets, but the nourishing qualities.

CLOTHING FOR THE BABY.

Wear more flannel and less frills. The dresses now are not made so long as they used to be, and no starch is used, except in the hems of long skirts. Baby's outfit contains a flannel band, long-sleeved undershirt, booties and diaper, a flannel petticoat and a simple white dress. The bands, properly made, are of soft, warm flannel, with little straps in front and back, which button on the booties, and little tabs at the bottom of flannel onto the diaper, this keeps the flannel from wrinkling up, and also holds the diaper in position, if another undershirt is put in the back.

To keep out of danger of rupture, a little cardboard of a circle of cardboard