

The Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Will lady who sent from Treherne for pattern No. 6644 and skirt pattern, please send name and waist measure, so that her order can be filled?—D. D.

INFANT'S WARDROBE

A correct infant's wardrobe requires no little time and consideration. It should be made of soft, dainty, non-irritating materials, and it must include a generous number of garments if the little one is to be comfortable and happy. Illustrated is a complete outfit including sixteen styles of garments. No. 1 shows a dress made with pointed yoke that is exceedingly pretty and dainty, while No. 2 and 3 show the same dress with yokes of different shape. In each instance the dress is simply full and gathered and joined to the yoke, the lower edge of which can be finished in any way that may be liked. To make No. 1 as illustrated will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide with ¾ yard any width for the yoke and 4½ yards of embroidery.

No. 4 shows a little linen lawn shirt that is the most comfortable and satisfactory garment that baby can wear next his tender skin. It is made in one piece and should be finished with some very fine, narrow little edge of lace. For it will be required ¾ yard of material 36 inches wide with 2 yards of edging.

No. 5 makes one of the simplest as well as the most practical little sacques that can be slipped on at a moment's notice and that will provide comfort on many a cool morning. It is in kimono style, made in one piece, and is tied together under the arms to form the sleeves. ¾ yard of material either 27 or 44 inches wide will be required.

No. 6 shows the favorite style of coat for the tiny infant and can be made either with or without the hood, and with or without the cape, although this last is always desirable. Henrietta cloth, cashmere, bedford cord, soft silks and all materials of a similar sort are appropriate, while trimming can always be lace or banding or embroidery or anything that may be liked. For the warm weather soft finished mesh pique is much used, also there are various other light-weight, washable materials that are quite warm enough. The quantity of material required is 5 yards 21 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with ¼ yard of silk for the lining for the hood, ¾ yards of edging and 3½ yards of banding.

No. 7 shows the long petticoat that is so necessary to keep the baby warm and snug. It is made straight and gathered at its upper edge and is joined to the little body portion that is perfectly smooth and closed with buttons and button-holes at the back. Cambric, nainsook and all materials of the sort are appropriate. To make it will be required 1½ yards of materials 36 inches wide with 1½ yards of insertion and 2½ yards of embroidery.

No. 8 serves to show the best and most practical diaper drawers yet devised. They can be buttoned into place and are thoroughly protective at the same time, that they are absolutely simple, involving no considerable labor

in the making. Half yard 36 inches wide will be required to make one pair.

No. 9 shows one of the prettiest and simplest little Dutch caps that is flat about the little face, consequently doing away with any roughness or unpleasant folds. It can be made with or without the revers. Three-eighths of a yard of material 21 inches wide with 1 yard of narrow edging will be required.

No. 10 illustrates the favorite style of flannel petticoat that is without bands and that is buttoned into place over the shoulders, so being abundantly warm at the same time that it is absolutely simple. It will require 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

No. 11 shows one of the simplest and prettiest little wrappers that can be devised. It can be made from any pretty flannel or flannelette and finished in any way that may be liked. It will require 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

No. 12 shows a simple slip that can be utilized either for a sleeping garment or for morning wear and which appropriately can be made from any fine and simple lawn. The slip is simply under-faced at the neck edge and is finished with a casing in which ribbon or tape is inserted to regulate the size. It consequently can be laid out quite flat, and becomes exceedingly easy to launder. Two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required with 1 yard of edging.

No. 13 makes an exceedingly practical and desirable flannel shirt that is double over the chest and bowels, while it is absolutely simple and without fulness. It is closed at the back where one of the straps' ends is lapped over the other. To make it will be required 1½ yards of material 27 inches wide.

No. 14 shows the barrow coat which is needed for every baby's well being and which is cut after one of the latest and best designs. The body portion is cut to form straps that are passed through openings and lapped one over the other at the back, while the skirt is generously full. For it will be required 1½ yards of material 27 inches wide with ¾ yard of nainsook for the body portions.

No. 15 shows a little bootie that is so pretty and soft that it will not be trying to even tender baby feet. One-quarter yard 21 inches wide will make one pair.

No. 16 illustrates bibs in two styles. The pointed one is especially designed to be cut from a handkerchief, but can, of course, be used for lawn if the edges are finished. The round bib can be cut from any material that may be liked and lined with cambric. In the illustration it is made of lawn that is embroidered by hand. For the square bib will be required 1 handkerchief 9 inches square, or ¼ yard any width with 2½ yards of lace. For the round bib will be required ¾ yard any width.

The patterns are cut in one size only, and the entire outfit will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of forty cents.

LIME IN KETTLES

Dear Editor:—Is there anything one could put into a kettle to prevent lime collecting on it? Once it has collected, what will take it off?

Ivy M.

(Your query re the ants has been answered in an article on Insect Pests, appearing in last issue.)

To prevent lime forming I have heard that one or two marbles kept in the kettle all the time will do the deed. To take it out when once it has formed, put a quarter of a pound of Spanish whiting in the kettle, fill with water, and let boil till the lime will drop off. Or, take a handful of salty pork rinds, fill the kettle with water and let boil for two hours. This will loosen the coating, which can then be knocked off. Boil a kettleful of unpeeled small potatoes till they go all to pieces and the lime will go. The potatoes can be fed to the chickens.—D. D.)

DON'T FORCE BABY TO WALK

Dear Dame Durden:—I just will sit down and write. Have been going to do it for some time, but you see a mother with seven children hasn't much time for resting. A member was saying that her little girl crept very well but could not walk. Now, don't mind that. She will grow out of it. Do not scold her or allow any one to frighten her. Do not let her have much meat to eat but give her lots of good milk, well-ripened fruit and peanut butter. My girl was like that, but she is better as she gets older. The sixteen months baby that does not walk will be all right and will walk of her own accord as soon as she is strong enough. My boy is thirteen months old and he does not walk yet, but he weighs twenty-four pounds. There is nothing gained by forcing a baby to walk.

I will close by sending two recipes. Mother's Pickles.—Boil 5 good-sized beets till tender. Peel and chop with one head of raw white cabbage, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and allspice, salt and pepper to taste. Put in a crock and cover with cold vinegar.

Quaker Cake.—One cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven.

Can any member tell me how to make good tomato catsup?

Sask.

MAY.

(It was kind of you to take time in your busy life to write to us and pass on your experience. Come again when you can make time.—D. D.)

THE FLY CONDEMNED

The agricultural department at Ottawa, being convinced that the fly carries filth and disease, have issued the following advice under the caption, "How to Deal With the Fly Nuisance":

"House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay.

NO FLY IS FREE FROM GERMS.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. Farm yard manure should be regularly removed within six days and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies also breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. All garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered. All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

To lessen the number of flies in houses, windows and door should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places, spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to a sick room, especially in cases of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin while they are asleep.

Flies may be killed by a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms, in the proportion of one tablespoon formaldehyde to a pint of water. (Formaldehyde is poisonous.) The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood or insanitary conditions.

Latest Fashions From Our Designers

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address.

Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the orders.

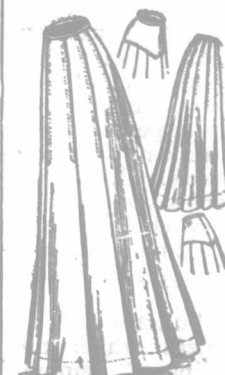
Send to Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



6634 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



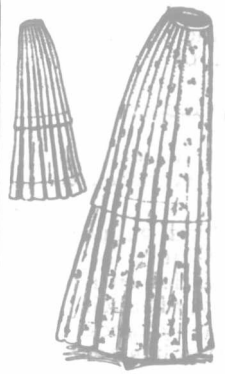
6636 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



6633 Thirteen Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist.



6634 One-Piece



6695 Straight Plaited Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



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



6517 Girl's Costume, 6 to 12 years.



6437 Semi-Princess Gown, 32 to 40 bust.

