



IDEAL Fashions
by *Jean Belle Hamilton*



1413

A NEW PARTY FROCK.

Such a frock as the one pictured here is at once delightfully girlish and an excellent choice for party wear. It is a demure model, and may be of crepe de chine or georgette crepe. It has a round neck and the scalloped bertha falls becomingly over the sleeveless bodice. The scallops are repeated in the gathered skirt joined to the straight bodice, and ribbon, in either a matching or contrasting shade, finishes the waist, while a chic bow and ends fasten at front of the bertha. Lace or ribbon sewed in circles at intervals on the skirt and bertha, make a dainty trimming. No. 1413 is in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards 39-inch material, or 2 yards 54-inch. 20 cents.

Our new Fashion Book contains many styles showing how to dress and girls. Simplicity is the rule well-dressed children. Clothes of char-

acter and individuality for the junior folks are hard to buy, but easy to make with our patterns. A small amount of money spent on good materials, cut on simple lines, will give children the privilege of wearing adorable things. Price of the book 10c the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Dr. Van Dyke's Eulogy of the Horse.

In his interesting book, "The Other Wiseman," by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, we find this eloquent eulogy of the horse:

"How close, how intimate, is the comradeship between a man and his favorite horse on a long journey. It is a silent, comprehensive friendship, an intercourse beyond the need of words. They drink at the same wayside springs, and sleep under the same guardian stars. They are conscious together of the subduing spell of night-fall and the quickening joy of day-break. The master shares his evening meal with his hungry companion, and feels the soft, moist lips caressing the palm of his hand as they close over the morsel of bread. In the gray dawn he is roused from his bivouac by the gentle stir of a warm, sweet breath over his sleeping face, and looks up into the eyes of his faithful fellow traveler, ready and waiting for the toll of the day. Surely, unless he is a pagan and an unbeliever, by whatever name he calls upon his God, he will thank Him for this voiceless sympathy this dumb affection, and his morning prayer will embrace a double blessing—God bless us both, and keep out feet from falling and our souls from death! And then, through the keen morning air, the swift hoofs beat their spirited music along the road, keeping time to the pulsing of two hearts that are moved with the same eager desire—to conquer space, to devour distance, to attain the goal of the journey."

S. P. C. C. Case.

"What are you crying for, my lad?" "Cause father's invented a new soap substitute an' every time a customer comes in I get washed as an advertisement!"

A lie tends to make ability liability.

Too often the mark a person wishes to make in the world is the dollar mark.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS MANY PLANS FOR HANDLING SURPLUS PEOPLE

That the stoppage in the coal mining industry has not given any appreciable impetus to the movement for organized migration from Great Britain to the dominions is the view held by the officials concerned with the operation of the various schemes in force to assist the settlement overseas of this country's excess population. The reasons for this are somewhat complicated, but are of interest as throwing a good deal of light on the whole subject of migration and the development of the outlying lands of the Empire, a subject of great and increasing importance to this country.

There are many schemes in operation whose object is to assist the would-be migrant to get to Australia, Canada or elsewhere, and settle on the land. The most important of these is that for which an act entitled, "The Empire Settlement Act," was passed rather over four years ago, empowering the Overseas Settlement Department to spend up to £3,000,000 annually for a period of 15 years, in financing the passage and settlement abroad of suitable emigrants. Of this £3,000,000 available annually, in no year since 1922 has as much as £250,000 been spent, and an examination of the reasons why this is so will also go far to explain the absence of any movement to emigrate among the idle miners.

No Opening for Miners.

In the first place, monetary assistance is confined to those who are willing to settle upon the land, and there are no openings for miners as such. In the second, the selection of candidates for free passages is done by the representative in England of the dominions governments, which is, naturally, unwilling to take any but those whom they think entirely suitable.

In addition to these factors, a restriction on the freedom with which the provisions for financial assistance are taken advantage of is imposed by the terms of the act itself. These stipulate that the sum advanced by the Government should not represent more than 50 per cent. of the whole cost of financing the forwarding and settlement overseas of each

emigrant, the balance having to be found either by somebody in the dominion concerned, or by one of the many charitable institutions in England.

Capacity of Dominions.

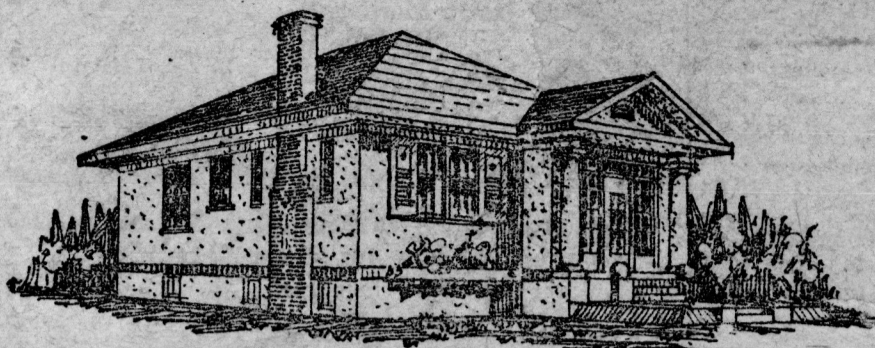
At first sight it may seem regrettable that with so large a number of people unemployed in Great Britain, more should not have been done to utilize the funds available under the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act. But it must be remembered that, broadly speaking, the rate of assistance given to emigration at this end is governed, and rightly so, by the capacity of the dominions to absorb fresh population.

There is no shortage of labor for work in the towns of Australia and Canada, so that not only must emigrants be ready to work on the land in those countries, but they must be suited to and capable of taking up such work. This points to the advisability—if not necessity—of their receiving some training in agricultural work before leaving this country, arrangements for which involve the expenditure of time as well as money.

The problem is, then, not so simple as may at first glance appear, and even with funds available, it is not to be solved merely by shipping off large batches of young men and women to the dominions as a remedy for unemployment. Its interest is very great for everyone in this country, and has been intensified by the increase in distress brought about by the coal strike.

In spite of this, however, the improvement which has taken place in the general standard of living during the past 10 or 15 years acts as a very appreciable drag on the rate of emigration. This improvement has been accelerated by the comprehensive social legislation introduced in recent years, giving a sense of security to workers of all classes, and tending to increase their reluctance to leave the country for one so far away. It is, then, the development of the dominions themselves, and their consequent capacity to offer better opportunities of employment, that the Government here looks for assistance in its schemes of Empire migration.

THE CANADIAN HOME PLANNER
A series of weekly articles covering:
PLANNING . BUILDING . FINANCING . DECORATING . FURNISHING . GARDENING
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A CAPTIVATING COLONIAL BUNGALOW

By Storey and Van Egmond, Architects.

The fine Colonial entrance of this bungalow with its imposing pediment and massive disengaged columns is in itself sufficient to indicate that the home belongs to the better class. Even though one be unfamiliar with architecture and architectural detail, which after all are only causes, it does not detract from the appeal of the effect.

With regard to construction and an economical solution of the problems of strength and beauty, a shingle roof and frame and stucco walls on a concrete foundation are an excellent choice of materials. Neither should one overlook the fact that the wide use of stucco has resulted in the inception of a great variety of finishes. The surface may be smooth, slightly textured or rough trowelled and other effects are obtained by the use of small stones and broken colored glass.

For this house we would suggest that the walls be white or some light shade of cream and that a well defined contrast be assured by the selection of the paint or stain for all wood trim. The wide water table at the floor level reduces the apparent height of the walls and will fall to function as it should if not made to stand out prominently.

Considering the moderate cost, \$5,000, and the commensurate dimensions of this home, the floor plan reveals commodious accommodation and several interesting features.

By the substitution of a large area of glass in place of solid walls the front hall has been converted into a sunroom while still serving to a great extent in the capacity of the former. The large living room including dining alcove with built in seats and table is 13 ft. x 17 ft. At the end of this room is a door leading to the hall, bedrooms and bathrooms and another to the kitchen. The grade entrance to kitchen and cellar is a great convenience and one you are strongly advised to incorporate in the plans of your new home.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architect direct. Address Messrs. Storey and Van Egmond, McCallum Hill Building, Regina, Sask.

Question: If I engage a contractor is he entitled to part payment before the house is finished? If so, when should I pay him and how much at a time?

Get a standard form of agreement between contractor and home builder from your stationer and fill it out with your contractor. Write into the proper place the total amount of money to be paid. Then write in a paragraph providing for partial payments as the work proceeds—that is to say, at 30 day intervals. Provide for the payment of all bills for labor done and materials delivered on the job. Pay the contractor no money until he can first show you receipted bills. Get a mechanic's lien release for every item. Hold out 15 per cent. until 30 days after the work is turned over to you completed. Get an architect to help you draw the papers.

Question: Our plans call for casement windows. We have thought of using steel sash. Are they effective? Do they cost more? Can we have the same size sash as shown on plans?

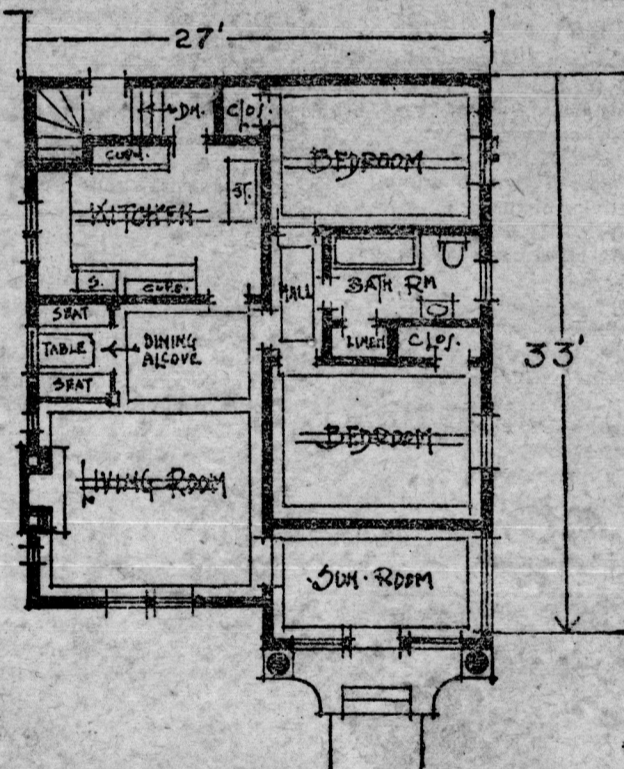
Steel sash are effective. They cost more than wooden sash, but the difference is not great. The steel sash manufacturers have standardized their product so that stock sizes are available. Unless your window openings are quite unusual, approximately the same size sash may be used.

Question: Many manufacturers offer catalogs and leaflets dealing with building materials and household appliances. Can one depend upon the information they give as being fair and unbiased?

Manufacturers of good products and manufacturers of poor ones make similar representations in their catalogs. You may rely with confidence on the statements made by well-known manufacturers of high grade products. They cannot afford to make false statements. Use materials that bear a good reputation and that are backed by the guarantees of reputable manufacturers. Ask your architect.

Question: The floor along one side of our living room has sunk nearly an inch although the house was built last summer. There are also large cracks in the plaster in the wall above where the settlement shows. What is the cause; how can we remedy it?

There has been settlement here. This has been caused either by shrinkage in materials or by settlement of the foundations—probably the latter. Get an architect to look over your building to see what the real circumstances are. He will prescribe the necessary repairs.



MAGIC MAKE-BELIEVE

Let Your Children Use Their Imaginations; Day-Dreaming Won't Hurt Them.

"You bad boy, you know it isn't true."

Often in these matter-of-fact times, you hear parents, teachers, and nurses thus reprimand imaginative children when they commence weird and wonderful tales about pirates and Red Indians, or fairies and ghosts, says an English writer.

But why should we try to stifle the imagination of our children?

Here are two true stories of children who have since grown up to become successful. A little girl, who has since become a brilliant dancer, once confessed to one of her schoolmates:

Catch me when I am day-dreaming. When I am day-dreaming, I am fairer than a flower.

is something both fairy-like and moth-like about our little Russian friend.

Then there was the strange small boy who persisted that his father was the owner and conductor of hundreds of military bands, which he organized at a place called the "Bandjng Station" until the said parent, a solemn solicitor, overheard the boast and silenced it for ever. In spite of this early attempt to thwart his taste for "fiction," the little boy eventually became a successful musician.

Teachers Err.

In the days of to-day imagination is scarcely encouraged. The boys and girls with an aptitude for mathematics are urged to study hard, and the more advanced pupils, and the more advanced pupils, are urged to study hard, and the more advanced pupils, are urged to study hard.

them unhappy and dull by expecting them to shine in mathematics like their more materialistic brothers and sisters. There is room in the world for financier and artist, stockbroker and author; there can never be too many people who specialize, who are good at their jobs—however those jobs may be.

Don't Kill Romanesque. Look back into the past and find that the imaginative frequently achieved more as a boy, won more prizes, and more success in life.