

### Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review



#### IN CHIFFON TAFFETA.



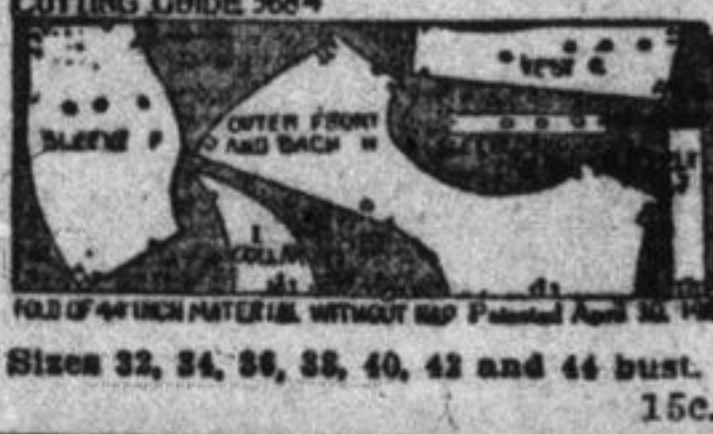
A dressy separate waist in one of the season's most fashionable silks, made upon a fitted lining and trimmed with Roman striped silk.

Although it is not quite as transparent as some of the other fashionable materials, there is nothing smarter for the separate silk waist for summer wear than chiffon taffeta. The silk comes in very light weight, is of soft finish and brilliant luster and looks charming in the delicate colors that are now the vogue.

The model shown today requires for the making: 3/4 yard 44-inch taffeta at \$5 yard... 1/2 yard Roman striped silk at \$2.50 yard... 1/4 yard all-over lace 1 1/2 inches wide at \$1 yard... 1/4 yard double batiste plating... \$1.50

If the waist is lined, 1 1/2 yards of coarse lawn at 15 cents will be needed for the purpose. The waist closes in front, the outer front and back being in one piece.

Now if the different parts of the pattern are laid upon the folded taffeta Pictorial Review pattern No. 5684.



Pattern pieces for the dress, including bodice, skirt, and waist pieces.

Above Patterns Can be Obtained from Newman & Shaw, Princess Street

### AGRICULTURAL TOPICS FOR WHIG READERS

The horse belonging to Thomas Chapman, of Ballinalee, New South Wales, Australia, died in unusual circumstances recently. His owner had brought the animal from the farm to the railway station. The horse was tied to the fence while a hallast train drew into the station. At this the animal took fright. He commenced to tremble all over, gradually sinking to the ground, and expired in less than a minute from shock.

**The Mutton Sheep.** The testing for mutton characteristics in the live sheep is not an easy matter for the novice, and can only be learned by long experience in handling. A good practice is to handle and afterwards slaughter and observe carefully the proportion of lean meat, fat, and general covering of the carcass.

In mutton sheep the hindquarters should be well developed. Well developed ribs and good chest expansion are essentials. The frame should be well covered with firm flesh. A rubbery feeling along the back indicates the presence of a desirable amount of lean meat. The vertebral column at the shoulders should not stand up prominently and narrow. The back should be wide and broad, and also the loin. The leg should have a full plump twist and be fleshed well down to the hock. When in the best condition the flesh along the backbone should be of a mellow and elastic character, and the backbone should not be readily felt. Across the loin the meat should rise higher than the vertebral column, which should appear as in a depression. The tail should be broad and well covered. Heavy masses of fat on tail are not desirable. Dark meat is objectionable and pink skins are an indication of well-colored flesh.

**First "Habitant" Farmer.** The Society of St. John the Baptist of Quebec has undertaken the work of raising funds for the erection of a monument to Louis Hebert, the pioneer farmer and first settler in Canada. He was one of the valiant band who accompanied Champlain to Quebec, but unlike many others he settled on a farm and cultivated it. Champlain himself wrote in 1629 that Hebert was the first head of a family to give his main attention to farming, and to live on what the farm produced. Moreover, the records show that he was a highly-educated man, and had occupied a fine social position in Paris. In the words of the circular issued by the society, to Louis Hebert must be given the honor of being the pioneer and the father of agriculture in Quebec, the noble ancestor of all the glorious line of French-Canadian farmers, or, to express it better in our own language, "of our habitants."

**Summer Diseases.** With the advent of warm weather, poultry breeders must use every precaution to ward off the various diseases which attack poultry at this season. With few exceptions, poultry diseases are preventable. In former days it was customary to connect poultry breeding and heavy mortality due to the various diseases. In more recent times it has become known that outbreaks of disease of various kinds may be guarded against and entirely prevented.

The principal factors in disease are neglect of proper housing, common-sense feeding, and breeding from unsound stock. Improper housing is responsible for most of the diseases of the respiratory system—colds, roup, etc. The early stages are comparatively easy to cure, but, if neglected, the condition of the birds offers no resistance to the inroads of the organisms of specific disease. It is only by maintaining a perfect state of health that the powers of resistance can be kept at normal level. Errors in feeding generally show their effect in the shape of disease of the alimentary canal—the organs of digestion, stomach, bowels, etc.

Over-feeding is as bad as under-feeding. The one causes as much ultimate loss as do the others. The use of too stimulating foods affects the organs of reproduction which are dependent upon and intimately connected with the digestive apparatus. Improper foods, such as musty or mouldy grains, sour mash, etc., all contain bacterial growths which may be pathogenic, that is, may cause disease in poultry.

There may be cases of hereditary troubles which have their origin in chemical changes in the first instance. Diseases of a hereditary nature are many. While it is considered that no disease is truly of a tendency, a tendency, it is known that a tendency, a lack of resistance, is transmitted from parent to progeny. Breeders should refrain from breeding from any unsound stock.

**Breeding of Dairy Cattle.** Breeding from good milkers, whose parentage is known, will invariably produce calves which, later on, will also give a large milk yield. Breeding from animals whose parentage is unknown, or which are cross-bred, must at the best, be only guesswork, and very uncertain and unsatisfactory in its results. We may possess cows which are heavy milkers, yet their heifer calves may fall to possess the same desirable qualities. As a rule, however, it will be found that good milking cows produce equally good milking heifers, provided that they have been bred to a suitable bull. This is due to the fact that deep milkers generally come from good milking families, and their milk yielding capacity is an inherited quality and not of accidental appearance; for it must be remembered that it is not possible to feed a cow beyond her maximum ability to produce butterfat—that is to say, if a cow's maximum quantity is 72 lbs. of butter per week, it is not possible to feed her for any length of time to produce, say 14 lbs. of butter per week, even with the aid of the richest and most concentrated foods, for

breed plays a more important part than feed.

We should consider well before making a selection, especially in new districts, so that there will be no breeding back; for how often do we find man breeding in a certain line for years, and then finding out that he has made a poor choice, and that other breeds of cattle would be more adapted to his conditions? With the result that years are wasted and he is forced to make a fresh start. Now, having decided upon the class of cattle he wishes to breed, he should have indelibly imprinted upon his mind the true type of a dairy cow, and breed for that type; or, in other words, to have that particular goal to aim at.

The question arises: How is the breeder to attain that standard of perfection? By selecting heifers from deep-milking families, and continuing this process for a sufficient length of time the average milk-yield will be considerably increased.

**Poultry Situation.** In the year 1902 Canada exported to Great Britain eggs to the value of \$1,736,242. In the year 1903, seven years later, exportations decreased to \$124,315, in 1910 to \$41,766, and in 1911 to \$24,676.

The position of the egg and poultry situation is absolutely unique. We have reduced our exports and increased home production, and that notwithstanding increased prices. Prices for strictly new laid eggs were never higher than they are now, and the better quality of poultry were never higher than they have been this winter. All this goes to show the rapidly increasing value of the home market.

The rapidly increasing prices of both eggs and poultry in recent years have doubtless incited many to go into poultry keeping to make money. Many try, but few get there.

Successful poultry keeping is an exacting science. 1. If too little food is given there are no results. 2. If too much is given, fowls become too fat and result is the same; exacting because adaptability, keen observation, untiring perseverance and proper appreciation of apparently trifling details are indispensable to success. In spite of all these exacting conditions, poultry keeping is progressing—that is, the more profitable sort. Bad practices of farmers are among the principal drawbacks.

- 1. Non-appreciation of what a strictly new-laid egg means.
- 2. Holding back eggs until he has sufficient to make it worth while taking them to market.
- 3. Keeping his fowls in ill-ventilated and insanitary poultry houses, frequently both pen and houses are infested with disease.
- 4. Lack of variety of foods leads to egg-eating, soft shells, etc.
- 5. Late-hatched chickens.
- 6. Non-removal of male birds after the breeding season.

The outlook, generally, is good, never better in fact. More persons are interested in the industry and we see a better class of eggs, improved marketing, etc., as shown by the establishment of fattening stations and egg circles.

**Produce and Prices.** Kingston, June 5.—Market clerk reports the following: Meat, beef, local, carcass, 12c.; carcass, cuts, 10c. to 22c.; mutton, 11c. to 14c.; live hogs, 3c.; dressed hogs, 13c.; veal, 8c. to 12c.; lamb, by carcass, 8c.; western beef, 14c. to 15c.; by carcass, 8c. Dairy—Butter, creamery, 30c.; prints 27c.; eggs, 22c. to 25c. Onions, 5c. bunch; parsley, 10c. a bunch; beets, 75c. bush. J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows: Oats, 50c. per bushel; wheat, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; yellow feed corn, 90c. per bushel; bakers' flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90; farmers' flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Hungarian patent, \$3; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 (bbl.); cornmeal, \$2 per cwt.; bran, \$25.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50 ton; baled straw, \$9 per ton; potatoes, \$1.40 a bag; pressed straw, \$9 a ton; pressed hay, \$15.50.

The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pike, 12c. lb.; live lobsters, 25c. lb.; blue fish, 15c.; ciscoes, 15c. lb.; silver Chinook salmon, 30c. per pound; fall salmon, 15c. per pound; fresh haddock, 12c. lb.; steak cod, 12c.; salmon trout, 15c. per lb.

#### NOTHING FOR LABOR.

When Sir James Himsell Will Oppose Allan Studholme Brantford, Ont., June 5.—Chairman A. Parmenter, who presided, at the meeting of the independent labor party, stated that as a result of the failure of the meeting to place a man in the field, he would support Joseph H. Ham, the liberal candidate, in the coming election, as he felt that there was nothing to be gained for labor from the Whitney government, when Sir James himself would go into the East Hamilton riding in an attempt to defeat Allan Studholme, the labor man, in that riding, as well as because of the government's attitude toward labor measures. With Joseph H. Ham and W. S. Brewster in the field here, he felt that there was little doubt but that labor here would support J. H. Ham, who has ever been friendly to labor, as contrasted with the broken promises of Mr. Brewster, the present member.

**Three Years in Prison.** Hamilton, June 5.—Wilfrid Cameron, eighteen years of age, was sentenced by Police Magistrate Jelfs to three years in penitentiary. With Thomas O'Rourke, who was allowed to go, he had been found guilty of breaking into the pavilion in Hamilton Park and stealing some tobacco. He had been before the court before.

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