

THE LATEST IN THE FASHION WORLD

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

FOR THE GIRLIES.



5943

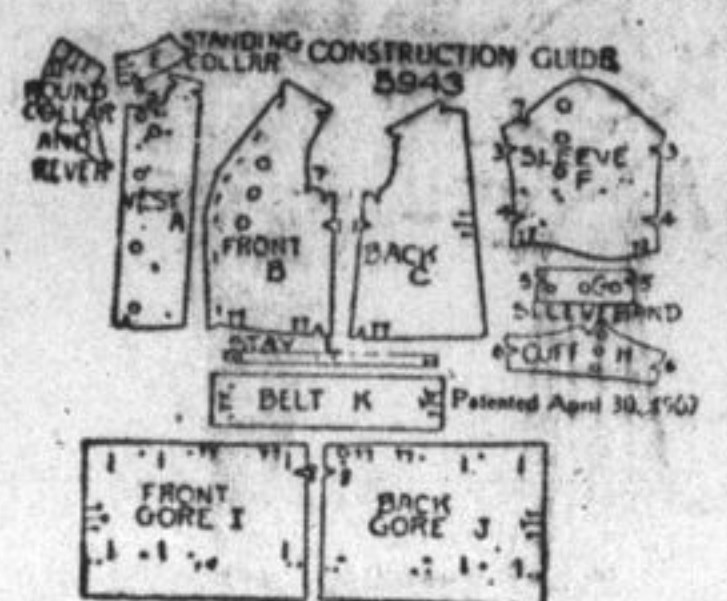
The long waist with novel vest effect shown on this model gives an entirely new idea for a girl's dress. It may be made of any fashionable material from lines to liberty satin.

The graceful lines of this frock distinguish it from many of the models that have preceded it this season. Its design is adapted to development in a tub material or in serge, voile or silk. The front simulates an elongated bolero, facing over a vest of the same or a contrasting material. The skirt is high in box pleats and attached to the long waist under a wide belt. Four yards of 36-inch material make the

Pictorial Review pattern No. 5943. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price, 15 cents. Embroidery design No. 11994. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.



dress. If the collar and vest are of contrasting goods, 1 yard 27 inches wide is necessary. The vest is turned in at the notches as the first step in making the waist. Turn under front edge of front on slit perforations, lap on vest to small "o" perforations; stitch upper and lower edges together, work eyelets and lace to position. Close under-arm seams as notched, close shoulder seam. Gather lower edge of front and back between double "TT" perforations, adjust stay under gathers, centers even, small "o"



perforation at under-arm seam; large "O" perforation indicates center-front. Sew round collar to neck edge, center-backs even and along small "o" perforations in front, large "O" perforations even. Sew standing collar to neck edge as notched. Lap right front edge of vest on left, centers even; stitch lower edges together. Sleeve—Gather lower edge of long sleeve between double "TT" perforations; sew sleeveband to lower edge; close seam as notched. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, easing in any fullness. Join skirt goes as notched and pleat creasing on slit perforations; bring folded edges to corresponding small "o" perforations and press. Turn hem at lower edge on double "oo" perforations. Gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations, sew to lower edge of waist over stay; centers even, large "O" perforation in back gore at under-arm seam. Pleat belt at center-back placing "TT" on small "o" perforations and tack. Finish with a bow as illustrated. Adjust to position, center of belt over joining of waist and skirt. A bit of embroidery on the front and belt adds daintiness to the dress.

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TALKING ABOUT THE FEMININE EGOTIST

The real egotist is supposed to be of masculine gender, strong of body and of great determination. A careful study of egotism shows that it is a quality of mind, not of sex. Therefore there are both feminine and masculine egotists.

If you stop to think you will remember that you are one feminine egotist. Whenever you meet her she tells you that she has been seriously ill or that she is on the verge of a serious breakdown. She takes time to explain at full length that she is pulling herself together by one supreme effort. The cause of these judicial nerves is that she is serving on a half dozen or more social and charitable committees at one time.

These are the least of her trials. Her spare moments are given over to teas, receptions and dances. The time she might use for rest is taken up trying on gowns. She will tell how she had one gown fitted a dozen times and it was only her ingenuity that made it finally a success.

This type of woman shows her egotism at home as well as in society. It is a foregone conclusion that she has her breakfast served in bed because it is then that she commences to get her rest. Instead of taking her breakfast with her husband she lets him eat alone or with the children. "Hardly is he ready to start off

to remind him of some dinner engagement or to suggest tickets for the theatre or the opera.

After relieving herself by an outburst of temper on the maid or the children she thinks that she is ready to settle down to work. She remembers something of real importance she wanted to tell her husband so she proceeds to get him on the telephone. She takes his time though she knows he is busily engrossed in important business.

Then she settles down to her day's programme, which is a round of pleasures, satisfying every whim and caprice. She is well tired out when evening comes, so her husband is expected to await her orders. She is the committee of one to decide whether they are going out or will stay at home.

If she is not too tired, whether he will or not, he must be her gallant escort at the theatre or opera. If he gives listening to her varied complaints, such as a tirade against the dressmaker who spoiled her gown, the maid who broke the china and her children, who annoy her with their pranks.

He must listen to all these complaints with an attitude of patience and an air of interest. No, he does not dare to tell her any of his busi-

ness worries. She would accuse him of being a brute if he did that and say that she refused to be annoyed with business trials and perplexities.

The feminine egotist is found in the business world as frequently as she is in the home and in society. The least thing that goes wrong changes her employer into an awful taskmaster. She does not hesitate to term him a brute and to explain that she is the hardest worked woman in the place. She burdens everybody about her with her complaints and petty annoyances. She refuses to take time to observe that many of the women working with her are giving more time and energy to their work and have greater odds to combat.

Though she expects sympathy from all sides she has no time or inclination to give it. If anyone complains to her she exclaims, "How dare that woman bother me with her troubles concerning her sick mother when I have an important luncheon engagement!"

Some women are born egotists, others develop and foster it. Either way it means an undue appreciation of self and a forgetfulness of others. If you have a friend who is an egotist try to interest her in others. By doing this you will change her from an egotist into an altruist, which means besides being happy herself she will bring joy to those about her.

WOMEN OF INDIA STAND BY EMPIRE

The part that the ladies of India are taking in the present war is important, writes Saint Nihil Singh, an Indian gentleman, in a London journal. The Ranis are gladly giving their husbands, some brothers and other male relatives to lead the Indian contingents in the firing line. Ladies of nobility and wealth are parting from scions of their families, who, as members of the Imperial Cadet Corps or otherwise, are seeing action on the continent. Indian women of humbler station likewise are offering their menfolk on the altar of the empire. Those who for one reason or another cannot contribute fighters are helping to fill the war chest and give subscriptions to the relief funds and organize phil-

anthropic associations to aid and comfort the soldiers ill or wounded in action, and ameliorate the misery and hardships of the relatives they leave behind them.

To a great many of India's soldiers the crossing of the "black water" means the violation of their most cherished principles. The Hindu religion, as it is interpreted by the present-day priests and law-givers, forbids them to leave the shores of India. All the canons of caste and all the dictates of custom that have been followed by the Hindus for ages upon ages are opposed to permitting them to set out on voyages. Of late years, many men and a few women from India have outraged these prejudices by going abroad, but still the sentiment against voyages is

cherished by the majority of Hindus. The women especially cling to these conventional notions. Therefore it could not have been an easy thing for the women of India to let their menfolk cross the oceans to Europe.

But the women of India are taught from the cradle upwards, to obey the call of duty without hesitancy or murmur. To fulfil their obligations no matter how dear it may cost them in trouble and agony to do so, not only without complaint, but, what is more, without any ado. On the present occasion the Indian ladies have responded to the call of the empire with alacrity and enthusiasm. They have repressed their affections and their prejudices alike, and sent their men to fight the battles of their king-emperor in distant Europe.

RELATING THE HISTORY OF THE THIMBLE

Simple as is the thimble, it is an almost indispensable accessory of sewing. But it is only for two hundred and thirty years that thimbles have existed. Before that time the needle was pushed through the cloth, usually with the thumb, without the aid of the little metal cap. One may be permitted to believe that the needle was sometimes pressed against the table or chair, as sometimes, perhaps, the modern needlewoman supplements her thimble with a handy piece of furniture.

In 1684 the thimble was invented, and it is said it was called thimble, because it was a bell for the thumb

—first called thumb-bell. It is true, too, that there is an Icelandic word thummal, that means thumb, and that, so the dictionaries say, is the origin of thimble.

This first thimble, and many after it, was worn on the thumb, just as the sailmakers' thimble of to-day is worn. His has a hole in the top, but the first little thimble was probably a little metal cap or bell that fitted over the end of the thumb.

It had gone all over the world. Women, in those days, at least, were much interested in needlework. They took as much interest in their thimbles then as they now take in the

buckles for their tango slippers, and, perhaps, a little more, for the sort of buckle one wears does not really add much to one's comfort or pleasure, and an elaborate and costly thimble then did add to the pleasure of sewing.

It is said that the costliest thimble that ever was made belongs to the royal house of Siam. It was given by one of the kings to his queen, and it cost \$15,000. It is made of gold, in the form of a half-open lotus flower—the emblem of the royal Siamese house. Diamonds and other precious stones are set in it to form the name of the queen and the date of her marriage.

HIGH PRICES ARE PAID FOR OLD FURNITURE

Elsie De Wolfe was the highest bidder for chairs recently at the third afternoon session of the Dearborn sale at the American Art Gallery. After spirited bidding by a large throng of critical buyers a set of seven Chippendale mahogany side chairs and an armchair were knocked down to her by Thomas E. Kirby for \$840, which is at the rate of \$105 each.

At the center of the top rail of these chairs is an acanthus carving, highly conventionalized, and below it

a crown supporting wings. The knees of the cabriole legs are carved with shells and flower pendants, and the legs have bird's-claw and ball feet. W. W. Seaman, as agent, gave \$100 each for twelve mahogany Chippendale side chairs. Malcolm McBarney's bid of \$840 was the high mahogany side chairs and one armchair. W. James gave \$720 for a set of twelve Chippendale mahogany side chairs and \$665 for a set of six ladder-back chairs and one armchair.

For a pair of mahogany Chippendale upright cabinets, W. H. Wickham gave \$600. These and two others were made from two Chippendale four-post beds. For a set of eight walnut Chippendale chairs Henry R. Rea gave \$600, \$320 for a set of four mahogany Heppelwhite side chairs and the same price for a mahogany Chippendale combination desk. E. T. H. Talmadge obtained for \$580 a Jacobean English oak refectory table on six legs.

THE PROCESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR FASHIONS

Every day more war fashions are evolved from the quick khaki of those who realize the value of up-to-date ideas, writes a London correspondent.

In Bond street, at a very exclusive dressmaker's were seen war blouses of the finest nine in khaki and red colors, with epaulettes, and navy blouses with just the tiniest touch of red, white and blue finish.

Another west end firm is showing evening "address" blouses of black lace with an almost invisible design

of red, white and blue beads. When the soldier's fiancée, either in the west end or the east, goes out with her khaki bag made of regulation service material, with a decoration of the flags of the allies, this is slung over the shoulder and is of useful size.

White rabbit skin is the material of one of the latest and daintiest coats for women. Designed as an evening wrap, the "bunny coat" has a collar and cuffs of white fur.

"Women would do well to buy furs at once," a Regent street fur expert declares, "for next season furs will be more expensive. One reason is that this year fur coats are finding great favor with men."

Different London furriers are now featuring the following for men: "Navy cloth coats lined with black caracul fur; "Khaki overcoats lined with musquash; "Waterproof sleeping bags lined with goat furs."

THE ANCIENT PLUM PUDDING — A GOOD OLD CREATION

We are all inclined to think that plum pudding is the oldest and most historic Christmas dish, but as a matter of fact the first time it made its appearance in its present form was in 1675. Before that the Yuletide festival was celebrated with plum porridge, a dish that must have required the digestion of an ostrich. First beef or mutton was boiled in a

thick broth, to which brown bread was added. When half cooked, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, nutmeg, ginger, and any other condiments that were to hand were put in, and the whole was boiled and boiled to a pulp.

The present day plum pudding had its origin in England, but in the reign of Louis XVIII a French version, known as "Plumbuting," made its appearance. It was very like its

English cousin, but was lightened by the addition of breadcrumbs, more eggs and a rice flour, which were used instead of the enormous quantity of suet that was required by the earlier recipes.

Nowadays we have more or less amalgamated the two compounds and have the delicious compound which we know and enjoy during the whole season, but best of all on the great festival itself.

DO YOUR SHOPPING EARLY AND HELP EVERYBODY

Thoughtful people shop early. By so doing they perform a gracious action and receive a practical reward. Their chief reward, of course, lies in the fact that they lighten the labors of the clerks in the shops, but they will also reap a practical one, for they will receive prompt attention and secure the advantage of purchasing fresh goods. The time is on us now to do the shopping, no matter how generous

or how modest the purchases are to be. It is cruel to wait until the last minute; and further, add to the burdens of the harassed shop people, who will have been on their feet for less people who will wait, and they will receive the penalty of inattention, for one thing, and, for another, will have to accept stock that has been mused and disturbed by frequent exhibitions to the early shop-

per. Few people are so crowded with engagements that they cannot do their shopping early, and those who can do so should start at once. There are people who cannot do so now; the others should shop at once, and reduce the crowding and jostling that invariably follows late shopping. Give the shop girl a chance to enjoy some of the Christmas spirit that should prevail.

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AN EVENING CAPE.



5979

Evening cape of velvet broads, having an open neck finished with Italian collar of stretched gauze.

This is really a revival of a very old fashion, but it is among the most prominent of the season's separate wraps. The cape is capable of delightful variation for the front may be shortened below the hips, then rounded

Pictorial Review cape No. 5979. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

away to fall long at the sides and back; or the fronts may be rounded away at the bottom to emphasize the circular effect.

The model is designed both for ladies and misses. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material being required to make it in average size. The yoke and collar are cut from a fold of material, but the cape is laid on an open width to cut.

In making the first step is to demarcate the front and yoke, closely following notches. The back seam is closed and pressed open carefully. Use basting threads as freely as desired, for this helps greatly in making it "look right." Now, underface upper edge of cape section to 1 1/2 inch below crossline of



small "o" perforations; gather on crossline of small "o" perforations. Adjust yoke to position, center-backs and front edges even, stitching gathers along small "o" perforations near lower edge of yoke, bringing single large and double small "oo" perforations together.

If made high neck, sew turn-over collar to neck edge as notched, roll as desired. If desired open neck with flare collar, pleat collar, bringing slit to corresponding single small "o" perforations and press. Stitch canvas underneath collar from neck edge to double "oo" perforations. Sew collar to neck edge, center-backs even and along line of double small "oo" perforations in front, large "O" perforations even.

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REMARKABLY CHIC IN BLACK AND WHITE.



5971

Effective costume in the fashionable combination of white silk and black tulle. It is trimmed with tiny black velvet buttons.

The original of this model is developed in white silk and wool-charmeuse with a tulle. CUTTING GUIDE 5971



Pictorial Review dress No. 5971. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

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