

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review



PAJAMAS THE MEN WILL LIKE.



away to more convenient models made in one piece. The design illustrated has the front and back cut in one. A choice of sleeves is provided—long sleeves with turn-back cuffs or short ones, simply hemmed. If made in average size for a man the pattern calls for 5 yards 58-inch material; for boys, only 3 1/2 yards, the same width, are needed.

A careful study of the cutting guide shows that the various sections of the pattern are laid on an open width of material. The front and back (A) rests on a lengthwise thread of the fabric, while the sleeve is placed to the right. In the upper left-hand corner the pocket is arranged, then several inches to the right the underfacing and cuff are laid into place.

There are so few seams that the making is very simple. After closing the shoulder seam as notched the shoulder seams of the underfacing are closed. Next adjust underfacing to position underneath front and back, center-backs, shoulder seams and corresponding edges even. Close leg seam as notched. Close center-back seam from neck edge to double "oo" perforation. Stitch a bias facing about 1 1/2 inches wide when finished underneath back from double "oo" perforation to the leg seam. Turn hem at lower edge of leg on small "o" perforations. Work a buttonhole at small "o" perforation in back at pointed end and sew a button at large "O" perforation for closing. Center-front indicated by double "oo" perforations.

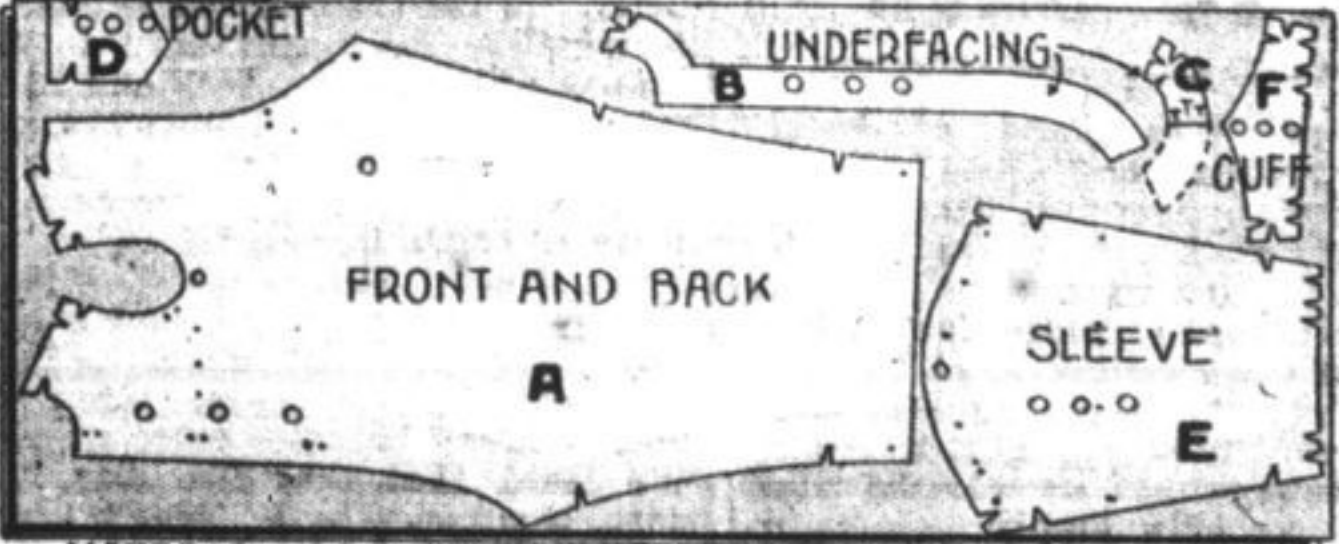
Large "O" perforations on pocket indicate front edge; turn hem at notches. Adjust on left front, upper edge of pocket along small "o" perforations.

Close the sleeve seam as notched, close cuff seam and sew to sleeve. To adjust the sleeve to position lap arm-hole edge of front and back to line of small "o" perforations in sleeve, double "oo" perforations even, seam of sleeve at single large "O" perforation in front and back section and bring the line of three single small "o" perforations in sleeve to shoulder seam. Fell edge of sleeve underneath over seam.

Linens, madras, mercerized poplin and pongee are used, in plain and figured effects, for pajamas.

Every man likes comfortable sleeping garments, and the old-fashioned pajamas which have an ugly way of dividing themselves during sleep are giving

CUTTING GUIDE #6264



MATERIAL OPEN 36-INCH WIDE. Pictorial Review Pajamas No. 6264. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 40, 44, 48 and 50 inches bust and 4, 8, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents.

Above Patterns can be obtained from **NEWMAN & SHAW,** Princess Street.

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THE ONE SURVIVOR

Great Disasters In Which a Solitary Life Was Spared.

TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES.

Curious Case of a St. Pierre Prisoner During the Mont Pelée Eruption. The British Retreat From Cabul—A Tragedy of the Terrible Manacles.

There are many curious cases on record where death in one of its many dread forms of disaster grips an entire party in its clammy embrace and then, while its icy fingers close upon the rest, lets one solitary member of the band slip away to be the sole survivor of the tragic calamity.

One hundred and fifty-eight dead, one saved. That was in brief the tale of the wreck of the mail steamer General Chanzy, which struck in the terrible storm of Feb. 10, 1910, on the rocks of northwest Minorca.

Marcel Bader, the solitary survivor from the wreck of the Chanzy, owed his preservation entirely to the fact that he was a strong and fearless swimmer.

A few years ago the timber vessel Anna Rebecka, one day out of Memel, was caught in a squall and capsized. Most of her crew were swept away and drowned, but three—the skipper, a sailor and the ship's boy—clambered on to the keel, where they drifted without food or drink. On the third day the sailor was washed off, but the skipper saved him. Then the boy went mad and died. On the fifth day the sailor was washed off again, and this time the captain had no strength to help him. On the seventh day the capsized vessel drifted in sight of land. A lifeboat put out and found the captain still alive.

The Manacles have seen many sights of horror, but none to excel that January night many years ago when two British troops—the Dispatch and the Primrose—both went ashore on these terrible rocks within a few hours of one another. Seven soldiers struggled ashore from the Dispatch through the crashing breakers and roused the village of St. Neverne. When the fishermen gained the beach the Dispatch had vanished. But there was the second ship—the Primrose—on the rocks. They pushed out, but the doomed vessel was shattered to fragments before they could reach her, and all that the boat brought back was a fifteen-year-old ship's boy, whom they picked up swimming desperately in the trough of the icy waves.

Perhaps the most terrible disaster in modern British history was the retreat from Cabul in the winter of 1842. An army of 3,450 soldiers, with over 12,000 camp followers, started southward from the Afghan capital under promise of safe conduct. On the following Jan. 13 a solitary figure, filthy, unshaven, unkempt, his mind almost destroyed with the horrors through which he had passed, rode out of the mouth of the Khyber pass. He was Dr. Brydone, the only survivor from all that mighty host. The bodies of the rest, slain by the treacherous Ghilzais, lay scattered for miles along the snow-laden floor of the defile.

It was stupidity, not treachery, which caused the disaster to a battalion of a Japanese regiment in January, 1901. On the 22d of that month a detachment of 210 men and officers, under command of a major, left the town of Awamori for a long route march. It came on to snow very heavily, and soon a regular blizzard was raging, with the temperature many degrees below freezing-point.

They lost their way and wandered on, burning their rifle stocks for fuel. By the 25th only seventy-one were left alive. On the afternoon of the 27th a corporal alone was picked up by a relief party, alive but badly frozen.

At the end of April, 1902, Mount Pelée, the blunt-headed volcano behind St. Pierre, began to show signs of activity. These increased until on May 5 a little before 8 in the morning there was a terrific roar, and a huge column of white-hot sand, burning cinders and poisonous gases came rolling down the mountain side.

Whatever that cloud consisted of, it destroyed St. Pierre completely. The very stones were cracked with the awful heat, and within a few seconds 40,000 human beings perished. Yet days afterward, when the ruins were cool enough to explore, a man was found alive. He was a negro prisoner who had been confined in an underground cell and who, though scorched, scarred and almost suffocated, still survived—the only living thing in fifty square miles.—London Answers.

Soothed Her.

Among the many stories about the bishop of London is one told of him and a dying girl who trembled at the thought of death. "Would you be afraid if I were to carry you into the next room?" he asked. And the girl shook her head. "Then why should you be afraid of being carried away by one who is ten thousand times kinder and more loving?"—London Express.

The Change of Mind.

"What's the baby's name, MUM?" "Algernon." "What? I thought you were going to name him John!" "Oh, that was when I still thought I had something to say in the matter."

Idleness breeds evil as standing water produces serpents. Vices are what stones which sharpen Time's eye.

There's no economy in going to Florida to eat oranges. The barber's idea of a miser is a man who shaves himself. We are often tempted because our desires are in that direction.

CHINESE EDIBLE DOGS.

They Are Fed Mainly Upon Dainty Prepared Vegetable Food.

English bon vivants have tested the merits of the Chinese edible dog, and they pronounce it very good dog indeed.

The dog is destined from the beginning for the table. Like the edible rat of the same country, it is fed mainly upon vegetable food, which is often delicately prepared and specially devised, in order to give the dog's flesh a peculiar flavor and aroma. The result is something quite different from the flesh of the ordinary dog of the western world.

The genuine Chinese edible dog is known by its bluish black tongue, which is a peculiar mark of its variety. In infancy and early youth the dog's tongue is red, and upon reaching maturity and the edible age it suddenly becomes black, sometimes within two weeks.

Another peculiarity of this dog is its lack of the barking faculty. It is said that the dog can bark, and on occasions does so, but these occasions are rare.

Many experiments, most of them unwilling, were made with the flesh of dogs during the Paris siege. Newfoundland and St. Bernard were preferred, under the mistaken impression that they would prove more eatable than other varieties. They proved to be detestable in all cases.—Every Week.

CORK TREES OF SPAIN.

How They Are Stripped of Their Bark at Ten Year Intervals.

An important industry in Spain is the cultivation of cork trees. This tree is an oak which grows best in the poorest soil. It cannot endure frost and must have sea air and also some altitude. It is found all along the coast of Spain, the northern coast of Africa and the northern shores of the Mediterranean.

There are two barks, the outer of which is stripped for use. The cork is valuable according as it is soft and velvety. When the sapling has reached the age of ten years it is stripped of its outer bark for two feet from the ground. The tree will then be about five inches in diameter and about six feet up to the branches. This stripping is worthless. The inner bark appears blood red, and if it is split or injured the tree dies.

When eight or ten years more have elapsed the outer bark has again grown, and then the tree is stripped four feet from the roots. This stripping is very coarse and is used to make floats for fish nets. Every ten years thereafter the bark is stripped, each year two feet higher up, until the tree is forty or fifty years old, when it is in its prime, and may then be stripped every ten years from the ground to the branches.—Exchange.

Royal Kisses.

The kings and high officials of Europe when they meet always embrace and kiss each other, no matter what their relations have been in the past or may be in the immediate future. This is a kiss of respect. It may be given on the lips, the cheek, the brow or the beard and is nicely adjusted, according to the age and rank of the giver. From this close personal contact it passes through many formalities—kissing the hand, parts of the clothing and even the ground trodden upon, according to the idea of respect or fear inspiring the one who performs the act. The nations of the west have not adopted this ancient custom as a form of salutation, but have reserved it for the more tender relationships of life.—Christian Herald.

Dumas and His Porthos.

Dumas, like Balzac, was fond of his own creations. Among them all he loved Porthos best. The great, strong, vain hero was a child after his own heart. One afternoon, it is related, his son found Dumas careworn, wretched, overwhelmed. "What has happened to you? Are you ill?" asked Dumas. "No," replied Dumas. "Well, what is it then?" "I am miserable." "Why?" "This morning I killed Porthos—poor Porthos! Oh, what trouble I have had to make up my mind to do it! But there must be an end to all things. Yet when I saw him sink beneath the ruins, crying, 'It is too heavy, too heavy for me!' I swear to you that I cried!" And he wiped away a tear with the sleeve of his dressing gown.

An Old Indian Drum.

The Sioux Indians formerly had a conjurer's drum, which they called wanchanchacha. It was used on religious and ceremonial occasions, had two heads frequently decorated with crude pictures of animals, and was beaten with great vigor for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of their offended deities or of contributing to the recovery of the sick.

Africa.

Africa is the most elevated of all the continents. It is the "continent of plateaus." The great tableland in the south has a mean altitude of over 3,500 feet. The wide tableland on the north has an average elevation of about 1,500 feet.

Impossible.

"Can't you play tennis without making all that noise?" "Why, how can you expect us to play it without raising a racket?"

Excluded.

Ascum—Well, well! I congratulate you, old man. And how is the baby to be named? Popley—By my wife's people, it seems.—Exchange.

At least \$500,000 has been expended in promoting alleged German plots in the United States in an effort to prevent war munitions from reaching the Allies.

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The Clergyman's Investments

The clergyman's thoughts are turned toward other and higher things than the investment of money. In such matters he usually acts on the advice of a parishioner.

The clergyman's salary, too, is not usually such as would enable him to build up an estate through investments in securities. There is really only one way in which he can bring up and educate his family and at the same time create an estate, and that is through insuring his life in a good company like the Canada Life.

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The letter, of which the above is the main part, is but one among many which have been received during the past four years by the makers of Crisco.



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Try it, not in one thing, but in all—cake-baking, pastry-making, frying—wherever you are accustomed to use lard or butter or any substitute for these.

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