

Officers' Quarters, Fredericton



The picture above shows one of Fredericton's beauty spots, a spot to which considerable historic interest is attached. The Officers' Barracks and the neighboring square have played an important part in the social life of Fredericton from the earliest history of the town. A portion of the building shown in the picture was erected in 1829, the same year the present arts building of the University of New Brunswick and the old government house were built. Sir Howard Douglas who has left a record of his presence in many parts of the province was governor of New Brunswick then.

The officers of some of the most famous regiments of the British Army have occupied this building as during the forty years which passed between the date of the erection of the building and the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Fredericton in 1869 this city was a garrison town.

The last regiment to be stationed permanently in Fredericton was the 22nd Cheshire the 1st Battalion of which came here in 1866 and stayed for three years. A company of the

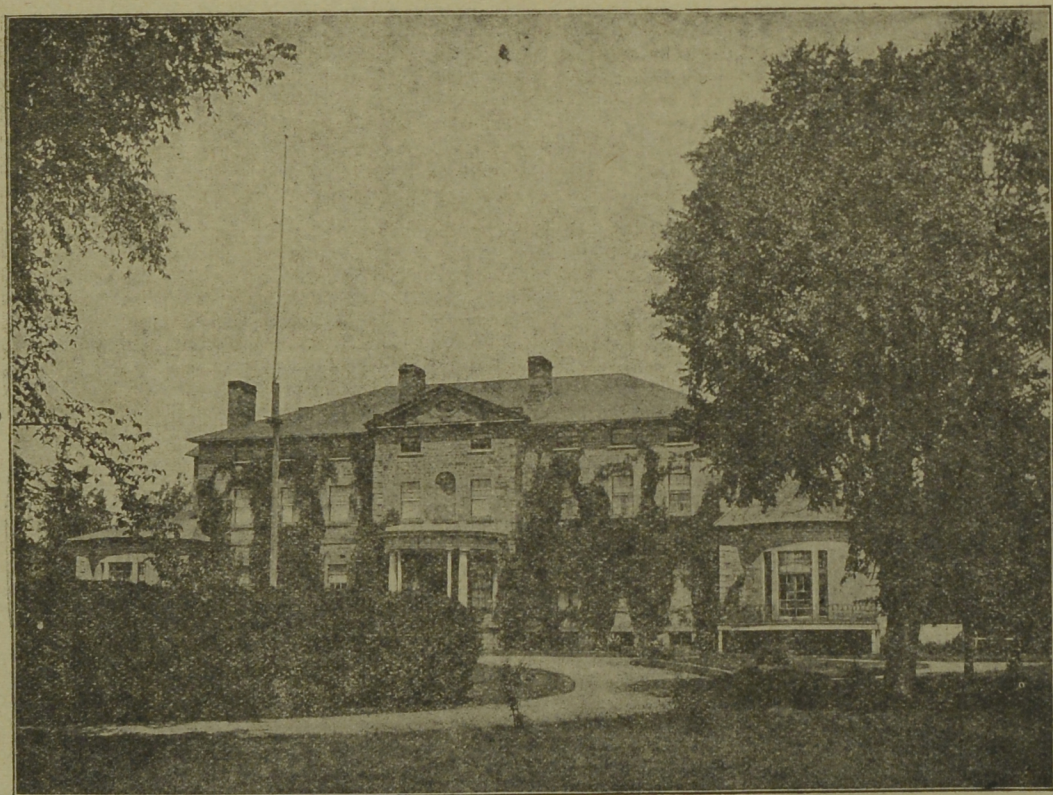
60th Rifles took over the military property, when the 22nd left, but stayed here but a short time. The 15th East Riding Regt. preceded the 22nd and a small detachment of the 60th th t corps. Two companies of the 63rd Regt. occupied the post before the 60th, and two companies of the 62nd were here before the 63rd. A half battalion of the 76th was stationed here for a time and the corps which preceded that was the famous 72nd Highlanders now the Duke of Albany's Regt. In 1850 the year of the big fire, the 97th was stationed, while before that corps was the 1st Foot, now the Royal Scots distinguished as the most ancient military organization in the world, and possession the nick-name of Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard. Other corps that occupied the building were the 52nd and 36th.

From 1869 until 1884 no regular troops were stationed in Fredericton. In '84, "A" Company, Infantry School Corps, was recruited here and became an instructional corps for the Maritime Provinces. Early in the '90's the name was altered to Royal

Regiment of Canadian Infantry, later to Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, and still later to Royal Canadian Regiment. Until within a few years Fredericton was the district headquarters of Military District No. 8. With the removal of Col. White to St. John that city became the district headquarters.

Col. Maunsell was the first commandant of Canadian troops here, and was in command from 1884 until 1897. Col. Gordon succeeded him and after him came Major Hemming. Col. Dunbar succeeded Major Hemming and was in turn succeeded by Col. Wadmore. With the removal of Companies Nos. 4 and 6, R. C. R., to Halifax when the Imperial garrison was withdrawn from that city, Fredericton was without soldiers and remained that way for a couple of years. When "H" Company came here, Col. Chinic was in command. Major Fiset succeeded him a few months ago, and was himself succeeded by Major Doull.

The square of the Officers' Barracks has been much used as a cricket ground and also as a tennis court.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Where King Edward as Prince of Wales was entertained during his visit to Fredericton in 1860. The furniture of the room he occupied was sold at auction some years ago at a high price.

LOVE OF HUNGARY

Several men were chatting together. One of them, a Greek, was praising his country.

"Greece," said he, "is the most beautiful land in the world. The blue heavens laugh perennially over Greece."

"Why," that's nothing," said a Hungarian, "the whole world laughs over Hungary."

AT THE DUMA.

The Delegates—We demand equal rights, liberty and absolute pardon for political offenders.

The Czar—Peace, peace, my people! All of you that are not executed will be pardoned.

The Delegates—Huzzah! Long live the Little Father.

GREAT PRESS OF BUSINESS

Father—Do you know sir, that I actually saw you embrace my daughter?

Suitor—I beg your pardon, sir. The truth is, I was so frightfully busy at the time that I failed to notice you. I sincerely hope you will forgive me.

PLANNING TROUSSEAU FOR JUNE BRIDE

Many Things to be Considered—Inadvisable to Have too Many Articles of One Kind—Much Depends on Surrounding Circumstances.

In planning a trousseau do not get too many of one article. A dozen of each kind is enough for any one, and a half dozen groups will be ample where expense is to be considered.

Consider your environment in selecting lingerie as much as for other garments. If you must depend upon poor laundresses out of the house, or will live where great elaboration is unsuitable, do not use much lace.

Intricate insertions, puffings and tucks should be omitted if laundry expense is to be considered, and except for two best sets do not have too fine a material.

For general satisfaction nothing equals the simplicity of the so-called French lingerie. Its beauty depends upon cut material and fine hand work rather than upon costly trimmings. The beginner in embroidery will not find these styles difficult.

CHOOSING MATERIALS.

Choose fine materials for the body of the underwear rather than cheaper grades and more trimming. A fine nightdress or chemise of handkerchief linen, or unfinished nainsook with a design of eyelet work and satin stitch is always in good taste.

For ordinary purposes soft-finished English nainsook makes the best underwear.

Batiste, which is a yard wide, makes soft, fine nightgowns, chemises and corset covers, if you do not object to the sheerness. It washes well and is good for travelers, as it takes up little room in a bag.

Handkerchief linen wears well, but costs more. It is inclined to get stringy and musses easily.

Lingerie garments are narrower than formerly. Every possible plait or gather is omitted and the lines closely follow those of the outer dress.

POPULAR COMBINATION.

Combinations are popular, but mean extra care in washing. A combination may mean a corset cover and a short white skirt; a chemise and drawers in one; a corset cover and long sheath skirt; or, what is more common, the corset cover and circular drawers.

Get a good pattern for whatever form is decided upon. Trimmings are easily varied if lines are good. Make up first set roughly in cheap cambric mark alterations on patterns, and cut the rest.

The favorite trimmings are German valenciennes, cluny, fine Irish lace and a thin tulle. Whatever the lace, hand-embroidery is combined with it.

In working on sheer materials baste tissue paper under design if you have not a light touch. This prevents puckering and lends itself to more rapid and finer stitchery than does a hoop.

Embroidery is done both before and after a garment is made up. For untrimmed French forms finished with an embroidered scallop the work is done on the stamped material and the garment is made up later. Where lace is used embroidery is usually inserted afterwards; though occasionally lines are marked for insertion and the embroidery is done first.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNS.

The favorite forms for embroidered underwear are wreaths and festoons in small flowers, medallions grouped in different sizes or detached bunches of flowers. Each garment is marked with initials or monogram. On chemise, nightgown or corset cover this is placed either directly in the middle or at the left side. On drawers, it is put on the left leg, just above the ruffle. The work is done either in satin stitch or heavy outline with seeded interior.

Small flowers and delicate work are preferable for underwear. This requires careful embroidery and not too heavy padding. Stems should merely be run, then worked over and over with the same cotton. It is in coarse stems that the amateur shows her lack of skill. Put each stitch as close as it will go to the preceding one, but take up but a thread on the cross-grain.

Maderia work or an entire design in eyelet embroidery is effective on underwear. In working it be careful to run each eyelet before it is pierced and to take delicate stitches close together. Oval forms are cut lengthwise, round ones are pierced. Where semi-circles or continuous designs of eyelets are used first, then do the upper side. This avoids a break in the figure.

Garments intended for evening wear should be sleeveless or have the narrowest possible straps. Chemises and corset covers are finished straight across on top with a ribbon band or a narrow lace or embroidered strap. This can button on both sides, and, if necessary can be omitted entirely and the garment tucked into the top of the corset.

EMPIRE FESTOONS USED.

The upper part is cut scant, fitted to the figure by tucks and the skirt

THE MAIL'S DAILY FASHION HINTS



SERVICEABLE AND ATTRACTIVE SHIRTWAISTS

Paris Patterns Nos. 2978, 2812

All seams allowed.

Made up in white Indian-head cotton this (2978) is a simple and useful model for every-day wear. The broad tuck over the shoulders stitched to nearly the bust line in the front and to the waist line in the back gives the necessary fullness. There is a slight gathering at the waist line in the back to hold the fullness in position and the front is closed under the center-front box-plait. The regulation shirt sleeves are gathered into stiff cuffs and the permanent turn-down collar is of the material. A small pocket, the flap held in place by a pearl button, trims the left breast. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2½ yards 24 inches wide, 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Almost any style of tucked shirt is bound to be popular, and the one illustrated (2812) is a particularly pretty model. Six small backward-turning tucks, either side of the center-front box-plait, stitched to the bust line, supply the fullness, and the back is perfectly plain, having a slight gathering at the waist line. The long, close-fitting sleeves have the plainness broken by tucks, two to each group, and the point over the hand is embroidered with silk or mercerized cotton, according to the material used to develop the waist. If desired, the regulation shirt sleeve finished with a straight cuff of the material may be used. The model may be developed in any material, from cashmere to the sheerest lawn. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 4¼ yards of material 20 inches wide, 3¾ yards 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents.



TWO PRETTY LITTLE DRESSES

Paris Patterns Nos. 3123, 3072

All seams allowed.

The loose over-blouse and plaited skirt makes a stylish costume for the young girl (3123). Another name for this style of frock is the pinafore dress, and it will look well made of one material throughout or combination materials. The over-blouse in the garment pictured closes on the shoulders with buttons, and the one-piece plaited skirt is joined to a back-closing waist having long sleeves. The dress is made of scarlet serge, and is trimmed with flat black braid and soutache. The pattern is in five sizes, 6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 6½ yards of material 24 inches wide, 5¾ yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide or 3¾ yards 42 inches wide.

A remarkably becoming frock (3072), which is appropriate for school or very best wear, is here shown in a pretty novelty goods, with belt, cuffs and trimming band of plain red cashmere, and the removable chemise of all-over embroidery. The dress is cut on Russian lines and closes down the front with buttons and buttonholes. Tucks give the necessary fullness in the front and back, and similar tucks adorn the sleeves. The pattern is in 5 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the dress will require 2¾ yards of novelty material 36 inches wide and 1 yard of plain material 20 inches wide and ½ yard all-over embroidery 18 inches wide; or, all of one material, it will require 4 yards 24 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

The Mail, Fredericton, N. B.,

Enclosed find ten cents for which you will have sent to the following address:

Pattern No.
Name
P. O.
County
Province

KEPT HIS PROMISE

She (weeping)—Five years ago, as a bride, you promised to love me for an eternity, and here we are on the verge of divorce.

He—Well, the past five years have seemed like an eternity.

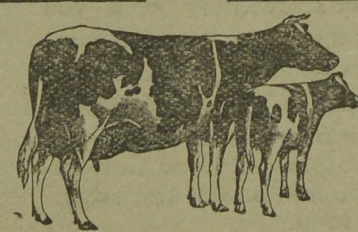
ON THEIR HONEYMOON

She—Oh, George, I want all these people to know that I am married to you.

He—Well, my dear, you had better carry the dress-suit case and the umbrellas.

Sleeves should not reach to elbows, and are slashed on top or bottom, the edges lace-trimmed or finished with embroidered scallop.

STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS



FOR THE GOOD FARMER'S GOOD STOCK

A GOOD FARM

Should Grow Good Stock, hence Should Never be Abused with Poor Seed.

A GOOD FARMER

Sows the BEST SEEDS, hence a Clean Farm, Largest Crops, and Maximum Profits.

STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED

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