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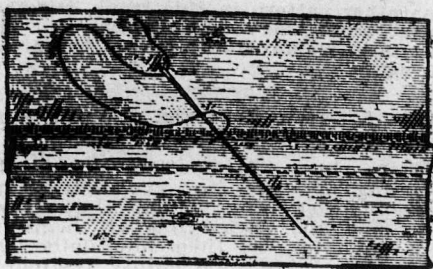
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that has been pressed between the thumb and fingers, basting it down. Then, holding the basted hem between the thumb and finger of the left hand, pass the needle through the material, taking up only two or three threads, and with the same thrust, pass it through the fold of the hem, taking enough threads for firmness, but, being careful not to take the stitch too deep for neatness. The fineness of the material and its purposed uses must determine the length and exquisiteness of the stitches. The blind hem is only a slight variation of the ordinary hem. It need not show at all on twilled materials, because in making it only one or two threads of the material are taken up by the needle, which passes more deeply into the fold, the thread being held loosely in order to avoid the slightest puckering of the cloth, which would betray the stitches. The slip-stitch hem is another variation. It is



A felled seam.

useful for silks and wools where the invisible hem is desirable. For the slip-stitch hem the needle catches only a thread or two of the material and a thread or two of the under part of the fold, and the thread is kept parallel with the thread of the material instead of having somewhat the effect of overhanding, as in the ordinary hem.

The French hem is excellent for table damask. Following are the directions for it: Fold a hem on two adjoining sides of the damask, from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch wide, according to the quality of the linen. Before beginning to hem, open out the hem, and fold the corner toward you, creasing it one-eighth of an inch outside the point where the creases for the hems meet. Cut off the corners on the crease, then fold the hem at the right of the bias edge. Then, holding the wrong side toward you, fold the hem back and crease the material so as to make it even with the hem. Overhand the folded edges together, being careful not to take the stitches too deep into the cloth, thus avoiding long stitches on the right side. Now, turn the hem on the second side and fold under the bias edge on the corner and hem it down. Continue in the same way on the remaining sides.

The rolled hem which is purely a hem of utility, may be briefly mentioned here. It is made by rolling the edge of the material between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, hemming as rolled, using the plain hemming stitch.

The "hemstitched" hem is made by drawing six threads as far from the edge of the material as you wish the inner fold of the hem to come. Baste the hem even with the drawn threads; then, pointing the needle towards you, take up four or five of the cross threads. Draw the needle through and take one stitch as in ordinary hemming. Repeat this until the hem is completed, being careful at each stitch not only to take up the little group of threads with the needle, but to pass the thread around them again before it passes into the fold. Double hemstitching is made by treating the opposite side of the drawn space in exactly the same way.

The faced hem is made by sewing a piece of material the width you wish the hem to appear on the edge of the garment to be faced. The facing is then turned in neatly at the seam and basted there. It is then folded in one-eighth of an inch at its upper edge and basted down and hemmed. The extension hem will lengthen a garment twice as much as the faced hem. The entire hem is an extension, the hemming stitch coming exactly on the line of the seam.

There is still another hem—and a very useful one it is to young mothers—the flannel hem. As its name means the edges of baby's flannel garments may be protected and still be soft and yielding. The flannel should be turned up only once and the raw edge cat-stitched down. If ornament is desired, the line of the hem may be feather-stitched on the right side of the material.

The mitred corner is a factor in some hems, but it will be fully treated in a future paper, together with certain other special devices in sewing.

Description of Stitches in Knitting.

Knit (k.) is to knit plain.
Over (o.): Put thread over needle to make an extra loop or stitch.
Narrow (n.): Knit two stitches together.
Purl (p.): Knit with the thread in front of the needle; this is the reverse of plain knitting.
Purl-narrow (pn.): Purl two stitches together.
Fagot (f.): Over twice, purl two together.

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MONTREAL.

Slip, narrow and bind (sl. n. and b.): Skip one stitch, narrow, then draw the slipped stitch over the narrow one, letting it fall between the needles.

Slip and bind (sl. and b.): Slip a stitch, knit one, draw slipped stitch over knitted one. To bind or cast off, repeat.

Stars (**) and parentheses () indicate repetition, thus: * over, narrow, repeat from * twice, is the same as saying, over, narrow; while (over, narrow) three times, is the same.

Description of Crochet Stitches.

Chain (ch.): A series of stitches (sts.) or loops, each drawn with the hook through loop preceding.

Slip-stitch (sl. st.): Drop the stitch on the hook, take up the one it is desired to join, and draw the dropped stitch through. This is used as a fastener, or joining stitch, where close work is wanted.

Single crochet (s. c.): Having a stitch on the needle, put hook through work, take up the thread and draw it through the work and the stitch on the needle at the same time. This is sometimes called "close-chain stitch."

Double crochet (d. c.): Having a stitch on the needle (as will be understood in the following definitions), put

hook through the work, draw the thread through, take up stitch, and draw it through the two stitches on the needle.

Treble crochet (t. c.): Thread over needle as if to make a stitch, hook through work, thread over and draw through, making three stitches on the needle; thread over, draw through two, over draw through remaining two.

Double treble crochet (d. t. c.): Like treble, except that the thread is put over twice before insertion of hook in the work; draw thread through, making four stitches on the needle; take up thread, draw through two, again, and draw through remaining two. In the extra long treble, which is seldom used, the thread is put over three times before insertion of hook in work, the stitches being worked off by twos as directed.

Short treble (s. t.): Like treble, except that after thread is drawn through the work, making three stitches on the needle, it is taken up and drawn through all three at once, instead of two.

Patience—I thought Polly used to have such a good complexion?

Patience—So she did, before she became engaged to that man with a beard!

Song.

Long ago, long ago.
When the wind was in the barley,
And the birds sang, late and early.
All the songs that lovers know,
How we lingered in the lane,
Kissed and parted, kissed again,
Parted laggard foot and slow!
What a pretty world we knew,
Dressed in moonlight dreams and dew,
Long ago, my first sweetheart,
Long ago!

Long ago, long ago.
When the wind was on the river,
Where the lights and shadows shiver,
And the streets were all aglow.
In the gaudy, gas-lit street
We two parted, sweet, my sweet,
And the crowds went to and fro,
And your veil was wet with tears
For the inevitable years.
Long ago, my last sweetheart,
Long ago!