

th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

LIMITED

nada.)

Preferred Stock

Common Stock

Authorized.	Issued.
\$250,000	\$250,000
250,000	115,000
250,000	115,000

COMPANY,
NSWICK

Robinson & Sons, Bankers and
years connected with the busi-

Mass.	\$250,640.80	\$310,991.25
	60,350.45	
		130,044.30
		\$441,035.55

John, N. B.	45,708.52
	15,000.00
	\$30,708.52
	8,050.00
	\$22,658.52

held on file in our office, and can
rs Buildings in St. John, N. B., with

the Company:
(TED)

St. John, N. B., November 20, 1912.
Common Stock of READY'S BREWERIES
Act of Canada, for the purpose of carry-
ing Ale and Porter in 1891, the premises
and, and private railway siding in connection
actively, the source of a very pure water
Porters and Lagers.
ing to an extent that enables production of
and have contributed to its rapid growth.
with Refrigerating Machinery.
ry, etc., is generated on the premises. The
machines are duplicated where necessary
modern, but in a state of thorough repair
any of which are 100 barrel capacity. Great
very, the bottles being cleaned, sterilized,
1911 they had increased to 15,000 barrels.
St. John, was established in 1880, being
th in the business, this has been replaced
he production of Aerated Beverages, and
Company are located in this building.
the Shareholders.

JAMES READY, President.

IS ISSUE

business, as President of the Company,
of J.M. Robinson & Sons, Bankers
been for years connected with the

000, and Preferred Stock \$115,000,

\$6.00 Per Share

owing to the progressive policy of

on Bonds and Dividends on Preferred
THE COMMON STOCK, REPRE-

x Years

t profits about \$3.50 per barrel. As
ase in business and profits become

is manufactured by this Company,
THE BUSINESS NOR FOR THE
nt very considerably larger.
allowing for interest on Bonds and

Stock

ec. 9th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

Brunswick or The Bank of Nova

OR TO

NTIC BOND CO.,

LIMITED

John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

THE STANDARD.

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD



SET FOR PUNCHED WORK

HERE are collar and cuffs for somebody's holiday gift, and when I suggest that Christmas is only one month away, you will find that the gift hint is quite opportune. Punched work is very high in the embroiderer's favor, and the fact that it has lasted over a season proves its worth.

Here is a very simple design that can be worked in solid and punched work, and the results will make any owner happy in the possession.

The detail of stitches is shown, giving the stages in punched work, with which nearly every embroiderer is familiar. A heavy needle or a three-sided miller's needle is necessary. Cotton, either white or colored, is good, a slightly heavier strand being better for the punched work.

The open effect is obtained by passing the needle through the fabric at the dots marked, and so pulling of the goods is necessary. By the time a needle is punched eight times through one hole there will be a very decided hole.

Work between two holes as shown, in parallel lines, completing a line of horizontal stitches. Then finish the squares by the same method in the vertical direction. When passing from

one upper line to the lower parallel line, the needle should be run diagonally on the under surface of the goods, as shown in the second sketch.

Work the holes close up to the last design that surrounds the space for punched work. If you wish, you can add a few more punches to make sure the beauty of the work.

The design is effective and easily worked in solid stitch. Pad the oval leaves with darning cotton, and work over and over across the forms. The circles that break the stems here and there can be done in eyelet work.

The blossoms that give pretty relief are effective in solid work with centers of French knots. A variation can be given by working the small ovals in eyelet and the larger petals in solid work after padding.

Outline the stems in fine outline stitches. If you like a heavy cord effect, whip the threads together at the point where two overlap in the outlining.

Pad the scallops with darning cotton before buttonholing. This can be done by a chainstitching, which is quick, or by regular straight, long stitches. Another way is to use twelve or sixteen strands of darning cotton, holding it with the left hand as you do couching thread and using it as a foundation over which you work the buttonhole stitches.

This is very quick, and the effect is as smooth and solid as that obtained by the paper mache forms now purchasable.

Cut the collar on the dotted line and add a band of fine lawn, which can be turned in and used for heating the collar on a hook. If you prefer a finished edge, roll the material, hem down and sew a pilot edge around. This dainty edge gives a neat finish and wears extremely well.

The cuffs are made just as the collar is. One half of a cuff design is shown. The tracing of the pattern will necessitate folding the goods straight and doing one half at a time.

Need I suggest to my clever readers how this design can be used on various things? I can imagine this collar changed into a large oval doily by cutting off the deep oval portion and making it one half of a design. The inner design can be used on the end of a bureau scarf, and the design of the cuff will do very well for a top of a linen

pincushion. Oh, there are many ways that will suggest themselves if you are eager to do this fascinating work. And who is not?

How to Transfer

HERE are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you to any material before working.

Perhaps the easiest way is the "window-pane" method. This is successful when the material is thin, like linen, batiste, etc. Pin the sheet of paper and the material together and hold them up against the glass of a window. With a sharp pencil draw on the material the design, which can be easily seen through the goods. If one-half of the design only be given, unpin the paper and turn the other side to the fabric. The strong light behind will make it plain.

If you have carbon paper, you should place the sheet between your fabric and the newspaper. This latter is on top. With a sharp pencil go over the outline of the design. The impression will be left in fine lines and will last until worked. This method is successful on heavy material.

The last way is also easy. On wax paper or ordinary tissue paper trace the pattern before you. With the design is completed, turn over the paper and outline the pattern with a heavy lead pencil. Then place the design down on the fabric and redraw the outline, pressing hard with the pencil. The pattern will be transferred without difficulty. Surely the way is easy.

An Attractive Gift

HAVE you an old pair of long gloves worn through and are no longer fit for use? Then let me advise you to utilize them for a most attractive bag, either for shopping or for more dressy occasions, according to the amount of work you put upon the kid.

First make a bag of plain satin or some pretty brocaded material, the bag to be ten inches long and six inches wide, with a silk cord run through a double casing in the top, leaving at least an inch above the cord for a faced frill.

Now cut the gloves apart at the seams, lay them out flat and cut them seven and a quarter inches wide and fourteen inches long. Then from the center of these two pieces of kid cut an oblong curved piece nine inches long and four inches wide, leaving five inches at the base plain so that the opening will be nearest the top. Next curve off the outside edges five inches from the base, so that there will be a nicely shaped opening through which to slip the hand when carrying the bag. The kid is then firmly buttonholed together across the bottom and up each side for the five inches where it meets; then the curved pieces which form the handles are buttonholed all around the edges with whatever color silk you use for the joining work. On the base of the bag of kid thus formed is embroidered some pretty conventional design, or the monogram of the person to whom it will belong.

A border design may be used around the edges, and when it is done it is pretty to set flat jewels or nailheads in the centers of circles.

Slip the satin bag inside the kid one and sew it securely at the sides, catching the stitches in the buttonhole stitches on the kid.

Then you have a most artistic bag that is light in weight, quite strong enough to hold anything you desire to carry.

Such bags make delightful gifts for your friends. If the kid is light in color, they are splendid for opera bags.

Lavender Sachet

WHO does not love the faint perfume of lavender flowers? In past generations the delicate purple blossoms, dried in the sun, were used almost entirely by our grandmothers for perfuming their fine linen, their gowns and even their hats.

Linen chests were not complete without their small bags of lavender laid between the sheets and pads of lavender between the folds of tablecloths and napery. Chests where all the lovely hand-made lingerie was kept, where the prospective bride stored the articles of her trousseau as they were finished, one by one, were plentifully supplied with lavender blossoms tied up in neat little linen bags.

Then, for some reason, the fashion of perfuming with lavender went out, and the more pungent and heavier scents

were used. But now, with the return of fashions of other days, the vogue for lavender is with us again. Truly fastidious women now have their clothing laid between pads of lavender, and planned in the front of their gowns is

a small sachet, covered with silk or linen embroidered to match the color ribbon used in the lingerie. Twelve inches of three-inch wide ribbon that has been cut in half, then sewed together on the salvage edge and

fringed out on the ends, then filled with dried lavender flowers, makes the prettiest kind of a corsage sachet.

Little bags or flap pads of handkerchief linen, having some dainty blossoms or a pretty spray of flowers em-

brodered upon them, are nice for the linen chest, or to put in the drawers of the bureau where underclothing or bloomers are kept. Embroidered handkerchiefs, folded over in envelope fashion, then stitched in place, make pretty sachets when

filled with lavender; in fact, any small pieces of silk, ribbon or fine linen can be utilized for this purpose. Lavender flowers are quite inexpensive; the woman with a slender purse can afford sachets of this kind, and they make delightful gifts for the holiday season.

DESIGNED BY MARY J. LOOS

THE COLLAR

DETAIL OF PUNCHED WORK

ONE HALF OF CUFF