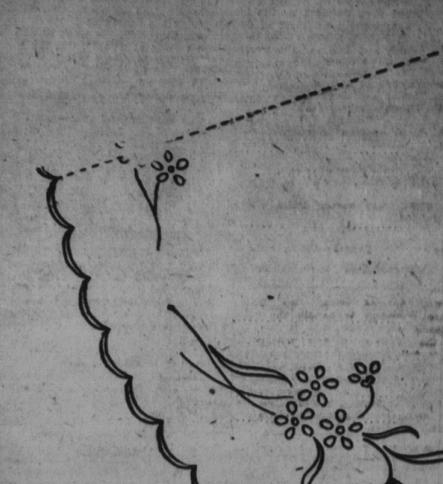


For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD.

A BABY'S SACQUE

DESIGNED BY BETTY LYNN



IN THE pretty little kimono shape, so practical and good looking, is the baby's sacque that I am offering you today. You will see that only one-half of the design is shown. The dotted line shows the fold of the French fannel, the hem or silk that we use in these little garments. The greatest length of the whole pattern is less than 14 inches, so that you can buy your cloth accordingly.

The all-white working is dainty and always appropriate for babies. But many are being worked in pale blue and pale pink, and I have seen the loveliest combinations of these. Two that would win your hearts, are a pale blue with a few white dots, and a pale pink with a few white dots. These forget-me-nots can be worked in solid stitch, over and over, the same. The center can be a French knot, and the little circles at the end of the stem in each group of blossoms are very effective in French knots.

Another way to work the flowers is to form each petal of one large French knot. You will have to use a double thread or coarse silk for this. The bottom stitch, a long French knot on the petals, caught at both ends of the oval, is another easy method of outlining the stems and why I over work the stems as to give the appearance of a light cord. Put the long leaves together and work over and over. If your thread is heavy, they will need no padding.

The combination of pale pink and blue in the one design gives a beautiful effect that is almost iridescent. Indeed, the special rule must be observed in working this design. If you wish to keep a pale color, you can make the leaves white or in blue or pink. Your own taste in this respect should decide.

Work the sections in buttonhole stitch, using few strands of darning cotton as padding, holding this as you stitch through, turning as you move and working even in buttonhole stitch. Every needlewoman to whom I have suggested this method has become a devotee. It is so quick and gives a solid padding that is very durable and good-looking.

The ovals on the sections should be buttonholed. Work in slightly heavier floss, for these are eyes through which you pass ribbon to tie the jacket into shape.

Work around the neck line in the same way and pass ribbon through the eyes, allowing ends to lie in a bow in front. Cut out and tie around the little one's shoulders.

The kimono can be made heavier by lining with silk. If you use beautiful prints of the colored silks, omit the scalloped and finish with a hem on which a cord whipped will make an excellent finish.

You will find that high necks are always desired for hand-knitted garments, but every child counts, and the result is exquisite. When you can cut your garments in this way, it is not desirable that every baby is not clothed in the dainty appropriate garments that are fitting wraps for the little children.

Wash Pillows

THERE is nothing which contributes so much an air of hominess to a room as a couch fitted with clean, artistic cushions.

They are appreciated by every member of the household, especially the men, who can fling themselves down for a half-hour's relaxation without the fear of soiling the dainty pillows.

Wash pillows are the only practical things to use in the living-room, the den or on the veranda.

When selecting materials for wash pillow covers, choose those which will not fade. Heavy linen in the cream or ecru tones, gingham in checked or plain designs, particularly the blue called nurse's blue, and the linen glass toweling in the barred designs all give excellent service. Purchase the best qualities, for it pays in the long run.

Plan the wash pillow cover so that it can easily be removed when soiled. There are various ways to fashion the cover. It may be in two parts and laced together; it can be fastened at one end or across the back, with buttons or buttonholes or snap fasteners, or it can be tied together at one end with short lengths of tape.

With very little work these covers can be made artistic.

A lovely pillow can be made of nurse's blue gingham embroidered with a floral design worked with wallachian embroidery with coarse white mercerized cotton. Around the edge make a row of eyelets and lace the two sections together with narrow white linen tape.

A yard and a half of material is required for this cover. The front should be cut 24 inches square and the back 26 inches. To the front stitch a two-inch band of white material, using two rows of machine stitching. Care should be observed to make a perfect miter at the corners.

Another handsome pillow is made from cream linen. Four disks cut from drift-blue linen are applied to each corner with a buttonhole stitch, done with coarse white cotton. These should be four inches in diameter.

To make these resemble a comet, draw curved lines at intervals of about three-quarters of an inch around the disk, making the first line two inches in length, the next three and a half inches long, increasing the length accordingly as you follow the circle until seven lines are drawn.

Work these lines in feather-stitching with heavy thread of a drift-blue color. Round the corners of this pillow and finish with mitered corners with linen.

When purchasing pillows, select those an inch larger than the cover, so that it may be well filled. Choose a sunny day to launder the cushion idea and wash them with a pure, white soap and warm water. Rinse them through several cold waters and starch them, using a teaspoonful of medium starch starch to a large bowl half filled with water. Wring as dry as possible and hang up until dry, then sprinkle and iron.

Do not hang the colored pillow tops in the sun, as they will fade, and when sprinkling them for ironing do not allow them to be rolled up for any length of time. The colored threads may run and smudge the pillow.

If these directions are followed, the pillow covers will last for a long time without becoming faded or worn.

How to Transfer

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

Perhaps the easiest way is the "window-pane" method. This is to place the pattern in the window, or on a window pane, and the material is laid over it. With a sharp pencil mark the edges of the pattern on the material. The strong light behind the glass will make it easier to see the lines of the design. If one-half of the design only is given, unpin the fabric and turn the other side to the fabric. The strong light behind will make it easier to see the lines of the design.

If you have carbon paper, you should use the carbon paper on the fabric side of the pattern. This is on the side of the pattern which is on the fabric. The strong light behind will make it easier to see the lines of the design.

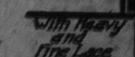
HOW UNDERWEAR IS TRIMMED



Mechin in Points and Bands



Bohemian Lace and Roses



With Heavy Trim Lace



Spanish and Valenciennes on a Satin Skirt

THE decorative touch is the important point in the newest undergarments, and so many are the exquisite touches that the only difficulty that confronts the needlewoman is the choice of trimming. Of course, these garments are the ones for very best wear. The fineness of the fabric and the exquisite weaves of the lace would not defy constant laundering and everyday wear. For the hope chest or for a fine outfit these suggestions are given.

There is a lovely combination of heavy and fine lace on underwear which gives a body and at the same time a snowy trimming. This is shown on the corset, which has a heavy lace on the yoke and bands of heavy lace at the side. The front fastening is edged with beading and lace and the tiny pearl buttons. From the heavy lace yoke two lines of Valenciennes insertions radiate to the armholes. Beading and lace lead the top. The lower part has heavy lace with stripes of Valenciennes, and the bottom of the drawers is edged with deep beading, through which two-inch ribbons in red and blue in a bow at the side. Necktie bows are placed on the top and at each leg as shown.

The entire yoke and placket of the nightgown are of the wide Bohemian lace so much used. Tabs of lace extend down each side, between which the material is tucked by hand. The ribbon sleeves are open on the top and caught together with bows of ribbon and bands of hand-made ruffles on a strip of ribbon. Across the front of the yoke are small arched roses, a large ruffle at each side.

This trimming is used on the pink serge de chine skirt, which has no buttons and can be worn under the straight, narrow dress which are still worn on. Two bands of lace are still worn on. Two bands of lace are still worn on. Two bands of lace are still worn on.

A Flat Skirt Trimming

The wide lace runs up in points at the side. Between the points are ruffles of Valenciennes and this lace edge the entire skirt, being more durable. A bow of white ribbon trims the top of the lace panel.

Necktie bows from the points on the waist of the skirt are placed on the front fastening. Necktie bows are placed on the front fastening. Necktie bows are placed on the front fastening.

Copy one of these French modes for your American sewing room. They are really very easy to make. The result is a beautiful undergarment which is absolutely perfect for the time being. Necktie bows are placed on the front fastening.



When Finished

Little Hints

IF YOU are adding crumpled lace and ribbons to underwear, do not let the edges of the material show before ironing. It will look like new.

In the hot weather use the emery cushion frequently. Placing the corset through it removes moisture and so saves an entire season's wear.

If buttons have fallen from a women's sweater or women's blouse, try putting them on with a small linen button in the wrong side. Pass the needle through both buttons at one time.

Instead of padding or bolting seams on summer lingerie, use lace insertion. One piece on each side of the raw edge, which on both sides with the sewing machine.

When pressing lace in crepe de chine use a piece of linen paper between the iron and the right side. The lace can be seen and at the same time protected.

Was the thread well before putting it into the sewing machine. This makes the work easier and gives a stronger fastening.

When cutting a pattern from goods that pile, such as crepe de chine, serge, flannel, or muslin, cut on the wrong side. This will prevent the pile from running and will give you a smoother fabric.

If you have an extra collar or cuff, it is a good idea to cut them from the same material as the rest of the garment. This will prevent the collar or cuff from being a different color than the rest of the garment.

A Pretty Comforter

A VERY pretty and comfortable coverlet can be made in a few hours by using the following instructions. This coverlet is made of a material which is easily washed and is very durable.

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Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. S.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

18. S. "Canadian Leader" Jan. 18

LONDON SERVICE

S. S. "Canadian Mariner" Jan. 18

GLASGOW SERVICE

S. S. "Canadian Chief" Jan. 18

CARDIFF & SWANSEA SERVICE

S. S. "Canadian Navigator" Feb. 4

Carries Limited Number Cabin Passengers.

Agents of N. E. KANE, **St. John, N. S.**

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

With the transportation services on the International Line, the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. is now offering the following service from St. John, N. S. to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Swansea.

The service is operated by the S. S. "Canadian Chief" and "Canadian Navigator". The service is operated by the S. S. "Canadian Chief" and "Canadian Navigator".

MARINE NEWS

MOON PHASES

Full Moon	Jan 10, 1922
Waxing Gibbous	Jan 11, 1922
First Quarter	Jan 13, 1922
Waxing Crescent	Jan 14, 1922
New Moon	Jan 16, 1922
Waning Crescent	Jan 17, 1922
Last Quarter	Jan 19, 1922
Waning Gibbous	Jan 20, 1922

TIDE TABLE

Time	High Water	Low Water
Jan 11, 1922	11:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Jan 12, 1922	11:10 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Jan 13, 1922	11:20 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
Jan 14, 1922	11:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Jan 15, 1922	11:40 a.m.	6:40 p.m.
Jan 16, 1922	11:50 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
Jan 17, 1922	12:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Jan 18, 1922	12:10 p.m.	7:10 p.m.
Jan 19, 1922	12:20 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
Jan 20, 1922	12:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

Radio Station Reports

6:30 p.m. S.S. Graham 121 miles distant, bound to St. John.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. S.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1922.

Arrived Tuesday.

Continuing - St. Granville 11, St. Catharines, Annapolis Royal, St. John's, and St. John's. Annapolis Royal; St. John's 14, St. John's; St. John's 14, St. John's; St. John's 14, St. John's.

Cleared Monday.

St. Tamara; 2, St. John's; St. John's.

RADIO STATION REPORTS.

Wednesday - 1 p.m. St. John's; 8:15 p.m. St. John's; 8:15 p.m. St. John's.

BRITISH PORTS.

Hanover, Jan. 7 - Arr. at London.

St. John's, Jan. 2 - Arr. at Canadian Harbor.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Antwerp, Jan. 6 - Arr. at London.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The schooner Valpara, from Bear River for London, with a cargo of lumber, which had in its harbor on Sunday night, touching her voyage yesterday morning.

The schooner Martin Parsons arrived in port yesterday morning from New York with a cargo of coal for St. P. & W. F. Start.

The steamer Germania Point shifted yesterday morning from Pictouville where it had been lying.

The steamer Sunny sailed last night for Liverpool with a cargo of potatoes.

The steamer John Hunter sailed from St. John's for London on Jan. 11, with a cargo of raw sugar.

The steamer Manchester brigaded arrived at Halifax from St. John's yesterday.

The steamer Lord Antoin will sail from Ireland for St. John's today. She was out for Rotterdam and London.

The steamer Melmore will sail from St. John's for London on Thursday with a cargo of coal and lumber.

The steamer Hibernia will sail for New York today.

A WINTER HOLIDAY.

A winter holiday in summer months is provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Havana, and return. This means an ideal short holiday trip for those who cannot spare the time in summer. Twenty days are required for the trip, the itinerary following the best days in Havana, the best hotels, the best of Cuba, with the best of the winter climate and the best of the winter climate.

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