

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

A N EASTER-LILY CENTERPIECE

DESIGNED BY E. J. BUCKTHAN

ONE-FOURTH of the lovely design is here for your approval and adoption. I wish that you could see the thirty-inch circles worked up and finished with wide lace. You need only multiply this by four, however, to imagine what an important part of the beauty of a room this is.

The design is quite large from the nature of the Easter Lily, and the methods of working nowadays have taken this fact into account, for wonderful effects are secured by little work in many interesting ways.

The quarter should be traced on your medium-weight linen by any of the methods suggested on this page. The pattern is a "wing" one, keeping the same center and avoiding the quarter around. Be sure to make the outer edge perfect in tracing and you will have little difficulty in completing the design.

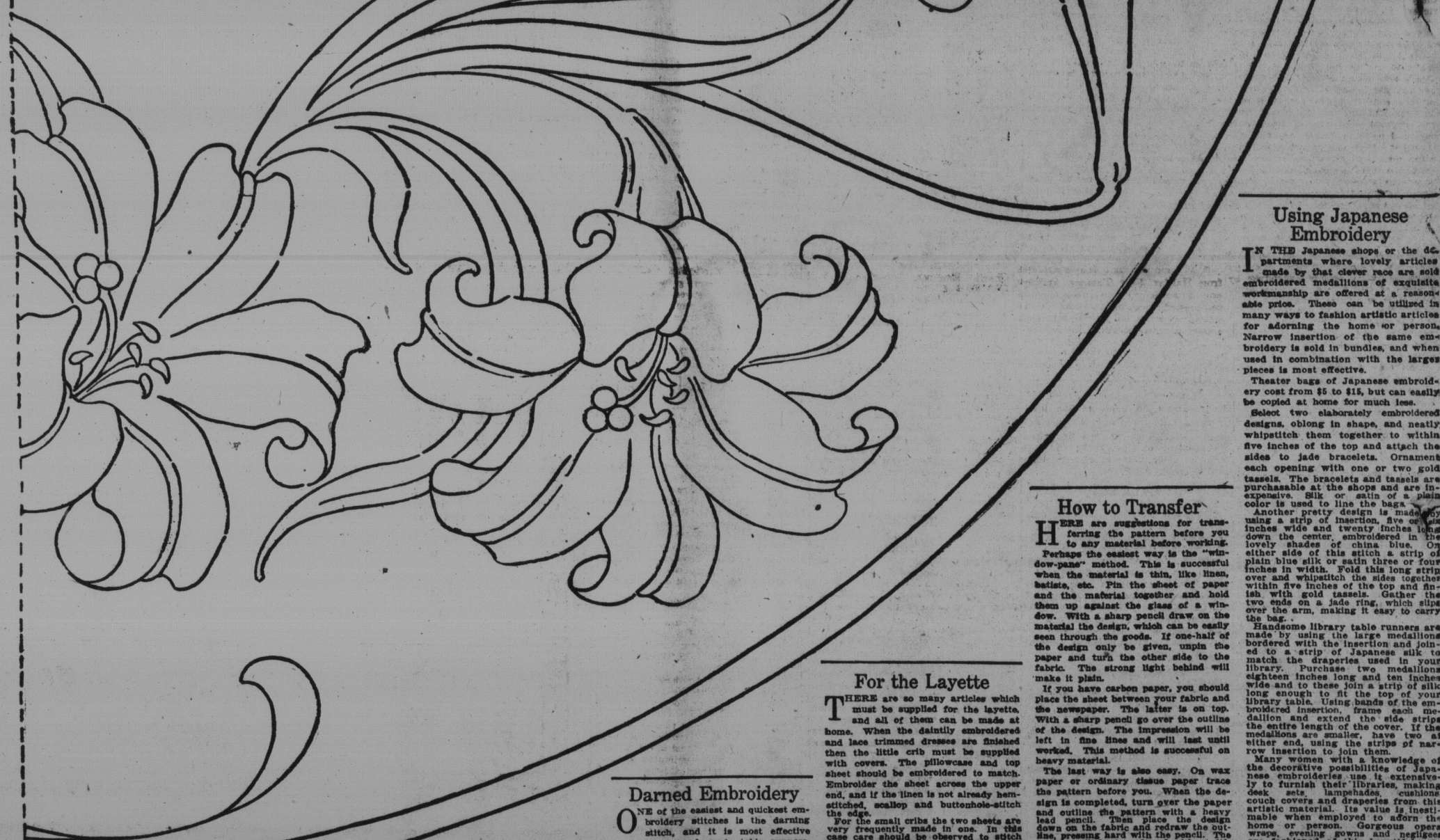
Have you thought of making a darn-

stitches is a lattice-work stitch made from the outer line in as far as the design, filling in the spaces between leaves and blossoms. The lattice-work stitch is crossed lines that form diamonds when finished. They must be parallel, and an excellent guide line can be made with a yardstick and a pencil. Draw across the entire design so that the same shape will be maintained.

Outlining with solid tips that are curled under is very effective. Make the central lines solid, too, so that a contrast between the solid and outline stitches will be decided.

The use of net or fillet is a lovely note on centerpieces which can easily be made on this design. Make only one lily in each quarter of net and leave the other in outline.

Place a piece of net or fillet, which has the square mesh, over the design on the right side. Baste it down and work around the form in stem-stitch or



One-Quarter of Design

ad background is color or white, throwing out the lily in a flat relief? These should be outlined in heavy mercerized cotton or silk. Whip over the outlined stitches, catching the overlapped stitches together. The second whipping is entirely over the threads, the needle passing through the fabric only at the beginning and end of the thread. A stringlike effect is produced that is almost as heavy as couching.

The whole design done in outline with solid work in the stems and petals in the center will take very little time and material.

The leaves in this case should be emphasized at the veins, a double line of outlining serving to make them heavy. Another very effective way is to put all your work on the flowers. Heavy outlining over the lily forms is supplemented by French knots all over the petals. This gives a raised effect. Make the veins solid by working them in stem stitch. The centers should be in solid stitch, with French knots on the three circles. Use satin stitch for the tubular base and stem stitch for the stem.

The leaves can be done in outline, with heavy veins or in long-and-short stitch in from the edges in a slanting line toward the mid-vein.

A line at the same effective background

buttonhole stitch. Work the centers solid and outline the veins on the net without sewing through the goods. Cut away the fabric underneath and trim the net on the upper side, allowing about one-eighth of an inch to extend beyond.

This will shrink in the first laundering which every good embroiderer gives to her fancy work before using it. You may like the net work so well that the whole design will be worked in it. At any rate, it is a change and it lasts surprisingly long. As a hint in leaving, make the buttonholing about one-quarter of an inch wide.

Buttonhole the edges and attach tuck-on or daisy lace. Something new is the heading of the lace on first, and the outlining over the two lines shown. Make a ladder stitch between, which is a series of straight stitches close together.

Braid purchasable in the art needlework departments can be applied on the hand, giving a solid finish to the edge.

Color possibilities are numerous. Pale green and pale yellow can be used, the former for stems and leaves, the latter for the center.

A pale green background of darned stitch or lattice work throws out white outlined lilies in effective flat relief. Yellow is also good, the gold-and-white effect being particularly springlike and "smashing."

I am sure that these Easter lilies will fulfill their promise of beauty. Let me know if you are pleased.

A Dressing Jacket

ONE of the most useful garments which comprise a wardrobe is a dressing jacket, and here is one for which you need no paper pattern.

A yard and a half of material twenty-six inches in width is required to fashion the negligee. Fold this strip of material through the middle and cut a slit five inches long down the middle fold. Turn back the two sections to form a collar. If the material is the same on both sides of the triangular flap, hem them neatly or crochet an edge around them, using wool or silk of a corresponding hue. If the material has a right and wrong side, the collar flap will have to be covered with plain silk or with the same material. White always looks well; either silk or soft satin would be charming.

The cuffs are formed by turning back the material of the corners on a diagonal line with the collar. Two large flat buttons are fastened to each sleeve and these are slipped into loops or braid. The remainder of the material is bound with ribbon or finished with a crocheted edge. Two buttons, with the corresponding loops of braid, join the fronts together.

Challis, celanese, Japanese silk, crepe de chine, cotton crepe, albatross, French flannel and voile are suitable materials for making this practical little negligee.

It covers the shoulders, reaches well down the back, and the open sleeves are placed over the arm and buttoned easily underneath. This is a comfortable jacket for the invalid, as it can be easily slipped on or removed. If greater warmth is desired, use selections or blackening.

Darning is fascinating work, and you are sure to be pleased with the results.

Darned Embroidery

ONE of the easiest and quickest embroidery stitches is the darning stitch, and it is most effective when used to decorate table runners, pillow covers, guest towels and bureau scarfs.

The fabrics used for the darning stitch are huckaback, Russian crash, Romanian linen, cotton rep and scrim. The latter material is usually used for darned draperies.

Place the design on the material exactly in line with the weave and, if you choose huckaback, begin at one corner of the design and run a threaded needle in long one with a blunt point is best over the surface, catching up the threads which stand out from the body of the goods. Continue in this line until you reach the end of the stamped design and pull the thread through until it lies flat. Now turn the needle and run a line parallel to the one you have just finished. If this is correctly done, the threads brought to the surface will form stitches which alternate with those of the preceding row. Work back and forth in this manner until the design is completed.

When crash is the material selected, the process is different. Since there are no threads standing out, you pick up a single thread of the material, and continue picking them up at short intervals until the design is completed.

A pretty design worked on a pillow cover of Russian crash is done in three colors, blending from a rich red into coral.

An artistic table runner has a design of Egyptian lotus buds and water lilies, embroidered in tones of pink and green. For the children's nursery, the darned work is especially appropriate, for it comes in many interesting designs showing animals, flowers, Dutch ladders or nursery rhymes.

Darning is fascinating work, and you are sure to be pleased with the results.

For the Layette

THERE are so many articles which must be supplied for the layette, and all of them can be made at home. When the daintily embroidered and lace trimmed dresses are finished then the little crib must be supplied with covers. The pillowcase and top sheet should be embroidered to match.

Embroider the sheet across the upper end, and if the linen is not already hem-stitched, scallop and buttonhole-stitch the edge.

For the small crib the two sheets are very frequently made in one. In this case care should be observed to stitch the hem so that the right side will come on top. A double sheet can be used as a single sheet on a larger bed. Stamp the design on the top sheet and embroider it in satin or eyelet stitch.

Carriage covers of linen or piece are lovely when embroidered in a pretty design. Cut the cover according to the measurements of the carriage. If pique is used, it will be necessary to cut the piece for the flap and seam it on the under side. This falls over the strap, giving a pretty finish to the cover. Make the cover of ample dimensions, so that it will fall over the edge of the carriage.

A clear-cut simple design is most suitable for the cover, and if embroidered in the eyelet and satin stitches it is especially attractive.

Lamb's-wool covers are warm and easily made. They can be used for the crib, bassinet or carriage. Bind the edges with two or three inch wash ribbon. Finish the binding in order to keep it even. When embroidering a lamb's-wool cover, there are many ways to follow. A clear-cut simple design is most suitable for the cover, and if embroidered in the eyelet and satin stitches it is especially attractive.

Flowers with the petals worked with the lay-day stitch are effective and quickly done. No padding is required for the work of this variety.

Remember to leave the center perfectly plain. There are many ways to finish the edge of a finger pillow, and the hemstitched style is easily learned. Join this to the pillow with a narrow banding. An edge of Valenciennes lace is also effective, and if you desire a more elaborate edging, make a ruff by edging insertion with an edging. Stitch the lace to the insertion with a little fullness, but fold the insertion to the pillow without gathering.

Handkerchiefs, linen, batiste and turned dainty are suitable materials for making the baby's pillow.

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. The 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 the material is washed.

The last way is also easy. On wax paper or ordinary tissue paper trace the pattern before you. When 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.

Using Japanese Embroidery

IN THE Japanese shops or the department stores where lovely articles made by that clever race are sold, embroidered medallions of exquisite workmanship are offered at a reasonable price. These can be utilized in many ways to fashion artistic articles for adorning the home or person.

Narrow insertion of the same embroidery is sold in burlap, and when used in combination with the large pieces is most effective.

Theater bags of Japanese embroidery cost from \$5 to \$15, but can easily be copied at home for much less.

Select two elaborately embroidered designs, oblong in shape, and neatly whipstitch them together to within five inches of the top and attach the sides to jade bracelets. Ornament each opening with one or two gold tassels. The bracelets and tassels are purchasable at the shops and are inexpensive. Silk or satin of a plain color is used to line the bags.

Another pretty design is made by using a strip of insertion, five or six inches wide and twenty inches long down the center, embroidered in the lovely shades of china blue. On either side of this strip of insertion, use plain blue silk or satin three or four inches wide. Fold this long strip over and whipstitch the sides together within five inches of the top and finish with gold tassels. Gather the two ends on a jade ring, which slips over the arm, making it easy to carry the bag.

Handsome library table runners are made by using the large medallions bordered with the insertion and joined to a strip of Japanese silk to match the draperies used in your library. Purchase two medallions wide and to these join a strip of silk long enough to fit the top of your library table. Using bands of the embroidered insertion, frame each medallion and extend the strips the entire length of the cover. If the medallions are smaller, have two at either end, using the strips of narrow insertion to join them.

Many ways in which knowledge of the decorative possibilities of Japanese embroideries can be extensively used to furnish the libraries, making desk sets, lampshades, cushions, couch covers and draperies from this artistic material. Its value is inestimable when employed to adorn the home or person. Gorgeous opera robes, evening gowns and negliges are fashioned of this beautiful material.



Completed

Upper Canadian Hockey Results

Port Arthur Trimmed For Williams; Hamilton Won from Toronto; Ottawa Defeated Canadians — Other Games.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 26.—Port Arthur's and Fort William's played hockey with all the old time inter-city rivalry today, the Port Arthur's winning by a score of 5 to 4. The result puts Port Arthur at the head of the Thunder Bay League.

St. Patrick's Defeated

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 26.—St. Patrick's met with their first defeat here Saturday night when the Hamilton team lowered their colors by the score of 4 to 2.

The game was fast, both teams sending in relief at frequent intervals and the play ranged up and down the ice practically the whole night. On the showing of the two teams the victory was earned.

Bill Stuart turned in an even better game than he did against the Canadians. Defensively he was good but offensively he stood out. The weakness of the team lay in the forward line.

Smothered Canadians

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Showing a complete reversal of the form displayed by them here last Wednesday when they were humbled by the St. Patricks of Toronto, the Ottawa Senators, professional hockey champions of the world, smothered the Canadians of Montreal under an avalanche of goals at the arena rink on Saturday night to win by the score of 10 to 0.

The score, however, is an indication of the play in-as-far only as it does not the excellent exhibition of goaltending furnished by "Clint" Benedict, the angular custodian of goal tending of the Ottawa's net. Benedict was in superb form and turned aside shot after shot from the sticks of the veteran Canadian forward line and on several occasions he was forced to kneel to handle wicked drives from Corbett and Claghorn of the visitors' defence.

Vancouver 3; Victoria 2

Vancouver, Dec. 26.—Seven thousand fans saw Victoria's hockey team go down to defeat before Vancouver by a score of 3 to 2 in an exciting game here this afternoon. Thirty-five seconds after the game began, Frank Frederickson, Victoria's star forward, outskated and outjudged the entire Vancouver defence and notched the first goal of the game.

The four defencemen in a row which Vancouver had suffered served them in remarkable feats of endurance and it was a case of Victoria's magnificent fighting machine being beaten by a team not quite so accurate but animated by desperate determination.

Summary

First period, 1—Victoria, Frederickson, 33; 2—Victoria, Frederickson, 33; 3—Victoria, Frederickson, 33.

Second period, 1—Vancouver, Harvie, 44; 2—Vancouver, Harvie, 44; 3—Vancouver, Harvie, 44.

Third period—No score.

Final score, Vancouver 3, Victoria 2.

Well Known Guide Will Visit The States

Harry Allen on His Annual Pilgrimage to Advertise Province of New Brunswick.

Harry Allen, the well known guide and sportsman, is, according to a letter just received by Mayor Schofield, about to leave on another trip to the United States to advertise the Province of New Brunswick and its unrivalled sporting opportunities.

He expects to visit several places in Ohio and Illinois and address a number of sporting clubs and serve as a dinner for them. He is seeking for literature from all the Boards of Trade and Tourist Associations, dealing with New Brunswick as a sportsman's and tourist's paradise and will place this where he thinks it will do the most good.

As an instance of what he has already done to advertise the Province the following incident will be interesting. W. O. McEneaney, managing editor of the New York Tribune was induced to spend a few weeks in the Province and on his return wrote an account of his trip. This took up all of one page of the paper, one half being given up to photos and one-half to the story itself.

Mr. Allen says in the letter that he has secured a number of films of fur farming and hunting and he suggests that some organization interested in the progress of the Province take up the matter of advertising it through the medium of moving pictures of sporting possibilities and achievements and the beauty spots of the country.

TEN ROUND DRAW

Portland, Ore., Dec. 26.—Johnny Griffiths, Akron, Ohio, writerweight, fought a ten round draw with Alton Trambitas of Portland, here today.