

NANAIMO RY.

YEAR'S EXCURSION

in effect between
1907 to Jan. 1st, 1908
until Jan. 2nd, 1908

ember 24th. Trains leave
All Trains Cancelled—
25th, '07.

RTNEY,
Act Passenger Agent.

Coast Service

to Vancouver

THE TRIP --\$3.00

and 25. Final return limit
1908.

BELLEVIEW STREET

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Cor. Fort and Government Street.

FOR San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA 7.30 P.M.

S. President, Dec. 21, Jan. 5.

S. City of Puebla, Dec. 25, Jan. 18.

S. Governor, Dec. 31, Jan. 15.

Trains leave every fifth day there-

after excursions by steamer to

California and Mexico, also trips

to the Sound.

South Eastern Alaska

connecting at Skagway with the W. P.

& Y. Railway.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 P. M.

S. Cottage City, City of Seattle, or

Boldt, Dec. 27, 23.

Passengers connect at San Francisco with

any of the steamers for ports in Cali-

fornia, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

Further information obtain folder.

It is reserved to change steamers or

dates.

TICKET OFFICES.

ORIA, 50 Government and 61 Wharf

a. R. P. Ribet & Co., Ltd., Agents.

DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent,

roadway Wharf, San Francisco.

SEATTLE ROUTE

Seattle-Townsend-Victoria Route.

S. CHIPPEWA leaves Wharf St.

behind Post Office, daily, except

day, at 4.30 p. m. for Townsend and

a, arriving Seattle about 8.30 p. m.

ing, leaves Seattle 8.30 a. m. daily.

Thursday, arriving Victoria about

m.

et Agents—James McArthur, Wharf

Great Nor. Ry., 15 Government St.

Pa. Ry., cor. Yates and Government

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TO THE

KLONDIKE

GOLD

FIELDS

passengers from Puget Sound and British

Columbia ports connect at Skagway with

daily trains of the White Pass and

route for White Horse and Inter-

mediate points.

encing immediately after naviga-

tion closed, this Company will oper-

ate six-horse Concord coaches be-

ing White Horse and Dawson, carry-

passengers and mail.

Further particulars apply to

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

n S.S. Co. of B.C., Ltd.

CE RUPERT, PORT SIMPSON,

LEY VALLEY, HARTLEY BAY,

ESKINOWTON, ALBERT BAY,

ATON, NANU AND INTER-

EDIATE POINTS.

Sails from Vancouver

Thursday, Jan. 2, 9 p. m.

CALLING AT VICTORIA.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

CAMOSUN

only steamer on the route, built

water-tight compartments and

bottom, insuring safety of passen-

gers.

Office: 63 WHARF STREET.

Phone 1164.

IMPRactical AIDS FOR ARTISTIC NEEDLEWOMEN

Chrysanthemum Design for Blouse

THE little people of Japan have taught us the decorative value of the chrysanthemum for painting and embroidery. Indeed, to them we owe many of the finest natural blooms that brighten for us the last days of fall.

While it would be hard for us to rival the exquisite embroidery done by the Japanese, which is flawless on wrong as well as right side, we have borrowed from them many of our most effective designs for art needlework.

Especially is this so in the various adaptations of chrysanthemum motifs, which we have grown fond of using on lingerie, household linens and for purely decorative purposes.

One reason that most embroiderers enjoy working a chrysanthemum is that it is susceptible of so many different treatment. For instance, the lazy worker may merely outline the long and slender petals and jagged foliage of even so graceful a motif as the one given to-day, and yet have quite an effective blouse.

Or again, it may be done in shadow stitch, which, though somewhat past its first furor, is still in great favor for those who like results without undue effort.

If this method of working is selected, do the flowers in the shadow stitch and the foliage either in long or short stitch, with the veins done in outline, or with half the leaf padded and covered with satin stitch and the other side corded on the edge and filled in with seeding.

The truly Japanese treatment of the chrysanthemum is to do both petals and foliage in Kensington stitch. This is the most difficult of all methods, as the proper slant of the stitches is hard to get.

The outer edge of the leaves should be worked first in alternate long and short stitch, the second row being set well up into them, so there may be no break in the smoothness. The Japanese do this so skilfully that it is almost impossible to tell the wrong side from the right;

but few Americans acquire this perfection of art.

A good rule to remember in acquiring proper stitch direction is to slant each stitch toward the heart of the flower.

If shading is to be used, the Kensington work is by far the best treatment to choose, as much more natural effects can be gained and the colors be more deftly blended.

Another pretty variation is to do one petal of the chrysanthemum in satin stitch and the next in seeding. This,



The Finished Blouse

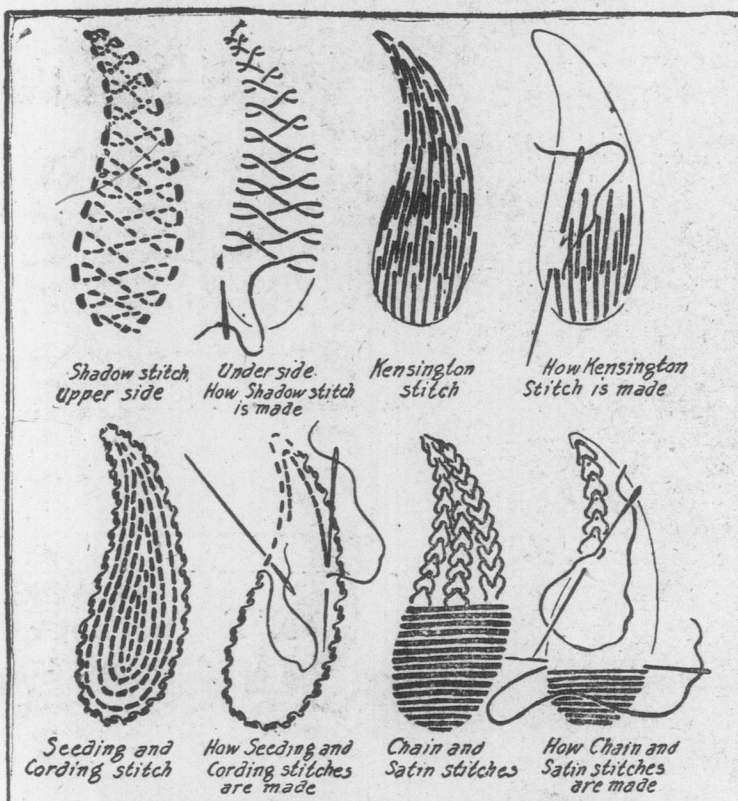


Diagram of Stitches.

Bobbin Lace

IN MAKING bobbin lace, it is convenient to know that, after the initial stitches are known, the simple lace can be copied by making a blue print from a small piece of lace desired, picking the holes in it, using it as a pattern for a scallop or two and then constructing a complete pattern from it.

Any of the lace paper patterns should have a piece of parchment of the same width wound about the loom spool beneath them.

The parchment is very tough, and keeps the paper from tearing with the repeated use of the needle, thus drawing the lace out of shape.

Bedroom Sets in Applique

EDROOM SETS in shadow-work applique are charming, and may be used over white or colored linings, and the effect of these shiny embroidered over highly polished woods must be seen to be appreciated.

In laundering this class of work it must be pulled and smoothed into place before it becomes dry.

A cloth should then be placed between it and the iron, and the pressing continued until the article is thoroughly dry.

Lace on Lingerie Blouses

IN making lingerie blouses, with their insets of fine lace, it is often a problem as to the best way to put in the lace.

The following plan is practical: Draw the design on the material with a pencil. Baste the insertion on this pattern, carefully following the outer edges of the curves first, and drawing the inner edges in to fit, as one sews on lace bands.

Then, with a very fine thread and a rather short stitch, sew as close to the edge of the insertion as possible, on both sides, with a machine. Remove basting threads and cut away the material from under the lace, leaving a narrow margin on each side.

Next put the goods wrong side out on an embroidery frame and whip over and over the little margin of cloth, taking care to put the needle through a stitch of the machine stitching each time. This gives the appearance of a rolled hem on the under side.

None of the work shows on the right side, as the machine stitching is concealed by the meshes of the lace.

By using an embroidery frame, there is no danger of drawing the work out of shape.

Home-Made Portieres

BEAUTIFUL ragged curtains may be easily fashioned at home for use in the library or den.

They are made as follows: Take burlap the desired shade, forty inches wide, for the foundation. Divide by basting threads into five equal lengthwise parts. Cross-stitch each strip over four threads of burlap, with a different color of Germantown yarn.

Crease, terra cotta, blue, brick-red and olive green are all effective shades to use for this purpose.

Hang the portieres from a dead black pole, with rings to correspond. These curtains need no lining, and are just as satisfactory as real Ragdolls, and when cost is considered, more so.

Trunk Tray Covers

AN ATTRACTIVE gift for a fall bride would be an outfit of trunk tray covers made from gray or natural-colored linen embroidered in large initials with white cotton floss.

Laid over the top of the trays and tucked in around the packed clothing, they are extremely useful as well as pretty.

Essential Stitches of Embroidery

THE essential stitches of embroidery are the outline (or stem) stitch, long-and-short, solid, Kensington, buttonhole, satin, slim and overlap stitch, seeding, and also French knots.

The outline is perhaps the easiest to learn. The outline, or stem, stitch, is best described by saying it is a long stitch forward on the goods and a short one backward on the under side. It is very much like the back stitch used by dressmakers. Care should be taken to make a perfectly even line.

The long-and-short stitch is perhaps next in importance, as it is the foundation of all solid embroidery. It is, as its name indicates, first a long stitch, then a short one, then a long stitch. With this stitch shades can be blended perfectly.

The buttonhole stitch has many uses, but the principal one is to finish the border of linens. Any edge stamped with scallops or scrolls is worked with the buttonhole stitch, as it gives a firm edge which wears well.

The buttonholing is done by passing the needle under the thread, coming out at the edge of the top thread, coming out at the lower line, where the cotton or silk is held by the left thumb, just to the right of where the needle will come through, so that a loop is formed which fastens itself.

In material which is to be cut away from the edge, the long-and-short buttonhole is used.

The satin stitch is like the Kensington, but more conventional. It is used to cover solid forms, but as it does not admit of shading, it cannot be used to obtain pretty color effects.

The stitches are laid close, and must be parallel. They may be made straight across or at an angle, but the slant must be kept throughout, if worked in that way.

The overlapped stitch is similar to the long-and-short stitch, but is used for curved surfaces when the scrolls or tendrils are to be made solid and raised.

The seeding stitch is a series of small, regular back stitches, and is very effectively employed in large leaves and similar designs.

Coronation Braid Hints

CORONATION braidwork is really a revival of the old-fashioned rice-cord work, and many of the designs which have been made for its use are thoroughly modern.

The braid of today is a wonderful improvement over that which was formerly used.

It may be bought in several different sizes, and nowadays one has no trouble in buying the cord in a size suitable to the background material.

The new cord is woven very smooth and even, and one rarely meets with an imperfect section, a feature which often caused annoyance in the old-fashioned braid or cord.

The braid may be purchased in colors, thus increasing its field of usefulness. There is no form of embroidery more effective or more quickly worked up than coronation work.

How to Pad the Satin Stitch

IN THE filling or padding of the satin stitch lies the secret of all good work.

If the former is badly done, no amount of care will produce a result worthy of the name.

An outline or an uneven running darning stitch is the best padding to use for small figures, though rows of chain and double outline may be worked in large spaces.

Be sure to have an even outline, and keep the padding perfectly smooth.

French Embroidery

FRENCH embroidery or satin stitch is usually highly padded before being worked, and it is only after much practice that one becomes really an expert.

In the filling or padding lies the secret of all good satin stitch, for if the former is badly done no amount of after care will produce a smooth effect.

An uneven running or darning stitch is the best padding to use for small figures, though rows of chain or outline stitches may be worked in large spaces.

Work as many rows as desired, one on top of the other, but be sure to keep an even outline and have the last or uppermost row of padding perfectly smooth.

This padding should be done with the work held in the frame, but most people find that the satin stitch works best when held in the hand.

Laundrying Colored Embroideries

THE laundrying of embroidery needs special care; this is particularly true of colored embroidery.

Plain simple embroidery, with no raised surfaces, does not require so much care.

An embroidery piece should be washed in warm water with a lather made of a pure white soap. The most soiled pieces can be rubbed lightly between the hands, avoiding hard rubbing.

As the first wash generally removes all the loose dyes, it should be done very carefully, so that each subsequent laundering is less likely to fade the colors.

After thoroughly rinsing in clear water to remove the suds, lay the piece between two dry pieces of muslin. After it has remained between the muslin for a few moments, lay the piece face downward upon a soft blanket, which has a thin white cloth over it.

See that the iron is perfectly clean, and iron quickly. If it has become too dry to press smoothly, dampen it lightly with cloth or sponge.

Damp linen, a good iron and rapid movements are necessary to successfully launder embroidery.

New Wallachian Designs

A GREAT variety of new designs are shown in Wallachian embroidery.

The embroidery is so rich, so effective and so quickly done that it will surely take, to a great extent, the place of shadow embroidery, that so long has held sway.

Wallachian can be done on coarse or fine material, and with a coarse or fine thread. Very coarse thread may be used on linen, but when silk or cloth is used silk thread is needed in working out the design.

A bit of Wallachian work on the collar and cuffs after the dressmaker or tailor has finished a frock will remove the garment at once from the commonplace.

For lunch sets and other table linen the Wallachian embroidery is especially adaptable. With careful laundering, the colored embroidery threads will remain as good as new for several seasons, and it cannot be denied that a touch of color is very effective on the dining table.

How to Apply Coronation Braid

IT MUST be sewed on neatly and carefully to insure pleasing and durable results.

The braid must be firmly stitched in place. The worker who merely takes one or two over-and-over stitches between each two sections of the braid will find it impossible to keep the stamped outline, especially on curved lines.

On sheer material, where the stamping shows through, the cord may be sewed on the wrong side, hemming it in place with firm stitches.

When done on heavy material, the cord must be sewed on the right side, using a kind of a slip or blind stitch on the section, and taking one or two overhand stitches between them.

A Novel Use of Raffia

THE enthusiastic workers in raffia might, by way of a change from interminable weaving, use it as a working material on burlap.

Really attractive table and pillow covers for a country home may be evolved from burlap by working it with a broad or narrow cross-stitch border in raffia. Finish with a fringe of the same, made by cutting equal lengths of the raffia and drawing it through the edge of the cover with a crochet needle. One end should be slightly longer than the other, and tied over it as one would knot a four-in-hand necktie.

For the natural-toned burlaps, the dyed raffia should be used, while the colored ones, especially dark green or red, look extremely well worked in the uncolored fibers.

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An outline or an uneven running darning stitch is the best padding to use for small figures, though rows of chain and double outline may be worked in large spaces.

Be sure to have an even outline, and keep the padding perfectly smooth.

Cotton for Embroidery

MOST women who consider the irksome darning they must do and the fascinating embroidery they love to do as irreconcilably separated would be surprised to hear of using darning materials for fancy work.

Not in making artistic darnings—though, as a matter of fact, every darn should be a thing of beauty—but by using darning cotton for solid work on linen and kindred materials.

One very pretty parol worked in this manner was recently seen. The sunshade itself was an inexpensive, natural colored linen one, costing just one dollar, and it was embroidered with a heavy design of dots and wide scallops, in ordinary brown darning cotton.

On one side was worked the owner's monogram in a very light tan. Around the design was a line of cotton, with two strands of linen, caught up by the needle at distances of one inch. The effect was striking, and the work was easy, to say nothing of the infinitesimal cost.

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Fancy Work Gifts for Bride

EMBROIDERED towels and scarfs make desirable gifts for a bride. Plain or figured buck-raback is used in making these towels and scarfs, about a yard and a quarter being allowed for each.

One end is generally finished with hemstitching, while the other is embroidered with a scallop and a monogram.

Outlining, cross-stitching, solid embroidery and buttonholing are used in the decorations.

The Baby's Bib

DANISH ANGORA cloth is splendid material for infants' bibs on account of its weight, and it launders beautifully.

The embroidery should be done with a fairly heavy cotton and the stitches should be close and even.

If daisies are used in embroidering the bib they should be worked in satin-stitch, the leaves voided, or, in other words, worked from mid-vein to edge on both sides. French knots may be used to fill the centers.

A lingerie button and a little loop close the bib at the back.

Working Detail.

DESIGNED BY August A. Ryl

One-half working size

Front

Cuff

Collar