

ASTORIA?

ver 30 Years

f the Fittest!

lay business is a battle of he keen mind is the gold foor vision dulls the mind. us—unbeknowingly—have n in some degree. Know on of your eyes! See an cialist. He will know. You

there is a regulation guardroom in the bank and a dining room and leeping apartment are set apart for the officer of the guard. Dinner is rovided for him by the bank, and he has invite a friend.

The officer also receives a guinea, which he must give to a charity, and o every man fo the guard, 21 in number, is, is given when he arrives a the bank for duty.

have found a grassy garden on the summit of a hill,
Where an old stump fence grows older in the sun,
Where the grey pine trees are standing very wise and very still,
While they spread their thoughts to mellow in the sun,
Where the wind crawls up the hill-side through the tawny curving grass.

side through the tawny
grass,
And tumbles past the hill crest
to clouds,
There's a place for learning select
words that very often pass
letween the quiet earth and friendly clouds.

—Helen Underwood Hoyt.

Montreal Tramways regular 2 1-3 per cent. for quarter ended Septem-per 30, payable November 2 to re-port of October 24.





or the Industrious Needlew By Adelaide Byrd

can be worked in French knots and is beautiful in the finished form. It has a very attractive slashed back, with

alightly narrowed fronts?

Work the blossoms as suggested, using the friendly knots for the centers and centers and whip into a firm

lapped stitches. Outline the stems and work the small leaves in solid stitches. Pad the scallops and work in buttonhole stitch around the edge. Add a marrow band of lawn or lightweight muslin, which can be used to baste the collar in place on the blouse that it will undeniably adors.

The other pattern gives an excellent opportunity for a combination of solid work with sysiet work.

PADDING THE PETALS

Pad the petals of the blossoms and work with soft mercerized cotton in solid etitch. Outline the short stems and work the leaves that are distributed on each side in eyelet work. Those

on each side in eyelet work. Those little ovals that lap over the stems may be worked solid.

The bell-like forms should be worked either solid or in small seed stitches to fill in an outlined space. Make the flower centers in cyclets by way of contrast to the solid petals.

Ped the edge and work in button-hole stitches. Add the narrow band of straight goods as suggested above. This design on handkerchief lines, pique or durable lines is extremely, effective. It is lovely in color, and if you have a willing worker who will copy this in the material to match your

worth while. It raises a plain little frock to a distinctive class and decidedtroidered sets are to be just as fashion-able this fall as ever? They will be worn with frocks of serge and slik and should not be ignored in the planning of a gown for business or



THE VALUE OF DETAIL

DVERN successful dressmaker understands the value of careful destands the value of careful destall. Indifferent finish is bound to spoil otherwise good work. A cheap grade of hooks and eyes or snap fasteners, for example, are clumsily shaped, and should never be selected by the home dressmaker who takes pride in the 4t and set of her work. The finishing of seems, sitiching, and placket fastenings very often stamp a gown as being made by an amateur, when every other part of it is stylish and well of the standard with the same of the seem of the stylish and well of the seem of the button-holes; but once you caught sight of these you knew they were worked by the rankest novice.

A well-made buttonhole should be perfectly flat, and the edges should lie close together, touching each other when unbuttoned. The end of the buttonhole toward the outer edge of the box pleat should be rounded, while the other end should be drawn close together with a few stitches worked over and over. Buttonholes should not be worked with toe coarse thread. This is a mistake that many dressmakers make, and the result is a thick, dumsy-look-

the subset novice.

A well-made buttombole should be perfectly fast, and the edges should its close together, touching each should be cross not close to the control of the

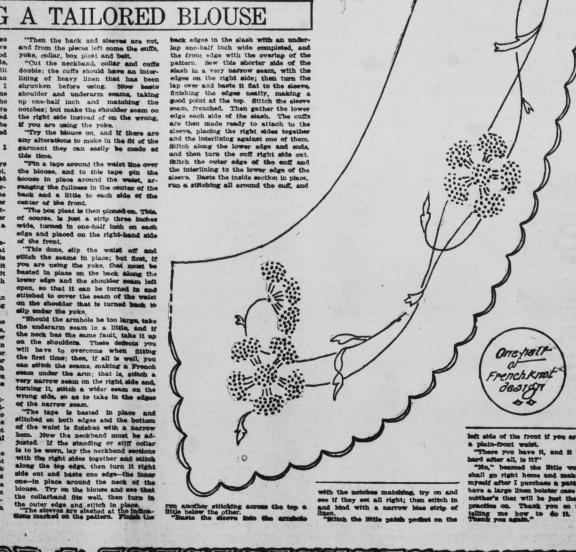
fectly fiat, with not the slightest bulge between the hooks. Snap fasteners are best to use for this purpose. They should be sewed on carefully without catching the sittohes through to the right side. Take this precaution when sewing on skirt braids. An easy way to prevent the stitches from catching all the way through the hem on a skirt is to insert a narrow card between the material of the hem and alip it along as you work, so that you can take a good stitch in the material, yet have the card prevent the needle from going through to the right side.

A straight facing should be placed on the neck of a low-cut blouse, so that it will not stretch out of shape; but if you want a full curve, it will be ascessary to face the edge with a narrow strip of blas material, stretched to sit the curve.

Take great pains with all handwork to have the sittches small and neat, and when etitching on the machine, use the guide that comes for that purpose to keep the rows of stitching straight and an equal distance from each other.

See that every little detail of the sown is finished carefully and you with be repaid for your friends.

MAKING A TAILORED BLOUSE



Solid and eyeler work

with the notches matching, try on and see if they set all right; then stitch in and bind with a narrow bias strip of linen. "Stitch the little natch reaches on the

left side of the front if you are making a plain-front waist.

"There you have it, and it is not so hard after all, is it?"

"Mo," beamed the little woman. "I shall go right home and make one for myself after I purchase a pattern, for I have a large lines bolster case that was mother's that will be just the thing to practice on. Thank you so much for telling me how to do it. Goodby, Thank you again."