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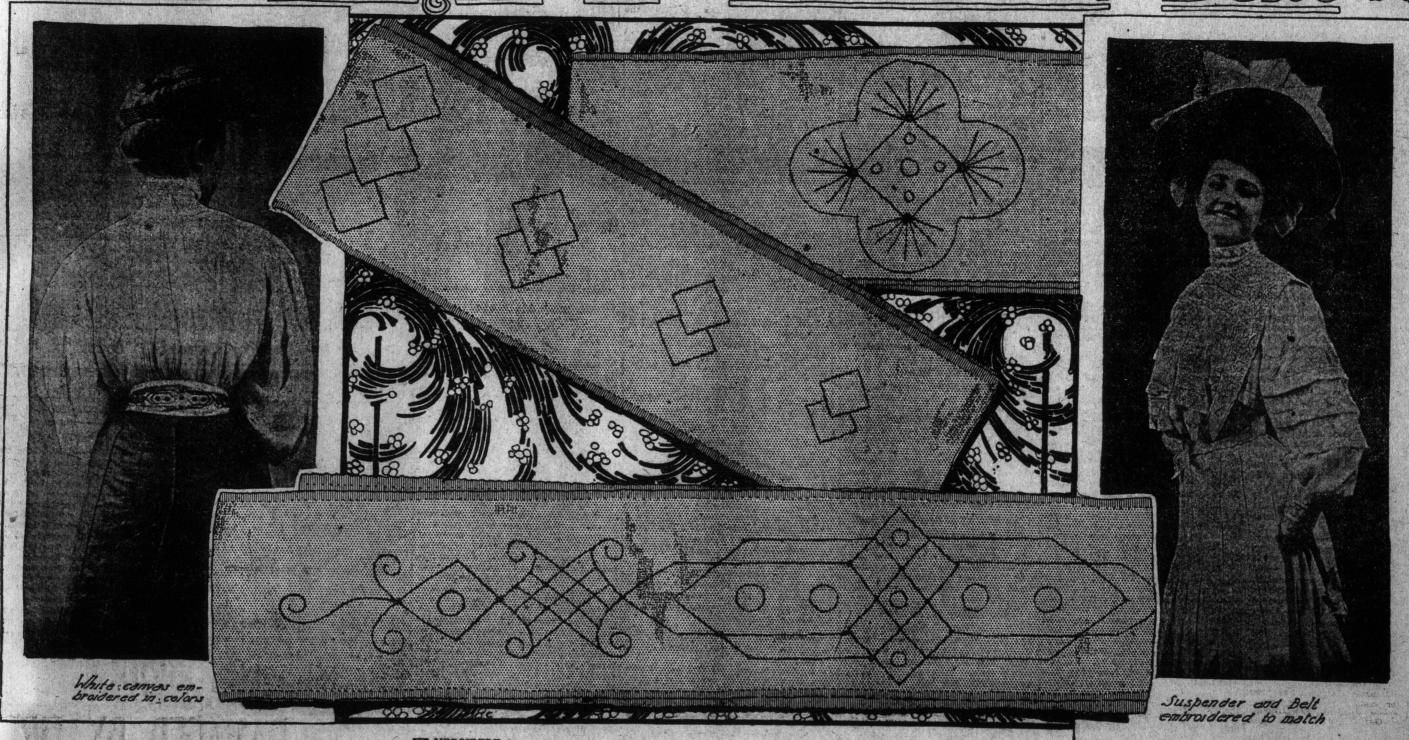
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The Summer Work of Making Lingerie

ERHAPS the most popular kind of summer fancywork is the making of exquisite bits of lingeric, done, of course, entirely by hand. Some of the pieces American girls turn out rival the most beautiful of those brought from the city most famous for their manufacture—Faris.

Sheer, cobwebby bits of linen—fine enough to make a handkerchief of—have their edges deftly rolled and whipped, with almost invisible stitches, to the rolled edges of embroidery, or to the strong little threads which border lace insertion. strong little threads which border lace insertion.

Fashions follow dress - fashions — though remotely. German valenciennes lace, used so freely for blouses and summer dresses, is used in preference to the lighter, finer French mesh even for lingerie this year. And broderle Anglaise, which has wandered over every sort of thing, from sheer blouse to broadcloth evening coat, is lavishly used.

lace; strips, separated by lace strips; or the delicate foundation used as a setting for either embroidery or lace—there are countless styles to pattern after.

One of the easiest corset covers to make is the wide edging that comes already combined with lace. The corset cover is nothing but a strip of this, gathered at the waist line—perhaps shaped slightly under the arms, and with wash-ribbon for shoulder-straps. Dimity of the rosebud variety—only the buds must be tiny and the quality of the dimity exquisite—makes pretty covers; and the dimities with pin-point dots and small rings of a pale color are, very pretty combined with a lace which has dots for its design. But all-white is, of course, more satisfactory.

Handkerchief linen, batiste and Persian lawn make the loveliest of these, although the less expensive lawns make up into exceedingly pretty corset covers and chemises, and launder almost as well.

The French trick of sewing tiny casbroadcloth evening coat, is lavishly used.

Hand embroidery—the sort that shows off a single false stitch—is best liked for these bits of daintiness. But some machine-made embroideries are to be had, almost as delicately executed, if without the stamp of individuality that hand-work always bears.

Motifs of embroidery framed in bits of

other, from the English and Danish and Norwegian cut work, which has taken the world of art needlewomen by storm, to the crude designs and crude colorings of Eastern races, has found its way into almost every article of dress this season.

Most of the new blouses have collars attached, so that the fever for separate stocks, which has raged fiercely for several years, has abated. Their sequel is the new embroidered belts, got up in a hundred ways.

Hardanger materials—Hardanger work, too—make the foundations of fully half of them; linen, of all weights and colors, the rest. And the kinds of work they are embellished with include every popular style of embroidery.

they are embellished with include every popular style of embroidery.

Heavy cotton braid, with a mesh something like canvas, is treated with Hardanger work, in motif-like designs; or is embroidered in dull blues and greens and reds—Bulgarian fashion; or perhaps, is simpy attached to a buckle and worn plain.

The three designs pictured are easily worked and extremely effective. The single motif—the design at the top—is applied three times across the back of the belt, one motif exactly in the middle is and one on each side. It should be heavily outlined in odd rich shades of several colors, except for the dots in

solid and then outlined in a contrasting color.

The second design, blocks laid on each other, is outlined in three shades of a color, the lightest being used for the upper squares and for the ones nearest the front. The motif directly in back and one side of the belt are shown.

The third design is worked in outline stitch, except for the dots-like the top motif. The design shown is complete for the back and one side.

As the designs are the exact size for reproduction, it is only necessary to trace off the pattern, reversing the tracing when applying the design to complete the belt.

HEAVY THREAD BELT

Be sure to use wash embroidery silks or cottons, as the material used in the belt washes splendidly. And use a rather heavy thread—it should stand out a little, instead of sinking into the braid, as the finer threads do.

Broderie Anglaise makes some of the lovellest belts, either a conventional bringing together of round and long eyelets into effective designs, or in flower designs, with petals made of eyelets.

An occasional broderie Anglaise belt is made up over a pale color, which shows through the eyelets—something in the way the white kid belts are stamped

a colored silk.

This color effect is got at in Hardanger by doing the work with colored

This color effect is got at in Hardanger by doing the work with colored cotton.

Blind embroidery is used probably most of all. Sometimes the edges are scalloped; sometimes they are hemstitched, and sometimes they are just hemmed—by hand, of course, and here and there is a suspender and belt embroidered to match—the suspenders buttoning on to the belt in front and back. Very few belts have the embroidery running all the way round. It is usually a decoration for the back, the front left plain except for the buckle. And the buckles worn with these hand-made belts are as a rule simple—the small harness buckles of brass next in favor to the mother of pearl buckles that everybody is wearing.

With colored linen suits belts of the same color are often embroidered, but usually in eyelet designs. It is almost an impossibility to match linen shades exactly in embroidery ecotons. If the colors do match exactly at first they fade differently. But the eyelet designs make the white cotton used for the work unnoticeable, as they show the white of the blouse through.

But belts that match the skirt tend to shorten the waist (and we're all after long waists!), so that white wins by a great majority.

Don't Have All Your Skirts Short

With a short skirts invading the ranks of almost every style of dress, a mistake often committed is that of having every skirt in your wardrobe short, instead of having an occasional long one for high days and holidays. And another mistake even more often encountered is the wearing of several tail-ored skirts with exquisitely embroidered blouses, the excuse being that they are both white and so should be all right.

They're not all right, by a great deal. Short skirts belong, by the very nature of things, to the less formal side of things; and embroidered hiouses—this, of course, refers to the more elaborate blouses, not the simple little ones that belong, by rights, to mornings and walking-suits—to a rather more formal side.

Separate skirts, of batiste or handker-chief linen of about the same weight as the materials your "best" blouses are made of, combine with those blouses into the prettiest little white dresses. And if you keep the skirt fairly plain, trimming it only with tucks, or with flowers, or perhaps with just a little valenciennes lace of some simple, unob-

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS-MAKING A BEGINNING ON YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Somewhere tucked away in the hureau of that prodigy whom the rest of us long to believe purely mythical, the girl who is always ready for every occasion, are the first of her Christmas gifts, carefully laid in tissue paper, with some delicate, sweetsmelling powder as accompaniment.

It's not a bit too early to be about it, and the long, lazy summer days are all the pleasanter whiled away with dainty work and thoughts of Christmas and the friends the work is for. There's nothing in the world more appreciated than hand-work—it can't have been got in a hurry, a careless last-minute gift.

quisite in quality, but too small to have been a great item in the cost. The chemisette could have been duplicated probably for fity cents, and the work have been sheer pleasure. Your true needlewoman revels in placing each per-

have been sheer pleasure. Your true needlewoman revels in placing each perfect stitch.

The other stitch, which we call "French seed-stitch" and the French call "grains of sand," makes even more unusual ones; there are fewer people doing it, so many stitches must be placed to get the delicate effect, and so much time is apparently lost.

Chemisettes and collar and cuff sets—with cuffs deeper than ever—are being

buttonholing and lace stitches combined.

The work is done by buttonholing around bits shaped like the old jewel-work designs, and is cut out carefully—the opening filled in with the prettiest of the lace stitches, those that are firm and close used more often than the loose lace stitches that can't hold the linen in shape. Between the scallops of the edge run tiny buttonholings made, lace-fashion, by casting stitches across and back and working over them for foundation.

Exquisite blouses are made of Hedebro work, but it is at its prettiest for table linen.

open spaces held firm by buttonholed threads.

Lace work—what may be its last form, for lace work has had an unprecedented popularity—has, for its latest form Bruges. It is the color of old-very old—lace, deep and rich in tone, and is done something like the finer Renalssance lace, yet is indescribably different.

Girdle and coller and coller and collers and colle different.

Girdle and collar and cuff sets of linen, to be made up with a shirt waist or blouse, are very popular—the three pieces making all the trimming that is used on the blouse.

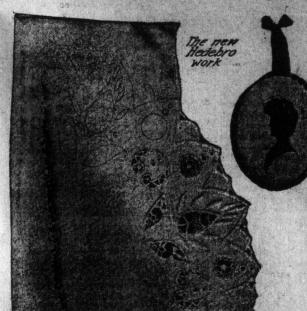
Hardanger work is used now mostly

for table doilies and centrepleces, although an occasional wonderful application of it to a blouse is still used—one enthusiast making herself a blouse and hat to match of it.

Among the little things—the gifts that are hardly more than the old-time Christmas card—are pincases. Those with heads silhouetted with black water-color paints on a background of colored linen, with black-headed pins stuck around the edge, make mighty useful and acceptable gifts. They are the sort of things that it pays to have a couple of extra ones of—they're sure to be needed.

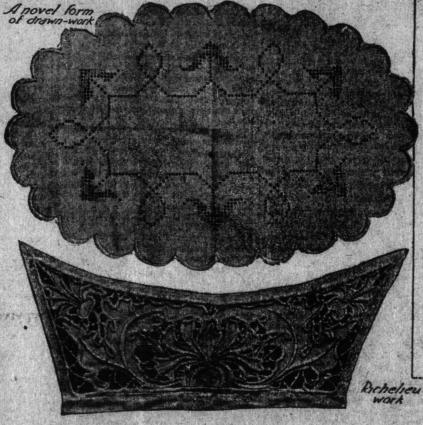
The other cushions, thick and fat and filled with all sorts and colors of pins, are more important affairs, and pretty expensive if you make only one. If you make three or four, instead, the cost for each is very little—it's the getting different papers of pins, to use only a few, that makes a single one costly out of all proportion.

A bureau basket is one of the collapsible cretonne-covered waste baskets in miniature. It is not more than three inches high, and both sides and base are made and finished separately and joined by narrow ribbons. The basket is left empty for the various little things, or is













Made of Raffia - straw

Useful for Travelling

The exquisite chemisettes, made of a bit of linen, lifted out of the class of linen by the fairylike traceries which wander over them and resolve them-selves into a set but beautiful design, are too expensive for most of us to indulge very freely in. One, the simplest sort of thing, was priced filt- and was sold for that, too. Yet the broderie, Anglaise design, which made it beautiful, is easily done, and the material was only a bit of handkerchief linen, ex-

made now for Christmas giving, and the same work is applied to table linen. Some ambitious embroiderers are even applying the more delicate forms of the work on handkerchiefs, buying the plain, sheer handkerchiefs, ready hemstitched, and decorating the corners.

In table linen—contrepieces and napkins and the small table covers that are hardly more than large centrepieces—Hedebro work is newest. It is a sort of cross between Richelieu and lace work,

In table linens, too, a novel form of drawnwork is very good, with the timiest of squares ucceeding each other until a design is worked out in the same sort of squared lines that cross-stitch and filet-net work show.

Richelieu work for the deep cuffs and collars is very popular —just buttonholing and cutting out for a design, with the too-