

# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

## Cap and Bib for the Baby

### EMBROIDERED CORSET ACCESSORIES

NOT all embroidered, strictly speaking, but all bits of delicate fancy work that the butterfly among your acquaintances will be delighted to receive as Christmas gifts if you will start to make them now. When mildy done her expensive pair of satin lace-trimmed corsets, she likes to feel that every little accessory pertaining to them is equally dainty. And there are many of these accessories which, as I have said, may be made at home.

There are the satin stocking supporters. For instance. To make these, buy plain garter elastic, or a pair of ordinary white elastic garters, and remove the metal attachments. Measure the elastic and purchase thin satin mullin ribbon, in white or in a light shade, to match the corset, using one and a half times the length of the rubber. On two pieces of the ribbon embroider a tiny spray of flowers. These embroidered pieces are the upper halves of the garter. Now join the edges with a double row of shirring and sew an edging of Valenciennes lace on either side. Insert the elastic, finish neatly at the top, sew in a strong bar safety pin and then add the hook-and-button attachment at the bottom. This last should be taken from an ordinary pair of rubber garters. Finally, a rosette of baby ribbon at the bottom of the shirred satin is a pretty finish.

Many figures require a ruffle sewed over the top of the corset cover to make the waist set well. To make this, use coarse mullin, pleated like a Pierrot ruff and run with baby ribbon that ends in a rosette.

A combined pad and sashet can be made of dotted awiss, trimmed with Valenciennes edging and caught together in the middle with a rosette of baby ribbon. Stuff with absorbent cotton well sprinkled with sashet powder.

Even the woman who does not wish a pad like a sashet in her corset, so for her make the ribbon sashet. This consists of strips of satin ribbon one-half to three-quarters of an inch wide. Work these in and out over a piece of cardboard, in the "darning" weave used in paper mats in the kindergartens. When finished to the size desired, take out the cardboard and insert a thin, folded piece of tissue paper filled with sashet powder. Sew the end, paint or embroider a spray of flowers on one side and finish with a small bow of narrow ribbon.

A pretty jewel pocket, which can be fastened to the corset at the waist, is of white suede, the edges closely overseamed with white saddle's thread, and the flap fastened with a glove clasp. On the back of this sew a bow of stiff satin ribbon wide enough to hide the pocket. At top and bottom strong safety pins are sewed.

Finally there is the corset roll, which should hold the corset when not in use. Get from a shademaker an odd length of wood roller, as thick as possible. Sew muslin on this; do not paste on glue. Cover again with a thin sheet of absorbent cotton, then with another layer sprinkled with sashet powder. Last, cover with thick white silk or shirred satin. Do not roll corsets upon it until they have been thoroughly aired and dried.

### Sewing Helps

IN SEWING very sheer lawns or lightweight silks, if they gather under the machine foot, slip a piece of newspaper under the goods and sew through it, too, and the gathering will cease. The paper is easily removed, and leaves no trace.

Mothers know what trouble it is to have buttons pulling off and tearing a hole in the garment, and to have buttonholes tear out, for they are hard to repair. If two or four extra thick-needles of the goods be put into bands or buttons where the strain comes on buttons or buttonholes, and a little coarse thread used in sewing on buttons and working buttonholes, it will usually prevent the tearing out and save much work and annoyance.

If hems of muslin, calico, lawn or gingham be turned and pressed with an iron, it saves the work of basting and is just as satisfactory.

### Two Made-Overs

DO you know that you could make over your old tailored shirtwaists for house wear in the morning? Cut out the neck at the collarband and the sleeves at the cuffs. Supply instead plain percale low collars and turn-back cuffs of some contrasting color. Cut off also the skirt sections, which are usually torn by pinning, and supply a belt of the percale. This belt will fasten over the skirt; thus, all you will need to complete your toilet when dressing hurriedly in the morning will be a pin to hold your collar closed.

Another made-over is the apron which was originally a lingerie blouse. Use the front, cutting a bib of one sleeve and tie-backs of the other. The back will make the belt and face the lower edge. With a little ribbon-trimmed banding and a lace ruffle, here is an apron you will not be ashamed to pour tea or do embroidery in.

### Sewing Harsh Goods

IT IS very hard to sew such harsh goods as calico and heavy muslin, since the needles break very easily. This difficulty may be overcome by rubbing the hem or seam with a dry piece of soap, when the needle will penetrate without difficulty. This plan is equally good for both machine and hand work.

### To Clean Embroidery

IF a candle's hair brush is dipped in wine and brush all over the embroidery until it is quite clean. The brush should be frequently rinsed in some pure spirit. In another place, to remove the dirt, this plan is equally good. The embroidery need not be taken off the garment or piece.

HER royal highness needs your attention just now, and what can be daintier than a handmade gift of a cap and bib embroidered in this babyish design of dainty bowknots, daisies and forget-me-nots? For your own little one, or for your friend's baby, this page suggests an idea for Christmas, or for a christening gift, or just because you love it.

You should work this on fine linen or nainsook. I think that with very fine work no padding is required, the design being sufficiently close to give a lovely effect. If you wish, you can slightly pad the bowknots on the turned-back flap of the bonnet.

The forget-me-nots you will work across the petals, using fine mercerized cotton. Do the leaves also in solid stitch and the stems in the finest kind of stem stitch. Pad the scallops and work as usual with fine buttonhole stitch.

When doing the daisy forms you can give variety by working them in eyelet stitch, but the solid work is equally effective.

When working the attractive flap for the bonnet you will find that you can introduce eyelet work here with greater freedom, for there is practically no strain and the design is solid enough to allow the relief of open-work.

Do the tiny forget-me-nots as directed for the bib, and the stems and leaves in a similar way.

Suppose that you do not wish to work the bowknots solid. A delightful variation is outlining the ribbon with outline stitch. Skip this a second time, placing the needle in at the overlapped parts of the stitch, and then fill in the space with tiny seed-stitches, which really are small

back stitches in parallel lines.

The round form is for the back, and the tie-end speaks for itself in its pretty completeness.

Baby caps and bibs are among the

most appreciated articles in the little wardrobe. There can never be too many of them, and today I think that you are especially fortunate in having this page from which to work.

### A Picture Apron

A FRACTIONAL child can often be amused for a long while if mother or nurse reserves for this restless mood a play apron covered with pictures or odd figures.

An easy model for such an apron is to gather straight folds of red muslin to a band that buttons around the child's chest, just under the arms. This is held in place by straps over the shoulder. On each side of the front are set-on pockets.

Cut pictures from linen books, or draw figures and animals on different colored muslins. These may be either applied to the apron in borders and panels or they can be pasted with a flour paste so that they can be washed off when the apron is soiled, and a new supply put on.

### Annoyances

EVERY woman knows how annoying it is to use a new spool of glass thread on the spindle of the sewing machine. To avoid the usual tangling and breaking of the thread, use a small bag, with a wire around the top to hold it open.

Suspend it from a tiny screw-eye fastened under the back edge of the machine table. Drop the spool in this bag; then thread the machine as usual, and you will find that the cotton will run freely, without tangling or slipping.

### Children's Clothing

CHILDREN'S clothes are always a problem for the mother who makes them at home. But even the baby may profit by the suggestions here given. For his or her imperial majesty a creeping frock may be made by stitching an extra piece of material, 10x8 inches, to the center back of any plain dress or slip. Attach by means of buttons and buttonholes. This band is adjusted after putting on the dress, which it keeps down over the underclothes and stockings while the baby is enjoying himself on the floor.

In sewing the vents of children's dresses, which usually receive the hardest of wear, the continuous placket is the best to use. This is a straight strip of material, cut on a lengthwise thread and sewed to the edges of the placket in a straight seam. The seam is folded in the middle and the other edge is then hemmed in position. The band is turned back on the side of the placket, overlapping the outside, so as to form a facing; on the under side it forms a small extension flap.

Mitten time is coming; look up your scraps of velvet, plush or cloth to keep the children's hands warm in the winter. To secure a pattern, have the child place his hand on a piece of paper, fingers together and thumb out, and draw around it. Round out the upper edge, so as to allow plenty of room. Cut two sections for each hand, and bind the wrist openings with silk tape.

### For Embroiderers

ONE reason why embroidered articles are not completed is that a woman gets a stamped piece and a lot of embroidery silk, takes them home, works on the piece for a time and then puts it aside for several days. Then when she is ready to take up the work again she has probably forgotten all about the scheme or arrangement of the colors. She may make a trip back to the store for the purpose of inspecting a sample finished piece, but only to find that the latter has been sold.

One very simple, inexpensive and practical way to overcome circumstances of this kind is for her, as soon as she buys the stamped article and the silk, to take crayons of corresponding colors and mark the different portions of the stamped pattern to correspond with the finished piece. Then is there no danger of forgetting the colors of the design she wishes to copy.

### Sewing Machine Hint

IT IS often difficult to sew any thin fabric, such as any of the modish veiling materials, or silk or muslin, on the machine without puckering it. This can be avoided by placing a sheet of tissue paper under the material and stitching through the material and the paper. When finished, the paper can easily be torn away, and you will find that your work is quite flat and smooth.

### For the Economical

MOST of us who have none too full pocketbooks look with dread upon the making of new clothes with each fresh season. Here are a few ways of reducing the necessary cost: By cutting out the neck of a worn lingerie shirtwaist in round, square or V-shape, you have a fine corset-cover. Cut off the sleeves of the waist for a peplum, and trim the cut-edges with beading for wash-ribbon, and a Valenciennes edge.

If the waist closes in the back, place a strip of insertion to conceal this, and make a new closing in front by sewing on a facing cut from the skirt section of the shirtwaist. This last should be cut off at the waist line before the peplum is added.

To trim an inexpensive house dress, cut out fancy pattern outlines of solid-colored chambray and apply these patterns as edges and bandings on checked, plaid or striped gingham. Patterns for these trimmings, cut from paper, should be basted by hand to the dress and then machine-stitched.

Sometimes you will pick up remnants of lace and embroidery, cut in odd sizes. To piece these, cover with knots and loops of soutache or coronation braid to hide the joined part.

Surely, one of these three hints will help to solve your problem.

### Velvet Quills

ON MANY of the new hats this fall, instead of feather quills, are appearing formed simply of velvet, cut and stitched to the proper size and shape and fastened by a row of stitching down the middle to give the effect of the central vein. The quill is, of course, wired. The same idea can be worked out in satin also, and the whole can easily be duplicated by a clever woman with a turn for needlework. Strangely enough, many of the new feather loques, completely formed of feathers, are trimmed with these velvet quills. Surely a reversal of the usual conditions!

### Shirtwaist Sleeves

DRESSES and shirtwaists always become soiled and worn out on the sleeves faster than anywhere else; moreover, separate black sleeves are almost immediately any white waist they are worn with. A good idea is to make with each blouse a pair of extra sleeves, reaching a little above the elbows and fashioned of the same fabric and cut as the sleeves underneath. Fasten these with a band of hat rubber under a hem.

### A Trio of Useful Hints

THE home dressmaker should, above all, keep up to date in her tools. There are so many time-savers that she can have at little cost! One of these is a pair of scissors which is fastened to a bias gauge. This is so constructed that, after cutting the cloth on the bias and adjusting the gauge to the number of inches the width of the pieces is to be, the bias edge of the cloth may be slipped into the gauge, and, as the scissors cut ahead, a piece uniform in width is cut off the material. For cutting trimming bands, which it is absolutely necessary to have perfectly true, these scissors have no equal. And they cost less than \$1 all told!

A black silk waist which must stand hard service should have two linings of white lawn or batiste. These should be loosely tacked inside the waist and worn on alternate days.

To make a perfectly fitting extra belt on a one-piece dress cut a strip of bias silk about 4 1/2 inches wide and a trifle smaller than the waist measure. Turn in a narrow hem all the way around and carefully slip-stitch this. Fold the silk in half and shirr this fold. Along it tack a piece of whalebone three inches long. Make a row of shirring each side of this row, each of these rows being 1 1/2 inches away from it. Then along these tack pieces of whalebone 2 1/2 inches long. Sew to the front edges crocheted-covered rings and small pieces of two-inch wide ribbon; fasten the ribbon through the loops and tie in a bow in front. A safety pin may be sewed on the inside across the lower edge of the back, so that the waist and skirt may be pinned together.