

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

ANOTHER SPACE SAVER

BLACKBERRY CENTERPIECE

DESIGNED BY E. J. BUCKMAN

These berries are as beautiful when served on the center of your dining table as they look on this page, and I am glad to offer my circle of embroiderers this centerpiece, which will give such fine results for their summer work.

The centerpiece is fifteen inches in diameter and can be made larger by adding slinky or torchon lace to the plain scalloped edge. As it is, it has many possibilities.

The leaves are large and have been designed so as to be done in outline stitch. Make this a heavy cord by the following method: When the first outlining has been

FOR the girl who is obliged to keep all of her belongings in her own room, for the apartment house dweller, or for the housewife whose budget is insufficient closet space, there is one little friend in need not to be ignored—the hanging umbrella holder. Select enough heavy material, preferably denim or cretonne, from which to cut a strip about fourteen inches wide and a yard long, and a second strip fourteen inches wide, but only thirty inches long. After cutting to the proper size, bind the bottom fourteen-inch edge of the two pieces separately with colored tape some color that will harmonize or contrast well with the material being used. Also bind the top of the thirty-inch piece in the same fashion.

done, take the needle and thread and whip over the stitches without passing through the fabric, catching them together where they overlap. Pull the thread rather tightly, bringing all into a twisted cord. You will always use this when you have seen the raised effect produced. Outline the veins in single outline stitch, and work the curled edges in solid work to give contrast.

Now for the berries. French knots, quite large, are the easiest and most effective stitches. They grow with pleasing rapidity under your needle. Work the leaves in solid stitch and fill in the stems with stem stitch, which is solid stitch applied in a slanting line, packing in along the stem.

Pad the scallops with cotton soutache which has been dipped in water to shrink it before using. Another method is the use of strands of darning cotton, held along the curves as you hold couching thread, with one hand, working over it in buttonhole stitch with the other.

The regular long padding stitch of darning cotton is an old reliable that many of you will still follow. I am giving you several ways from which you can choose.

Do you think for one minute that if

you do not wish a centerpiece, this design must go to waste? Not a bit of it! It is a series of leaves and berry clusters, and the motifs can be separated and applied in many ways. One-half of the circle can be traced and applied on one-half of the front of a blouse, beginning quite far down and curving up toward the shoulder line. Match the curve on the other side, and use single motifs on the back and each sleeve.

A lingerie hat, with this ring in its entirety, can be worked, or several motifs can be spotted around the brim and on the top of the hat.

Workbags, fancy aprons, scarf runners and fancy cases can be decorated with sprays of the blackberry leaves or with half of the circle arranged in a garland.

A beautiful way to work the large leaves is to make them of net, all-over Valenciennes or shadow lace. Baste a piece over the design on the right side. Work the outline in a solid band, or buttonhole along the edge, making the stitches about one-eighth of an inch deep. Cut out the material underneath and trim the lace close up to the embroidery or buttonholing. A washing and pressing will shrink the edges entirely away. If you wish, you can outline the main lines on the lace after you have done this, or before cutting away, if you are careful not to pass the needle through the linen. You will like the effect, especially on a blouse.

I shall leave you to your thoughts now. Next week I have another offer for your busy fingers.

Traveling-Bag Protectors

ONE cannot always carry a traveling bag, even when that bag is one of especially fine leather, which one doesn't wish scratched and scarred, so the time comes when, with fears and misgivings, we consign the bag to the tender mercies (or otherwise) of the expressmen. But rejoice, ye sorrowful travelers—a traveling-bag cover to the rescue!

The cover should be made of a very heavy denim of a dark color that will not show the soil. Cravenette is even better, for it is waterproof. If one does not wish to go to the expense of buying cravenette, an old raincoat will oftentimes answer the purpose. There are so many shapes and sizes in traveling bags that it is not always possible to buy a paper pattern for a particular one. However, it is possible to cut one's own pattern. We will take the regulation suitcase as an illustration. Spread out a large piece of paper on the table or floor and place the suitcase upon it in its natural position, that is, the handle on top. The bottom of the new cover (as yet only in paper) will be covered by the bottom of the suitcase resting upon it, so that we need not concern ourselves about that. Now cut out the paper at the four corners of the suitcase, so that the four sides of the paper can be bent up around the case, and cut the sides thus bent to the proper length or height to completely hide the case, with the exception of one of the sides (not narrow ends), which side is to have an extra length of eighteen inches. Proceed to pin the openings at the corners of the suitcase together, so that they will form four seams. If the paper covers the suitcase snugly (not tightly), unpin it and lay it over the material to be used for the cover and proceed to cut around it as you would any paper pattern. Run the seams up on the sewing machine and then bind with tape of a contrasting or harmonizing color. The row of stitching required for the tape binding will reinforce the already stitched seams. The eighteen-inch flap that was left on one of the sides is bound with the tape, as is also the small oblong place cut in the flap to allow the handle to come through. When the flap is passed over the handle it will come down for a short distance on the other side of the suitcase. The flap should be firmly fastened at the edges with tapes sewed on for the purpose, or, better still, strong metal clasps.

THE DESIGN

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.

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 worked.

A Crepe Nightdress

COTTON crepe gowns are just the thing for a journey. They are easily and quickly laundered and take up less room in the trunk or traveling bag, because one can do with two of these where three or four of the muslin ones would be required because of the necessity of waiting upon a laundress for their "doing up." When trimmed with torchon lace and a small spray of hand embroidery worked across the front, they are attractive as well as practical—a combination not to be despised. Brighten the gowns with pale colored ribbons run through the tops.

WORK FOR THE SUMMER DAYS

THERE are always a few hours of each day, during the summer, which can be devoted to needlework, and the clever sewer can supply her wardrobe with many dainty articles.

The hats of embroidered linen are particularly lovely this year, and the designs are so simple that they can be made in a short time. Soft materials are favored; therefore, the linen must be of sheer quality, and frequently batiste or barred dimity is used. One pretty model closely resembles in shape the pretty boudoir caps, and only has the wire frame under the crown.

A circular piece is then cut from the material, large enough to cover the crown and extend beyond to form a brim two inches in width. In the center of the circle stamp an effective design, and repeat a motif of the same design about the edge of the brim. Pad the petals and ruffles. If it is a flower design, with darning cotton, and over this, embroider with mercerized cotton of a medium quality. When the embroidery is completed, pleat the ruffles at the base of the crown and cover the pleats with a garland of pink silk roses.

To successfully embroider a parasol, for the material is already stretched taut. Designs can be tastefully applied to the sections of a parasol and you can embroider the entire space or just a border four or five inches from the edge. Pad the motifs heavily for the embroidery is more effective if it stands out in bold relief; use mercerized cotton to cover the padding. Eyelet embroidery is also attractive for decorating parasols, and when combined with the solid result in very pleasing. Scallop and buttonhole-stitch the edges or finish with an edging of Irish crochet lace. The petticoats of crepe de chine have won a well-deserved popularity and are twice as dainty if made by hand. Purchase a reliable pattern and, using this as a guide, cut out the sections and join them, making French seams. Hem or face the bottom with a three-inch strip of the material and eight inches from the bottom attach a rounce of finely pleated shadow lace, net, crepe de chine or chiffon.

Baste this on if you desire to remove it when laundering the petticoat, for the founce seldom becomes soiled as quickly as the foundation. The founce can be trimmed with ruchings of ribbon or festoons of roses fashioned of silk or chiffon.

The frocks of gossamer materials require dainty cambriles, and the loveliest of these are made of shadow lace, net, chiffon or crepe de chine, and are elaborately trimmed with narrow pleated

frills of lace or net, tiny roses and bows of ribbon.

To make one of these attractive underbodies purchase material enough for an ordinary corset cover. If tucked in vertical or horizontal lines, more will be required. Finish the top and opening down the front with a double frill of lace and provide shoulder straps of lace through which to slip the arm. Trim the top with tiny bows of ribbon or with roses made of ribbon or chiffon.

Crepe Dresses

MOST attractive frocks are now being made in white crepe for children. Besides being dainty and cool, they are so little trouble to launder that mothers are hailing them with delight. A simple yet effective little model for children from 2 to 5 can be made over the simple kimono pattern. The neck should be fairly low and the sleeves quite short. As both neck and sleeves should be edged with hand-embroidered scalloping, sufficient material should be left at the neck and sleeves to allow for the working of the scallops with ease. The scallops can be drawn in pencil with the aid of a spool. A tiny spray of flowers on the front of the little dresses lends an additional touch of daintiness. The frocks are especially suitable for the vacation time.

A Fancy Towel

AN UNUSUALLY handsome towel can be made of heavy linen huck and coronation crochet insertion. Procure a huck towel of the size desired (the insertion is rather too heavy for the small guest towel) with hemstitched ends. Cut one end off about an inch and a half above the hem. On the raw edge of the towel and on the raw edge of the piece cut off, make the narrowest possible hems by hand. The coronation crochet to be used is that beautiful lace made by crocheting coronation braid into a design with heavy crochet cotton. It is quite as effective as cluny. Join the two pieces of the towel, after they are each hemmed, by whipping on to both small hems the strip of insertion. Only one end of the towel should be ornamented in this fashion, the hemstitching being sufficient for the other end.

A Little Girl's Kimono

A LOVELY kimono for a little girl can be made of rosebud challis in pink and white. The simple kimono style of the garment which is used is made infinitely more attractive by placing a few rows of smocking at the shoulders and across the back, to give a yoke effect. Use pink embroidery silk for the smocking. Hand embroider the neck, front from neck to hem, and sleeves in pink silk scalloping. The scallops can be easily drawn with the assistance of a small spool. Place two small pink silk frogs on the front of the kimono to serve as fasteners.

ion. There will be raw edges of tape at the ends, but these will disappear later.

Now place the thirty-inch piece of material upon the thirty-six-inch piece, both bottom tape-bound ends together, which will leave the six-inch extra length of the back piece projecting at the top. Run a good seam up both sides of the holder (the bottom is left open) on the machine. Hand sewing is not strong enough for the purpose. As this particular holder is to hold three umbrellas or parasols, it is divided into three compartments by two rows of stitching (double rows will make it more secure), run at equal distances, fastening the front piece to the back the entire length of the holder. However, if these three compartments were allowed to remain the same width at the bottom as at the top, the umbrellas would slide through. As it is, only the steel points that are so project about three inches or so through the bottom (with no openings—holes would soon be worn in the holder), diagonal lines of machine stitching must reach from the main lines of stitching dividing the compartments to the bottom of the holder, slanting toward the centers of the compartments and ending within an inch of each other. These will make the compartments somewhat funnel-shaped at the bottom. The unattached inch space between the two rows of stitching in each compartment forms the opening through which the steel points are to be slipped.

Next stitch a double piece of the material about 1 1/2 inches wide and fourteen inches long across the back of the six-inch projecting piece of the material at the top, to reinforce it for the holes that are to be put into it later, proceeding to bind with tape the raw edges of the seams and the six-inch projecting end. A colored material, cut in bias strips, can be used to bind the holder instead of tape, if preferred. Stitch the binding or tape on by machine. This means another row of stitching for the seams, which, of course, makes them double strength. Cut three holes across the top of a large pea in the projecting six-inch top, through the piece that is to be across its back to reinforce it, and buttonhole them with coarse embroidery cotton or colored string. Drive three nails into the inside of the cloth over the buttonhole circles over them, and behold! the holder is ready to support three umbrellas or parasols, and protect them from dust and keep them absolutely out of one's way.