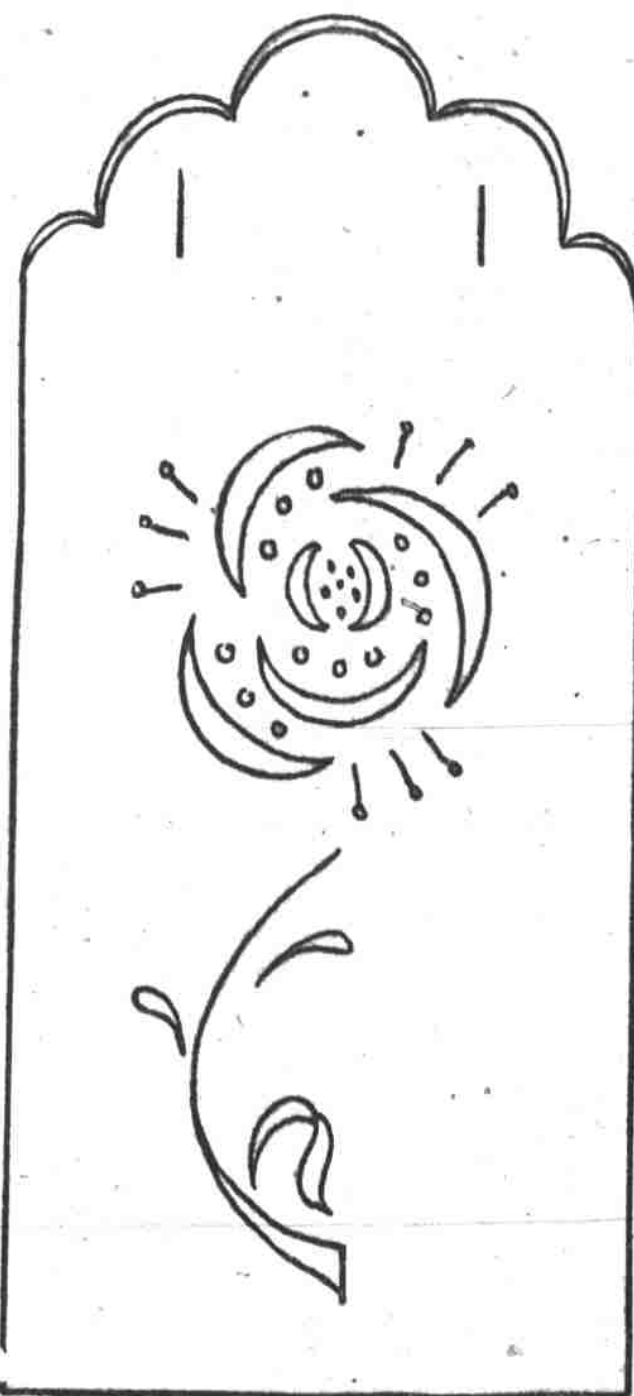
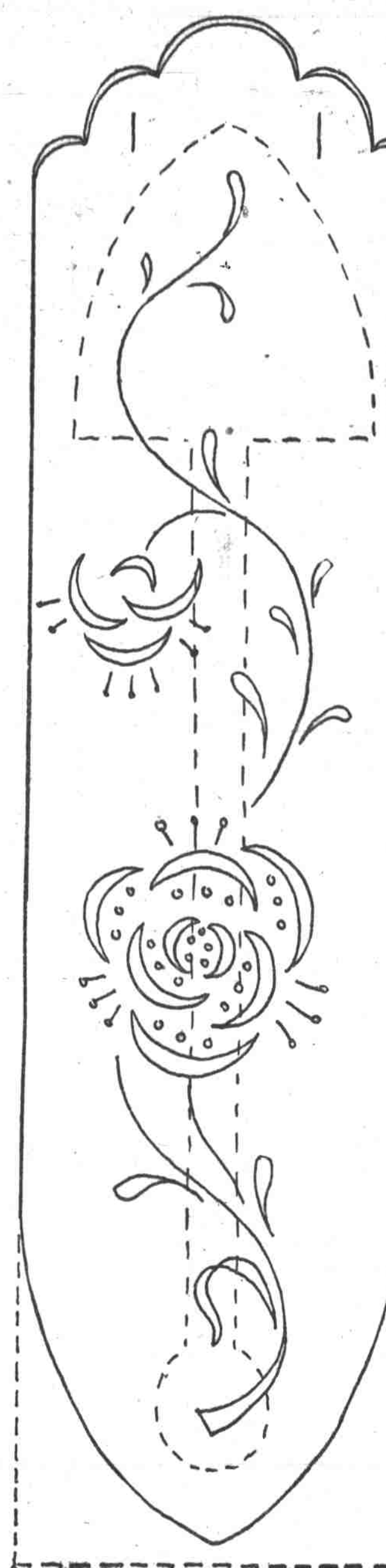
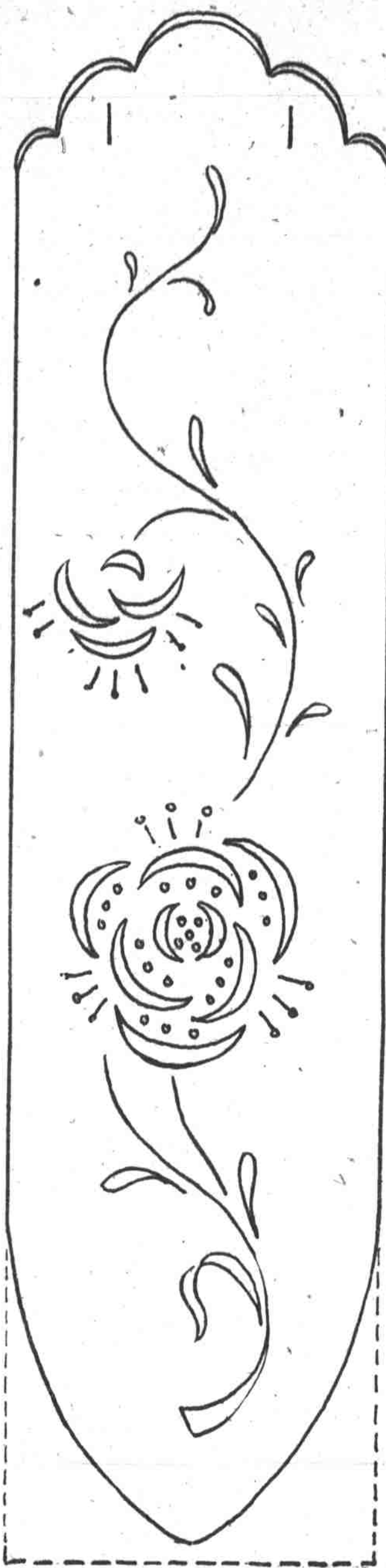
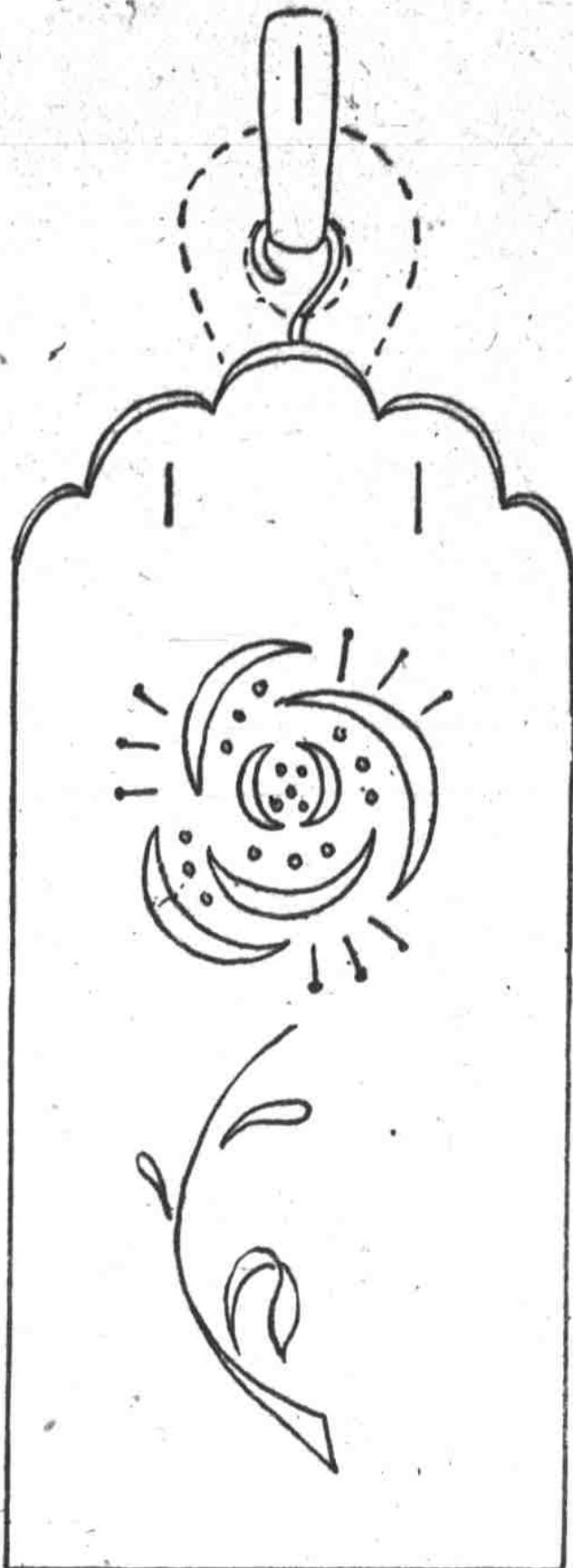


For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

GIFT for a TRAVELER

Designed by Betty Lynne



The Case with Inside Pockets

FOR HER TROUSSEAU

HAVE you a girl friend who is about to be married? Of course you have, so begin immediately to make something for her trousseau. There are countless small accessories which are necessary to the complete outfit, and the clever sewer can fashion many of the dainty novelties for which the shops demand exorbitant prices. The stole and muff made of fabric is an excellent substitute for a fur set, and will prove a most acceptable gift to any prospective bride.

Select velvet, or satin or chiffon, lined with silk in a rich tone of blue, purple, taupe, brown, green or black.

Suppose you decide upon taupe-colored velvet, with a lining of blue broadcloth silk. Make the scarf eighteen inches wide and two and a half or three yards long. Sew the lining to the velvet, neatly whipstitching it in position. Gather the ends together and finish them with large taupe-colored silk tassels. Purchase a foundation for the muff and these are to be found in any large department store—and over this fit the velvet smoothly. Line the muff with the broadcloth silk. The beauty of the scarf and muff is greatly enhanced if they are trimmed with bands of mole-skin, opossum, skunk or fox, if expense is no consideration.

Smart neckwear is always an attractive addition to the trousseau, and the handsome flat collars of embroidered net are particularly lovely.

Purchase a quantity of net—select the best quality—and a well-fitting collar pattern. Draw the design you wish to embroider on a piece of tissue paper and baste this to the net. Trace the design with white darning cotton and

embroider with mercerized cotton of a medium fineness. When the design is completed, tear away the paper and finish the edge of the collar with a narrow pleated frill of the net.

The evening cap is incomplete without a hair ornament, and a dainty addition to the trousseau is made in this manner:

The materials required are silver wire, pearl beads and a spray of aigrettes, paradise plumage or marabou. String the beads on a wire and braid three strands loosely to form a bandeau. At the joining point—at the side or directly in front—attach the spray of paradise or marabou.

Several pairs of bedroom slippers are required in a bride's trousseau, and many designs are easily duplicated.

To fashion a dainty pair of "mules," select a pair of soles the correct size and to the front stitch ramps formed of brocaded satin, ribbon or embroidered linen.

Another pair can be made by taking a sufficient quantity of ribbon to encircle the soles. Join the ends firmly and whipstitch the ribbon to the soles. An inch from the top edge stitch a fold of silk or a band of half-inch ribbon and thread a piece of elastic between the ribbon and the band. Draw this snugly about the instep and ornament the tops with bows of ribbon.

The petticoat of white crepe de chine deserves place in each hope chest, and if is a fascinating article to make. First purchase a reliable pattern and place it over the material, carefully cutting out each section. Join these neatly by French-seaming the edges. To the bottom stitch a flounce of lace eight or

ten inches in width. This is perfectly plain, for the gathered flounce has long since ceased to reign. Bind the placket and finish the waistband with a bias fold of the material. Fasten the petticoat with a button and buttonhole or with strips of white ribbon. Adorn the flounce with a flat bow of ribbon, a garland formed of tiny silk roses or a flight of small pink or blue bows, placed one above the other.

A group of girls who are planning a shower for the engaged friend could each make one of the articles here described for her trousseau. Profit by these suggestions.

Pillow Suggestions

THE art-needlework shop showed such a pretty array of pillows the other day, and it did seem that all of them were either tan or in one or another of the various shades of brown. Particularly beautiful was a tan linen with a dragonfly in cutwork in each of the four corners. The center was plain. Showing under each dragonfly was a background of tan silk of the same shade as the linen. The edge of the pillow was without ornament of any kind. Yet another tan linen pillow was worked in a leaf-brown conventional design, outlined in a darker shade of brown.

A burlap oblong pillow in very dark brown was embroidered in brilliant red poinsettias. A green silk bengaline pillow that deserved a more prominent point of vantage was embroidered in heavy sprays of golden-rod furnished by large French knots.

Baby's Outer Garments

THE average needlewoman enjoys sewing on the fairylike garments designed for baby, and grasps every possible occasion as an excuse for making some new article.

First of all, there are the exquisite little bonnets fashioned of lace, chiffon silk or sheer linen, heavily interlined with canton flannel, to provide the necessary warmth.

Irish crochet lace is extensively used for infants' garments at present, and on account of its excellent laundering qualities is most satisfactory.

Purchase a circular medallion of baby Irish for the center back and to this join bands of insertion from an inch and a half to two inches in width. The cap will be more effective if insertion of two varieties is used alternately.

The plain mesh can be used with figured design, and the edges are joined by whipstitching them together. To obtain the exact size without trying the cap on the baby, baste the lace to the paper pattern, which can be removed after the lace is permanently stitched together. Finish the edge about the face with a scalloped edging of the lace and the portion about the neck with a narrow picot edging.

The foundation cap is made of a single thickness of canton flannel covered with pale blue, pink or white china silk. About the edge stitch a narrow frill of valenciennes lace, and baste the lace cap to this so that it can be easily removed when laundering is necessary.

Baby's coat is of utmost importance and the shops display a varied assortment of lovely designs. White or cream bengaline, bedford cord, serge, broadcloth and crepe de chine are the materials more frequently used for these coats. The amount required to make a coat depends entirely upon the width of the material, and if a reliable pattern is purchased, a scale of the

NOW that the gift-giving season is at hand, the combination of usefulness and practical worth is not to be ignored. I am very glad to be able to offer a gift for the traveler, which is a case for a washcloth, soap, shoe trees, shoe horn or any other articles that a journey seems to call forth and without which it is difficult to get along. This case has another use when not accompanying a man or woman on a journey. It can be hung on a door by means of two loops, and will be an attractive receptacle in a bedroom or a boudoir.

The practical tan linen is my first suggestion. This is inexpensive, durable and is an excellent background for color embroidery, which is going to raise this gift to an unusual article and make you just as proud in the giving as the recipient will be in the owning of it. Any other material can be used if it is capable of being embroidered. Poplin, pique, denim, a plain rep, are good. Any color will do, and the choice of embroidery cottons or silks will depend largely on the favorite of the owner and the background on which you are going to work.

You will see that the several cases are applied after the flat piece is cut and hemmed. When marking off this piece, allow one inch on each side of the square and hem down or baste before chainstitching around in colored threads. Each separate little case or pocket should be cut with an allowance of one-half an inch on the three sides, so that a narrow hem can be turned in before stitching on the square foundation. The long pieces for the shoe forms have the lower edges suggested in a dotted line, which allows for a gathering in to the pointed form, and the spring which is necessary for the holding of the metal forms.

And now for the embroidering of the attractive design. With a soft mercerized cotton that is coarse enough to do the work quickly and effectively, make the roses that form the important part of the design in solid stitch, which will need no padding. Work over the crescents across the forms and fill in the dots between with French knots and straight lines, as shown in the drawing. The rest of the design is very easily worked, for you will see that it is simply outlining and the same kind of work that I have suggested for the central motif. The upper line should be padded and buttonholed, so that a firm finish can be given. At the two slots at the top there should be buttonholes through which the little buttons can be caught that are necessary to fasten the pockets securely over their contents.

This case when placed in a trunk or suitcase should be tied with tapes or ribbons in the same color as the embroidery. A binding of the same will give a fine finish to the outer edge and make it durable, as well as attractive to the eye. On the outside you can make a monogram or an initial in the same color so that there will be no mistake about its owner.

When I suggest that Merry Christmas is a little more than a month away, and that there is no time like the present, I feel that you will appreciate the hint that is here, and add at least one of these things that make traveling easy to your collection of hand-embroidered presents.

If I were you, I would find out the favorite dark color of my friends, and in two shades of this I would provide them how far from frivolity a needlewoman's gift can be.

How to Transfer

PLACE a sheet of Impression carbon paper between your fabric and the newspaper design, the latter on top.

With a sharp pencil or a glass-pointed pen go over the outline. The design will be transferred to the material and will last until worked.

Keep your designs and, with especially prepared impression paper, that can be used many times, trace when needed.

For Neatness

PLASSARD don't go any longer with that frayed lace on your corset. You wouldn't dream of having it on your petticoat, so why on your corset? It's just one of the little inconsistencies we women have. But, supposing—just supposing, remember—that we should be partially fastened out by the tress of an automobile some day. We wouldn't be overjoyed when the attendants at the hospital saw that dilapidated lace, would we? A rather gruesome way of putting it, but let's hurry and put a new piece of lace on that corset while we're thinking about neatness and hospitals and things. It's quite simple. Measure about the top of your corset to see how much lace or Swiss embroidery you need. Buy that amount in edging three inches in width, and proceed to baste it upon the corset, small stitches on the right side, and large stitches on the wrong side. A new bow of white ribbon on the front, at the top of the joining, will make the corset look as though it had retained its lost youth. We will, of course, presume that the corset is clean—scap and water are so exceedingly cheap.