

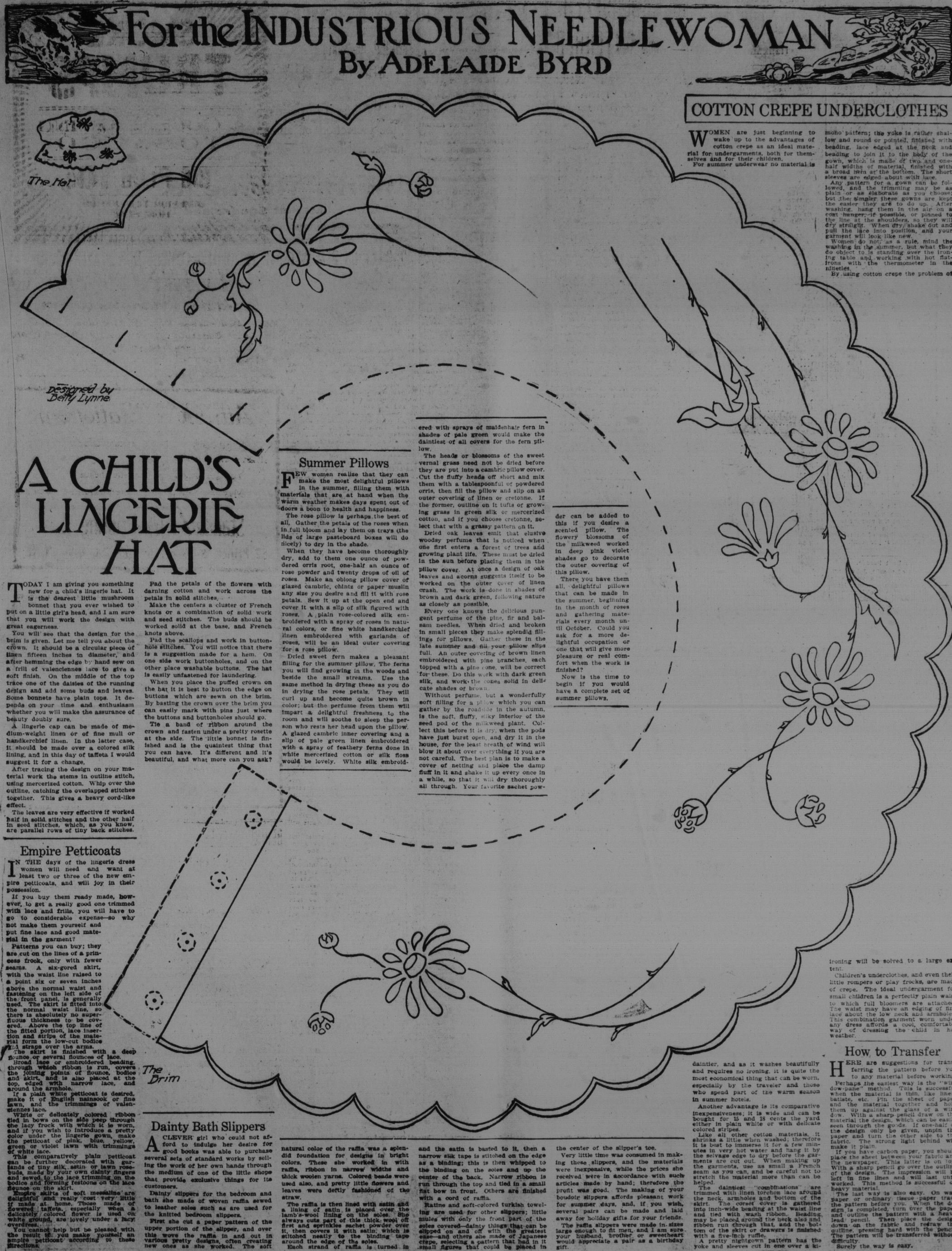
For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

COTTON CREPE UNDERCLOTHES

WOMEN are just beginning to wake up to the advantages of cotton crepe as an ideal material for undergarments, both for themselves and for their children.

For summer underwear no material is more perfect than cotton crepe. The yoke is rather shallow and round or pointed, finished with beading, lace edged at the neck and leading to join it to the body of the gown, which is made of two and one-half widths of material, finished with a broad trim at the bottom. The short sleeves are edged about with lace.



The Hat

Designed by Betty Lynde

A CHILD'S LINGERIE HAT

TODAY I am giving you something new for a child's lingerie hat. It is the dearest little mushroom bonnet that you ever wished to put on a little girl's head, and I am sure that you will work the design with great eagerness.

You will see that the design for the brim is given. Let me tell you about the crown. It should be a circular piece of linen fifteen inches in diameter, and after hemming the edge by hand sew on a frill of valenciennes lace to give a soft finish. On the middle of the top trace one of the dashes of the running design and add some buds and leaves.

Some bonnets have plain tops. It depends on your time and enthusiasm whether you will make the assurance of beauty doubly sure.

A lingerie cap can be made of medium-weight linen or of fine mull or handkerchief linen. In the latter case, it should be made over a colored silk lining, and in this day of raffia I would suggest it for a change.

After tracing the design on your material work the stems in outline stitch, using mercerized cotton. Whip over the outline, catching the overlapped stitches together. This gives a heavy cord-like effect.

The leaves are very effective if worked half in solid stitches and the other half in seed stitches, which, as you know, are parallel rows of tiny back stitches.

Empire Petticoats

IN THESE days of the lingerie dress women will need and want at least two or three of the new empire petticoats, and will joy in their possession.

If you buy them ready made, however, to get a really good one trimmed with lace and frills you will have to go to considerable expense—so why not make them yourself and put fine lace and good material in the garment?

Patterns you can buy; they are cut on the lines of a princess frock, only with fewer seams. A six-gored skirt, with the waist line raised to a point six or seven inches above the normal waist and fastening on the left side of the front panel, is generally used. The skirt is fitted into the normal waist line, so there is absolutely no superfluous thickness to be covered. Above the top line of the fitted portion, lace insertion and strips of the material form the low-cut bodice and straps over the arms.

The skirt is finished with a deep scalloped or several foldings of lace. Broad lace or embroidered beading, through which ribbon is run, covers the fitting points of rounce, bodice and skirt, and is also placed at the top, edged with narrow lace, and around the armholes.

If a plain white petticoat is desired, make it of English nainsook or fine lawn, and the trimmings of valenciennes lace.

Write or delicately colored ribbon tied in bows on the side peep through the lace frock, with which it is worn, and if you wish to introduce a pretty color under the lingerie gown, make the petticoat of pink, blue, yellow, green or violet lawn with trimmings of white lace.

This comparatively plain petticoat can be further decorated with garlands of tiny silk, satin or lawn rose-buds, made by your own dainty fingers and sewed by the lace trimming on the bodice and forming festoons on the lace hem on the skirt.

Empire skirts of soft mesaline are articles that really test every skill in sewing. They are especially well made at home. Those made of covered fabric, especially when a delicately colored flower is used on white ground, are lovely under a lace overskirt.

You cannot help but be pleased with the result if you make yourself an empire petticoat according to these directions.

Summer Pillows

FEW women realize that they can make the most delightful pillows in the summer, filling them with materials that are at hand when the warm weather makes days spent out of doors a boon to health and happiness.

The rose pillow is perhaps the best of all. Gather the petals of the roses when in full bloom and lay them on trays (the lids of large pasteboard boxes will do nicely) to dry in the shade.

When they have become thoroughly dry, add to them one ounce of powderedorris root, one-half an ounce of rose powder and twenty drops of oil of roses. Make an oblong pillow cover of glazed cambric, chintz or paper muslin any size you desire and fill it with rose petals. Sew it up at the open end and cover it with a slip of silk figured with roses. A plain rose-colored silk embroidered with a spray of roses in natural colors, or fine white handkerchief linen embroidered with garlands of roses, will be an ideal outer covering for a rose pillow.

Dried sweet fern makes a pleasant filling for the summer pillow. The ferns you will find growing in the woods and beside the small streams. Use the same method in drying these as you do in drying the rose petals. They will curl up and become quite brown in color, but the perfume from them will impart a delightful freshness to the pillow and will soothe to sleep the person who rests her head upon the pillow.

A glazed cambric inner covering and a slip of pale green linen embroidered with a spray of feathery ferns done in white mercerized cotton or silk floss would be lovely. White silk embroidered with sprays of maidenhair fern in shades of pale green would make the daintiest of all covers for the fern pillow.

The heads or blossoms of the sweet vernal grass need not be dried before they are put into a cambric pillow cover. Cut the fluffy heads off short and mix them with a tablespoonful of powderedorris root, then fill the pillow and slip on an outer covering of linen or cotton. If the former, outline on it tufts of growing grass in green silk or mercerized cotton, and if you choose cotton, select that with a grassy pattern on it.

Dried oak leaves emit that elusive woody perfume that is noticed when one first enters a forest of trees and growing plant life. These must be dried in the sun before placing them in the pillow cover. At once a design of oak leaves and acorns suggests itself to be worked on the outer cover of linen or cotton. The work is done in shades of brown and dark green, following nature as closely as possible.

Every one knows the delicious pungent perfume of the pine, fir and balsam needles. When dried and broken in small pieces they make splendid fillings for pillows. Gather these in the late summer and six-year yellow slips in small pieces they make splendid fillings for pillows. Gather these in the late summer and six-year yellow slips in small pieces they make splendid fillings for pillows.

Dainty Bath Slippers

A CLEVER girl who could not afford to indulge her desire for good books was able to purchase several sets of standard works by selling the work of her own hands through the medium of one of the little shops that provide exclusive things for its customers.

Dainty slippers for the bedroom and bath she made of woven raffia sewed to leather soles such as are used for the knitted bedroom slippers.

First she cut a paper pattern of the upper portion of the slipper, and over this were the raffia in and out in various pretty designs, often creating new ones as she worked. The soft

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. Fit 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 glass. If one-half of the design only is given, unpin the paper and turn the other side to the fabric. The strong light behind will make it plain.

If you have carbon paper, you should place the sheet between your fabric and the newspaper. This 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. This method is successful on heavy materials.

The last way is also easy. On wax paper or ordinary glass paper trace the pattern before you. When the design is completed, turn over the paper and outline the pattern with a heavy lead pencil. Then place the design down on the fabric and retrace the outline, pressing hard with the pencil. The pattern will be transferred without difficulty.

Surely the way is easy.

The Brim

The center of the raffia was a splendid foundation for designs in bright colors. These she worked in with raffia, ribbon in narrow widths and thick woollen yarns. Colored beads were used also, and pretty little flowers and leaves were daintily fashioned of the straw.

The raffia is then lined with satin and a lining of satin is placed over the lamb's-wool lining on the soles. The always cuts part of the thick wool off first and sprinkles sachet powder over it, then covers it with satin, which is stitched neatly by the stitching tape around the edge of the soles.

Each strand of raffia is turned in and the satin is basted to it, then a narrow silk tape is stitched on the edge as a binding; this is then whipped to the binding on the soles and up the center of the back. Narrow ribbon is run through the top and tied in a small bow in front. Others are finished with a cord of raffia, which is basted to the center of the slipper's top.

Very little time was consumed in making these slippers, and the materials were inexpensive, while the prices she received were in accordance with such articles made by hand; therefore the profit was good.

The making of your dainty slippers affords pleasant work for summer days, and, if you wish, several pairs can be made and laid away for holiday gifts for your friends.

The raffia slippers were made in sizes large enough to fit men, and I am sure your husband, brother or sweetheart would appreciate a pair as a birthday gift.

Ironing will be solved to a large extent.

Children's underclothes, and even their little rompers or play frocks, are made of crepe. The ideal underwear for small children is a perfectly plain waist to which full bloomers are attached. The waist may have an edging of fine lace about the low neck and armholes. This combination garment worn under any dress affords a cool, comfortable way of dressing the child in hot weather.

der can be added to this if you desire a scented pillow.

There you have them all, delightful pillows that can be made in the month of roses and gathering materials every month until October. Could you ask for a more delightful occupation or one that will give more pleasure or real comfort for when the work is finished?

Now is the time to begin if you would have a complete set of summer pillows.

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