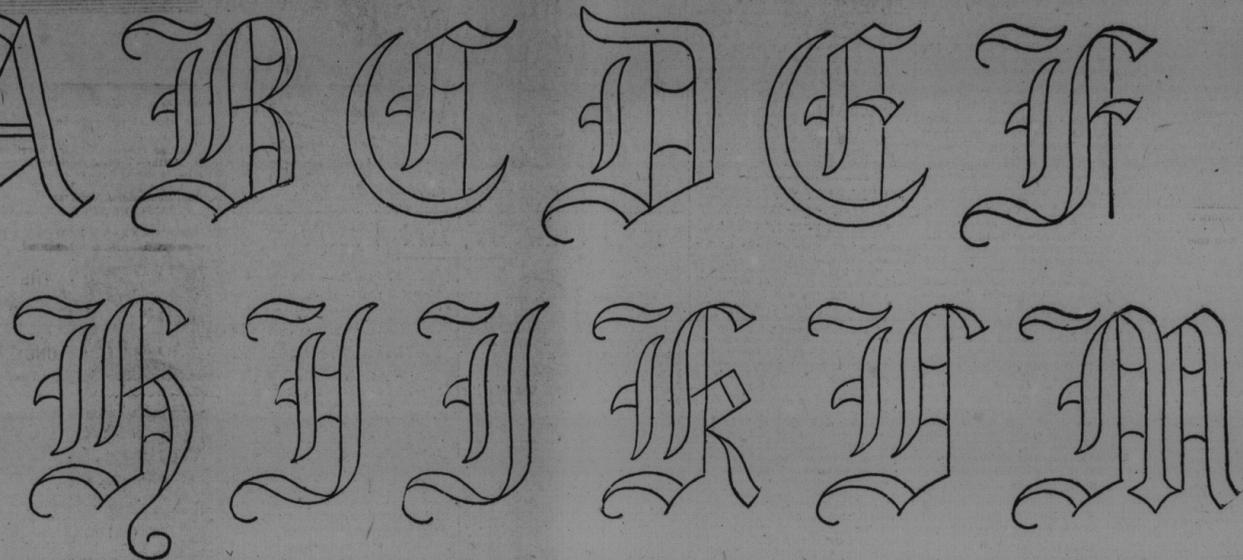


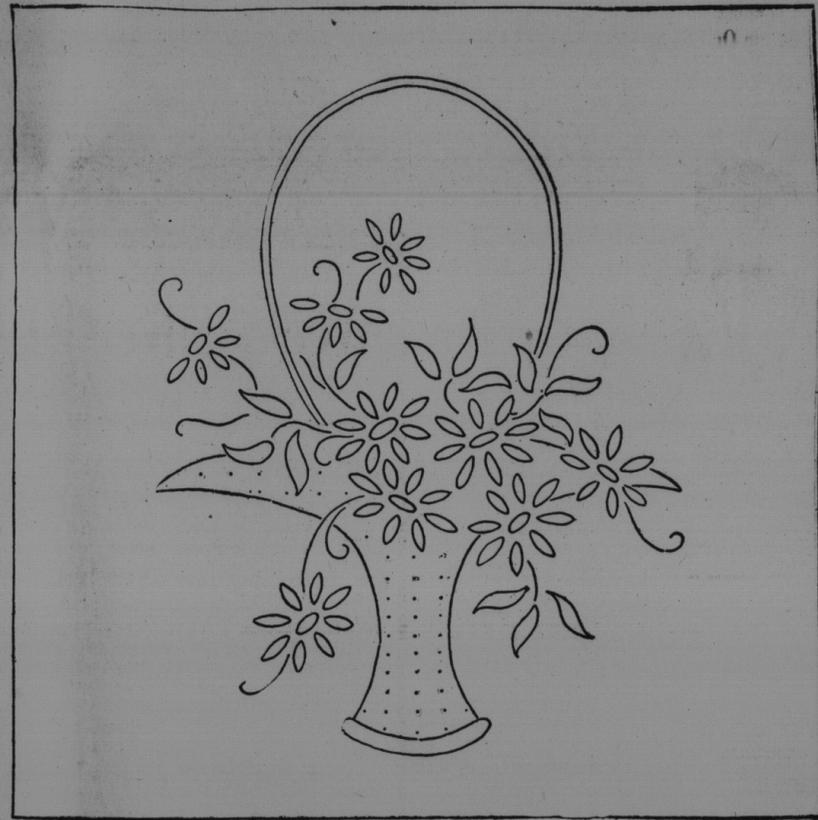
For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

A MEDALLION AND INITIALS



For Marking



A DOUBLE offer for you, my friends, today. I have decided to let you mark your linen, or the linen of another fortunate friend, with any of these letters. The rest of the alphabet will be kept until next week. You will like these letters, I am sure. There is simplicity with dignity in their outline, and as they are suitable for marking towels, napkins, tablecloths, pillow shams, bureau scarfs and all kinds of receptacles, I feel that this page will be kept for many uses.

The combination of letters to form a monogram is an idea not to be ignored. The straight arrangement in a horizontal line is good, while a slanting line from left to right makes an effective line on larger pieces. Monograms can be placed in squares or diagonals, in oblong lozenges and circles. Outlining and ribs about one-eighth of an inch wide are excellent for surrounding a group of letters.

Padding is essential for good work on monograms. Darning cotton in long stitches will serve very well. When this is done work over it in close, even stitches, taking time to give exact work, which pays in the end. Initials show careless, quick work about as distinctly as any kind of embroidery. The straight lines should be outlined and whipped on a cord. The work should be done on a frame or hoop, and better results will be obtained if you work as the Japanese, putting the cord through the drawing it to its length, and then inserting it from the under side. That means more work, but the extra time is fully rewarded.

Another effective working of monograms is the heavy outlining with mercerized cotton or silk. If the material requires the letter. The letter is then filled with French knots.

Steed stitches, also, which are fine backstitches in parallel rows, are excellent. The French resort to this method for filling in initials, petals and leaves.

Darning stitches are good for giving a new effect. These should be small and are easily done on huckaback, the weave acting as a guide.

Initials in white outlined in color make lovely changes from the all-white or all-colored letters. The changes in the combination of white and color can be rung in many ways. Your own cleverness as an artistic embroiderer will help you out, I am sure.

The medallion is a friend in so many cases that it is assured of great success. In its single form it can be used for a square picnicher. Although the design is made for an eight-inch square, you can make it larger if you wish.

Have you seen the bureau scarfs made of four, five or six of these squares put together in a long line with cluny or torchon lace between, and the whole strip edged with insertion and lace? These are the newest and deserve the favor that is being given to them.

Pillow tops and square dollies are made by combining medallions in different ways. The combination of hand-embroidered squares with squares of flax lace is exquisite. It

costs money if you buy it in the shops. It is really worth your work.

But now for the design. The basket handle should be done in outline. Fill in the space between the lines with French knots. It is also good in solid work, which can be stamped.

Outline the basket and work the solid lower rim in over-and-over stitch. The rest of the form is done in punched work, which is not a stranger to any one by this time. To do this a tapestry needle is best. This is pushed through a hole and rim to a dot opposite. The needle is passed diagonally to the dot under the first one on the wrong side and the work repeated. Then the line of horizontal lines is completed by threads going vertically. This makes a series of squares. Do not pull the thread, as the constant punching will make the holes large enough.

Work the daisies in solid work if you wish, although the open effect of eyelet work is lovely and a fine contrast on the background. The leaves should be solid in either case and the stems outlined in fine stitches.

This basket is capable of so many different workings that the story would take hours. It can be done in colors and used as a unit of decoration on baby blankets, carriage robes, baby pillows and bags. It can be slanted if you wish, and French knots can be used to fill in the petals for a change. I am anxious to hear how you like it and how you have used it. Write to me—that is, if you can leave the fascinating work.

NOVEL HAT ORNAMENTS

ONE of the most attractive features of the spring and summer millinery is the character of the ornaments used to trim the many varieties of hats. If you can give the stamp of handwork to your hat you will be saving many dollars and taking the place of pests. The French have always been devoted to their trimmings to quaint, attractive little ornaments made from scraps that ordinarily would be thrown away. Here are some hints which will solve the question of trimming.

Have you ever thought of using the gain brush when any peculiar color effect is desired yet hard to obtain? Suppose you have made a cluster of berries from orange taffeta by cutting pieces of cotton wadding with circular pieces of silk. You wish to give another touch of color to the pretty spheres. Through the center of each one sew now hold your breath—a clove! Then with watercolors paint a deep orange or red spot around the center. The silk will allow the paint to run out in irregular lines which give a wonderful effect. With hand-made leaves of apple-green silk, this ornament would be sufficient beauty for a hat of chocolate-brown velvet holding a band of golden beaver ribbon which ends in wired loops at the back.

Another effective method of handwork to be used by Jeanne Lanvin and Paul Poiret in their millinery. You would pay a pretty price for hats from these designers. You can copy their ideas in colors to suit your own schemes at gratingly prices. Flat silk roses are cut from taffeta. The circular pieces of silk are modified in several sized lines, and a conventional design in colored wool, light blue, yellow and green are chosen, and the lazy-daisy loop stitch is the quick means to the beautiful end. How simple this is. You should follow this suggestion instead of decking out your little daughter in an ornate, fluffy hat unsuitable to her youth.

Figured chiffon in Persian designs is used to drape and cover the crowns of given one imported model by working in a conventional design in colored wool. Heavy wool is used, and the whole fabric is given a character, an unassuming, but as admirable. The same color of yarn is used to work over the flower. On the thin fabric the contrast is very effective.

Buttons or lace for lingerie hats are used in many lovely models. Shadow lace, moebius and fine lisle are wired

and gathered in under an oval body. Color is added in spots of bright silk. This kind of ornament is placed among the flowers that enclose a garden party hat. Try it, if you doubt its effect.

With the ready needle and a bright idea no woman should be taking her sisters in the matter of millinery. The stamp of individuality can be given to the most usual kind of hat. Let these few suggestions help you.

Remnants Used

MANY times during the year odd lengths of trimming can be purchased at the remnant counters at small cost. These short lengths can be utilized to fashion yokes or other dress accessories.

A simple method for making a yoke from bands of lace insertion is to first cut a pattern from stiff brown paper. To this base the strips of insertion and stitch bands of the material between.

If this material, from which the dress is made, should prove too heavy for this purpose, use a fabric matching the background of the trimming. Tucked net, mousseline de sole or chiffon can be successfully used for these strips. Turn the edges of the bands in to prevent any danger of fraying and whipstitch the edges together. These narrow folds of the net or mousseline make a neat finish for the neck line if you dislike a high collar.

Outings can be made in the same manner on a foundation of heavy net or lightweight lawn for summer wear. This season so many chemistries are worn and attractive ones can be made from odd lengths of lace or net.

Number of these are shirred and this can be more successfully accomplished on a foundation of brown paper.

Table Runners

MANY housewives are discarding round centerpiece or luncheon table, and are substituting two table runners. These harmonize with the straight lines of the furniture, so popular at present. For summer dining rooms and verandas there is nothing so artistic as the long, graceful table runners.

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Punched Work

AMONG needlewomen the popularity of punched work is assured, for many of the loveliest articles displayed in the shops are a combination of punched work and either solid or tapestry stitches.

The newest development of punched work is done on linen scrim and combined with darning. It is very simple work, and produces surprisingly artistic results.

Purchase a fine ecru linen scrim, which is woven the same in both directions, with three fine threads together forming regular groups. The small squares formed in this manner serve as a foundation for the punched work.

To the scrim transfer the pattern you select and, using fine lines thread and a medium-sized needle, work the background in punched work.

The spaces within the lines of the design are darned with a twisted thread of moderate weight. Outline with the same thread the edges of the darned design.

Bureau sets are lovely when fashioned of scrim. Cut the scrim the exact dimensions of the bureau top, allowing material for an inch-wide hem to form a hemstitched border. At both ends work a border in a conventional flower design combining punched and darned work. The oblong picnicher can be reworked to correspond with the design.

Scalloped edges with rather wide scalloping, using a coarse twisted thread to buttonhole-stitch them. Cover the picnicher first with a color and over this place the scrim.

Oblong pillows are effective when covered with scrim decorated with punched and darned work.

For the Bathroom

IN THESE days of luxury the bathroom must be supplied with all the dainty accessories which serve to make it an attractive room.

The needlewoman first adorns every part of her home with dainty articles made with her clever fingers and then she turns her attention to the bathroom.

The heavy bath towels are made quite attractive by the addition of an initial and a crocheted edging.

Embroider a 3 1/2 inch initial in the center of one end and then crochet the lace edging in this manner:

Use a medium-size crochet needle and, making the stitches close together, crochet a row of single stitches across the end. This acts as a foundation for the design which is to follow. Select a design somewhat similar to those used by our grandmothers to edge the pillow cases.

Next, make an attractive cover for the hot-water bag from bath towels. Crochet a simple shell scalloping around the edge and sew snap fasteners to the top where the bag is slipped in position. Embroider a three-inch initial in the center of the cover.

Follow the same directions when making the cover for your rubber yellow, using bath towelings with a crocheted edge. Attach the snap fasteners to one end and decorate the center with an embroidered initial.

The washcloths can be ornamented with a crocheted edge, and a two-inch initial embroidered in one corner.

Attractive Sun Hats

THERE is nothing more becoming to the flower-like face of a child than the embroidered hat of linen or pique. At this season the clever mother is making the summer clothes for her little people. There are many pretty frocks and hats which are purchasable at the needlework departments already stamped in attractive designs. These can be embroidered in a surprisingly short space of time if a not too elaborate design is selected.

Pad the flower petals and leaves with darning cotton, running the stitches lengthwise. Cover this using mercerized cotton of a medium weight, placing the stitches at right angles with the padding.

The edge of the hat is usually scalloped and buttonhole stitched, but if preferred, an edging of cambric embroidery, Irish crochet or cluny lace can be used. These dainty sun hats consist of two sections, the brim and tam-o-shanter crown, which buttons to the brim.

This makes it an easy matter to launder the hats, since they lie perfectly flat when detached from the brim.

A prettier effect is produced if the hat is lined with a colored linen, which shows through the scalloping. The two are buttonhole-stitched together at the outside and bound together at the head also.

Embroidery is the daintiest and most serviceable way of decorating these small hats, and for children the floppy brims are a most attractive protection from the sun.

Visit the needlework shops and view the attractive display of linen sun hats.

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of funeral later.

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