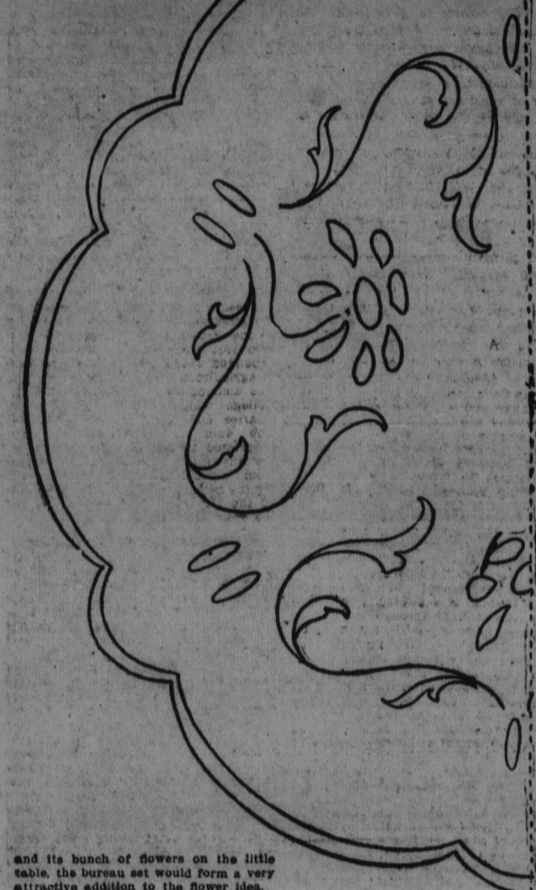


For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

Delays Bureau Set

The scarf and the little pin-cushion are here in a dainty design. They are such pretty things in white on the bureau that I feel glad to be able to offer you the set for your bureau. How pretty this would be in your dainty guestroom! With its dainty curtains and wallpaper.



One-half of pincushion

and its bunch of flowers on the little table, the bureau set would form a very attractive addition to the flower idea.

By a quick glance you will see that there is comparatively little work on the set. Let us take up the scarf end first. It should be of good, medium-

weight linen if you prefer white, and the cotton should be of the soft, mercerized variety, medium thickness.

If you wish to carry out a color scheme, the flowers can be worked solid in color and the leaves and stems a pale green. Even a colored material worked in white will be lovely if a certain shade be your idea of decoration.

The scarf in sheer lawn or barred muslin over a yellow or green underlip is cool and dainty. Indeed, there are endless ways that can be followed to the decorative result. You will like one of them.

Now thread your needle and pad the petals with soft darning cotton. Then work solid with the mercerized cotton and fill in the center of each flower with French knots.

Use outline stitches for the stems, making them quite large and retracing your steps by whipping over the outline, catching at the lapped stitches.

The leaves can be outlined and filled in with seed stitches, that are merely back stitches. Solid stitches or long-and-short slanting stitches along the edges will also work up well.

Pad the scallops and work in regular buttonhole stitches, using another row to prevent fraying.

This pretty design is to be placed on both ends of a bureau scarf and you will make it as long as you wish, the long edge being nothing but a succession of a long and a short scallop. A length of one and one-fourth yards is convenient for the ordinary length bureau or chiffonier. This is not too long and allows some of the pattern to show on top.

And now for the pincushion. The bottom is exactly the same in shape, only plain. When tracing the design allow for two of these circular pieces that can be strung together through the eyelet slots. The working is the same as that on the scarf. You will find that it is quickly and easily worked and completes one of the daintiest sets that you will find in a long search.

If you use a colored underlip for the scarf, make the cover of the pincushion of the same material and use the same shade in ribbon.

And now I shall leave you until next week.

For Rainy Days

At the ends of a yard of half-inch-wide elastic sew a large hook and eye; clasp this around the body below the hips, and draw the string to any desired height under a raincoat. This is useful, especially when one must wear an evening dress in the street on a rainy night.

It leaves the hands free; and certainly it is better than tearing the fabric with safety pins.

THE MIDSUMMER HAT

IF YOU are thinking of making a hat for midsummer, let me advise the large-brimmed shaped model. No matter how much you may love the sunshine, there are plenty of times when the shade hat is a true blessing.

These protecting hats are not hard to make at home, and can be fashioned of many cool, beautiful materials. There is nothing quite so comforting as a hat made on a wire frame that has a center wire which permits in pressing on the forehead, causing a constant headache.

Cover the wire frame with inexpensive tulle or a fine cape net. This is done by laying the brim flat on the material and cutting it around the shape of the hat, allowing one-half inch to turn in. The upper covering of the brim is cut in the same manner, except that it has the center cut away, allowing the crown to pass through.

Fit the upper and lower brim coverings on smoothly and pin securely in place; then with an over-and-over or a long backstitch sew firmly around the edge and at the crown line.

Slash that portion of the underbrim covering over the crown opening in several places, so that it will fit smoothly up into the crown.

The crown itself is covered by simply cutting a large circular piece of material, laying it on smoothly and gathering it into the edge with a long backstitch. Some milliners tie a piece of thread around the base of the crown first to hold the material in place before sewing.

Now you have the frame ready for its final decorating.

If you have chosen eyelet embroidery, which, by the way, is very fashionable this year, the frame should be covered plainly in exactly the same manner as the first covering is put on.

Bind the edge of the brim with a two-inch band of satin matching the color you use in trimming the hat—pink, if you intend to trim the hat with that color, or blue, or lavender, as your fancy dictates.

Cut this binding five inches wide on the bias. This will allow two inches on

either side of the brim and a half inch to turn in at each edge.

Baste the binding first and then slipstitch it, carefully concealing all stitches.

The hat is now ready for the trimming.

A soft crown band of bias satin, folded several times and draped on gracefully, which is held in place at the front, or a little to the left of the front, with a butterfly bow, an Alsatian bow or a rosette, makes an attractive trimming. The bows can be made of satin matching the binding; or if ribbon is chosen, it should exactly match the binding.

In any case, wire the bows by placing in the center of each loop a piece of white ribbon hat wire the length of the loop and catching it fast with a very long basting stitch.

The larger shops will have a bow made for you if you purchase the ribbon or satin there, and this is advisable for a trained toymaker will, in a very few minutes, make any kind of a bow for you, when perhaps you would struggle with it for half an hour and then not get just the right thing, besides crumpling the ribbon hopelessly.

A wreath of flowers, with a cluster at the side, makes a charming garniture for a lingerie hat. In fact, flowers are being worn on all the midsummer hats in the greatest profusion. There is nothing daintier or more refreshing than to see a pretty face shaded by a flower-bedecked hat on a summer day.

Lace-covered hats can be made plain or ruffled. The ruffled ones are unquestionably the more attractive, for lace lends itself so beautifully to fullness.

A very lovely hat can be made by covering the frame with frills of narrow val lace. Begin at the outer edge of the brim with a slightly ruffled piece of lace and work around and around toward the crown line, sewing the lace on in rows that meet each other's edge but do not lap. Repeat the process on the upper brim. To cover the crown, begin at the lower edge and sew as before, working to the center of the top. Here finish off the lace in a close, flat rosette.

Such a hat needs very little trimming. A wreath of tiny, delicately colored buds around the crown and forming a circle upon the brim is sufficient. A single bow of ribbon or a single large rose makes a suitable adornment.

If wide lace is selected for the hat, it is gathered about the crown line, both on the under and upper brim, and caught to the brim's outer edge with a fine white thread. The crown is covered in like manner, allowing the lace to fall from the center of the top to

the brim. If the lace is wide enough, allow the edge to lie flat on the brim and trim with a single blossom, catching the lace up on the side. Choose for this a flower that has a long stem and a few leaves, so that you can arrange them gracefully as an added trimming.

These lingerie hats can be made of almost any sheer material. Flowered organdie, embroidered batiste, embroidered linen, French cretonne showing a design of flowers, net or mull make the most charming models. Any one of these materials can be used for the top of the hat, with a plain satin or velvet facing in a contrasting color or black.

Among the newest Paris fads are the hats with crown and upper brim covered with turkish toweling. These have appeared in various shapes of medium size and have brims faced with black velvet.

Hats of this kind are, for the most part, very simply trimmed; and, while not bad to look at, the material is rather extreme and possesses no advantage over the daintier and more suitable fabrics that are in use.

Eyelet Embroidery

WITH the fad for eyelet embroidery so strongly in vogue, almost every woman will find she has small pieces of this dainty material left from the making of the gumps or the blouse or the trimming of a gown.

These bits are usually consigned to the scrapbag, because they are too small to be of any use. But there you are wrong, for they can be used in many pretty ways.

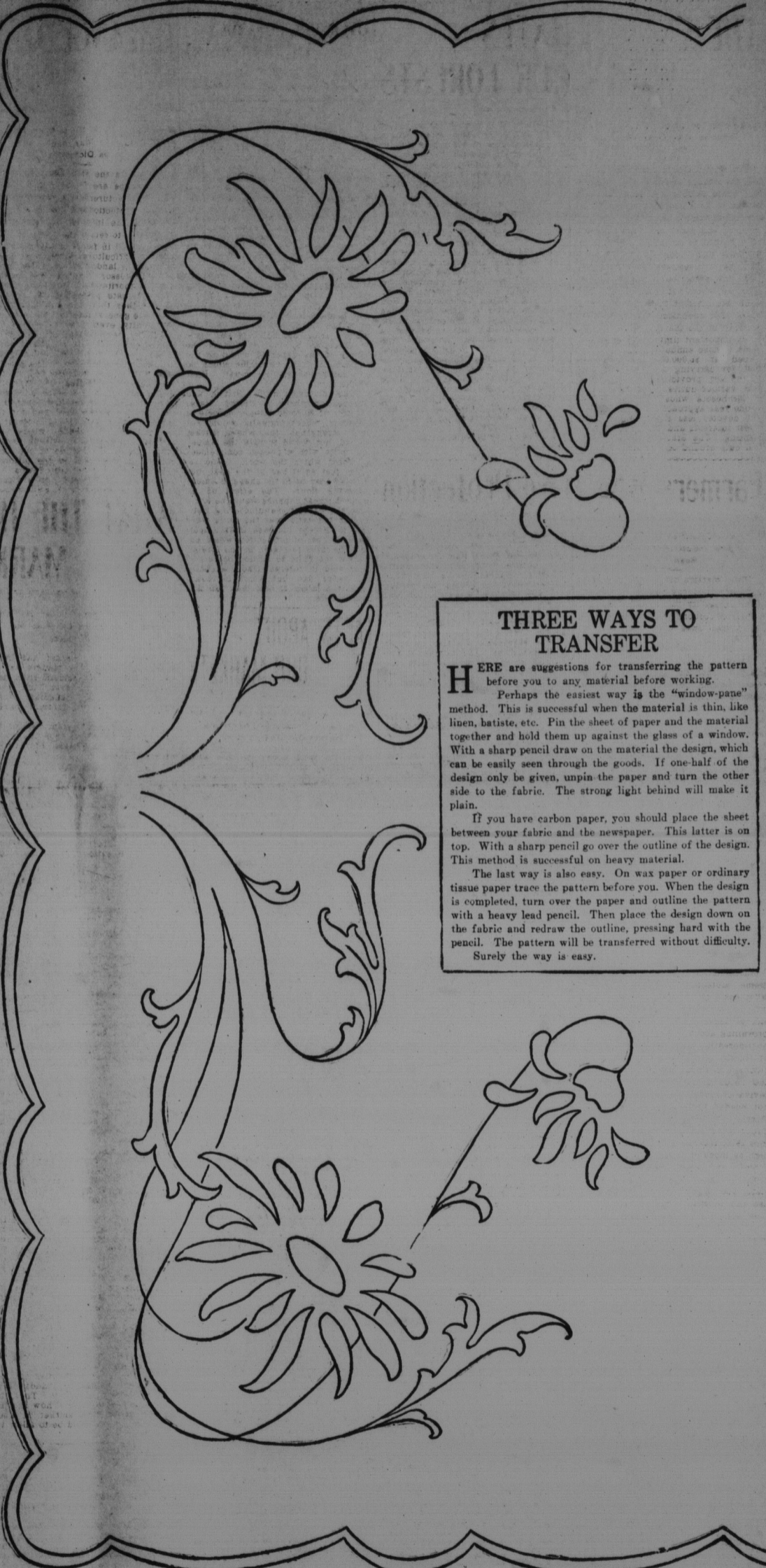
Even the smallest bits can be cut oval or round, bound with a bit of gayly colored bias satin or silk and fastened together in the center with an oblong loop of satin and worn as a finish to the Dutch collar.

You can simulate a butterfly by having four small pieces of embroidery cut egg-shape, two of them being slightly smaller than the other two. Bind them with narrow bias satin or finish the edges with the buttonhole stitch done in bright-colored floss, and join them with a bit of satin, covering a small roll of cotton two inches long, using the smaller wings over the larger as a butterfly would be with the wings flat.

With black floss, make eyes and little straight marks on the body to give it the appearance of a real butterfly.

A little practice will suggest all sorts of styles and shapes to fashion these attractive bows.

Smaller pieces of the embroidery can be utilized in almost the same way by lace insertion, then made into a very pretty Dutch collar, having an edge of the lace.



THREE WAYS 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. 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. This method is successful on heavy material.

The last way is also easy. On wax paper or ordinary tissue 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 redraw the outline, pressing hard with the pencil. The pattern will be transferred without difficulty. Surely the way is easy.

Form figures and joined together with lace insertion, then made into a very pretty Dutch collar, having an edge of the lace.

Pincushion tops are dainty when made of eyelet embroidery. Cut the embroidery the shape of the cushion's top and sew beading around it, then a slightly gathered lace edge. Run narrow ribbon through the beading and finish with a rosette bow. These are only a few suggestions of the many ways embroidery can be made up into useful and fancy articles. The clever woman will see her own need and use her ingenuity to supply it.

