

# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

## BLACKBERRY CENTERPIECE

**B**EING a friend of yours, I have had this made for the useful French knots that will solve the berry problem for you. There is no woman who cannot make a French knot. Just a twisting of the thread around the needle and a passing of the point back through the goods, and there you are!

One-half of the design is given. The "swing" pattern is here. That means that you swing the circle around to complete the circular edge, and then continue with the tracing or transfer, according to directions on the page. This is lovely in white silk of a heavy quality, or in marcellised cotton. The silk undoubtedly makes a rich, lovely effect for the flowers and leaves, and of course will not fade. It wears well, too.

Work the berries in large French knots and the little leaves below in solid stitch. The large leaves are very effective if outlined with the heavy thread; the stems must also be suggested. If you wish to vary this idea, work half of each leaf in seed stitches. Use stem stitch for the irregular stems, which will connect the different parts of this design by a line of solid work.

If you are very fond of eyelet work, the berries worked in it are lovely. There is a different effect given by this treatment, and if you have much leisure it will pay you to do this. But for quick work there is nothing quite like French knots. When working the leaves of the blackberry, use solid stitch for any turned-over edge.

Pad the scallops with darning cotton before working. Boutache braid is also good, held in place as you work. Another quick method is the roll of raw cotton twisted about in your fingers and used as you go along the buttonhole way. Give the edge an extra buttonholing to prevent any fraying. If possible, add coarse cluny or torchon lace to the edge to enhance the beauty of the whole work. This design worked up in silks on gray or tan linen, using green and the reddish purple of the blackberry, is lovely. It gives a change from the all-white

centerpiece, which will never go out of our affections. Don't let this opportunity slip. When one offers you blackberries in January, surely you will not refuse.

### Make Your Husband's Shirts

**I**n great-grandmother's time it was the customary thing for a wife to make her husband's shirts. Her skill in needlework was displayed to advantage in the fine hand-tucks that adorned the bosoms of "dress" shirts. The fine stitches necessary to finish neckbands, shoulder seams, yokes and cuffs were viewed with admiration by mothers and daughters who knew the value of neat sewing. Now the great manufacturers do this work for the modern woman, and charge well for the work.

Sewing machines have simplified the work our great-grandmothers did to a wonderful degree. A clever woman can now make a man's shirt in a day with ease by using a machine for the stitching.

Even with the large variety of sizes turned out by manufacturers, there are men who cannot get a ready-made shirt exactly fit.

If your husband has one of the odd-sized figures, why not make his shirts yourself? He will appreciate it and will rejoice in a perfectly fitting garment.

Even if he wears a model-size shirt, you will find it much cheaper to make them yourself.

The work is not hard to do, either. A good plan is to rip up an old shirt that fits perfectly, using that for a pattern, and follow exactly the lines on which it is cut and made. The collar-band is really the only part that is difficult to fit, and you can buy collar-bands of any size for 10 cents apiece.

If you make these yourself, use a good quality of linen that has been thoroughly shrunken before it is cut out. Always stitch the tucks, if tucks are used in front, first before you cut this portion out. The shallow yoke is applied to the back before that is cut, so there is absolutely no danger of the double material slipping or stretching out of shape.

### Three Simple Ways to Transfer

**H**ERE are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you do any material before working.

Perhaps the easiest way is the "window-pane" method. This is successful when the material is thin, like linen, bolonise, 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. The impression will be left in fine lines and will last until worked. 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.

### Mending Gloves

**T**HE safest and best way to mend gloves that have ripped at the seams or split across the back or palm is to carefully buttonhole the edges of the tear with fine silk matching exactly the color of the kid.

After both sides of the rent are buttonholed, catch the stitches together through the center, sewing over and over and taking up each stitch. By using this method the glove will never tear out again at the same place. It also makes a neat finish.

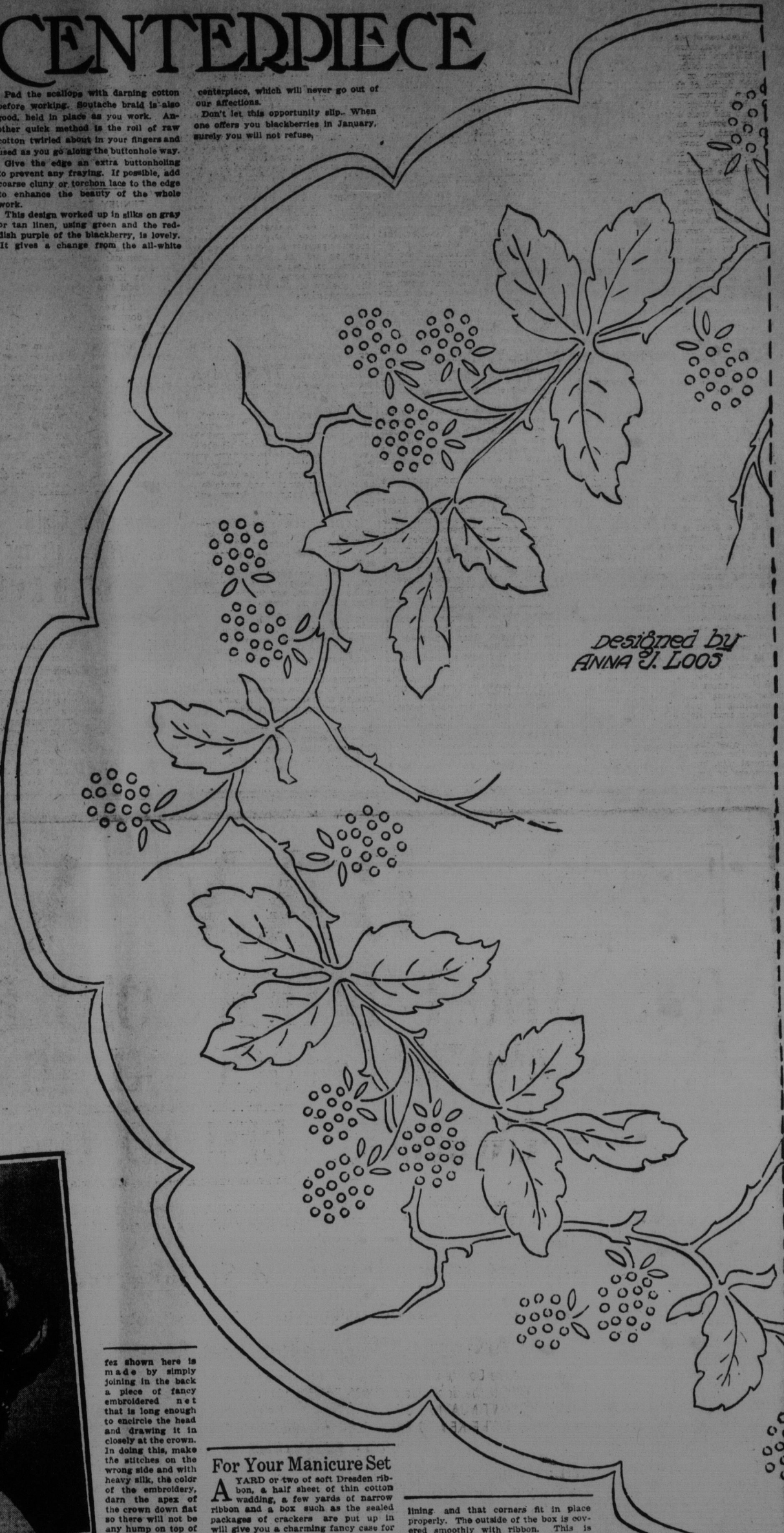
### Suede Trimming

**F**ASHIONS of the day make it possible and practicable to use many things that heretofore might find their way into the scrapbasket.

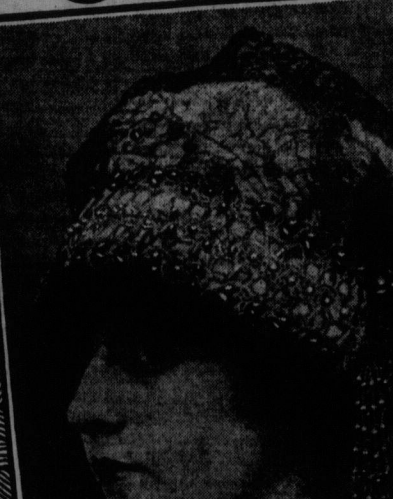
Odd pieces of lace, embroidery, brocade, etc., can usually find a place in the composition of gowns, hats or accessories.

Now we have a use for the "sleeve" of long white, tan or gray suede gloves of which the fingers are past repair. These can be utilized for making collars, cuffs, revers and pipings on fall and winter gowns.

Either kid or suede can be used in this way, and nothing answers the purpose better than the soft kid that is used in the making of fine evening gloves.



## HOW TO MAKE THE THEATER CAP



**E**VERY daughter of Eve, be she young or old, will want one of the dainty little theater caps that promise to be so fashionable this season.

They were with us last year, these dainty bits of headgear; but with the revolution of fashion's wheel these have changed.

No longer do we see caps with ruffled edges. The latest styles fit the head closely—and are not hard to make.

Take, for example, the pretty cap made of beads strung on threads of

gold that is the shape of a Fur-trim maid's bonnet. You can make one by cutting a pattern that fits your head, just as an infant's cap is fitted, with a straight piece in the center and slightly curved side pieces.

This done, sew a narrow satin ribbon around the edges of the paper pattern and, beginning at one side, take a stitch through the ribbon with gilt thread, string a pearl or gold bead on it, catch it again to the

ribbon and proceed to the opposite side of the pattern. Work back in the same way, only catching the loop of thread to the loop already formed in the first row across.

Fill in the entire surface of the pattern this way, cover the ribbon with gold galleon and the cap is ready to adorn the waved culture. The Turk's

### For Your Manicure Set

**A** YARD or two of soft Dresden ribbon, a half sheet of thin cotton wadding, a few yards of narrow ribbon and a box such as the sealed packages of crackers are put up in will give you a charming fancy case for the practical manicure set.

Both inside and outside of the box are first covered with a thin layer of wadding, which is based on with fine cotton and a fine needle, sewing through the pasteboard and using a long stitch.

Strips of ribbon are then fitted as a lining to the box. These are tacked in place, using sewing silk instead of cotton and a tiny stitch inside with a long one outside.

Be sure the ribbon lays perfectly smooth over the surface of the inter-

lining and that corners fit in place properly. The outside of the box is covered smoothly with ribbon. This is whipped with fine stitches along each edge, which is bound with narrow ribbon matching in color the predominating shade in the ribbon covering.

The narrow ribbon is also used around the center of the box, tacked to the opening edges, leaving two strips a quarter of a yard long which serve to tie the lid tight together. Two small strips of narrow ribbon are sewed to the inside of the box lid, and through them are slipped the manicure scissors and emery boards.

**ONE HALF OF DESIGN**

A buffer, orange stick, file, polishing powder or paste and all articles required for manicuring at home are found inside the box, which is pretty enough to adorn the dressing table of the most fastidious girl.

