

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

Doilies for a Luncheon Set

TWO sizes in the very necessary doilies are offered for a luncheon set today. The work is exquisitely simple and delightfully easy, and the result is far too pleasing for any of my needlewomen to ignore.

So let us give our attention to the working of a doily. Each size is worked in similar manner, so I am virtually killing two birds with one stone when I tell you how to work one.

After transferring these patterns to medium-weight linen you must decide between solid work and eyelet work for the ring of dots around the center. If you prefer eyelets, you will punch the holes and work in fine overcasting, as all eyelets are made.

Solid work calls for a little padding,

using soft darning cotton. Work in straight, solid stitches across the padding.

Pad the edges with long stitches of darning cotton or a loose chain stitch of coarse thread. Work in buttonhole stitches as a finishing touch, and make the pretty edge stronger by again buttonholing. This prevents fraying.

The large-sized doily is for the luncheon plate and the second size for bread-and-butter plates or for tumblers. One-half dozen of each size, with a centerpiece, constitute a set that will be much appreciated and used in your own home or the home of a favorite friend.

Let me prescribe a set for your idle hands. It is guaranteed to cure all laziness and, at the same time, give beautiful and useful results.

Time for your first trial!

A BROWNIE PINCUSHION

A CHARMINGLY quaint little pin-cushion, and one that can easily be made by the girl who can handle a needle, is the Brownie cushion. Hunt up one of your long-neglected friends, the ping-pong ball, and, with watercolor, paint a weird-looking face upon it. Then take a piece of sateen the color you wish to dress Brownie in and cut it five inches long by three inches wide. Sew this slightly at each end to form ears that stand away from the head, and gather the rest up behind to make the little bald-headed cap; then pin in a little fringe of hair to peep out underneath the cap, which will improve the look of Brownie.

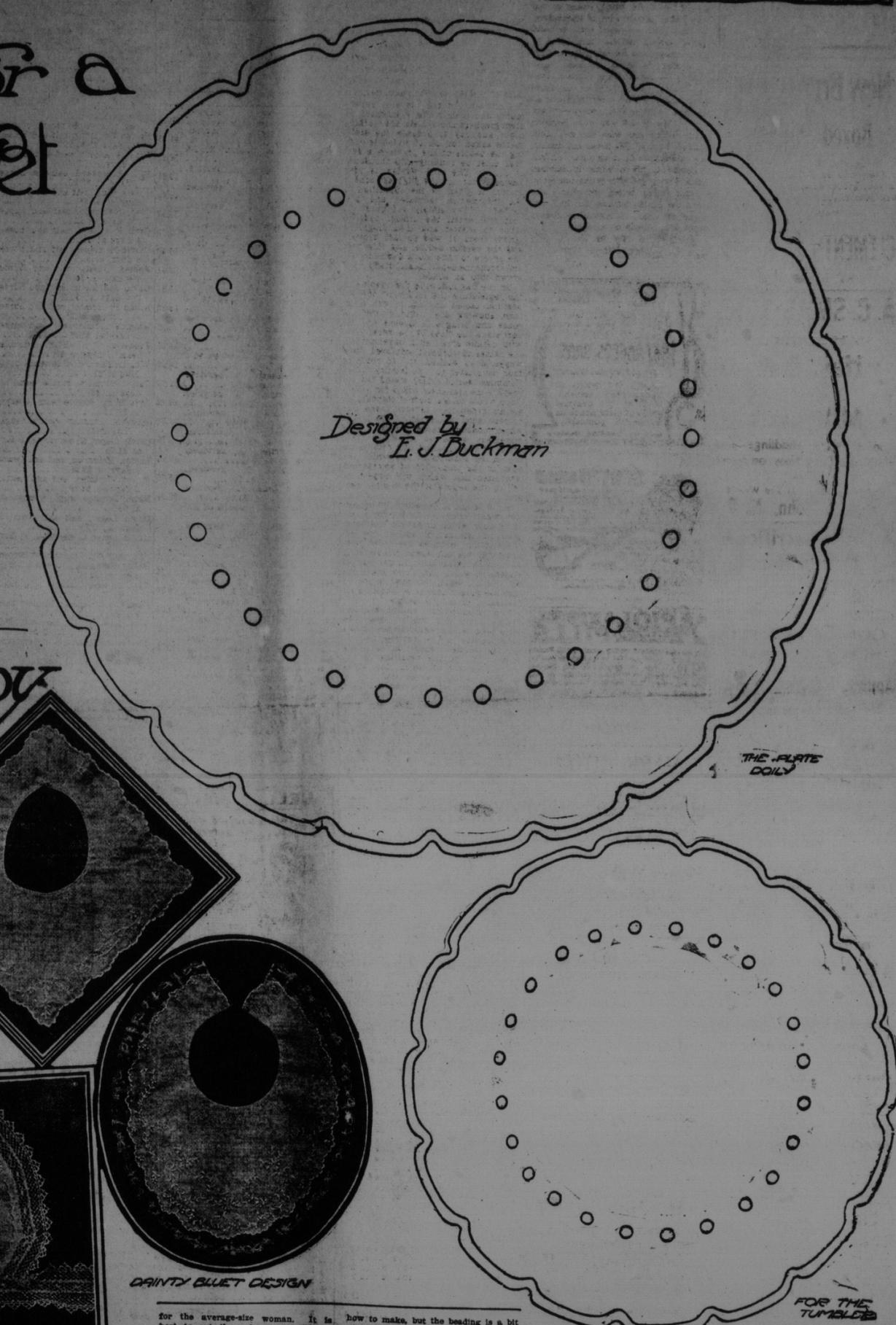
A small, tight body is made out of a ball of raw cotton. This is covered with sateen to match the cap and

sewed down fast in the back. Arms and legs are made by covering wide ribbon wire with pale pink satin ribbon. These are attached to the cotton body before the dress is put on, and they can be bent into any funny posture you wish. It is cunning to have Mr. Brownie look as if he were sitting down in cross-leg fashion like a tiny tailor.

In his two hands he holds a bow of narrow ribbon with a long loop attached. This serves to hang the little fellow up with, if you wish, to have him at the side of your dressing table.

No one wants to stick cold steel into this dear little fellow, so at his back you sew fast a long narrow cushion in which you may run all the pins and needles you wish, without marring the quaint look of your little friend.

Designed by E. J. Duckman



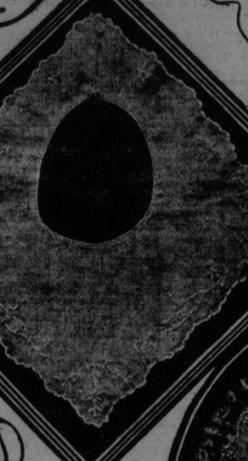
Bibs for Baby



THE QUILTED BIB



AN EMBROIDERED SQUARE



DAINY BLUE DESIGN



IRISH CROCHET ON LINEN

THERE are so many pretty articles appropriate for tiny "new arrivals" that it is a difficult matter to make a selection when one wishes to make a gift to baby.

The woman fortunate enough to cleverly wield the needle may consider herself lucky indeed. There isn't a path in the "kingdom of stitches" which may not be explored by her.

Nothing is so exquisite as the dainty bits of finery prepared for the larvae of the little strangers who daily come to earth.

Somewhat, one derives the greatest pleasure from fashioning attractive articles for the baby's wardrobe. They are so exquisitely dainty their recreation is unlimited.

Your patience is inexhaustible as you carefully embroider with fairylike stitches the tiniest flowers and leaves to adorn the yoke, cap or bib for baby's wear.

If you have a "wee friend" whom you desire to honor with a gift, embroider one of these attractive bibs. They are beautiful and at the same time practical.

Sheerest linen is used for the first design. The underbib is quilted over a padding of cotton. A narrow ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace makes an attractive finish to this. The overbib is embroidered in a dainty design of blue.

If you admire things out of the ordinary, the bib trimmed with Irish crochet lace will appeal to you. A belt of the lace encircles the baby and is pinned at the back. Fine feather-stitching is used to trim the outer edge of the linen center.

Daintiest simplicity is pictured in the bit of pique. This protector of baby's dress is heavily padded. The edge is buttonholed with fine linen thread in small scallops.

The last design is especially lovely. Sheerest linen, cut diamond shape, is the material most suitable. Miniature forget-me-nots, arranged artistically around the border, are embroidered with finest thread.

The smallest of scallops finish the extreme edge.

When baby is taken on a journey, a bit-shaped piece of rubber sheeting should be worn beneath these pretty bibs.

Make one of these pretty, embroidered bibs! You will not regret having made baby comfortable and at the same time lovelier.

Making the Net Gimpes

ONE of the most important parts of a woman's gown is the net yoke or gimpes, yet few women are able to make a net yoke fit and set properly. Women do not realize, either, that styles change in materials for yokes and undersleeves just as they do in fabrics for dresses.

This season fine white cotton net, silk net, point d'esprit, shadow net and tulle chiffon are the accepted materials for this purpose.

If you have a low-cut evening gown, but wish to wear a thin covering over your skin, make a gimpes and collar of flesh-colored mulline over very thin white chiffon.

The effect, at a short distance, will be that of a bare neck, yet at close view will be thinly veiled.

White yokes require frequent cleaning, and as it is a great trouble to rip a yoke out of a gown, clean it and sew it in again, it is best to provide yourself with two or three gimpes rather than attached yokes.

Some of the deeper yokes of plain net are trimmed down the center front with a double row of tiny pearl or crocheted buttons, joined together by narrow braid or velvet ribbon. Occasionally insets of lace motifs are used as trimming and the collar is finished with a narrow edge of Irish crochet.

One yard of double width net is sufficient to make gimpes and undersleeves

for the average-size woman. It is best to cut the gimpes without any seams on the shoulders. To do this, baste your blouse pattern together at the shoulder without allowing for a seam, lay this on a piece of thin muslin or old lining and cut a pattern from that.

Now try on the lining and see that it fits perfectly before you cut into the net. This done, fold the net so that the center front will come on a bias fold. By so doing the yoke will fit snugly, smoother, over the chest and shoulders, and also the edges in the back will be on the "straight" of the material, which will prevent them from stretching apart and gaping open between the hooks.

The collar must be cut "on the straight"; that is, having a straight fold through the center of the front. If of plain net, a pretty way to trim it is to run by hand four or five thread tucks about the base.

When the yoke is cut and fitted have some one pin the collar in place, letting it take the natural shape of the neck. Pin it securely to the yoke all around and then quickly baste it into place.

Collar and yoke may be joined in three ways: First, by a very narrow French seam; second, by a row of lace insertion set in, and third, by beading, which you make yourself.

The first two need no explanation of how to make, but the beading is a bit more difficult.

After the collar has been basted to the yoke a stiff piece of paper is sewed over the seam line on the wrong side. The beading threads are removed and the collar and yoke are turned in at their respective edges like a narrow hem. Join these hems with the beading stitch, which is made with coarse cotton. Begin at the extreme end of the lower edge and take a stitch through to the edge of the collar and then twist the needle twice around this stitch, taking another stitch in the lower edge. Now put the needle through the lower edge again an eighth of an inch away, and repeat the process until the beading is finished around the entire collar.

Face the upper edge and the back of the collar with a straight piece of net. The yoke opening, too, is faced. Hooks and buttonholes serve to fasten them in the back. A hem is run in the bottom of the gimpes and through it a flat piece of hat elastic is placed, fastened at the back with hook and eye. Have the elastic moderately tight so it will hold the gimpes in place under the bust and arms. The collar is boned to stand erect. Long, close-fitting sleeves may be added to the gimpes. These are cut from a coat sleeve pattern, but made to fit the arm snugly.

Very often the back seam is left open at the wrist for a few inches and fastened over with loops and small crocheted buttons.

A fine lace edge or one of Irish crochet finishes the sleeve at the wrist. The making of a net gimpes is not hard when one has a little patience and observes the rules here set forth.

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. 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

A String Belt

A BELT made of colored string is a novel accessory to millinery's toilet. It is made by crocheting the string, using a plain stitch, into the shape of a belt, having the two fronts narrower than the back. For light-colored wash dresses natural-colored string is used, but if it be a dark gown or you wish to match the color of your tie in the belt, make it of a fine wrapping cord that can be bought in almost any desired shade.

Fasten it to front with a plain metal or pearl buckle.