

# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

## By ADELAIDE BYRD

### BIB and BOOTIES for BABY

Designed  
by  
Anna J.  
Woods.

What is daintier work than embroidery on the baby's garments? Every stitch is an expression of love, and the whole design shows good taste, exquisite workmanship and—let me emphasize the last point—little expense. Handwork on little things for the baby demands high prices. Why not give yourself a satisfaction in saving money for something else?

The dainty forget-me-not design is particularly appropriate for babies. It can be worked in white or in pale blue and white. Sets of bib and booties come in plain, duck and linen, both heavy and light weight.

Some little blue and white booties are worked in sheer linen and are very over pale blue or pink china silk linings. These bib pads are made with a thin layer of cotton wadding between and are quilted by hand. They are adjustable.

If you prefer the Japanese method of working, without padding, the flowers may be begun at once, working in solid stitch across each petal. Washable silk

or mercerized cotton can be used. If, however, you wish to pad, I would suggest just a slight padding of the mercerized thread. Eyelets can form the centers of the blossoms.

Outline the stems with fine stem stitch and work the leaves solid. The dots can be either in eyelet or solid stitch.

Pad the scallops and work in fine buttonhole stitch, continuing the edge so as to form the neck line. Isn't it attractive?

The booties consist of two pieces, the top and the sole. The seam is allowed for at the back, and after the work is done on the front the back edges should be seamed so that no raw edges will be evident. The French seam will be the most successful. The fall is also good.

The method of working is the same as suggested for the bib. Four eyelets on each side of the cut-out portion are for the laces to draw the little boot snugly over the baby's foot. Silk cord or ribbon is good for this. Need I say that pink, blue and white are the shades most favored for the little ones?

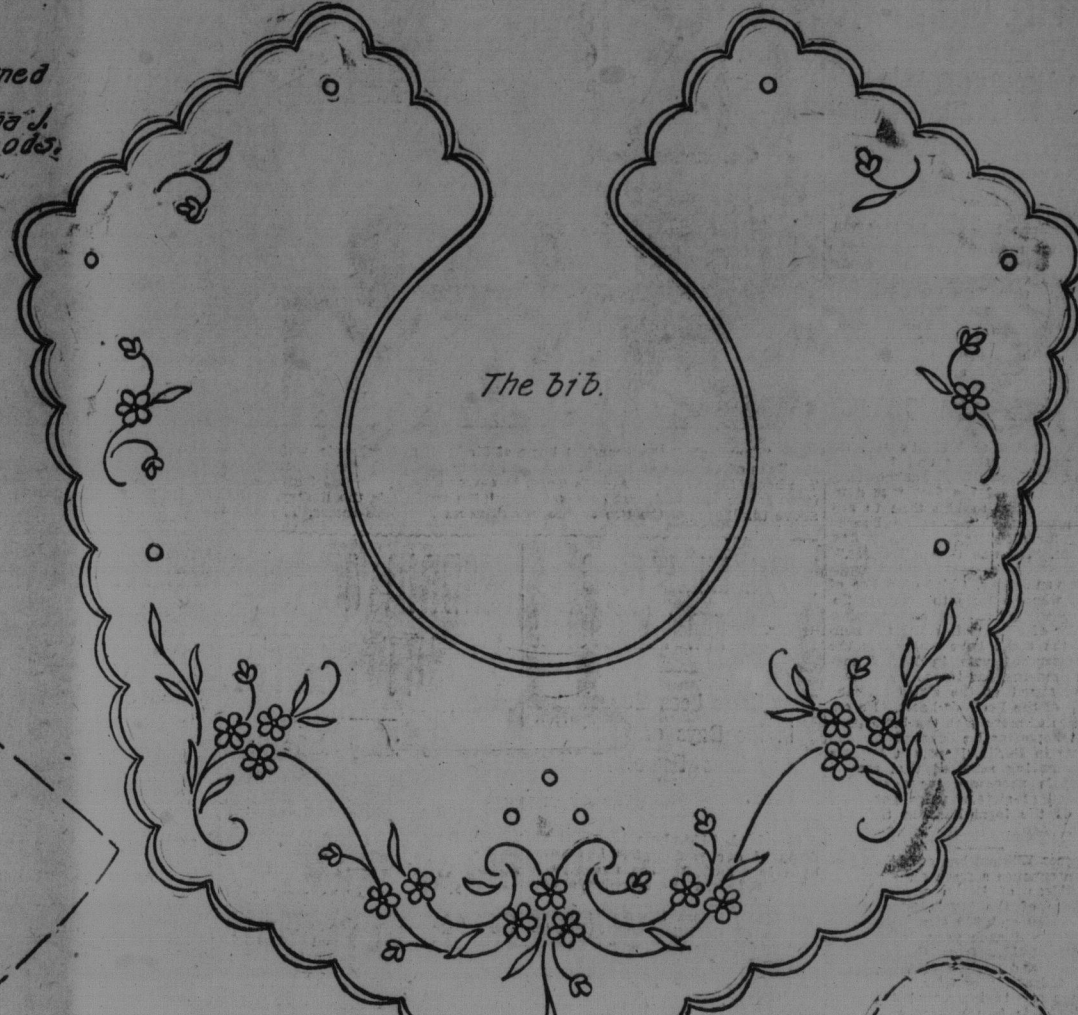
The sole should be attached to the upper by a French seam. Baste first

in place to assure yourself of a smooth fit.

A set of these boots, with bib to match, will be one of the prettiest gifts that you can make for your own baby or your favorite friend's. I am always undecided between the sheer linen and the pique. Each fabric has its charms, and I wonder if you will solve the problem of choosing as the little girl did who was asked which she wished, a pretty doll or a rocking chair. She said, "Both."

A good thing should be duplicated. The forget-me-not design would be an excellent idea to carry out on a whole set for the baby. Make the yoke of his best dress, the flap of his little cap, the linen strap for his carriage, the summer blanket of pique. Add a pack of white muslin cut in squares of linen over silk and embroidered with a spray. Paint the daisy flowers on his ribbon boots for pink, and make his little coathanger with its floral spray of the same.

I have given you the nucleus of a wonderful set. Begin at once on the delightful task.



The top of the shoe.

The bib.

### Remodeling the Linen Suit

THE season of the linen suit is at hand. Practical women who have once known the joys of the smart little tailored suit of linen will number at least one of them in their summer wardrobe, for they are to be as fashionable this season as they were last.

Perhaps you have a perfectly good suit that was fresh from the tailor's hands last season and which you will want to wear this summer, provided it can be freshened a bit and altered to conform to the mode of the present. Naturally, you will want this change made with as little expense as possible; for it is not, after all, a last year's costume!

At a glance you see that the coat is too short, the skirt too narrow and the collar and cuffs quite different from the newest patterns, and the question at once arises, "How can it be remodeled?"

The coat requiring the most attention, we will attend to it first.

First, silk, or one of the many fancy linen braids and buttons will be all the trimming required. A new collar, either of the shawl or sailor variety, will do much to bring the coat up to date; the addition of a broad band around the bottom will give the required length.

By mitering the corners, braid four or six inches wide can easily be made into a square sailor collar and brought in a broad band over the shoulders, and from there down the front of the coat. When meeting, the band that encircles the hem makes a complete change in the appearance of the garment. Cuffs of braid finish the coat trimming.

When satin or taffeta is employed to refashion the suit, the shawl collar, with its curved edges, is possible. In the front broad lapels forming a double collar look well and are stylish. Deep cuffs, having the upper edge curved to match the collar, are also made of silk.

It is not necessary to line linen braids used in this manner, but silk requires an interlining of material having enough "give" to keep it smooth.

This should be cut out at the same time as the silk, basing both together firmly to avoid wrinkles. Turn both edges in together and finish with a double or triple row of stitching.

The skirt, cut over last year's model, will be quite narrow and will need but little alteration to bring it up to date. Here silk or braid matching that on the coat will do wonders toward the plan of rejuvenation.

If the skirt is good, it will be an easy matter to open the seam to the left of the front panel and insert an inverted V-shaped piece of silk, thus giving the required width at the hem, without changing the perfect fit of the skirt around the hips and waist line.

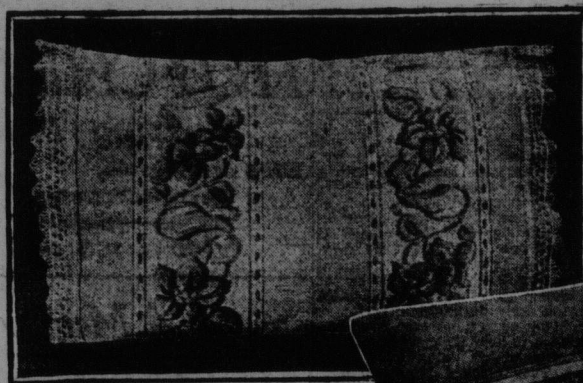
This V can be set in under the open seam, while the edges of the seam are turned in and stitched down, giving the appearance of one of the newest "flashed" skirts.

To make it correspond with the coat, place a five-inch band of silk around the hem of the skirt. This will be a two-fold need; that of trimming and also can be placed so as to lengthen the skirt. If it is necessary, the newest models are all cut longer than was deemed fashionable a year ago.

If braid is used on the coat, carry out this effect on the skirt by opening the side seam halfway from the waist line, and over this attach the wide braid, allowing it to continue to the waist over the skirt.

With a band of braid around the bottom of the skirt, this makes an effective trimming, especially if buttons matching those used on the coat are placed at intervals of four inches on the side band of braid.

A belt of braid or soft girde of silk completes the remodeled suit, which will be found satisfactory in every way by the woman with a limited purse.



Linen crash is used.

SUCH a pretty gift was presented to a friend the other day. On the card was written, "This is for your pleasure."

She was delighted to find the box contained an oblong pillow of coarse linen crash.

Through the center was a broad band of Hungarian embroidery done in all the vivid blues, yellows, greens and reds.

This band of embroidery was fringed to a depth of 8 inches and knotted. I determined to make several of these attractive cushions for the summer cottage.

The uncovered, down-filled pillow may be had at any department store, and they are not expensive. The usual size is 18 inches long by 12 inches wide.

A piece of material 26 by 29 inches covers these pillows nicely. Sew up the seams upon two sides, then slip the pillow within the cover. Close the end seam and finish with fringe, linen lace or upholsterer's braid.

An attractive trimming for the pillow is two bands of finished cratone stitched across the ends.

Another cushion I fashioned of coarsest linen crash. Upon this I stenciled a design, using tones of brown and green.

Instead of turning the ends in, I stitched them close to the pillow, scalloped the edges and buttonholed them with heavy brown silk.

One of the prettiest pillows I made from two designs of French cratone,

not having enough of either to cover a pillow.

The foundation was a conventional design in green and white. Through the center of this I attached a broad band of flowered cratone, a cream background with large pink roses and green foliage.

Around the pillow I sewed a three-inch edging of braid woven with a festooned design of pink and green.

For a practical pillow I used dark tobacco brown burial. I fringed and knotted the ends and faced them together with a heavy brown cord.

For hammocks the oblong pillow is especially comfortable. These may be covered with denim, cretonne, figured cloth or any washable material.

It is wise to make removable covers for these using buttons and buttonholes to close the ends.

For the sleeping room the oblong pillow is lovely if covered with heavy white linen. If desired, these may be embroidered in a coarse design with heavy mercerized cotton.

Poplin covers in plain, delicate colors are effective when a pretty design cut from flowered cratone is applied at the corners or at intervals through the cover.

### Mending Children's Frocks

A PROBLEM that mothers of little girls must face is how to mend torn clothing. Especially difficult to repair are the rents in fine white frocks made of embroidery or those trimmed lavishly with white insertion and tucks.

The quickest and easiest way to mend embroidery that has been caught on a nail or some sharp object and torn in a jagged hole is to lay the injured material out flat and on the wrong side baste a piece of white muslin or do not that completely covers the hole. Turn the embroidery on the right side and baste in place each bit of embroidery firmly to the muslin. This done, use a very fine cambric needle and lil cotton and darn the torn edges together, catching the stitches through to the muslin.

If you cannot obtain very fine cotton,

you can easily substitute threads raveled out from a bit of fine lawn or batiste; in many cases this is better than cotton, being quite invisible after the garment is laundered if the stitches are tiny.

Finely tucked material may be mended in this way so that the tear can scarcely be seen after it is pressed.

When repairing torn lace, substitute fine white net for the muslin as a backing, and darn the edges of the tear to the net, working in and out of the mesh with a fine needle and cotton.

Should there be a hole in the lace, fill in the space with net and work out the design found in the lace on the net. Thus you have a darned patch that defies detection.

### Mending Laces

FIRST of all, what are we to do when our fine Irish lace yoke comes from the very necessary cleaning with darning breaks in its surface? Expedition is the first rule. Immediately should Irish lace be repaired. In no lace does the truth of the "stitch in time" receive better exposition. You can mend lace by matching the thread and crocheting with a fine needle in a simple shell stitch,

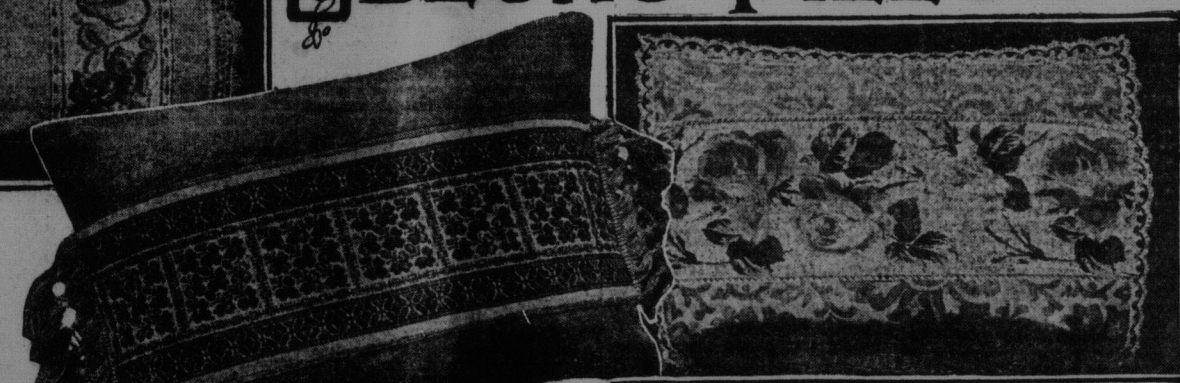
drawing together the parts. If you have not a crochet needle, use an ordinary sewing needle and fill in the space with loops on which you can make buttonhole stitches. These curved lines resemble the buttonhole loops that we assemble the buttonhole stitches that we place for hooks on the fastenings of our blouses. By using the filling-in scheme (as in the days of buttonhole lace) you will find that a hole disappears, and the precious lace is virtually restored to its useful beauty.

Always lace should be mended, if possible, and mended by applying the patch on the wrong side and cutting the edge to follow the pattern. With the irregular edge down on the right side, the lace must be mended and patched in irregular lines. Nothing is more noticeable than a sharp, regular circle cut out and carefully turned in.

If a strip of Valenciennes lace tears, apply plain net or lace to match underneath, and by fine running stitches darn the patch around the little dorsal design.

What must be done, you ask, if a lace yoke suddenly goes to pieces? First investigate the pattern that may be too heavy for the net—and don't buy that kind of lace again. Second, throw away the yoke, for all the king's horses and all the king's men are helpless against lace that has shown a general disposition to wear out.

## THE BLOND PILLOW



With fringed ends.

Of flowered cratone.



Stenciled design.

### 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, upon 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 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 the newspaper. This latter is on top. With sharp pencil go over the outline, pressing hard with the pencil. The pattern will be transferred without difficulty.

Surely the way is easy.

### Braid Daisies

ONE of the expensive little hats for children seen the other day was a wreath of daisies was used with great effect. It was a model sent out by a noted milliner in Paris, yet any needlewoman could reproduce it. The whole story hinges around the making of the daisies.

Do you remember the old-fashioned rick-rack braid used on our baby dresses? In these days our mothers were busy in sewing together this serpentine braid in straight bands, in more intricate flower designs, or in motifs that were lined on yokes and sleeves. Rick-rack trimming has been revived. It is so easy and so very effective that it comes back with a double appeal.

The braid is serpentine and generally white in color. It can be sewed at the points and very easily twisted in a flower that when a yellow center of braid or linen is added, resembles a daisy with pleasing fidelity.

Some daisies can be made in double rows; some in triple rows. The daisy form then changes to a dahlia; but whatever the flower may be, it is attractive.

When one daisy is made, you will repeat the process, which is very easy, and add the daisies in a straight line or in an irregular wreath, one followed by two or three in a group.

A huge cabochon of these braid daisies placed at the side of a white lingerie hat or a fine straw ship will look new and will remind one of the popular field flowers that have been accorded so much favor this spring.

From the millinery idea the clever woman can depart into other fields of dress. On dainty little flower frocks of figured batiste, moulin or muslin, little clusters of rick-rack daisies can be placed at the collar, on the ends of sleeves or in garlands that hold up the drapery of the side of a skirt.

A high waist line can be outlined with these pretty little flowers. As the rick-rack braid is procurable in several widths, daisies can be made in several sizes, and a delightful variety can be given by grouping little and big flowers.

Rick-rack can be bought at the notions department or at the notions counter of any large store. There promises to be much work in this new flower idea. Isn't it this to be able to use an old idea with such excellent results?

