

# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

## For a Combination Garment

**N**OW is the time for embroidering your dainty lingerie for spring and summer. With ideas and a very pretty design, the bride-to-be can wait for nothing, and those that are lovers of the beautiful in underwear, without any "hope-chest" as an inspiration, can enjoy the corset-cover design just as well as the engaged ones.

Isn't it a beauty? I have had the scallops made very shallow and a little larger than usual. The seams are quite wide, so that you may French fell them by hand in the approved lingerie fashion. The corset cover buttons in front, and you will notice that there has been allowance made for a hem, which you will turn in before working the scallops at the top.

The butterfly must be padded on the edges of the wings. After this, work in solid stitch and outline the veins and stiches (regular back stiches, you know), and the spots may be done in eyelet work or solid work. I think that you will like the eyelets for a relief.

Pad the petals of the flowers and work in solid stiches. Outline the stems and finish the very slender leaves in solid work.

The back is also decorated and worked in the same way as the fronts. Pad the scallops on the top and around the armholes and work in buttonhole stiches.

The eyelets are worked in regular eyelet stitch or buttonhole stitch, and through the finished garment you can run white ribbon, which is always in good taste. Tiny washable crocheted buttons are practical for the front fastening, or pearl ones on the fly.

The corset cover is one of the useful and beautiful gifts that you can make for a friend or for yourself. It will last for years if made on a good quality of muslin or fine cambric and embroidered in fine mercerized cotton.

Let me urge you to make one.

I have added a repeat for a ruffle, which can be used on the drawers or the petticoat of a combination, if you

wish you can omit the flowers and butterfly on the ruffle, except on the upper part of the ruffle. The scallops, of course, will be continued around the strip.

The whole thing makes an exquisite piece of lingerie that hints of Paris—but in its present form costs infinitely much less.

### Embroidered Head Rest

**A** PRETTY head rest for grandmother's rocking chair is made of one-half a yard of Alice blue linen, three-fourths of a yard of blue-and-white cotton fringe, two yards of blue ribbon and a roll of cotton wadding. Double the linen lengthwise and cut the lower edge in a semicircular line. The upper edge must be cut in a slightly curved line to form a piece resembling a dress shield. Turn in the edges all around the width of a seam and baste the fringe around the longest edge. Lay both these together and stitch, letting the tape on the fringe be concealed by the overlapping linen, then stuff the rest with cotton, layer upon layer, kept perfectly smooth and curved to fit the shape of the linen.

When it is quite full, close the top edges and whip over and over with a fine stitch. Attach small bows of ribbon to each end and tie it to the back of the chair.

If you wish to decorate the head rest, one side can be embroidered in a conventional design, using dark-blue and bronze-colored wash silk on mercerized cottons. Lavender blossoms sprinkled thickly in the layers of cotton lend a delicate and soothing perfume to the rest. When made up in lavender-colored linen it is especially attractive.

### New Pillow Covers

**F**ORHAND women are preparing for spring and summer house decorations, and those who delight in artistic needlework will make their summer pillow covers—some of embroidered linen, some of gingham, batiste, or even flowered lawn and muslin.

The white lingerie couch pillow, used mostly for boudoir purposes, requires a dainty cover. These pillows are long and rather narrow in shape, and should be fitted with linen covers having a dainty floral design embroidered on each end, or perhaps the owner's monogram. The work must be done in white mercerized thread. Both ends of such a cover may be decorated with clumsy lace, or inset with medallions of fillet if you desire a very elaborate cover. In this case, the pillow must have a close-fitting cover of silk in a delicate shade that will show through the linen and lace, and should correspond to the color scheme of Madame's boudoir.

Pillows in fancy shapes, square, round, oblong, heart-shaped or triangular, are seen for those desiring unique fittings in their rooms; but the flat, oblong pillow is best choice. For the library or living-room couch, the large, soft square pillows are in general use. In making summer covers for these, one that is large enough to be slipped on easily, has one side left open and is buttoned over with its linen-covered buttons is best. Then it can be easily taken off and laundered several times during the season. The white cover is, of course, most appropriate, but because they sell so quickly are often discarded for the colored material. Plain and checked gingham continue to be extremely popular.

These can be decorated with cross-stitch designs done in a contrasting color or deeper shades than the body of the cover.

Flowered lawn covers are lined with colored chints of a shade matching the predominant color found in the outer covering. Four-inch ruffles edge the covers, or they are finished at the seams with heavy cotton cord.

You can make these washable covers as plain or as elaborate as you like. They afford considerable scope for the ingenuity of one who is clever with her needle.

### Playthings for the Baby

**I**F THERE is a baby in the house its mother will appreciate a pretty crocheted wheel that will keep him amused for hours.

Select an embroidery hoop six inches in diameter and cover the ring with sephyr, crocheted with a plain stitch resembling the buttonhole stitch in alternating lengths one inch long of pink and white. Across the circle run five lines of chain stitching, and catch them together in the center with a small silver sleigh bell. At each point on the hoop where the chain stitch joins sew on a bell and, if you wish, on each line of chain stitch.

This makes a pretty, harmless rattle that pleases even a very young child.

Another pretty trifle is to make a crocheted cover for a celluloid ball and sew the little bells around the center. The ball will bounce, but is soft enough

not to harm tiny, delicate hands when they clutch it.

Some small children love a wool-filled ball for their early nursery games. These are made by crocheting oval-shaped sections of bright-colored wool yarn, joining them by overcasting with yarn and filling the ball with picked lamb's wool. No matter how hard baby throws this ball it cannot hurt any one.

Odd lengths of sephyr can be used in making crocheted horse lines for baby.

Begin by making a chain stitch one and a half inches long, and with a plain stitch crocheted back and forth, varying the colors of yarn to suit your taste. Make the "lines" two yards long and join eighteen inches from one end (when doubled); crochet a cross piece the same width and fourteen inches long, to which is sewed six small bells that tinkle in a delightful way when the kiddies are romping about the nursery.

REPEAT FOR RUFFLE



### How to Transfer

**H**ERE 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 carton paper, you should place the sheet between your fabric and the newspaper. The 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.

### A Parisian Hint

**A**N ECONOMICAL idea employed by Parisian dressmakers to make silk skirts and petticoats wear longer is to stitch a piece of cloth or cotton flannel the exact shade of the silk to the back of the skirt, where it is apt to be kicked out by the heels of the shoes.

This has the effect of indefinitely prolonging the life of the gown or skirt.

Designed by Anna J. Loos

THE BACK

