

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

COLLAR AND BELT IN PUNCHED WORK

BEADED BELTS

BEADED belts take the lead among the pretty ornaments with which Dame Fashion tickles our fickle fancy.

Those seen in the shops are wonderfully beautiful; but they can so easily be copied at home that they are quite within the reach of every woman and girl that can use a needle.

They are worked on the material that matches your sweet dress, skirt or blouse, and are particularly charming when several shades of the same color are chosen for the decoration of the belt. Shaded beads are the latest novelty. They can be bought in all colors and cost but little.

A shaped belt four inches wide decorated in a conventional design with these shaded wooden beads makes an accompaniment for the plain tailored suit that is altogether fascinating.

Cut the material matching your skirt over a fitted girdle pattern, leaving one inch on each side and at the ends to be turned in. Make the edge of the belt with a white binding thread and trace the design on with chalk. Be sure the belt is the exact size your waist before you begin beading; then bring the thread through from the wrong side with a knot tied in the end, and start the beading by threading several beads on the needle and fastening them down by passing the needle through the material in a slanting direction. Repeat, covering the design, unless you are using rather large beads, when they must be sewed on one at a time.

Wooden and Tuscan beads make a pretty combination.

After the design is filled in, sew a row of beads around the beading thread to make the outline of the belt; then line the belt with silk or satin, and if the material is very thin, interline it with a piece of heavy muslin.

You can make odd little ornaments that serve to conceal the hooks that fasten the belt by covering them with covered buttons with beads. From the center of the buttons hang two strings of fine beads one or two inches long, with a larger bead at the end of each.

If you are clever at such things, you can make many curious little ornaments of beads for this purpose.

The artistically inclined girl will like to embroider herself a belt in the soft oriental colorings. Wooden beads containing all the rich colors of the far east intermingled with small gold ones are sewed to China or Japanese silk or crepe-looking mummy cloth.

Gold and silver beads look well on almost any colored costume; but if your dress is gray, there is nothing more attractive than a belt embroidered with outlined beads.

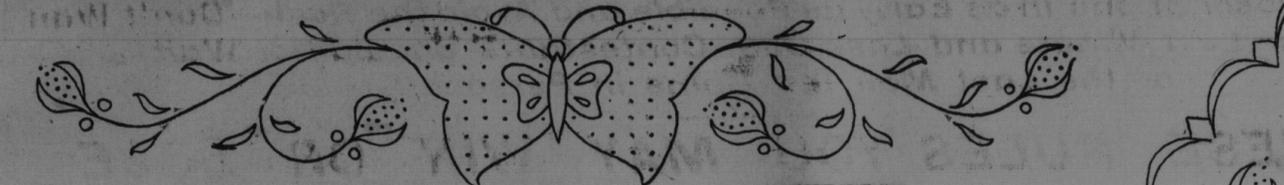
Jet beads are effective on gowns of black material, and if you happen to be wearing mourning you may make yourself a neat little belt embroidered with the dull black beads.

Iridescent beads of glass combined with small gold beads are charming for the girde of your evening gowns. This may be as elaborate as you wish, the beads being placed very close to give the appearance of an iridescent design.

A large gold or crystal bead looks well sewed at the point of a leaf or in the center of any design.

Crystal beads on white ribbon are delightful for belts to wear with the lingerie frock. These bead belts can be made to order and sold at a good profit if you would turn your needlework to account as a means of making some pin-money.

Designed by Elizabeth Miller



For a belt.

THE popularity of the punched work still continues, and I feel that I can do nothing more pleasing to my circle of embroiderers than to give a set today on which you can punch to your heart's content and to the ultimate satisfaction in dress.

Do you know how to do punched work? Of course, the open effect that is the beauty of the work is the result of punching a coarse needle, either round or three-angled, through loosely woven material, and by repeated punches in the same hole, and by the linen thread pulling in four directions from the hole, the open effect is secured.

The design that surrounds the punched work should be worked first, either in heavy outline or solid work, and then the punched work should be brought right up to the line of embroidery. If a dot has been omitted, supply it, so that an unbroken line of holes will give a complete, open-work effect.

Stitches are worked in parallel lines between two rows of holes. Work in one direction, then complete the square by working in the opposite direction. When you cross down to a lower line, use the diagonal line on the under side of the goods. Be careful not to pull the material too tightly. If it is loose

In mesh, there will be no difficulty; after two stitches are placed in each direction from a hole, it is sufficiently round and large for the most exacting. Many embroiderers are using colored thread for punched work. This gives a very attractive result, especially if color be used in the rest of the design. Linen thread is best, but any stout, twisted cotton will do. Use soft, mercerized thread for the rest of the design.

One-half of the collar is given. By tracing the design and reversing it you can complete the pattern.

Outline the butterfly with fine stem stitch or coarse outline stitch. Work the body and head in solid stitches and use this method for the small pieces extending from the body into the wings. Fill in the rest with punched work.

The space between the slender leaves at the ends of the running vine can also be punched.

Outline the stem and use solid stitches for the oval leaves on the side of the stems.

Pad the scallops and the diamond-shaped blocks between. Buttonhole the scallops and then fill in the diamonds with solid stitches.

Give a second buttonholing, being sure not to neglect the lower edge of the diamonds.

Attach the collar to a straight piece of lawn, so that the band can be turned in and fastened in place.

The belt to match can be done on linen belting or on linen to match. The method is similar and the two pieces form a pretty set for the summer dress that will be appreciated by every lover of the dainty and practical.

Good luck in your punching.

Sewing Room Hints

ALL those who are fond of tating will save much time by whitening a sharp point on the end of their tating shuttles so they can pull the thread through the slots with the shuttle without having to use a pin or crochet needle each time.

When the weekly wash comes up from the laundry, take the clothes that need mending and find patches of the material, yarn to darn with, and whatever is necessary to mend with, and pin the pieces to the article to be mended, then put them aside in a drawer or sewing bag until you have time to sit down quietly and sew. Having everything ready, you will be surprised at the amount you can do at one sitting. By this method the weekly mending loses half its terrors for the busy housekeeper.

In order to keep spools of cotton and silk always handy have the drawers of your sewing machine fitted with thin boards through which are driven wire nails placed two inches apart. Place these in the drawers with the points of the nails upward and on each nail slip a spool of thread.

One row holds white thread from 24 to 100; another holds black thread and silk, and still another all the odd shades of silk and cotton that have been used in the making of frocks, or those that will be likely to be used in the ordinary sewing for the family.

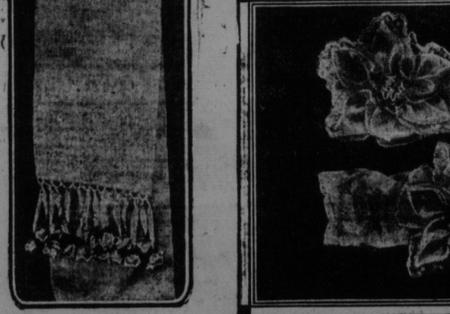
GIFTS for the GRADUATE



A sash girdle.



The bouquet of ribbon.



Dainty garters.

WITH the warm, sunny days of June comes the time when each school launches its class of graduates, to float with the tide of humanity already battling with the great problems of the world.

Each graduate has a host of relatives and friends interested in her welfare, and when the occasion arrives for her to receive her diploma the good wishes for future success are usually accompanied by an appropriate gift.

The exclusive shops are displaying many dainty and useful articles, which would prove most acceptable to any girl.

Any woman who can sew and enjoys fashioning pretty novelties, should copy some of these. They are not difficult and are bound to be appreciated by the "sweet girl graduate," particularly when she realizes your affection and thoughtfulness in taking the time and trouble to make them yourself.

Among the many favorites in the summer fashions is the sash girdle. These dainty accessories are fashioned of ribbon or velvet, and are charming to wear with the sheer lingerie frocks.

One of the prettiest sashes displayed recently was of palest pink satin ribbon eight inches wide.

The waist belt is softly folded and boned at the front, back and sides.

Two long each ends fall from the back tied stock fashion. The ends are finished with a fringe of knotted ribbon, from which pink rosebuds fashioned of satin are hung.

A garland of roses and foliage makes a charming decoration on the top of the girde.

These small roses may be purchased at any novelty shop or made at home. Dame Fashion continues to favor the

corsage bouquet of ribbon flowers. The design shown here is a pink rose, white carnation and violet. The zig-zag motif may be purchased in the millinery department. This gives a pretty touch of color to the summer frock of the graduate.

To wear with delicately tinted silk stockings are the fascinating garters of ribbon. A rosette formed of pointed petals edged with Valenciennes lace adorns the top.

White ribbon was used for an attractive pair. The ribbon, 3/8 inches in width, was shirred through the center with a band of elastic. Six pointed petals shaped of the white satin ribbon formed the flower.

A tightly shirred center gives a pretty finish to the flower.

Slipper garters or opera bags may be made of wide ribbon, stitched up the sides, hemmed and drawn together by

The complete work.

One half of collar.

a band of narrow ribbon. Bands to adorn the hair are always welcome gifts to the young girl.

A wreath of small roses and green foliage fashioned of silk is unusually becoming and effective.

The large rose so fashionable at present to trim the lingerie hat is another suitable gift for the graduate. These are made of ribbon or bits of satin, silk, chiffon or gauze.

Slipper rosettes are easily made. One cannot have too many, so they are most acceptable.

Make these of one large silk flower or a bouquet of miniature rosebuds, violets, forget-me-nots or daisies. White rosebuds for the graduation slippers make a timely gift.

These few suggestions may help some one to delight the heart of some charming girl graduate. Why not let it be you?

When Crocheting

AN OLDER woman has demonstrated that little things count for as much in the realm of needlework as in other and broader walks of life. Much time is lost, not to speak of the tax on good tempers, when crocheting if the ball of yarn or spool of cotton drops from your lap and rolls merrily away under the bookcase, bureau or some other place where it is hard to reclaim.

To prevent this, run a hatpin through the spool of ball and pin it to the arm of your chair. The thread will run smoothly, your work will be more regular and then you cannot lose the spool.

But if you do not happen to be seated in a chair with a tufted arm, run a piece of narrow ribbon or string through the spool and hang it on your arm.

Hanger for Gowns

CUT a piece of heavy cardboard seventeen inches long and eight inches wide and shape one side of it like a coat hanger. Now punch a small hole in the center one inch from the top, and tie a piece of ribbon or tape through it to make a loop to hang it on.

In the lower edge make two holes six inches apart and either insert large safety pins or sew in hooks to hang the skirt of your gowns to.

This makes an inexpensive and very satisfactory frame to hang your summer lingerie or linen frocks and waists upon, keeping them fresh for a long time after they have been ironed.

These hangers may be padded with raw cotton and covered with fancy silk or covered with albatross. A delicate sachet powder sprinkled over the cotton side greatly to their attractiveness and perfume the gown as well.

THREE WAYS TO TRANSFER

HERE are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you cut 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 sitting 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 the lines and will last until washed. 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.

