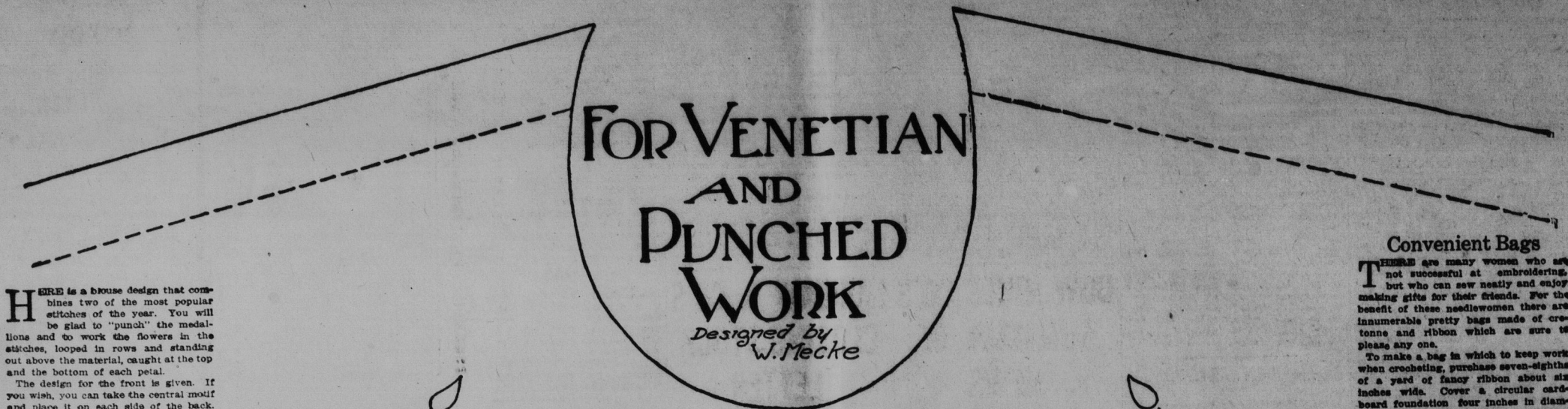


# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD



**H**ERE is a blouse design that combines two of the most popular stitches of the year. You will be glad to "punch" the medallions and to work the flowers in the stitches, looped in rows and standing out above the material, caught at the top and the bottom of each petal.

The design for the front is given. If you wish, you can take the central motif and place it on each side of the back. It is excellent on the upper part of each sleeve, the panel outlined with valencienne lace, and the collar, if of the fabric, can be decorated in front with one of the sprays.

Right here let me suggest to my embroiderers if they do not care to use punched work, or if the material is too fine, that a substitution of lace, net, fillet or medallions in the three oval places will give a handsome effect with less work. The lace should be basted on over the pattern, and the embroidery worked over it. Outline the ovals with outline or stem stitch and cut away the lace edges. In the laundering the net will shrink. The material, of course, after being cut away should be overcast and turned in to prevent frayed edges.

The punched work is done with a three-sided needle in parallel rows. The needle is punched through the dots, the thread is on the right side in parallel lines, joining two holes.

When passing from one hole to the line below a diagonal line should be taken on the under side. When the rows are completed horizontally, then the vertical lines should be made, thus completing squares. Eight times should the thread be passed through one hole. This constant punching makes the open effect which is so attractive and which I am sure has come to stay in our embroidery affections.

The Venetian rose stitch is shown in a little sketch which should be easily understood. The petals are really a series of loops which are made on the row above. They are not caught to the goods. This gives a separate effect, quite like the little roses in Irish crochet work. Each petal is attached at the upper and the lower end, as shown. There is a stitch made at the beginning at the top, to which the first two loops are attached. The next row has four stitches, two in each loop; the next, eight stitches, and so on, widening the petal out until it has reached the way down the drawing of the petal. The narrowing process is a decreasing of the number of stitches, the final single one being attached to the goods.

Of course the solid work for the flowers is an easy alternative. This will be the regular over-and-over stitch, after padding with darning cotton the length of each petal. The centers can be clustered of French knots or single eyelets.

Outline the stems in stem stitch, and after padding the leaves work in over-and-over stitch across the ovals.

The little crescents of dots on each side of the central motif are effective in eyelets.

I wish that you could see the beauty of this design in its finished condition. It is one of the handsomest blouse patterns that you will see in a day's journey. It is not too elaborate or too open. It is equally good on sheer or on heavy linen, and the work entails a pleasing amount of time.

There are many other ways in which this design can be used if you are clever; and I know that you are. The central motif is beautiful on a long pincushion. The openwork shows the dainty idea that we admire in the trimmings of the bureau or dressing table.

The placing of the three motifs close together will give a beautiful central arrangement for a baby pillow or any pillow top which can be done in colors. Smart ends, flange hats or any of the fancy hats can be decorated with these pretty ovals; and the variation in color and work which the design offers multiplies the chances of beauty and usefulness, which you will appreciate.

Add this blouse design to your list of lovely garments. You will be glad that you own it.

## Gift Towels

**H**AND-EMBROIDERED towels are the joy of every woman's heart and are charming gifts. The housewife who is too busy to spend the time required to make guest towels will call down blessings on your head as she lays away this most welcome addition to her linen closet; the bride is especially delighted with each article of handwork which swells her collection of snowy linens; the business girl and the one who attends boarding school would be charmed with a gift of this sort; so when in doubt embroider a towel.

The embroidered initial is used almost universally to mark fine linen and it is an effective addition which costs but a few pennies.

Many attractive designs are displayed at the needlework shops and personal taste may be gratified. Beautiful towels are sold in damask and fine huckaback showing a design arranged to form a wreath enclosing a space on which to embroider the monogram.

When embroidering the letters they should first be carefully and heavily padded so that they will stand out in bold relief when finished.

Find the letters lengthwise with firm, compact stitches and narrow over the black lines, which add a guide to the covering of stitches. The old English lettering is always good, and when worked on a towel with buttoned ends is the only Georgian necessary.

A towel combining the popular punched work and solid embroidery will be a handsome design easily copied. In the large leaves with punched work and border them with a band of some solid color. Outline the vines and leaves with the black line, which adds a guide to the covering of stitches. The old English lettering is always good, and when worked on a towel with buttoned ends is the only Georgian necessary.

Cross-stitch is another popular embroidery for towels. It is easily done and very effective. It can be done in any color by using the tiny squares in the weave of the material; but if the design is stamped it is more easily done. A towel worked with this stitch in a design showing three shades of green, with the flowers in shades of red, yellow and the leaves in green, is a fine design for the bathroom.

This should always be used for the embroidered edges of a towel, from the design shown is worked with cross-stitch. The design is a simple, decorative design in which the leaves and stems are worked in cross-stitch, and the flowers in a different stitch. The design is a simple, decorative design in which the leaves and stems are worked in cross-stitch, and the flowers in a different stitch.

## Easily Made Gifts

**H**ERE are a few suggestions which may prove helpful to the woman who has a wish to give a hand-worked gift for a birthday or any special occasion.

These gifts are inexpensive, but require a small amount of your time to fashion them. Every housewife has pretty dainties of embroidery or lace, and a case for these articles would be most useful.

For twelve-inch plate dories the case should be thirteen inches in diameter. Cut two circles from cardboard and cover on the outside with acra linen embroidered in a simple design with china-blue silk or mercerized cotton thread. Line both circles with light blue silk, and with two short lengths of blue ribbon form hinges at the neck. Attach two longer pieces at the front to tie in a bow, holding the two sections together. Pretty flowered cretonne lined with the predominant color would be equally effective if used to cover the cushion.

A dainty case for jewelry is fashioned of two rectangular pieces of cardboard covered with cotton wadding. Sew side with a favorite needle powder. Make a flange for covering for the case, and line it with white in a simple design. Line it with pale pink or blue china silk. Join the two halves with hinges and attach the two halves with hinges and attach the two halves with hinges.

A gift for a child is a bean bag made of heavy cloth, lined with a soft material, and filled with beans. The bag is made of heavy cloth, lined with a soft material, and filled with beans.

To make a book for safety pins, take two pieces of cardboard and cover with acra linen, embroidered in a simple design. Line it with pale pink or blue china silk. Join the two halves with hinges and attach the two halves with hinges.

## The Front of the House

## Attractive Pincushions

**T**HE pincushion is numbered among the prettiest little gifts which can be made by the woman who loves fine needlework. It affords plenty of opportunity for fine embroidery and careful sewing together of the different parts. We have departed from the old-fashioned decorated and herb-bordered pincushion which once occupied the corner of the awing and lace-covered bureau. At present the mattress pincushion is the favored variety, and in the making of this little article you must be most careful. Tulle is the best material from which to make the foundation. Select a bright shade, as the color is much used down by the lacework covering, even when it is embroidered in eyelet embroidery.

Three pieces are required to make the cushion. The top and bottom cut exactly alike, with the edges turned in a quarter of an inch all the way around and creased perfectly straight. A strip of tulle should then be put to extend all the way around, then stitching the sides of the small mattress. To insure exactness, the quarter inch for turning in, if it is necessary to place it in the length, be sure to arrange the seams at the corners.

Fasten the top by whipping together these pieces, leaving a two-inch opening. Turn the case tight side out and fill with wadding. Then the top can be sewed down and the case is ready for use.

ners and curves of the case. It requires time and patience to shape the cushion nicely with the hands. Use a large needle and heavy silk to cut it, stopping the needle through the lamb's wool from one tufting to the next. When finished the cushion should resemble a miniature mattress.

The pine never rust in a pincushion filled with lamb's wool.

A pretty cover for a long, rectangular cushion is made with three circular medallions of Irish crochet or lace set in the top and joined with a fasten arrangement of embroidery done in solid or eyelet stitch. The top and bottom can be bound together with a cord or large ribbon through eyelets worked around the edges. As the Irish plot lace may be whipped on the edge instead of the eyelets, if preferred.

Many lace insertion, the width of the thickness of the cushion, is an attractive manner of joining the top and bottom.

It is a good plan to choose openwork designs when embroidering the lacework, for they are extremely attractive over the colored silk.

Square, oblong, oval, crescent and diamond-shaped pincushions can be made in this manner. Any woman would be delighted to receive a pretty cushion for her guest room. Find out her favorite color and begin the work.

## Convenient Bags

**T**HERE are many women who are not successful in their embroidery, but who can sew neatly and enjoy making gifts for their friends. For the benefit of these needlewomen there are innumerable pretty bags made of cretonne and ribbon which are sure to please any one.

To make a bag in which to keep work when crocheting, purchase seven-eighths of a yard of fancy ribbon about six inches wide. Cover a circular cardboard foundation four inches in diameter with the ribbon. Hem the remaining piece of ribbon at each end and gather one edge, sewing it evenly to the covered circle. Crochet a covering for a brass ring one inch in diameter, using silk to match the ribbon. Gather the outer edge of the ribbon and attach it to the ring. To the hemmed ends of the wide ribbon sew narrow ribbon and tie in bows, which serve to hold the materials in the bag. The end of silk or yarn is then slipped through the ring, and unrolls easily as the worker needs it, without becoming soiled or tangled.

An attractive handkerchief bag is made of two yards of eight-inch ribbon, four yards of No. 3 ribbon, two pieces of white cotton wadding, each six inches square, and two pieces of cardboard of the same dimensions. Cover the pieces of cardboard with wadding and sprinkle with sachet powder. Using the ribbon, cover these bags, taping it in place and overcasting the two squares together to form the bottom of the bag. Following a heading 1 1/2 inches wide, stitch the narrow ribbon along the edge of the wider ribbon. Through this is run the drawing string. Gather the lower edge and stitch it to the covered square. Work an eyelet in each side of the bag at the top and run a narrow ribbon drawstring through it. The bag is then completed.

A stocking bag, which is practical and at the same time attractive, is made of flowered cretonne. Many lovely designs can be had in this material. Cut four strips 13 inches long by 6 1/2 wide. Then cut four others 6 1/2 inches wide by 4 1/2 deep. These are to form the outside pockets. Bind the upper edge with twilled tape and baste to the long strips, one on each large piece. Hem the other end of the strips to form a heading. Baste each strip to the cretonne. A bag of this description will hold a square of cretonne 6 1/2 inches wide.

To this paste the sides and bind with tape. Sew twelve ivory rings an inch apart around the top of the bag and through these slip heavy white cotton cord. Sew a button in the center of each side of the bag proper and make a corresponding buttonhole in the pocket. This serves to keep the contents in place.

A sewing bag is always appropriate for the woman who travels, and a pretty one is made in this manner: From cardboard cut an oval five inches long and neatly cover with figured silk or ribbon, whipping the edges with a fine thread. A strip of silk seven inches wide and long enough to encircle the oval, stretch a narrow piece of ribbon, allowing a heading three-quarters of an inch wide. Fold the ends, making a French seam, and gather the lower edge. Stitch it to the oval and run a narrow ribbon drawstring through the top. Block the bag with a small needlebook containing mixed needles and a bodkin, an emery strawberry, a small pair of scissors, a glove mender, a small bag containing hooks and eyes, buttons and safety pins, a spool each of white and black thread and a thimble. Around the edge of the oval stick white and black pins. A bag of this description will prove a "friend in need" upon many occasions.

Odd lengths of ribbon can be purchased at the remnant counter for the proverbial song, and the bag will cost but a small sum. These bags find a ready sale at bazaar, so if your church intends giving one, supply the needlework counter with plenty of mending bags.

## How to Transfer

**H**ERE are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you to any material before working. Perhaps the easiest way is the "winding-down" 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. The impression will be left in fine lines and will last until the material is washed.

If you have carbon paper, you should make a plate which is successful on heavy material.

The last way is also easy. On wall paper or ordinary clean paper trace the pattern before you. When the design is completed, turn over the paper and outline the pattern with a heavy lead pencil. Place the design down on the fabric and redraw the outline pressing hard with the pencil. The pattern will be transferred without any difficulty.

Send the way to work.

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