

# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

## THREETO WEL ENDS

The New Darned Work.

Solid and French Knots.

**I**T STARTS off like "three blind mice," doesn't it? The only similarity between the title of the page and the old nursery rhyme is the fact that your fingers will fairly run over the design, so quickly will you be able to work out the pretty patterns.

You can purchase huck by the yard, the 18-inch width being the usual size. Damask, too, is excellent; but for the design showing the new darned work huck is necessary.

Transfer the design to one end of the towel that you intend to work; on the other end draw only the scalloped border.

The pretty flower design has been arranged to form an oval space for an initial, which you will buy and apply on the outer line. A monogram, too, will add much to any gift. This design has been planned for wallachian stitches—buttonhole stitches, you know. Work them from a center line, with the puri edge forming the outline of each petal. The center should be solid. Outline the short stems and work the long leaves with the quick wallachian stitches, using an imaginary center line for a guide.

If you do not like this quick work, the design is just as good when done in solid stitches.

Pad the scallops and buttonhole as for any edge. Give towels a second treatment to prevent fraying. Pad with darned cotton and use long, loose stitches or a chain stitch.

The new darned work is given a chance in our page. You have probably noticed the towels done in this pretty style. White thread is used to outline the flowers, stems and leaves. Then the weave of the huck guides you in the rest of your work. With colored thread—pale blue, yellow, pink—darn the petals and leaves, using the parallel lines of the huck for guides. Catch up

one thick thread and then make stitches of uniform size in straight lines. All must run either horizontally or vertically. The effect is solid work at a distance, yet the little breaks in the lines give a white effect that makes a delicate color in the pattern.

After working the flowers in the new and quick way, pad the scallops and buttonhole as usual.

Last is a lovely pond-lily design that combines solid work and French knots. There is not very much solid work, as you can see at a glance.

Outline the leaves and the veins, and work solid the turned-over portions as shown.

Work the rear rows of petals on the flowers in solid stitches, and after outlining the rest fill in with French knots or seed stitches. A double line of outline stitches will give a good stem effect. If you wish, you can work the stems in the regular stem stitch.

Pad the scallops and buttonhole as a final touch to the border.

What is more desirable than fine towels? They wear well, they are always used and appreciated and one can never have too many of them. A single towel makes a beautiful gift; a set of them is enough to make a bride-to-be or a "settled" married woman hug you for joy. Try this, if you like to give acceptable presents.

### One Half of an End.

#### Fancy Bonbon Box

**T**HE foundation of a very dainty bonbon box is nothing more than a small tin cracker box.

The entire outside surface has been covered with an odd piece of brocaded satin glued on perfectly smooth, lapsing well over on the inside. The lid is treated in the same way and has a trail of narrow pale-green satin ribbon worked over the top and tied in a smart bow at one side. The box is lined with heavy glazed paper, pasted on right up to the edge and covering the satin that was turned in from the outside.

Such a box lined with silk or velvet would serve as a jewel case, a handkerchief box or a receptacle for any trinkets. If lined with silk, pad the bottom with a layer or two of cotton batting perfumed with a delicate sachet.

### FOR THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDE

**G**IRLS who are contemplating matrimony should have a dowry chest.

An old German fashion, but one that is being extensively revived, it is not possible for one person to present a prospective bride with a full chest; therefore, the custom of giving linen "showers" has become quite the thing among the young woman's friends.

A member of her family or an intimate friend presents her with the chest, cedar lined, with the bride's initials carved or stamped in the center of the lid. Every member of the family, as well as relatives and friends, then proceed to contribute to the filling of the chest by making all sorts of useful articles.

Household linen is given, linen sheets and pillow cases with the bride's initials embroidered just under the hem or on it. Large and small towels, also embroidered with initials, and having scalloped edges, embroidered with heavy white linen thread. Napkins, three sets, one for each daily meal, and hemmed neatly by hand, and have the initials embroidered in one corner.

Scares for bureau, sideboard and stands ornamented with embroidery or drawn work; pillow shams, kitchen towels and wash cloths.

Squares of soft cheesecloth, hemmed neatly for dusters, and coarse linen squares, hemmed for dishcloths.

Each complete set is tied with a dainty ribbon.

The addition of kitchen and pantry towels is a new and very acceptable

idea; the pantry towels are used only for drying cut glass and silver, and are of fine soft striped linen, having the ends scalloped and buttonholed with colored thread.

Another pretty set that is added to the dowry chest consists of embroidered cushion covers.

Some large enough to slip on over a sofa cushion, others designed for pin-cushions. Modern women will not use pin-cushions covered with fancy silk and lace that cannot be washed. They are not considered to be sanitary, but the embroidered linen covers that can be changed every few weeks are very much in demand.

Several sets of these covers for the top and bottom of the cushion, which have scalloped edges and small slits, buttonholed to run ribbon through, are part of the dowry outfit.

The bride's initials are embroidered in the center of the cover, and a set of a dozen tied with ribbon and a cake of scented soap on top is a practical gift.

Sachet pads for bureau drawers are another addition to the chest.

Make these of gayly colored silk or pongee. They are made by covering a double fold of cotton wadding, thickly sprinkled with the bride's favorite sachet, with silk.

Put the pads with a few stitches of colored floss. You can make any one of these articles for your friend, the prospective bride, with the assurance that she will be gratefully pleased with your gift.

### FRILLS AND FURBELOWS

**T**HE number of pretty accessories to the toilette that a clever needlewoman can make is almost limitless.

From the crown of her head to the tip of her dainty satin slipper, every addition to her costume can show the personal touch, the mark of individuality, by the application of a bit of lace or embroidery. So, then, let us begin with ornaments for the coiffure and consider in detail the frills and furbebows.

On half a yard of gold ribbon four inches wide sew a wreath of tiny blossoms made of varied colored ribbon and join at the side with a rose or rosette of yellow ribbon. This makes an attractive bandeau for the hair. A bow made of five or six loops of fine lace wired so that it will stand erect and fastened to a band of satin or metal ribbon is also a pretty coiffure ornament; with a wreath of ribbon roses attached to a ribbon-covered wire and joined with a large artificial rose is just the daintiest kind of hair decoration for the young girl.

Ribbon roses are not difficult to make. You simply fold a strip of satin ribbon through the center, using two-inch-wide ribbon for small flowers and four inch for large ones. Beginning at one end, roll the ribbon around on itself until the desired size is obtained, sewing it fast at the selvage edge.

Large satin roses are made by cutting oval-shaped petals of varied sizes, lining them and threading a very fine wire around the edge of the seam. Sew all to a small circular foundation, using the smaller petals in the center, the larger on the outer edge and placing a small ball of cotton, satin covered, directly in the center. One large satin rose, with a few dark-green velvet leaves attached to the stem, makes a dainty coiffure decoration.

Now for the frilly collars and jabots. Fine net and maline are to be much in evidence this season made up into dainty neckties. Lace, of course, will always be extensively used, and you can fashion any number of very beautiful jabots and collars by combining these materials. Make a high stock collar of tulle net, having a jabot made by edging a half yard of plain net with narrow lace. Lay the jabot in narrow folds and attach it to the center front of the collar.

Ruffs of maline are made by sewing a two-inch pleating of double maline to both edges of a two-inch band of ribbon that is cut to fit the neck and fastened over with hooks and eyes.

Black and white are the favorite colors for these ruffs, but you may have one to match any colored gown you choose. They are decidedly chic.

Embroidered belts are dainty and fashionable. A little handwork on the belt worn with the tailored suit im-

proves its looks wonderfully. Stockings embroidered in self-toned floss, when you do this yourself, are exquisitely dainty and inexpensive. And plain satin slippers embroidered or beaded in a pretty conventional design add greatly to the beauty of the entire costume.

Every woman who enjoys needlework should provide herself with as many handmade dress accessories as she can.

#### Wool Caps for Girls

**I**F YOU are clever with a crochet needle, make your small daughter or little niece one of the warm but fashionable caps of thick sepry. It can be bought in all colors, but the dark ones are best and most serviceable for winter wear.

Blue, red, brown, maroon are good colors to choose. Trimmings of a contrasting color or a different shade of the color used make pretty caps.

They are crocheted round, like a skull-cap, but made long enough to have a broad band turned up all the way around. This band can be of contrasting color of yarn. The band can be turned up all around, up in front and down to protect the neck in the center or it can be left slit open in the center of the front and laid back, like two small revers, on either side. A ribbon is often woven in and out of the loose crochet stitch and tied in a rosette or flat bow on one side.

Any desired stitch may be employed in the making of these caps; they can be as plain or as elaborate as you wish.

#### 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 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 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 de-

sign 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.

#### Embroidery Hint

**E**MBROIDERY in apt to become drawn and puckered in working. It can be perfectly straightened in the following manner:

Wring a thick clean cloth out of clear cold water and rack it firmly to a board. Stretch the embroidery work over this cloth, being sure it is stretched perfectly straight. Leave it on overnight, or until it is dry. If it is then not quite smooth, repeat the process.

Another good way to lay thick flannel on a board and lay the embroidery, face down on it. Dampen and press with a moderately hot iron. Be sure to press with the grain of the material.

#### Embroidery on Kid

**F**RENCHWOMEN are enthusiastic over the fact of using kid trimmings on their outdoor costumes.

But the kid must be embroidered. Soft white or very light-colored kid is used, and is fashioned into belts, collars, cuffs and fever bands.

Any shape that suits the fancy is used, but all must correspond. The work is done in silk and metal threads, and the raw edge of the kid is finished off with a cord or heavy thread of dull gold or silver. Any simple design can be worked out. But be sure to let

the design be simple; one does not wish to cover too closely the beauty of the kid.

A favorite adaptation of the work is the loose "centures," or fronts, worn beneath the fashionable boleros of cloth or velvet.

The kid fits in the space between the fronts of the bolero and reaches to the belt line. It is then embroidered, using white or two tones of silk that correspond with the color of the gown.

Little loops are placed at the sides, and these fasten to hooks sewed inside

the bolero. Sleevebands to match add another trig touch to the costume.

The work has many other uses besides dress trimmings. It can be made into charming opera bags, holders for various things, or mounted on cardboard for picture frames, fancy boxes, etc.

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### High grade J. R. C. PIPES

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Cotton Crop Outlook. ce certainty of an unusually larg e crop is referred to as being a ntage to Canadian cotton cot- us. For some time past our Ca- in companies have been confon- with very high prices for the n- rial and should therefore do v- ch better. Up to the present tim- gh there is some uncertainty as quality.

