

# For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

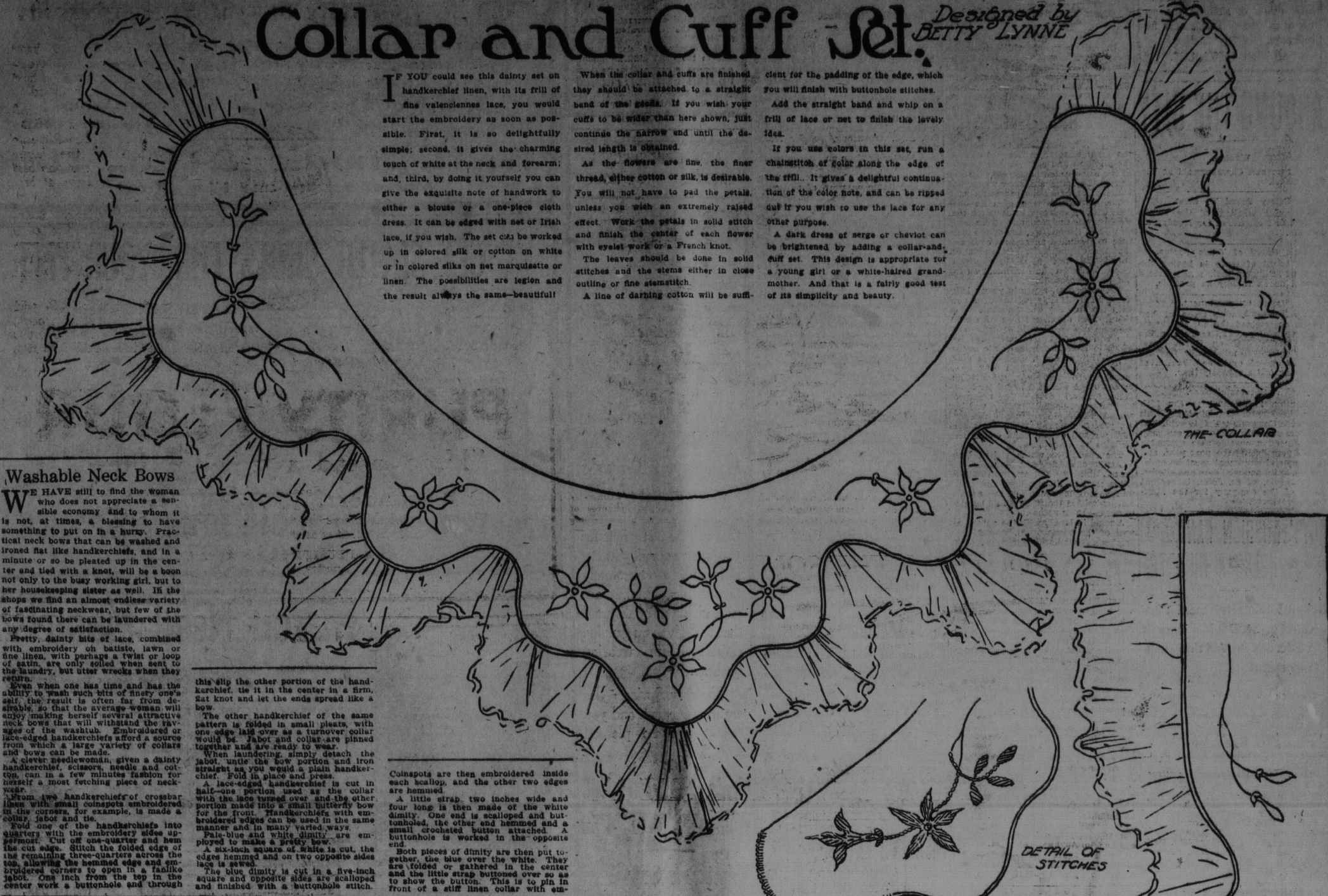
By ADELAIDE BYRD

## Collar and Cuff Set. *Designed by BETTY LYNNE*

**I**F YOU could see this dainty set on handkerchief linen, with its frill of fine valenciennes lace, you would start the embroidery as soon as possible. First, it is so delightfully simple; second, it gives the charming touch of white at the neck and forearm; and, third, by doing it yourself you can give the exquisite note of handwork to either a blouse or a one-piece cloth dress. It can be edged with net or Irish lace, if you wish. The set can be worked up in colored silk or cotton on white or in colored silks on net marquisette or linen. The possibilities are legion and the result always the same—beautiful!

When the collar and cuffs are finished they should be attached to a straight band of the goods. If you wish your cuffs to be wider than here shown, just continue the narrow end until the desired length is obtained. As the flowers are fine, the finer thread, either cotton or silk, is desirable. You will not have to pad the petals, unless you wish an extremely raised effect. Work the petals in solid stitch and finish the center of each flower with eyelet work or a French knot. The leaves should be done in solid stitches and the stems either in close outline or fine stemstitch. A line of darning cotton will be sufficient for the padding of the edge, which you will finish with buttonhole stitches. Add the straight band and whip on a frill of lace or net to finish the lovely idea. If you use colors in this set, run a chainstitch of color along the edge of the frill. It gives a delightful continuation of the color note, and can be ripped out if you wish to use the lace for any other purpose. A dark dress of serge or cheviot can be brightened by adding a collar-and-cuff set. This design is appropriate for a young girl or a white-haired grandmother. And that is a fairly good test of its simplicity and beauty.

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### Washable Neck Bows

**W**E HAVE still to find the woman who does not appreciate a sensible economy and to whom it is not, at times, a blessing to have something to put on in a hurry. Practical neck bows that can be washed and ironed flat like handkerchiefs, and in a minute or so be pleated up in the center and tied with a knot, will be a boon not only to the busy working girl, but to her housekeeping sister as well. If the shops we find an almost endless variety of fascinating neckwear, but few of the bows found there can be laundered with any degree of satisfaction.

Pretty, dainty bits of lace, combined with embroidery on batiste, lawn or fine linen, with perhaps a twist or loop of satin, are only soiled when sent to the laundry, but utter wrecks when they return. Even when one has time and has the ability to wash such bits of finery one's self, the result is often far from desirable, so that the average woman will enjoy making herself several attractive neck bows that will withstand the ravages of the wash tub. Embroidered or lace-edged handkerchiefs afford a source from which a large variety of collars and bows can be made. A clever needlewoman, given a dainty handkerchief, scissors, needle and cotton, can in a few minutes fashion for herself a most fetching piece of neckwear.

From two handkerchiefs of crossbar linen with small coinspots embroidered in the corners, for example, is made a collar, jabot and tie. Fold one of the handkerchiefs into quarters with the embroidery sides up. Cut off one-quarter and hem the cut edge. Stitch the folded edge of the remaining three-quarters across the top, allowing the hemmed edge and embroidered corners to open in a fanlike jabot. One inch from the top in the center work a buttonhole and through

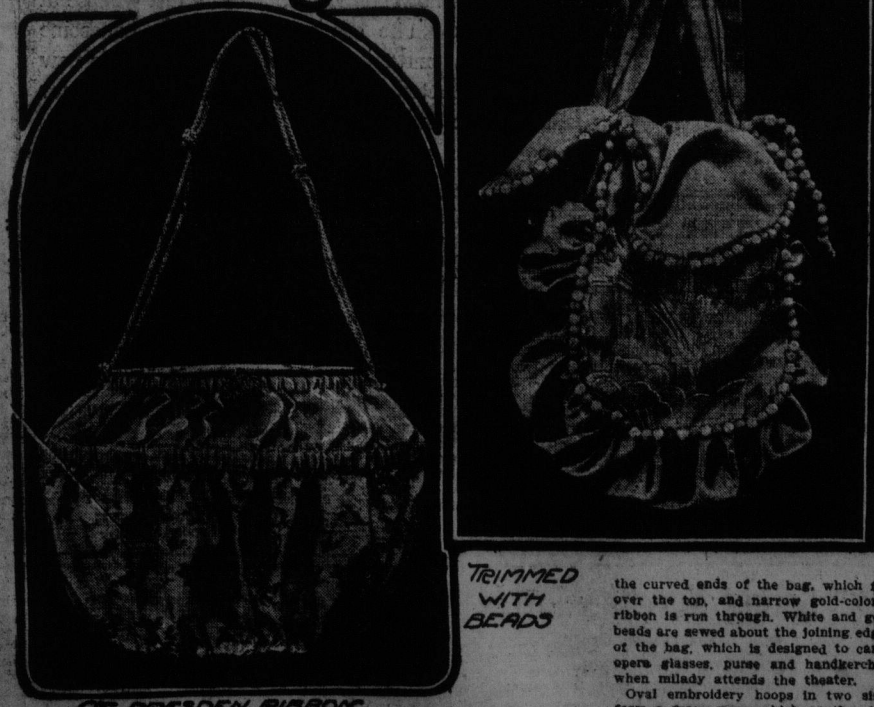
this slip the other portion of the handkerchief, tie it in the center in a firm, flat knot and let the ends spread like a bow. The other handkerchief of the same pattern is folded in small pleats, with one edge laid over as a turnover collar would be. Jabot and collar are pinned together and are ready to wear. When laundering, simply detach the jabot, undo the bow portion and iron straight as you would a plain handkerchief. Fold in place and press. A lace-edged handkerchief is cut in half—one portion used as the collar with the lace turned over and the other portion made into a small butterfly bow for the front. Handkerchiefs with embroidered edges can be used in the same manner and in many varied ways. Pale-blue and white dimity are employed to make a pretty bow. A six-inch square of white is cut, the edges hemmed and on two opposite sides lace is sewed. The blue dimity is cut in a five-inch square and opposite sides are scalloped and finished with a buttonhole stitch.

Coinspots are then embroidered inside each scallop, and the other two edges are hemmed. A little strap, two inches wide and four long is then made of the white dimity. One end is scalloped and buttonhole, the other end hemmed and a small crocheted button attached. A buttonhole is worked in the opposite end. Both pieces of dimity are then put together, the blue over the white. They are folded or gathered in the center and the little strap buttoned over so as to show the button. This is to pin in front of a stiff linen collar with embroidered corners.

A pretty cascade bow can be made from a piece of fine Swiss twelve inches long, six inches wide at one end and graduating to three inches wide at the other. Edge each long side with valenciennes lace, and on each side of the narrow end work fresh knots, coinspots or dainty little forget-me-nots. Shir the center until it is seven inches long, then fold over three times, keeping the narrow part uppermost. Make a

little fold of plain Swiss for a knot to clasp the center of the bow and tack it in place. When this is washed, it can be opened out straight and ironed, then in a minute can be folded back in place again and is as pretty as when it first was made. If you have had trouble with your neckwear, try making these pretty bows and enjoy the comfort of knowing that when they are soiled or mussed they can be laundered.

### Ribbon Bags



**T**HREE charming bags of ribbon are just the thing for the woman fond of artistic needlework to "pick up" after dinner and make white do is also engaged in entertaining the casual caller or discussing the day's doings with the members of her family. All are made in an evening. Two pieces of satin brocade in white and gold tones are cut with rounding

ends and lined with plain gold-colored satin. A strip of very dark yellow ribbon, four times the length of the straight strips, has its ends rounded off and lined to a depth of two inches on each end with the pale gold satin. The ribbon is then shirred on the edges and joined to the straight strips to form a puffed effect through the center of the bag. A casing is stitched two inches from

the curved ends of the bag, which fall over the top, and narrow gold-colored ribbon is run through. White and gold beads are sewed along the joining edges of the bag, which is designed to carry opera glasses, purse and handkerchief when midday attends the theater. Oval embroidery hoops in two sizes form a frame over which another bag is built. Pink and white Dresden ribbon twice the length of the circumference of the largest hoop has its edge doubled over the hoop and sewed fast, forming a casing that holds the hoop in place. The ends are then joined and the lower edge of the ribbon is sewed fast to a flat oval piece of cardboard that has been covered with plain pink ribbon and made exactly the size of the smaller hoop. A similar piece of cardboard is covered with Dresden ribbon and serves



as a covering for the bag. Plain pink ribbon is attached to the upper edge of the wide Dresden ribbon and the small hoop incased in its edge as was the large hoop in the Dresden ribbon. The oval cardboard covering is sewed fast to one side and is held in place on the other by a button of pink cord, over which a loop of cord is placed. Pink silk cord is used to hold the bag. This is designed for embroidery or fine sewing. A very fancy little bag holding a ball of string and any number of pins with bright-colored glass heads is simply a bit of ribbon gathered around the neck of a small doll's head and trimmed at the other edge with lace. This little bag has an inner stuffing of lamb's wool for the pincushion and an opening in the back where the spool or ball of string may be inserted. You can buy the separate doll's heads at any toy store. Tie up the hair with

a pretty ribbon and use one long loop of it to hang the bag to one side of your dressing table, where you will find it a most convenient little friend. A good way to utilize scraps of embroidery and odd bits of metal lace is to touch up a party worn gown by introducing them as a tiny vest and trimming on cuffs, collars and the sleeves. Let in a bit of colored silk or oriental embroidery on the V-shaped front of a bodice; white lace may be used as a collar or small yoke, or this may be covered with black or colored net run with threads of gold or dull silver. Any girl who is impetuous with her fingers uses up all the bits of velvet and lace that are left from one dress in freshening up other gowns or making certain accessories that will add greatly to their appearance.

### 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 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 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.

